

The South Australian GENEALOGIST



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About Genealogy SA

The South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Society Inc. Founded in 1973

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The South Australian Genealogist

Journal of the South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Society Inc.

This Journal commemorates Remembrance Day and acknowledges the service of our ancestors who died, or suffered, in wars and armed conflicts. Their service will not be forgotten.



Front cover: The 'Cobbers' sculpture is located at Fromelles, France near the VC Corner Australian Cemetery and Memorial. The sculpture depicts Sergeant Simon Fraser of the 57th Battalion, a 40-year-old Victorian

farmer turned soldier, risking his life and a possible court martial, to save a soldier of the 60th Battalion. The soldier was lying in No Man's Land after the Battle of Fromelles in 1916, and as Fraser walked past carrying a wounded soldier to an old trench for shelter, he was heard to cry out 'Don't forget me, cobber!' Fraser was later killed in action at Bullecourt in 1917 and is commemorated on the wall of the Australian National Memorial at Villers-Bretonneux. (Image courtesy of the Editor)



Back cover: The Villers-Bretonneux Memorial in France is one of 1,620 Commonwealth cemeteries in France, and was the last of the 'great memorials' built to the missing of World

War I. The Memorial is the final resting place for over 2,100 soldiers (779 Australians) killed in action, as well as listing the names of approximately 10,700 Australian soldiers who fought in France between 1916 and 1918, and whose graves are unknown. The Memorial opened in 1938, a year before the start of World War II. The memorial was damaged during World War II, and marks from bullets and artillery shell fragments can still be seen on the tower. The Memorial is the site of ANZAC and Remembrance Day services each year. (Image courtesy of the Editor)

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Future Issue Deadlines

for advertisers and Genealogy SA contributions.

February 2025

Submissions by 27 December 2024

May 2025

Submissions by 31 March 2025

Other submissions will generally be published in order of receipt.

Submissions may be emailed to:

saghs.editor@saghs.org.au.

Please note the guidelines in 'Notice to Contributors and Advertisers' on page 68.



Genealogy SA
Helping find your family history

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A Message from the President

by Robert Blair



Library opening hours

The Society Library will cease to open for research on Sundays effective from 1 January 2025. All other opening hours remain unchanged. The library is used on Sundays for project working bees and other events, and these will be able to occur more frequently with the change.

Online databases

In recent months we have begun to roll-out updates to the online databases more frequently than in the past. We have added to our team of volunteers who process the data files created by the project teams, and that should enable us to be more regular with future updates. Included in the updates will be the creation of some new datasets to make some records more easily accessible.

We will also be releasing new marriage records in the coming months as we progress with our project to create indexes for South Australian marriages for the period 1938-1945. Our plan is to release each year of marriages as soon as work on that year is completed. That project is well under way.

Seminars and events

The Society's Marketing and Promotions Committee is planning for events in 2025. The Twilight Tuesdays and Wednesdays@1 are planned to continue throughout the year. Plans are being made for workshops designed to assist beginners in their research and also for workshops for more advanced researchers to enable them to get the maximum benefit from the resources available through the Society. There will also be DNA workshops. Some workshops are planned to be repeated through the year which will be especially beneficial for new members. It is hoped to allow participation through Zoom which will enable remote members to get better value from their membership.

All events will be advertised through the Events Calendar on the Society's website and through the Newsletter.

Connections 2025

30 November 2024 is the last day for early bird booking for the Connections 2025 conference to be held in Brisbane by the Genealogical Society of Queensland from 21 to 24 March 2025. Genealogical conferences are held in Australia and New Zealand every three years hosted by a genealogy society in the state in which the conference is held.

For more information go to the conference website at connections2025.org.au. Bookings can still be made after 30 November but at a higher cost.

Succession planning

Our succession planning on Council moved forward with two new members of Council from the annual general meeting. We have also moved forward with succession planning in our project teams. However, we need to do more in other areas. We now need to find new convenors for some of our Special Interest Groups. The DNA in Family History Group and the Germanic and Continental European Group have convenors who are looking to retire. Ideally, we would like there to be more than one person appointed as convenor of the group to share the work and provide backup. We also would like to have someone to assist the convenor of the England Group with a view to taking over when the current convenor decides to retire from that position.

The Special Interest Groups are an important part of the benefits of membership and without a convenor a group could fold so we need to find new convenors to keep the groups functioning. If you are interested in taking on the role of convenor or co-convenor in one of the groups mentioned, or would like to know more about what is involved in running a group please email me at saghs.president@saghs.org.au.



Christmas & New Year Holiday Hours

LIBRARY

The Library will close at
4:30 pm Saturday 21 December 2024
and will re-open at
10:00 am Thursday 2 January 2025.

OFFICE

The Office will close at
4:30 pm Friday 20 December 2024
and will re-open at
9:00 am Monday 6 January 2025.



Submissions for May 2025 Journal

The May 2025 Journal will commemorate Mother's Day.

We are looking for articles between 300 and 3,000 words on influential women in your family, or women who have had an impact on your life or society.

Articles submitted to saghs.editor@saghs.org.au by 31 March 2025 will be considered for publication in this special edition.

From the Editor

by Kathy Ahwan



At 11:00 am on 11 November 1918 the guns on the Western Front fell silent. After four years of continuous fighting Germany accepted the terms of unconditional surrender, signing an armistice at Compagnie, France. The observance of the surrender was originally known as Armistice Day. This was later broadened to Remembrance Day following World War II, to remember all those who died, or suffered, in all wars and armed conflicts.

Some years ago I read an ANZAC Day article in a local newspaper that reported that there were 46,000 Australians killed on the Western Front. It was estimated that for up to 70% of these soldiers their final resting place had never been visited by family, due to the cost of travel and the trauma that the families left behind had to endure. The article concluded that as travel has become easier and the ANZAC spirit has grown, more people were showing interest in their war ancestors and visiting areas such as Gallipoli and the Western Front.

None of my direct ancestors enlisted for service. However, through my research I have discovered numerous cousins who lost their lives during World Wars I and II. The thought that nobody had ever visited their final resting place was sad, so I decided that I would visit their graves or

memorials to show that their sacrifice had not been forgotten. To date, this has taken me to Gallipoli, the Western Front, Thailand, Papua New Guinea and Egypt. Not only have I left a poppy on their graves or memorials, I have also gained an appreciation of the physical landscape where they fought.

Allied personnel, except for the Americans whose bodies were repatriated, were buried in war cemeteries under the administration of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC). Soldiers buried without a name, or who have no known burial place, have their names recorded on nearby memorials, also under the administration of the CWGC. The CWGC's website provides a search facility to locate where someone may be buried, or to find a war cemetery. Having now visited several war cemeteries I am taken by two things: firstly, how immaculately they are maintained; and secondly, that all the headstones for countries are the same, representing that those who lost their lives, regardless of rank, were buried equal.

A small CWGC cemetery is located near the small town of Mallala, South Australia. The cemetery consists of 12 graves for men who had served with the Royal Australian Air Force during World War II. Peter Ingman in his article 'The No. 6 Service Flying Training School' tells the story behind the cemetery, and the role that the Mallala base played during wartime operations.

The remains of soldiers are still being found. I was fortunate to attend a ceremony at the Tyne Cot Cemetery, Belgium in 2018 for the burial of three unidentified soldiers, two Australian and one English, whose bodies had been discovered during

roadworks near Passchendaele. Although their names are unknown, these soldiers were buried with full military honours. Work continues to identify soldiers from World Wars I and II, assisted by DNA testing.

The use of DNA has successfully identified soldiers, mainly Australians, found in a mass grave at Pheasant Wood, France in 2008. Through DNA testing only 70 of these soldiers are still 'unknown'. Geoffrey Benn, President of the Fromelles Association of Australia, in his article 'Finding the Soldiers of Fromelles Through Their Families and DNA', writes of the continuing work of the Association and the Australian Army's Unrecovered War Casualties Section to give those buried in the mass grave a name.

For those wishing to tell the story of our Australian ancestors who served during World Wars I and II, we are fortunate to have access to primary records. The National Archives of Australia has digitised records for personnel who fought during these wars which contain information about their military service. The Australian War Memorial has digitised the original war diaries recording the daily activities of Australian Army units from World Wars I and II. Putting these two accounts together we can pinpoint the location where our ancestors fought, and the conditions that confronted them.

In this Journal I have brought together this information, along with other sources, to tell the story of Horace William Lamshed, a cousin who was killed in action during World War I. In writing this article I found conflicting information between sources that needed to be sorted through. War can cause confusion, and witness accounts may differ. Our task as researchers is to consider the information and look to other sources for confirmation. Remember that although primary sources may be the most reliable

records in researching family history, they may be incomplete or inaccurate.

There are also stories about the choices, and sacrifices, that many families made in sending fathers or children to fight in the wars. John Cashmore tells the story of his aunt, Patricia Cashmore, who lost her life in 1944 when the ship on which her nursing unit was aboard was torpedoed by a Japanese submarine.

Judy Smith tells the story of her great uncle, Ivan James Howe, who served with the 44th Battalion of the Australian Imperial Force, killed in action after only 64 days on the Western Front. He was only 20 years of age. Judy recounts the grief that the family felt with the loss of their son—a grief shared with thousands of other families during World War I and subsequent armed conflicts.

Finally, Diana Field concludes the story of George Lockett. Having already served in the Boxer Rebellion and the Boer War George enlists for World War I, at 45 years of age. Undeterred George is ready to commit to service during World War II, despite him being 70 years of age, and 'over military age'.

To our ancestors who have served in wars and armed conflicts, thank you for your service. For those that did not return, your sacrifice will not be forgotten.

We Will Remember Them
Kathy

Finding the Soldiers of Fromelles Through Their Families and DNA

by Geoffrey Benn

The Battle of Fromelles (19-20 July 1916) was the first major battle fought by Australian troops on the Western Front. Over the course of one night and morning the 5th Australian Division suffered 5,533 casualties, with a further 470 taken as prisoners of war. Many of the dead were buried in unmarked graves. The quest by the Fromelles Association of Australia and others to identify soldiers killed during this battle using DNA continues.

At the end of World War I there were 1,335 soldiers missing after the Battle of Fromelles according to the Australian War Memorial website, but I believe it is over 1,400.

Of the missing, 1,299 names are inscribed on the memorial wall at the VC Corner Cemetery near Fromelles, while others are inscribed on the Australian National Memorial at Villers-Bretonneux.

To clear battle lines in some areas the German soldiers gathered the dead and dug a mass grave. In accordance with the Geneva Convention, German soldiers recorded the details of enemy soldiers killed or captured

in what became known as the German Death List (GDL). Identification discs and personal items were individually bagged and repatriated back to the soldiers' families through the Red Cross.

The discovery of mass graves at Pheasant Wood

In 2002 Lambis ENGLEZOS, a retired art teacher from Melbourne, began his quest to find the Fromelles missing. Reading through Red Cross files and honour rolls, Lambis identified that around 175 soldiers were buried somewhere behind German lines at a site called Pheasant Wood. Archival aerial photos of the ground behind German lines made before and after 19 July 1916 revealed some anomalies in the landscape.

Lambis's work led to the discovery in 2008 and 2009 of 250 soldiers' remains buried in pits near Fromelles. All of the soldiers' remains were able to have viable DNA samples taken, before re-burial in the Fromelles (Pheasant Wood) Military Cemetery in 2010.



Start of the archaeological dig at Pheasant Wood, France (Image courtesy of the Families and Friends of the First AIF)

However, the GDL only contained the names of 190 soldiers. It did not include the names of 60 soldiers who had no identifying information on them. Without DNA matching with relatives, it could not be determined which remains matched up (if at all) with material handed over by the German Army.

My Fromelles ancestor, William Polding Ryan

I began to compile my family tree in the late 1990s. In 1999 I received a copy of family records from a maternal aunt. This included the words 'RIP William Polding Ryan. Killed at Fleurbaud (sic) France 19 July 1916 aged 20 years 3 months.' I never heard my grandfather, his brother, or my mother mention him.

In November 2007 I found his service records through the Australian War Memorial website and was surprised by what I found. I had thought from the records that he was buried in a mass grave at the VC Corner Cemetery, near Fromelles.

However, in 2008 I heard radio reports about an archaeological dig about to take place in France, to see if soldiers were buried at that site. I thought, 'What the heck? He might be buried there instead of VC Corner.' There would be nothing to lose if he were found there instead, and so I registered my interest with the Army.

In May 2009 I received a letter advising me that the war records did not show William as having been buried by the Germans. He had not been included on the working list of soldiers whom the Army was trying to identify.

In November 2009 I was advised that my Y-DNA had been identified as making me unsuitable as a testing candidate. I then arranged for my mother's brother, Cyril

RYAN, at the time in his late 70s, a male with the same Y-DNA lineage as William Polding RYAN, to register with the Army and provide a Y-DNA sample. I thought that might be the end of the line of inquiry for me.

Then on 16 March 2010 I received a call from the Office of Australian War Graves that William Polding RYAN had been positively identified through the DNA sample given by my uncle.

William Polding RYAN is now buried in a marked grave at the Fromelles (Pheasant Wood) Military Cemetery. On 19 July 2016, 100 years after he was killed, I stood with six others in front of his grave and sprinkled on it some soil from near his birthplace at Dunbible near Murwillumbah, New South Wales. The inscription on his grave reads:

*Lost So Far From Home,
And Found So Close To Our Hearts.*

DNA sampling and the identification of WWI soldiers

During a metal-detecting sweep of the suspected burial pits back in 2007, among the hundreds of metallic artefacts recovered from the surface of the site, two compelling objects were recovered. They were small copper amulets which were unmistakably Australian.

One was made from a copper alloy, slightly dished, and had remnants of red, white and blue enamel still adhering to the face. Large central capital letters show 'AIF' (Australian Imperial Force) while a lucky horseshoe surround displayed the words 'Shire of Alberton'.

At the tips of the horseshoe are the dates '1914' and '1915' while across the base was a scroll containing an illegible motto.



At right Harry WILLIS' medallion found near the burial pits at Fromelles, France in 2007. A similar one in near original condition is shown on the left (Image courtesy of Tim Whitford)

No Australian soldier had ever made it this close to the village of Fromelles alive during the battle in July 1916. The only way these medallions could have been found at the site was if they had been buried with soldiers there.

The medallion belonged to 'Harry' WILLIS, who was born in the South Gippsland town of Alberton, Victoria. He was a 20-year-old soldier in the 31st Battalion, which was allotted the task of being the right-forward assault battalion of the 8th Brigade in the Battle of Fromelles.

Unknown to the German troops throwing Harry's body into the burial pit, Harry's enamelled copper good-luck medallion, dropped unseen onto the ground, where it was eventually unknowingly trodden into the earth. This is an example of how an object found can help to identify a soldier, but a DNA match was necessary to confirm which of the sets of remains was his.

1,300 missing at the end of the war.
250 found in the burial pits. 190 named
on the German Death List. So many
families with a 'possible' soldier.

In the next year, 2008, a mass grave containing the remains of 250 soldiers was uncovered at Fromelles, France, following which a call went out world-wide for people to register their possible connection to a soldier in the grave. All 250 remains provided viable DNA against which comparisons with living persons could be made.

Over 3,000 people registered to provide the Australian Army with details of their relationship to a soldier who fought at Fromelles in 1916.

Most of the genealogical information came in a surge, which subsided following the dedication of the Fromelles (Pheasant Wood) Military Cemetery in 2010, the first new war cemetery to be built by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission in 50 years. When the cemetery was dedicated 96 of the 250 soldiers buried in the mass grave had been identified.

In 2008 the Fromelles Project, to be supervised by the newly created Unrecovered War Casualties – Army (UWC-A), began. It will continue until all soldiers found at Pheasant Wood are identified.

After the flood, the river, then the trickle

After the initial surge of new registrations as possible DNA donors, by 2010 about 1,250 families still needed to be researched.

Volunteer researchers who had been actively searching for families connected to those at Fromelles would go on to form the Fromelles Association of Australia in 2014, to take up the quest to identify as many of the soldiers as could be identified, by tracing the soldiers' families.

The Association's volunteer researchers carry out genealogical research to find present-day relatives of the soldiers believed to have been buried by the

Germans after the Battle of Fromelles, and who may be buried in the Fromelles (Pheasant Wood) Military Cemetery.

And of course, there are the 3,000 individuals who had been in direct contact with the Army team in the hope of having a DNA match to a soldier in the Fromelles (Pheasant Wood) Military Cemetery.

When the researchers believe they have found a living relative of one of the soldiers, their research is carefully peer reviewed and checked against supporting documentation and information provided by family members.

As of April 2024, of the 250 soldiers, 70 soldiers were yet to be identified. Identifying these soldiers is a challenge that can only be solved by matching the soldier's DNA with that of a descendant or close living relative.

The search process

All those soldiers belonged to families. Some had children, some didn't. So the search for their families began. The whole process is like assembling a jigsaw puzzle. Only there's no picture on the box. And there are no jigsaw pieces. And there's no box.

If you were to prepare a family tree for your own pedigree chart you would start with yourself, add in your siblings, your parents, their parents, and fill the branches out from those points.

In the case of our unidentified soldiers, we have to build a tree starting with the soldier, not knowing who is in the family tree.

In the years following the end of World War I, returning soldiers and their families rebuilt their lives and had their own families.

Sometimes soldiers who served had children and then grandchildren who survived them, thus carrying their DNA.

Male line DNA (Y-DNA) is passed on directly by fathers to sons, then sons to their sons and so on.

Sons of the soldiers gave birth to their own sons and daughters, who thus became male line grandsons and granddaughters of those soldiers.

Brothers of the soldiers gave birth to nephews and nieces. Those nephews and nieces in turn gave birth to their own children who in turn became great-nephews and great-nieces of the soldiers.

But only the male children of those soldiers, the soldiers' brothers and nephews, share the Y-DNA line. The sons of female descendants do not. I was not on the male lineage of William Polding RYAN, so my Y-DNA was not helpful in identifying him.

However, mitochondrial DNA (mt-DNA) is passed on by mothers to all their children, but only their daughters pass it on to the next generation. The sons of the mother do not pass their mt-DNA on to their children.

Daughters of the soldiers gave birth to their own sons and daughters, who became the female line granddaughters and grandsons of the soldiers.

Sisters of the soldiers who had daughters, and then granddaughters and great-nieces of the soldiers, all shared the same mt-DNA line with the soldier, going back to the soldier's mother, and her mother before her.

But if those daughters, nieces and granddaughters had a son, their son did not pass on the mt-DNA to his own children. The son's children would instead receive their mt-DNA from their own mother, i.e. their father's female partner.

Thus, the mt-DNA link with the soldier would not get passed down further.

This is why my DNA was not helpful for the identification of William Polding RYAN; I did not share his mitochondrial DNA.

Identifying the remaining unidentified soldiers

The remaining 70 soldiers to be identified are proving to be the hardest to find living connections with. They can only be identified by DNA. We are now having to locate descendants of descendants, in the hope that we can obtain the necessary linkages to a soldier who died at Fromelles.

DNA has proven to be the vital element needed to identify the soldiers' remains uncovered in 2008 and 2009. The process of identification is undertaken by the Australian Army in conjunction with expert advisors in the United Kingdom and wherever else information may be required to be scrutinised.

The Australian Army now seeks DNA from two male Y-DNA donors, and two female mt-DNA donors for each of the unidentified soldiers, in order to establish the best chance of identification by DNA.

We need to find the living relatives who can help us to make a positive match to a soldier who was killed at Fromelles. Our search for potential DNA matches has now extended around the world.

By tracing the link genealogically, our work often results in finding connections with a soldier's descendants who did not know of each other's existence before our research began. When a soldier is identified by use of DNA matching on the female and male lines, these families share a bond which they are unable to break. We get to learn a lot about DNA. They get to learn a lot about their family.

Identification of the necessary donors can only take place after extensive genealogical research. This research includes examining sources such as:

- the German Death Lists
- soldier records e.g. National Archives of Australia
- Red Cross Missing and Wounded files
- Trove
- *Ancestry* Family Tree Records
- *Family Search*
- birth, death and marriage certificates
- phone books
- electoral rolls, Google, Facebook, Message Boards, social media
- local history groups
- newspapers.

We have also conducted radio interviews in areas in which particular soldiers lived at the time of their enlistment.

Construction of a family pedigree chart for the soldier

Tracing the family tree, starting from the soldier, and sometimes his parents, provides a diagram which can illustrate the lines of Y-DNA and mt-DNA. This diagram provides a map of sorts to point to the current family members who should be approached to ask if they are prepared to assist by providing a family reference sample.

It is now time to prepare a pedigree chart to show the history of inherited DNA traits (mt-DNA or Y-DNA) through the family. In the pedigree chart shown on the next page, an individual who exhibits the required DNA, e.g. someone who has the same mt-DNA, is represented by a filled symbol ■ or ●.

A horizontal line between two symbols represents a mating □-○. Remember that

Y-DNA is passed from father to son, and that mt-DNA is passed from mothers to sons and daughters BUT only the daughters pass on that mt-DNA.

Offspring of the same parents are connected to each other by showing a horizontal line above the symbols and to the parents by vertical lines.

Once the pedigree chart has been compiled it is possible to identify family members who may be viable DNA testing candidates.

The research is then peer-reviewed and all links in the pedigree chart are confirmed. Any questions are answered before any further action takes place.

We then contact the candidate for confirmation of their relationship with the soldier being researched. By now scores of

hours have been committed to identifying 'that' person, and it is a most rewarding experience to finally talk to 'our' potential donor.

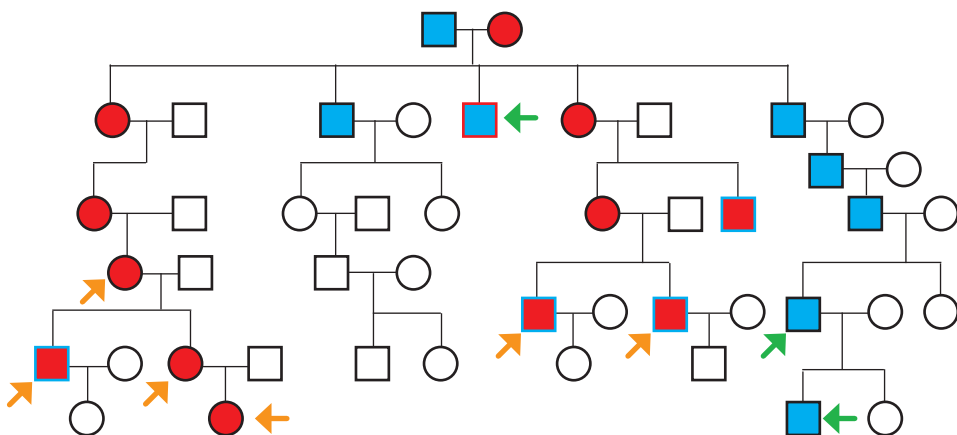
'out of the blue, a person I don't know, rings (or writes) and 'wants' DNA from me, for someone I don't know, and for a project I've never heard of'.

Cold-calling people requires you to get a message to them that you are not selling, to state you are a volunteer genealogist, to mention that you think that their parents or grandparents were x and y, and that you are asking for assistance. Experience has taught us that we have less than 30 seconds to 'get our phone message' across.

● = mt-DNA ■ = Y-DNA ○ = No appropriate DNA □ = No appropriate DNA

← Soldier & potential living Y-DNA donors

← Soldier and potential living mt-DNA donors



Sometimes the possible donors do not like to deal with a bunch of volunteers seeking to obtain a swab of saliva. For those people, we have asked the UWC-A to contact them.

When the donor's connection with the soldier has been checked and there appears to be a real DNA linkage, the family tree is confirmed and sent to the donor/family for final review.

The UWC-A then seeks agreement from the identified donor/family to donate DNA. The Fromelles Association provides documents to the UWC-A for review, at which time the Association's involvement ceases, because the ensuing process is required to be dealt with in accordance with Australian privacy legislation.

The Australian Government funds the DNA tests used to identify military remains, and through UWC-A, manages all aspects of the DNA comparisons.

Next steps by UWC-A

Identification of remains is achieved by comparing donated DNA samples—one from the soldier's mother's family and one from the father's family—with a sample taken from the soldier's remains.

The UWC-A reviews the material provided from the Fromelles Association to verify they are satisfied all the necessary evidence of links to a soldier have been identified. The army staff will discuss and verify the information with the donor and arrange the DNA donation process.

Only laboratory staff and two officers from the Australian Army can view the DNA result, and only for comparative analysis necessary to identify a soldier's remains.

DNA is only used to identify the soldier. The donor DNA is only used to provide evidence that the donor and the soldier

are related (i.e. in the same family group—a group may be up to hundreds of people).

On every occasion a donor DNA is tested, it is also tested against all 250 DNA samples taken from the soldiers. That is because the 'family' nature of the test may identify soldiers who are distantly related.

The Australian-based Identifications Board (IDB) reviews all the evidence, e.g. DNA plus anthropological, forensic evidence and age, and based on this, identifies the gravesite where the soldier is buried.

If a positive identification is made, UWC-A informs the Minister for Veterans' Affairs, who makes an announcement usually prior to ANZAC Day or Remembrance Day. Also prior to the announcement the donor is told on a confidential basis, so that there is time to make travel arrangements to attend the headstone unveiling ceremony.

The end result

At the ANZAC Memorial in Sydney on 19 July 2019 a wreath laid in honour of those who fell at Fromelles was similar to a note of remembrance laid on the headstone of a soldier identified in Fromelles in 2019. The Sydney wreath read:

*You went away and did not return
You were lost but not forgotten
We loved you then and
We've searched for you ever since
And now we have found you.*

For the families of soldiers identified through DNA it brings a sense of closure. Bruce LEES, at the unveiling of the gravestone of his great-grandfather, Second Lieutenant James BENSON, on 19 July 2016, said: 'We were told about it two weeks ago. To finally have him found, identified and given a proper, marked resting place after a century missing is just incredible and gives us a measure of peace.'

The Fromelles Association of Australia



FROMELLES ASSOCIATION
OF AUSTRALIA

For those lost so far from home

The Fromelles Association of Australia was formed in 2014 to assist in identifying and honouring the soldiers who fought and lost their lives near Fromelles, France, during World War I.

The shape of the logo of the Association follows the outline of the Fromelles (Pheasant Wood) Military Cemetery at Fromelles, France.

The background colours of the logo are those of the French flag, and the map of Australia (in black) represents Australian soldiers buried in the bosom of France.

The Association is made up of people who have an interest in, or who have a relative who fought at the Battle of Fromelles.

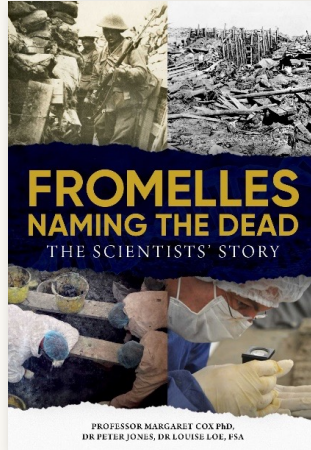
You can help the Association in their primary tasks by either:

1. volunteering to undertake genealogical research and locate relatives for soldiers killed in action at Fromelles and identified through DNA matching, or
2. contributing or writing stories on the soldiers who served at Fromelles for publication on their website.

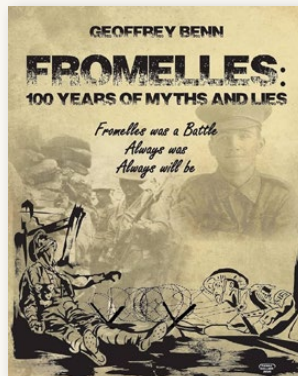
If you are interested in these tasks contact the Association direct at www.fromelles.info.

If you would like to read more about the removal of the remains of the 250 soldiers buried in the mass grave, and the cataloguing that took place ahead of

the reburials see the book: Cox, Margaret, Jones, Peter and Loe, Louise, *Fromelles: Naming the Dead: The Scientists' Story*, Big Sky Publishing, Newport, 2022. A copy of this book is available in the SA Genealogy Library.



For more information on the Battle of Fromelles, including errors made in the classification of the battle, and the reasons for which a battle honour was not awarded despite the soldiers of many of the battalions requesting it, see Benn, Geoffrey, *Fromelles: 100 Years of Myths and Lies*, Geoffrey V Benn, 2021.



Editor's note: The quest to identify the remains of soldiers found in the burial pits near Fromelles continues.

The Fromelles Association is searching for relatives of the following soldiers serving with the 32nd Australian Infantry Battalion formed at Mitcham, South Australia in 1915:

HOFFMAN, Clarence Rhody Swan, regimental number 2050, born 17 January 1894, Moonta, South Australia, to Rody SCHWAN and Sarah Elizabeth HOFFMAN, next of kin listed as Mrs Sarah Elizabeth BRIGGS (mother), Unley, South Australia, killed in action 20 July 1916.

MAGOR, Reuben Harold, regimental number 3209, born 18 December 1891, Sandergrrove, South Australia, to James MAGOR and Mary Elizabeth SMITH, next of kin listed as Miss Olive MAGOR (sister), Norwood, South Australia, killed in action 20 July 1916.

PERRY, Andrew Murray, regimental number 2095, born 30 June 1870, Hindmarsh Island, South Australia, to James Douglas PERRY and Susan WAHOUEPE, next of kin listed as Mrs Maria Rebecca LOBBAN (sister), Naracoorte, South Australia, killed in action 20 July 1916. Female descendants

have been identified in Naracoorte, but the Association is searching for descendants of the male Perry line to provide a DNA sample.

RAWNSLEY, Albert Arthur, regimental number 2392, born 1894, Broken Hill, New South Wales, to George S RAWNSLEY and Annie DENNY, next of kin listed as Mrs Annie RAWNSLEY (mother), Mannahill, South Australia, killed in action 20 July 1916.

SINIGEAR, Alfred George, regimental number 16, born 5 May 1897, Norwood, South Australia, to Thomas George Wintle SINIGEAR and Ellen ROWE, next of kin listed as Mrs Ellen SINIGEAR (mother), Blackwood, South Australia, killed in action 19 July 1916.

Further details of these soldiers can be found at www.fromelles.info/soldiers/.

If you are related to, or know of relatives of these soldiers, please contact the Fromelles Association of Australia.

Let us help give the unknown soldiers buried in Fromelles (Pheasant Wood) Military Cemetery a name.



Fromelles (Pheasant Wood) Military Cemetery, France, containing a total of 250 Australian and British soldiers recovered in 2009 from mass graves behind nearby Pheasant Wood (Image courtesy of the Editor)

The No. 6 Service Flying Training School

by Peter Ingman

North-west of Adelaide, South Australia is the Mallala War Cemetery, consisting of 12 World War II graves, which commemorate Royal Australian Air Force personnel who were part of the No. 6 Service Flying Training School. Most of these men died in air training accidents. They include five men born in South Australia, two from New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia, and one from Scotland. But what was the No. 6 Service Flying Training School and how did it end up in this small area in the northern Adelaide Plains?

As part of the Empire Air Training Scheme plans, some eight Service Flying Training Schools (SFTS) were established in Australia to provide advanced training for pilots newly graduated from Elementary Flying Training Schools. The SFTS would operate service-type aircraft (largely Wirraways and Ansons) that could replicate the performance of aircraft in operational service.

The SFTS courses were split into intermediate and advanced sections and were initially planned to run for 16 weeks (reflecting some 100 hours of flying). However, the training periods varied during the course of the war due to a variety of factors. At one point it was as low as 10 weeks (75 hours' flying), but from late 1942 the period of most acute demand for aircrew had passed and courses were progressively lengthened, becoming as long as 28 weeks in 1944.

The eight SFTS were spread among all the mainland states. The South Australian unit destined to be formed at Mallala, equipped with Avro Ansons for twin-engine training, was No. 6 SFTS (6SFTS).

The Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) had been aware of a suitable site for an airfield

at Mallala (36 miles north of Adelaide) since 1939. On 25 February 1941, a party of officers visited the location for a detailed assessment. The site, about a mile north of the Mallala township, was very flat with a reasonably low annual rainfall of just 15 inches. The only negative was the potential for dust to be raised because an open paddock-style airfield was proposed instead of expensive sealed runways. It was believed, however, that growth of a grass mat would bind the surface enough to prevent dust.

Other positive factors supporting the location included a ready supply of water and electricity via the township. In addition, there were various businesses in Mallala capable of supplying fresh bread, meat, fruit and vegetables. Mallala was also situated alongside the main railway line running north of Adelaide. This was advantageous in terms of supplying the operating base, especially with the likes of aviation fuel, but also during its construction. For example, the Bellman hangars all arrived by rail in prefabricated sections.

By March 1941, detailed plans for the base, which comprised some 200 buildings and various facilities designed to house around 1,300 personnel, had been drawn up. The plans included underground fuel tanks and 15 Bellman hangars. The total cost was estimated at £218,000. Approval from the Air Board came in early April with an ambitious schedule that would see parts of the base ready for occupation in August 1941.

In mid-August, an advance party of three officers and 84 aircrew arrived at the new base to prepare it for operations. They faced many challenges, as most of the base still resembled a construction site.

Nevertheless, a week later, on 26 August, 6SFTS was officially formed. The commanding officer, 50-year-old Wing Commander Norman BREARLEY, arrived on 1 September.

The new school would be well served with an initial commanding officer of the calibre of BREARLEY, who was called-up in 1940 for wartime RAAF service. He was a decorated pilot who had served with the Royal Flying Corps in World War I. After being shot down and wounded over the Western Front, he served as a senior instructor in England and finished the war as a Major. 6SFTS was one of several training units BREARLEY would command over a five-year period.

In mid-September 1941, the first Anson aircraft arrived at Mallala; 24 were present by the end of the month. The first intake of 49 trainees, a third of whom were graduates of the nearby No. 1 Elementary Flying Training School at Parafield, arrived on 22 September. The remainder came from a variety of interstate schools. Flying training commenced the following day. Overall personnel strength grew to 552, including the 49 trainees, before the month was out.

In retrospect, it is quite remarkable that training operations progressed at this time as it was assessed that construction of the base was only 50% complete. Contractors blamed delays on shortages of labour and materials. There were other problems too; at one stage, goods were being unloaded at Mallala railway station, but there was no heavy transport to cart them the short distance to the base. Supply of RAAF equipment for the base was also modest. In September, 6SFTS could boast just two ambulances, one utility and three tractors among its tiny fleet of motor transport.

If these were not already enough challenges for BREARLEY to overcome, nature also played a role with wintry conditions during

the month of September. Wind gusts estimated at 70 miles per hour blew down two huts while others needed reinforcing. Heavy rain saturated the airfield, and it was unserviceable for several days.

In October, a memo was sent to the Air Board from the officer commanding No. 1 Training Group, complaining that not a single building at Mallala could be considered fully complete and many were 'quite unfit for use'. Indeed, many that had been erected were awaiting internal fit-out to various degrees.

Somehow, in these conditions, the unit expanded and managed to undertake training. New intakes of around 50 trainees were inducted roughly every two weeks and trainees in the first courses graduated before the end of the year. Aircraft serviceability was reasonable, given the conditions and shortages of equipment, and stood at 75% at the end of November. By 31 December, the aircraft fleet stood at an impressive 77 Ansons. A single Moth Minor (A21-36) had also been taken on strength and was probably used by BREARLEY for communication flights to Parafield (where some maintenance was being undertaken at the airline workshops there).

By this time, just seven of the planned 15 hangars had been erected and, of these seven, only two had sealed tarmac floors. However, the base was now approaching full strength and, at the end of 1941, total personnel numbered 1,275, including 190 trainees.

War conditions saw some 4,000 feet of trenches dug at Mallala in early 1942 and anti-aircraft posts built. Flights were made over the South Australian coast to check 'brown-out' conditions. Other wartime duties for 6SFTS Ansons between 1942 and 1945 included army cooperation/searchlight

practice flights over Adelaide, dummy Adelaide air raids by formations of aircraft for air raid precautions practice, meteorological flights and photographic sorties. Occasional naval cooperation flights were also flown.

Some 304 personnel (including 80 trainees) and 49 Ansons from Amberley in Queensland were earmarked for 6SFTS, with the transfer completed by early April. Along with the Ansons, at this time 6SFTS also received several Airspeed Oxfords and CAC Wirraways (about a dozen of each) as well as an additional Moth Minor and a Gipsy Moth. These aircraft were most likely from No. 3 Service Flying Training School (3SFTS) at Amberley, Queensland, but 6SFTS had no use for most of them and they were soon transferred elsewhere. The sole exception was the Gipsy Moth, which appears to have been retained as a base communications aircraft.

As April 1942 continued, 6SFTS was coping with the sudden expansion caused by the absorption of the aircraft and personnel from 3SFTS. By the end of the month, personnel strength stood at 1,753 (256 trainees). Anson strength was 118 with aircraft split between Nos. 1 and 2 Maintenance Squadrons. However, the construction of workshops and engineering facilities was still behind schedule and, because of that, aircraft serviceability dropped to around 50% or even less at times. These problems were exacerbated by frequent dust, referred to as 'the dust havoc', that severely affected the serviceability of engines. In late May, civilian experts arrived to give advice on developing a grassed aerodrome surface.

Some of the maintenance facilities, including those involved with doping (lacquer applied to fabric stretched over airframes to render them airtight and waterproof) and instrument repair, were

still not properly commissioned by mid-1942. Some of the instruments were sent to the Australian National Airways workshops at Parafield for repair, but the time it took to return these was deemed to be 'unsatisfactory'.

Despite these problems, training operations continued on a large scale. Anson numbers peaked in September 1942, with 142 on strength, before decreasing to a small extent with the transfer of No. 67 (R) Squadron to Victoria. By the end of the year, 137 Ansons were on hand and most maintenance issues had largely been resolved, with serviceability levels at a respectable 86%. A single Gipsy Moth was the only other aircraft retained by 6SFTS at this time. Personnel strength was around 1,900 and included 281 trainees and around 200 members of the Women's Auxiliary Australian Air Force (WAAAF). By the end of 1942, a total of 580 pupils had completed their training at 6SFTS since its commencement. This was an average output of around 40 trainees a month.

While Anson accidents of all kinds were relatively common, some 10 aircraft were lost in accidents in which 25 airmen were killed during 1941-42. Most serious were three accidents involving mid-air collisions that occurred due to the need to practise formation flying. These resulted in the loss of six aircraft and 16 fatalities. A strange coincidence occurred on 3 June 1942 when two unrelated accidents involved aircraft crashing into water (off Kangaroo Island and at Lake Albert near the Coorong).

One of the mid-air collisions occurred over Tailem Bend at an altitude of around 2,000 feet, just below some low cloud, on the morning of 4 August 1942. The two aircraft were flying in two three-aircraft echelon formations, the Ansons each separated by one wingspan. The formation had begun a gentle left-hand turn in order to head back



An aerial photo of Mallala during wartime operations, most likely in 1943 or 1944. Some 64 Ansons or Oxfords are visible on the tarmac in the foreground with a similar number of aircraft visible on a second tarmac in the background. These two areas reflected the organisational division of 6SFTS into Nos. 1 and 2 Maintenance Squadrons. The township of Mallala can be seen at the top left (Image courtesy of the Royal Australian Air Force Museum)

to Mallala. During the turn, the port wing of the No. 2 aircraft in one of the echelons made contact with the tail of the No. 1 aircraft, causing both machines to crash into the Murray River. The four airmen in each aircraft were killed. It was assessed that the accident was caused by the pilot of the No. 2 aircraft making an error of judgement.

The period of acute demand for airmen had passed after 1942 and this led to qualitative improvements in training, most notably a gradual lengthening of the training courses during 1943-44. Nevertheless, 1943 saw the peak of activity at Mallala. During the year, 711 trainees graduated (a monthly average of 64). There were around 120 Ansons on strength for most of the year, although this number decreased after July, and by December had dropped to 98.

In July 1943, personnel strength at 6SFTS was almost 1,600. This included 346 trainees and 169 WAAAFs. By the end of December, numbers had reduced to around 1,400, including 302 trainees and 171 WAAAFs. A few satellite landing grounds were in regular use by the school, including Lower Light and Balaklava.

After September 1942, 6SFTS experienced no fatal accidents for almost 10 months before a spate of four in July and September 1943 caused the loss of 11 lives. These personnel were the first to be buried in the Mallala War Cemetery. (The bodies of airmen prior to this time were returned to the families.) Following this, the safety record of 6SFTS was excellent with only single fatal accidents in both 1944 and 1945 causing just two lives to be lost.



Students from 6SFTS are transported to the funeral of Leading Aircraftman Patrick John BRADY who was killed when he crashed his Anson during a night flight on 7 September 1942. BRADY was the first to be buried at the Mallala War Cemetery (Image courtesy of Kevin Gogler)

This was a much-reduced accident rate compared to the 1941-42 period and most likely reflected better safety standards at 6SFTS and the longer training periods. On many occasions the base was closed due to bad weather, typically due to strong winds, or flying was restricted to that involving instructors. Sometimes the unpaved landing areas were unserviceable due to rain, and fog occasionally also restricted flying.

However, a lingering liability of the Mallala location was the prevalence of dust storms. They were particularly bad during 1944 when they often caused flying to be abandoned multiple times each month. The dust storms were blamed on dry conditions due to a lack of winter rain.

1944 was still a very busy year, with around 5,000 hours flown per month. A few twin-engine Airspeed Oxfords were received in December 1943 and some two dozen were on strength in the first six months of the year.

The RAAF imported 391 Oxfords following concerns about the supply of sufficient numbers of Ansons. The wooden-framed Oxfords were purely training aircraft which lacked the armament and equipment options of the Anson fleet. However, Oxfords were powered by the same Armstrong Siddeley Cheetah engines as the Ansons, making their operation relatively straightforward for the trainees at 6SFTS.

It was not until September 1944 that large numbers of Oxfords were received by 6SFTS, with 86 being on hand. These appear to have taken over the bulk of routine training flights at that time. Indeed, some Anson overhaul work was being outsourced to Guinea Airways at Parafield, perhaps a sign the fleet was becoming worn and more difficult to maintain. Several Tiger Moths were also received during 1944.

A total of 450 trainees graduated from 6SFTS in 1944—a monthly average of 38 (barely half the level of 1943). In December 1944, overall

personnel strength was 1,368, a number not much different from a year before.

In January 1945, a pool of 50 Ansons was placed in reserve in the south-east corner of the aerodrome. Just 16 Ansons were recorded as being in use by 6SFTS at this time, although in the next few months a confusingly large quantity was rotated in and out of the reserve pool as overhauls were undertaken. Ansons also routinely flew transport flights to nearby airfields and into Victoria and New South Wales.

Perhaps surprisingly, an impressive 7,689 hours of flying was undertaken in March 1945 and another 6,934 hours in April. By then, the number of Ansons on strength had been restored to 89 (although many were probably awaiting transfer to the reserve pool). Some 77 Oxfords were also on hand.

On 8 May, a parade was held where Wing Commander BEAUMONT advised the unit of the surrender of Germany and granted a day's leave for celebrations. Flying hours in May dropped to 5,001, but the slowdown in June was much more pronounced, with just 2,448 hours flown. This reduction was reflected in aircraft numbers with a mere three Ansons on strength during June, alongside 70 Oxfords. By August, the unit was also operating a dozen Tiger Moths.

On 15 August, the surrender of Japan was announced and the unit stood down for two days to celebrate. Nevertheless, there were still more than 100 pilots undergoing training and over 2,000 hours of flying was recorded monthly.

By mid-September the unit was winding down significantly, with many personnel posted out and accommodation buildings being dismantled. Flying hours were down to 1,155 in November.

A total of 2,187 students completed their training at 6SFTS up to 1 October 1945, the final date for which such a tally was reported. At this time, nine students graduated from a special elementary flying training course, probably held to complete courses for partly trained students affected by the closure of schools elsewhere. This would also explain the dozen Tiger Moths operated by the unit in the latter half of 1945.

Some 70 students were recorded graduating from 6SFTS during October, the last major output, bringing the number of pilots trained at the unit since its inception to in excess of 2,250.

From the middle of 1945, a beachside recreation camp had been established at Port Parham on the coast of the Gulf St Vincent. Sadly, this location was to witness the last fatal aircraft accident experienced by 6SFTS. On 28 November, a student pilot dived an Oxford into the ground while conducting unauthorised flying and 'shooting up' the campsite.

The unit recorded just 155 flying hours during December and all aircraft were transferred to Stores Reserve. It was formally dis-established on 31 December 1945.

NOTE: Adapted from the book by Ingman, Peter, *The Royal Australian Air Force in South Australia during WWII*, 2021, Avonmore Books, Kent Town.



Graves of RAAF personnel buried at the Mallala War Cemetery (Image courtesy of the Editor)

RAAF personnel buried at the Mallala War Cemetery

BRADY, Patrick John (New South Wales), Leading Aircraftman, died 7 September 1942, age 24 years

CLOUGH, Roger Byrom (New South Wales), Sergeant, died 28 November 1945, age 19 years

COOK, Colin Walter (Western Australia), Leading Aircraftman, died 22 July 1943, age 21 years

KIERSE, Peter Denis (South Australia), Leading Aircraftman, died 2 March 1943, age 19 years

LEWIS, Cyril Markham (Victoria), Leading Aircraftman, died 23 September 1943, age 19 years

MCDONALD, Donald Neill (South Australia), Leading Aircraftman, died 23 September 1943, age 19 years

RICE, Julian Patrick (Western Australia), Sergeant, died 23 September 1943, age 21 years

RICHARDSON, James Brignall (Scotland), Leading Aircraftman, died 4 August 1942, age 28 years

SAY, Colin McCall (Victoria), Leading Aircraftman, died 4 August 1942, age 23 years

WESTON, Ian Duncan (South Australia), Flying Officer, died 23 September 1943, age 27 years

WICKS, Derek Goldsworthy (South Australia), Leading Aircraftman, died 27 March 1944, age 22 years

YOUNG, Gordon Rex (South Australia), Leading Aircraftman, died 1 July 1943, age 19 years

George Ernest Luckett (1869-1943): An Occasional Hero. Part Two

by Diana Field

Part One of George Ernest LUCKETT's life appeared in the last Journal. Born in England in 1869 George, who came to South Australia in 1887, received a bronze medal for rescuing the captain of the steamer You Yangs, when it struck a reef off Kangaroo Island. He then enlisted for service during the Boxer Rebellion and the Boer War. George was working at the Semaphore Signal Station in South Australia when World War I broke out. His wife and eight children might have thought that George would resist the call-up, but there were more adventures to come.

Off to war

When World War I broke out in Europe, George could hardly wait to join the action. He had kept up his shooting skills through his membership of the South African Soldiers' Association Rifle Club¹ and shared the views of other veterans who thought they were better qualified to be mobilised sooner than the many young volunteers who were enthusiastic, but lacked skills.² Although already aged 45, which was the upper age limit, he allowed himself some flexibility by stating that he was only 43 years when he enlisted on 22 October 1914.³

He was given a splendid farewell social by his employers, with 70 to 80 people present, presided over by the chairman of the Marine Department, Arthur SEARCY. Following a number of toasts, Mr SEARCY made a speech in which he paid tribute to George's service to the Department. He stated that he had known him for 25 years and that he had been a good officer to the Government. He referred to George's heroic deeds and medal following the *You Yangs* disaster, and also to the fact that two of George's sons were also

going to the Front. On behalf of many well-wishers, he presented George with a pair of field glasses, a fountain pen, and a wristwatch.⁴

In his reply, George referred to his service at the Semaphore Signal Station and said that the last four years spent there had been amongst the happiest he had experienced. He left Australia for Egypt in February 1915 and by May 1915, he found himself in Gallipoli.

Unfortunately, George's health deteriorated in the trenches, and after some hospital spells in Lemnos and Malta with bronchial asthma, he was sent to England in September 1915 and back to Australia in November 1915. He was discharged on medical grounds in May 1916, but that was not the end of his military connection.⁵

He was welcomed home at another large social gathering at the Semaphore Masonic Hall on 20 December 1915, at which he was given a 'vociferous reception'. Parts of his speech were recorded by a journalist and reported in the *Daily Herald* on the following day:

We tried to effect a landing first at Cape Helles, but the Turks stormed the position so fiercely that we were sent back to Lemnos Island. The next day we went to good old Anzac, and as we were going ashore we simply opened our mouths and gasped, and wondered however our boys had managed to effect a landing at such a place. What they did was marvellous. When the Australians got there they stuck there, and for nearly four months I was one of those in the thick of it. I would not

*like to describe to you what I have seen, for there were most gruesome sights, I can tell you. However, our fellows wedged themselves in those shell-swept hills, and the Turks cannot shift them. I was with the 9th Light Horse, and remained in the trenches until August ... You can gain an idea of things when I tell you that the farthest away that the Turks were was only 30 yards, and the closest 10 yards ...*⁶

Another report of the event added to the above, commenting on the closeness of the enemy:

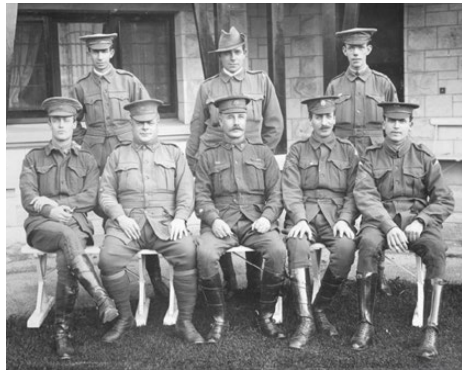
*It was a great chance for the ticklers artillery. Tickler was the name on the jam tins, from which the hand bombs were improvised.*⁷

In a separate article, George urged more men to enlist and reinforce their countrymen at the front:

*We have got to keep what we hold on Gallipoli, but we want men to replace those boys who have been there since April. It is up to every eligible man to go. Those at Gallipoli have never had the chance of the men on the European Continent. There they put in 24 hours in the firing line, another 24 hours in supports, and 48 hours in reserve, with four days in the country. Every now and then the men in Flanders and France are sent away on long leave. Our fellows have never been away from Gallipoli Peninsula.*⁸

His eloquence at this gathering in describing his experiences, and his passionate appeals for more recruits probably impressed many, who saw in him just the skills needed to bolster enlistment when conscription was not an option.

George became a recruiting officer with the State Recruiting Committee, which was regulated by the Commonwealth under the State War Council to oversee and coordinate all recruitment efforts. In March 1916 he joined members of the Committee on a 60-hour, 430-mile recruiting train journey throughout the northern areas of the state.⁹ He campaigned zealously for the rest of the war in many areas, and was stationed for various periods at Renmark and Strathalbyn. His many reported speeches show that Sergeant-Major LUCKETT used every approach he could think of, from duty to guilt, to inspire men to enlist, often mentioning proudly that he had three sons who were also doing their duty. All recruiting officers were uniformed ex-servicemen, so they could not be accused of urging others to do what they themselves were not prepared to do.



The State Recruiting Committee, George LUCKETT is seated third from the left (Image courtesy of the State Library of South Australia, Searcy Collection, PRG 280)

George's two eldest sons, Alec and Roderick, had followed their father into the forces, and in December 1915, Douglas also enlisted, giving his age as 18, although he was only just 16. Douglas spent about 18 months in the Middle East, but was also dogged by ill health. He was eventually discharged in April 1917 with aortic disease, but kept

trying to re-enlist until the end of the war. His father contrived to help him in this endeavour, signing Douglas's June 1918 enlistment papers at Strathalbyn as the attesting officer. However, the principal medical officer was not to be fooled, and cancelled the application on 8 July 1918.¹⁰

Life after war

Following the end of the war, George and his three ex-servicemen sons were all safely at home, and eligible to obtain land under the Soldier Settlement Scheme. The government offered returned soldiers blocks of rural land for purchase or lease, with provision for training and establishment assistance. In June 1920 George was allotted 1,036 acres five miles south of Port Broughton, while in April 1921 Douglas and Roderick shared 781 acres at Muntoora.¹¹

This scheme offered great opportunities for those returning from the war, but it was a dispiriting failure for many. Later government enquiries determined that some of the causes of failure were lack of capital and insufficiently sized blocks, settler unsuitability and inexperience, and falling prices for agricultural produce.

In George's case, there were also stories of mismanagement aggravated by his gambling and drinking problems. This had serious consequences for the family, and led to George's and Jessie's separation, the sale of the property, and bankruptcy. Although Jessie remained in Port Broughton, George moved back to Adelaide, but without his medals. Rumour has it that Jessie had thrown them down a well.

A January 1926 advertisement containing an extensive list of stock, vehicles, farm equipment and household items for sale seemed to indicate that George might have over-extended himself financially in a relatively short period.¹² There were

insolvency hearings in the Wallaroo Court, with some wrangling over money owed by Roderick to his father.¹³

With the Great Depression looming, it was a bad time to be out of work, but George apparently tried using his powers of eloquence by becoming a salesman. This is evidenced by a commercial traveller's ticket being listed amongst lost property reported in a 1926 Police Gazette. The list also included money, a watch, driver's licence, pencil, penknife, glasses, and a top set of false teeth. This sounds very much like the possible contents of George's pockets, and one wonders what the circumstances leading to the 'loss' might have been.¹⁴

There is little evidence of how George supported himself during the Depression years. In September 1931 he appeared as a witness at the inquest into the drowning of WJ JAMES at Port Adelaide, where he was described as a seaman of the yacht *Tamara* at Birkenhead.¹⁵ By the late 1930s he was listed on electoral rolls as a caretaker at Port Noarlunga. Perhaps some of his old wartime comrades had helped find him something not too demanding in his later years. He continued to turn up for ANZAC reunions, being noticed and mentioned for his well-known ability to tell a good, no doubt well-lubricated, story.

Service in a fourth war?

When World War II was declared George turned up to enrol in the Ex-Servicemen's Reserve—the equivalent of trying to serve in his fourth campaign. *'Although I am over military age, I am still capable of doing my bit,'* he told the state secretary of the League. There is no evidence of his enrolment being accepted.¹⁶

A son's insight

Currently stored in George's old sea-chest are several yellowed newspaper cuttings. The earliest, from the *Chronicle*, 11 June 1964, was a letter from a WJ May recounting his memories of early Kangaroo Island days. It was his father who had rescued the sea-chest and subsequently returned it to George. In another undated cutting is a long response to Mr MAY's letter from George's youngest son, Donald. The following excerpt from Donald's letter gives us further insight into George's character:

Dad was educated at one of the best schools in England. He was a champion marksman, a good boxer and swimmer and a first-class swordsman; but although very intelligent, he had no ambition. Apprenticed to the sea, he did not bother to pass his first exam but was content to gravitate to the foc'sle as a bosun. Joining the navy he went on the HMS Protector during the Boxer Rising and rose to Chief Petty Officer. Captain Cresswell of that vessel (later Admiral Cresswell) told my grandfather (William Lewis) that dad was the ringleader of a near mutiny that occurred on that trip.

He rose to sergeant major in the Boer War and to warrant officer in the First World War, but was blocked from rising higher in each case because of his fondness for embarrassing his superiors. In spite of this he was well liked by his mates and often by his superiors too.

An incident that occurred on Kangaroo Island at Cape du Couedic lighthouse when George was second keeper further illustrates his disrespect for authority. This was recounted by George's son Donald in the same letter:

Perhaps my brother Douglas told you how, when he returned to Cape du Couedic many years later, the head keeper delighted in producing the old logbook and in showing him the copies of two old telegrams officially recorded many years before when Keeper Duthie reported to the secretary of the Marine Board, 'Lockett told me to go to hell - what shall I do?'

Back came the reply from the good-natured old secretary, 'Don't go.'

The last campaign

Perhaps it is fitting to quote George in one of his final newspaper appearances in October 1941. Under the headline 'Protector Seaman Who Fought In Three Campaigns' we read:

Port Noarlunga possesses, among other things, a coterie of cheerful veterans who are as well known in that small town as Victoria Square is in Adelaide. Among them is Mr George Lockett, who saw service in the Boxer rising, the Boer War and the Great War, and has not allowed 72 years to dim either his memory or his sense of humor.

Some of his liveliest yarns deal with H.M. Colonial Ship Protector, which he joined from a British merchant ship at Port Adelaide. It was while the Protector was serving on the China station that there came [a] rough day that proved the discipline of the silent service.

"We were too small to carry a chaplain, so the skipper - "Old Bill" Creswell - used to read the prayers." he said.

"We struck the bad weather, but service was held as usual, with all of us in oilskins, and the star-board watch on one side of the deck and the port watch on the other."

The skipper had just got to the part in the prayers which went - "O Lord protect us from the dangers of the sea..." when the ship took a lunge, and the starboard watch were buried in water to the middle. They just stood balancing there, but I'll never forget the look on old Bill's face."

Mr Lockett and seven others from Protector joined the 5th Imperial Bushmen for the Boer War. He enlisted again at the beginning of the Great War, but "Gallipoli finished me that time."¹⁷

Two years later, George made his final newspaper appearance in the obituaries, which informed the world of his death on 6 August 1943 in the Magill Ward of the Royal Adelaide Hospital, from cancer of the oesophagus.¹⁸ He is buried in the AIF section of the West Terrace Cemetery.

It is hard to deny there is an element of the has-been about the older George LUCKETT, sitting around with old comrades and re-telling stories of past adventures. It is unfortunate that he did not seem to retain any close relationships with his large family. He had obviously thrived in the risky environments of his youth, but shrunk into relative obscurity while trying to adjust to a 'normal' life. Nevertheless, in his enjoyment of re-living the past, George seemed to hold strongly to the belief that it was better to be a has-been hero than a never-was.

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Ivan

by Judy Smith

When I was a little girl, my father's name fascinated me. Ivan. I didn't know anyone else with that name, and it sounded a bit exotic to me. It wasn't just his first name though: he also had three Christian names, Ivan Lynne Claude, which was unusual I thought. When I asked him why he had three names, he explained that when he was born in 1917, his mother named him after the three men in her life who were all overseas serving with the First Australian Imperial Force (AIF) on the battlefields of France and Belgium, the infamous Western Front. She had named him after her husband (my dad's father), Euston Lynne HOWE; Claude after her only brother, Claude MANN; and Ivan after her brother-in-law, Ivan James HOWE.

Ivan James HOWE, dad's paternal uncle, was born near Riverton in South Australia on 14 October 1896¹, the second son of Annie May WISHART and James Henry HOWE. Annie was living at her brother's home in Riverton, awaiting the birth of her child before travelling to Western Australia. Ivan's older brother, Euston Lynne, was 22 months old at the time.

With the discovery of gold in Coolgardie in 1892, Western Australia saw an influx of miners from all around Australia and the world. The Western Australian Government was also expanding its railway network to cope with the exploding population. James Henry HOWE decided to take advantage of the new opportunities and accepted a position with the Western Australian

Government Railways in July 1896 as porter-in-charge at the Doodlekin Railway Station.² He travelled there with two of his brothers, and the plan was for Annie and the children to join him as soon as the baby was old enough to travel.

James wrote to his brother-in-law Frank WISHART recommending that he also join them in Western Australia. Frank was a market gardener who had moved with his wife Bessie from Angaston, home of both the WISHARTs and the HOWEs, to Riverton in 1893. He and Bessie had one son, Bede, born near Riverton in 1893. They welcomed Annie and little Euston into their home. The two families, Frank, Bessie and Bede WISHART, and Annie, Euston and Ivan HOWE sailed for Western Australia in early 1897.

Soon after arriving at Fremantle, Annie and the boys caught the train to Doodlekin, 219 kilometres east of Perth. It was a small but busy town, and an important stop on the line to the goldfields. The young family was reunited when baby Ivan met his father James for the first time at the railway station. Ivan was nearly three years old when his brother Alton was born in 1899 in the station house at Doodlekin.³ Sadly, he only lived for five months.

Frank and Bessie settled at Wooroloo. The following year Annie and Frank's parents, Thomas and Fanny WISHART, also moved to Western Australia to settle in Wooroloo, where they lived for the rest of their lives. James and Annie now had extended WISHART and HOWE families living nearby and their boys grew up surrounded by the love of aunts, uncles, cousins and grandparents.



*James, Ivan, Euston and Annie HOWE, Perth, c 1900
(Image courtesy of the author)*



*Euston and Ivan HOWE, Perth, c 1903 (Image
courtesy of the author)*

Doodlekine was the first of many railway houses that Ivan lived in during his childhood as his father was promoted. The family moved firstly to Wooroloo, where Ivan celebrated his fifth birthday and then to nearby Chidlow's Well. Chidlow's Well was the centre of a thriving sandalwood and timber industry as well as a busy railway town. Surrounded by beautiful jarrah forests, it was a wonderful place for the brothers to grow up.



*Ivan, Annie, Euston, and James HOWE, Perth, May
1911 (Image courtesy of the author)*

By late 1912 the family had settled at the railway siding at Hovea, where James was the station master. Situated in what is now the John Forrest National Park, not far from Wooroloo, the station is long gone and Annie's garden has since returned to bushland. The family was a happy, peaceful and loving household. Euston had finished his schooling, and like his father, was working with the Western Australian Government Railways.⁴ Ivan completed high school at Northam and also joined the Railways as a junior porter on 3 November 1913.⁵ His real dream though was to become a school teacher. After completing his teacher training in 1914, he was assigned to a one-teacher school at Dindiloe, a tiny railway settlement north-east of Geraldton.



Ivan on the verandah at Dindiloo Schoolhouse, 1914: taken by his brother Euston HOWE (Image courtesy of the author)



Ivan, showing off his brand new uniform, 1915 (Image courtesy of the author)



Ivan HOWE & his cousin Bede WISHART, London, January 1917 (Image courtesy of the author)

The 2 August 1914 was a momentous day in the lives of all Australians when the Government declared war on Germany and her allies. It was also a very significant day in Ivan's life because within fourteen months he had enlisted in the First AIF.

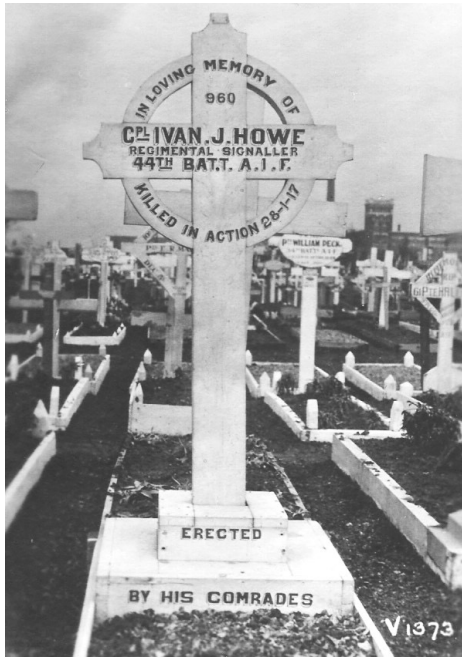
By the middle of 1915, Army recruitment in Australia was in full swing. Advertisements all around the country emphasised the glory, glamour and adventure recruits would all experience. Many predicted that the war would soon be over and that a glorious victory would be celebrated.

Annie and James, although adamant that Ivan was too young to join the Army, eventually gave in to his wishes. Ivan passed his Army medical test at Geraldton on 5 November 1915.⁶ Aged 19 years and one month, he signed the Oath of Allegiance at Blackboy Hill on 22 November and Private Ivan HOWE began three months of training at the Signal School. Promoted to the rank of Corporal on 1 March 1916, he was assigned to the 44th Battalion Signallers, Regimental Number 960.

His battalion sailed from Fremantle aboard HMAT *Suevic* on 6 June 1916. Still aged only 19, Ivan was on his way to war completely unprepared for what lay ahead: trench warfare; the constant fear and danger of bombardment; the biting cold; the mud; the stench of decaying bodies; the cries of injured and dying men. Nothing in his loving and comfortable life could have prepared him for the brutality and harsh realities of war. He celebrated his 20th birthday at Weymouth in England, and took a short leave break before sailing for France on 25 November 1916.

Ivan survived the killing fields of the Western Front for only 64 days. His young life was tragically ended on 28 January 1917 somewhere near Armentieres, France. Ivan, along with several of his fellow soldiers were 'Killed in the Field' by a direct bomb hit –

such a shocking and brutal loss of young lives. Ivan was later buried at Cite Bonjean Military Cemetery, Armentieres, and his dog tag and a few personal effects were returned to his parents several months later.



Original burial site of Ivan HOWE, this photo was sent home to his grieving mother (Image courtesy of the author)

Ivan’s brother, Staff Sergeant Major Euston Lynne HOWE, a member of the 5th Railways Division, sailed for France aboard HMAT *Mitiades* on 29 January 1917⁷, totally unaware that his only brother and best friend had been killed just one day before his departure.

Euston, initially rejected for active service because of a faulty heart valve, had joined the Citizen Military Forces. By the time the Army decided, probably due to the appalling loss of lives being suffered in France, that a dodgy heart was no longer a barrier to active service, Euston had risen to the rank of non-commissioned officer. Euston

married his sweetheart Kathy MANN in Perth on 4 November 1916.⁸ By the time he sailed for England three months later, Kathy was pregnant with their first child. It was decided that she should live with Annie and James at their lovely bushland home at Hovea while Euston served overseas.



Claude MANN, brother of the bride, Euston HOWE, Kathy HOWE nee MANN, Phyllis MANN, sister of the bride; Perth, 4 November 1916 (Image courtesy of the author)

By the time the awful news of Ivan’s death reached Annie and James, Euston was finishing his training in England and preparing to embark for France. Poor Annie and James, totally devastated by the loss of their beautiful younger son, they now also faced the terrible and very real prospect of also losing their one remaining son. Grief-stricken and frightened for the future of their family, the only bright spot on their horizon was the coming baby. They looked after their daughter-in-law lovingly and took great care that no harm came to her or their grandchild.

On 17 September 1917 a very special baby with a very special name was born in Perth: Ivan Lynne Claude HOWE⁹, my father, adored by his mother and doting grandparents alike. His father Euston spent many months enduring, but fortunately surviving, the horrors of serving on the battlefields in France. Physically well, but suffering from Post Traumatic Stress Disorder or *Shell Shock* as it was then called, he first met my father, his son, in late 1919. Dad, nearly two years old, apparently cried and initially refused to have anything to do with him. It was hardly surprising that he only wanted his mother or grandparents. Like many families at this time, there were many adjustments to be made as lives slowly returned to some semblance of normality. It is not known if Euston approved of his son's names or if it was a constant reminder of his brother's death. Kathy had made the decision and that was that.

Annie and James grieved for Ivan for the rest of their lives. They put on brave faces, embracing and enjoying their grandson and his other siblings born in the following years, but a part of their lives was missing. They would never see their younger son again, never hug him or any children he may have had. Their grief could never be assuaged. Euston also grieved and found it hard to be the one who came home.

Ivan's four grandparents were also shattered by his death, as was his whole close-knit family. Uncle Frank and Aunt Bessie, who had been present at his birth and proudly registered it, had special bonds to him as did their son Bede. Cruelly, Bede was the last member of the family to see Ivan alive when they met briefly in London and had their photograph taken before they both embarked for France. Bede treasured that fateful photograph. Kathy's brother Claude MANN fortunately also came home, albeit some years later, together with a wife and baby son.

Ivan James HOWE was but one of the many thousands of young Australians who were killed in World War I, supposedly the 'War to End All Wars'. This was cold comfort to his grieving family. His namesake, young Ivan Lynne Claude HOWE, would go on to serve in World War II, just 25 years after Ivan James' death.

I grew up with this story and it certainly helped to inform my views about the horrors, the futility and waste of war. In 2012 I was lucky enough to visit Ivan's final resting place in the Cite Bonjean War Cemetery, near Armentieres in France. Now a Commonwealth war graves site it is very different from the photograph of his original burial place that I had always known. It was an emotional visit where I shed a few tears.



Judy SMITH by the headstone for Corporal Ivan James HOWE, Cite Bonjean Cemetery, France, May 2012 (Image courtesy of the author)

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Patricia's Story: One of Six Cashmore Children to Serve in World War II

by John Cashmore

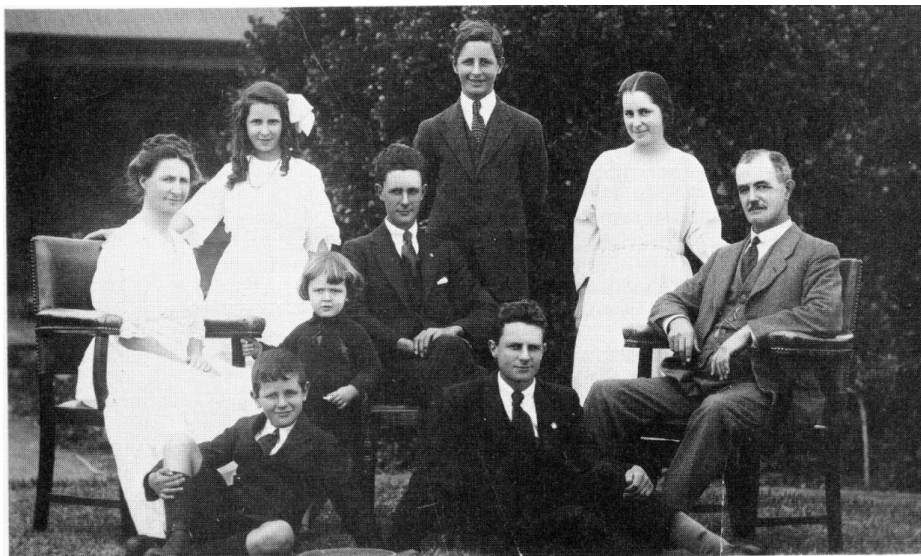
Patricia CASHMORE was born on 23 July 1905 in Port Pirie, South Australia. She was the third child and eldest daughter of Arthur Brook CASHMORE and Annie Amelia WHALLIN. Arthur and Annie would have another three children, two sons and a daughter, born in Port Pirie, and then a son born in Adelaide.

In 1887 Arthur arrived in South Australia from England, and in 1890 moved to Port Pirie to represent Messrs Harrold Bros. shipping and stevedoring business.¹ When the business went into liquidation in 1895 Arthur joined Elder, Smith & Co. Ltd, and eventually became the Port Pirie manager. Arthur claimed to be the agent for the first three sailing ships to carry full loads of ore from Port Pirie.²

In England Arthur had had experience with the volunteer movement and been a successful marksman at the rifle butts. He joined the Port Pirie Infantry Company and served as a lieutenant for four years.³ With this background it is perhaps no surprise that the CASHMORE children did not hesitate to enlist for service during WWII.

Arthur passed away in September 1939, three weeks after the declaration of WWII. His wife Annie now faced the prospect of six of her seven children and her only son-in-law enlisting for service.

Four of Patricia's brothers were on active service: Victor and Alec were pilot officers in the Royal Australian Air Force, while John and Edward served with the Australian



The Cashmore family taken at "Kingston", Port Pirie, Christmas 1922.

*Back: Mother Annie, sister Elizabeth (Betty), brothers John (Jack) (seated) and Alec, Patricia and father Arthur
Front: brothers Edward, Victor (standing) and George (Image provided by the author)*

Imperial Force. Her other brother, Dr George CASHMORE, was engaged in army medical work in Australia. Their only brother-in-law at the time, who married Patricia's younger sister Betty, was John G GLENN, who served in Tobruk, El Alamein and New Guinea.

Patricia received her early nursing training at the Port Pirie Hospital, before nursing at the Royal Adelaide Hospital and the Melbourne Women's Hospital. She was on the way to England to complete her postgraduate study when WWII broke out. She disembarked at Durban in South Africa where she wrote to the Australian authorities offering to enlist in the Australian Imperial Force. Patricia was told that her location made this impractical and she should consider joining the East Africa Military Nursing Service.⁴ She enlisted in the East Africa Military Nursing Division in September 1942.

Patricia and her nursing unit were aboard the SS *Khedive Ismail* which departed from Mombasa, Kenya on 6 February 1944 bound for Columbo, Ceylon (now Sri Lanka). Six days later the ship was torpedoed by a Japanese submarine just south-west of the Maldives. The troop ship's stern was engulfed in flame and smoke, and she sank in three minutes.

Of the 1,511 people aboard the *Khedive Ismail* only 208 men and six women survived the sinking and subsequent battle. The circumstances were made worse by the fact that the Japanese submarine was being pursued by two destroyers and took refuge below the survivors. Its destruction tragically took precedence over the lives of the survivors and resulted in 1,220 men and 77 women being killed, including Patricia, aged 38 years.

The sinking was the third largest loss of life for Allied shipping in World War II and the largest loss of servicewomen in the history of the Commonwealth of Nations.



Patricia Cashmore in 1943. Killed in action 1944. Patricia joined the East African Military Nursing Service in September 1942. In February 1944 she embarked in Mozambique on the troopship Khedive Ismail for Burma. It was torpedoed on February 12th, with few survivors.

Patricia CASHMORE, 1943 (Image courtesy of the author)

Patricia's name is inscribed on a column of the East Africa War Memorial at the Nairobi War Cemetery, Kenya. Cashmore Street in Port Pirie was named in her honour. Her name is included on the WWII Memorial Gates in Port Pirie and also in the Nurses' Roll of Honour in the Adelaide Town Hall and St Marys Women's Playing Fields in Adelaide. It is also inscribed in a specially bound commemorative book on display in the Australian War Memorial in Canberra.

Lest We Forget.

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Private William Horace Lamshed (1894-1917): Faithful Even unto Death

by Kathy Ahwan

In 1916 the 10th Battalion of the Australian Imperial Force called for more reinforcements after losing a third of its men in the Battle of Pozieres.¹ William Horace LAMSHED answered the call and enlisted in Adelaide, South Australia on 28 August 1916. Thirteen months later he was killed on the Western Front leaving a grieving family to mourn the loss of their son.²

William was born on 8 August 1894 in Weetulta, a small farming community in South Australia.³ He was the second of three sons born to Samuel LAMSHED, a miner at the nearby Wallaroo copper mine, and Annie Florence SCOTT.⁴ His mother died in 1904 from broncho-pneumonia. In 1904 his father married Emma MUTTON, who later gave birth to three daughters, William's half-sisters.⁵ William attended the Wallaroo Mines State School and Kadina High School before working as a carpenter.⁶

The declaration of war in 1914 saw an avalanche of volunteers enlisting for service, many roused by a sense of adventure.⁷ As GAMMAGE wrote: 'Great wars were rare, and short, and many eagerly seized a fleeting opportunity.'⁸ William's war records show that he had attempted to enlist prior to 1916 but was rejected on medical grounds.⁹

As the war went on it became apparent that the conflict was going to be longer than expected, which adversely affected the numbers seeking to enlist. News of high casualty rates and a fall in enthusiasm for the war created problems for the Australian government to sustain the war effort. In response the government planned a referendum to conscript men for service.



William Horace Lamshed, photo taken on enlistment, 1916 (Image courtesy of the Australian War Memorial)

William enlisted for service in August 1916, at a time when the volunteer numbers had fallen to their lowest levels.¹⁰ His enlistment was just prior to one of two referendums on conscription, which heavily divided the nation. When the vote was taken on the first referendum in October 1916 South Australia recorded the strongest 'no' vote in the country.¹¹ So given the strong opposition to conscription in South Australia, why did William enlist for service?

William's younger cousin, Clarence Albert LAMSHED, had enlisted with the 10th Battalion two days earlier, and so there may have been a sense of competition between

the two.¹² But it is more likely that William felt a sense of duty to serve. His grandfather had emigrated from England in 1856 and William may have been captivated by stories of the old homeland and felt a duty to defend the Empire.¹³ A local newspaper reported that William, when thanking the crowd for their kindness and good wishes, told them that he was going to do his duty towards his King and Country, and would do it to the best of his ability.¹⁴

The newspaper report of William's father's address to the crowd included:

*... that Pvt Lamshed had offered his services on three occasions before being finally accepted. He instanced how hard it was for parents to give up their sons, but having heard the call of the Empire, they would not be patriotic if they did not fall in with their wishes and allow the boys to do their bit for King and Country.*¹⁵

William and Clarence were part of the 21st reinforcements for the 10th Battalion, embarking aboard HMAT *Port Melbourne* in Melbourne, Victoria on 21 October 1916, and arriving in Devonport, England on 28 December 1916.¹⁶ They stayed at the Durrington Camp where they received training to ready them for action on the Western Front. On 25 April 1917 they proceeded to France, and arrived at the Australian Divisional Base Depot at Etaples the following day.¹⁷

William and Clarence joined the battalion on 1 May 1917.¹⁸ Over the next three months they participated in marches and parades while receiving training in musketry, bayonet fighting, grenades, and trench construction to equip them for battle on the Western Front.¹⁹

The 10th Battalion was called-up to take part in the Battle of Menin Road in late September 1917. The objective was to capture the

Passchendaele Ridge in Belgium, thereby providing the Allies with a favourable position for defence and pushing the Germans further away from the coast.²⁰

On 18 September 1917 the 10th Battalion, as part of the First Australian Division, marched to Chateau Segard to the south-west of Ypres, Belgium for an inspection of their kit and final preparations for action. Each man was kitted out with enough sandwiches and chocolate to last him for two days.²¹ At 11:30 pm on 19 September 1917 the battalion moved out for action, which was timed to commence at 5:40 am the following day.

By the time the 10th Battalion marched out they faced steady rain, resulting in the tracks becoming slippery, and the going heavy.²² The question was asked whether the operation should be called off, but by 2:10 am the rain had ceased.

The officers of the First Australian Division were pleased that they were able to move their troops forward without being detected by sound or the light of the German's flares. As the morning proceeded the Germans fired incendiary shells into the back areas 'lighting up arcs of the horizon so that nearer objects were darkly silhouetted.'²³ By 4:30 am around Glencorse Wood, east of Polygon Wood, the German's barrage became much heavier, resulting in losses to the 10th Battalion and plunging the remaining troops into confusion.²⁴

The battalion, reorganised under other officers, went on to capture the Passchendaele Ridge, with a total loss of 207 men (including 10 officers).²⁵ William was originally reported missing in action, but this was later amended to killed in action on 20 September 1917.²⁶ He was 23 years of age.

Official confirmation that William had been killed in action finally came in February 1918.²⁷ His family placed a notice in *The Advertiser* advising of William's death with the message: 'He rose responsive to his country's call, And gave the best, his life, his all.'²⁸

In response to enquiries from the family about what happened to William, the Red Cross received several witness statements.²⁹ A number of witnesses referred to William in hospital in London, but these statements have been noted that they refer to Clarence who was hospitalised for 'trench malady' in August 1917.^{30,31}

Another soldier stated that William was 'shot in the head which killed him at once' near Merris in the north of France at the end of August.³² This account, which was relayed to William's parents in a letter dated 18 March 1919,³³ is also unlikely to be correct due to the time period and location.

The account given by Signaller Arthur HARDWICK of the 10th Battalion was more likely to portray what happened to William:

*I knew the deceased well, and was in the same Coy. He came from Wallaroo Mines, Kadina, Sth Aust. As we went into action on 20.9.1917 at Polygon Wood, just as we got to Hellfire Corner, Fritz put up a heavy barrage, Captain Heritage, Capt. Thomas, deceased and myself were cut off from the mob, and we took shelter in a shell hole, till barrage opened. It was just getting out of the shell hole that Bill got it, through the chest, he was killed instantly. Captain Heritage was killed just after.*³⁴

This account corresponds with William's date of death as recorded in his service record. It meant that William was killed as part of the German barrage as the battalion was being assembled for 'zero hour'. The war diary of Charles BEAN, Australia's official

war correspondent, places the death of Captain HERITAGE at this time.³⁵

William was originally buried in the field. Identified by his discs two years later, William was re-interred in the Tyne Cot Cemetery, Belgium.³⁶ Referencing his pledge to fight for his King and Country, the message on his headstone reads: 'He was faithful even unto Death.'



Gravestone of William Horace Lamshed, Tyne Cot Cemetery, Belgium, 2018 (Image courtesy of the author)

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- ²⁰ Third Battle of Ypres 31 July to 10 November 1917, Department of Veteran's Affairs, Anzac Portal, <https://anzacportal.dva.gov.au/wars-and-missions/ww1/where-australians-served/western-front/third-battle-of-ypres>, accessed 23 July 2020.
- ²¹ Kearney, *Silent Voices: The Story of the 10th Battalion AIF in Australia, Egypt, Gallipoli, France and Belgium During the Great War 1914-1918*, p. 247.
- ²² Charles Bean, Official History, 1914-18 War, Australian War Memorial, September 1917, AWM38 3DRL 606/88/1, p. 754.
- ²³ Charles Bean, Official History, 1914-18 War, p. 755.
- ²⁴ Charles Bean, Official History, 1914-18 War, p. 756.
- ²⁵ Charles Bean, Official History, 1914-18 War, p. 789.
- ²⁶ Service Record for William Horace Lamshed, p. 27.
- ²⁷ Service Record for William Horace Lamshed, p. 35.
- ²⁸ Died on Active Service Notice, *The Advertiser*, 1 March 1918, p. 6.
- ²⁹ 6535 Private William Horace Lamshed, 10th Battalion, Australian War Memorial, Australian Red Cross Society Wounded and Missing Enquiry Bureau Files, 1914-18 War.
- ³⁰ 6535 Private William Horace Lamshed, 10th Battalion, pp. 1, 3, 5-7.
- ³¹ Service Record for Clarence Albert Lamshed, p. 4.
- ³² 6535 Private William Horace Lamshed, 10th Battalion, p. 8.
- ³³ 6535 Private William Horace Lamshed, 10th Battalion, p. 17.
- ³⁴ 6535 Private William Horace Lamshed, 10th Battalion, p. 11.
- ³⁵ Charles Bean, Official History, 1914-18 War, p. 773.
- ³⁶ William Horace Lamshed, Commonwealth War Graves Commission, Concentration Documents – Burial Returns, <https://www.cwgc.org/find-records/find-war-dead/casualty-details/463526/WILLIAM%20HORACE%20LAMSHED/#&gid=2&pid=1>.

2025 Dressing the Graves Ceremonies

by Sue Stanley

Dressing the Graves is a project sponsored by the Cornish Association of South Australia in conjunction with Kernewek Lowender, the festival held every two years in the Copper Triangle. Its purpose is to remember and honour the lives of our ancestors. The ceremonies are very poignant, and floral tributes, welcoming groups, choirs and preparation of citations for the grave sites are done by local school students. The involvement of school children lends the ceremonies to a truly community atmosphere.

Since the inception of Dressing of the Graves at the 2001 Kernewek Lowender Festival, the ceremonies have been a popular and unique event at subsequent festivals. It has created an ongoing valuable legacy for the Copper Coast, and family history research per se, and the program is well grounded to continue strongly into the future.

Volunteers will be planning the program for each of the four Copper Coast cemeteries. Supporting publications will be prepared for sale. A booklet with the 2025 graves being honoured will be available for \$15 and a book, *Copper Brought Them Here – Volume 1*, recording all graves honoured from the beginning of the Dressing the Graves event to 2017, will be available for \$30.

One possible theme for the 2025 Dressing the Graves ceremonies is 'health professionals', to commemorate the work done by doctors, nurses, dentists, and other health professionals who strove to keep the population of the Copper Triangle healthy through such adversities as typhoid outbreaks, pandemics, and accidents.

2025 is the 80th anniversary of the ending of World War II, and this would be a good

time to also honour military personnel who are buried in our cemeteries, including soldiers, medical support, nurses and those who served our nation.

Nominations are currently being sought for people who could be honoured in the 2025 Dressing of the Graves ceremonies. These occupations and any others of those buried in Copper Coast cemeteries are eligible. They may be of any ethnic group, not only from Cornish heritage. The concept is to honour the person in the grave, to tell his or her life story and have them immortalised, not only by their headstone, if they have one, but also in the books which we publish for each event. (We honour ancestors who are in unmarked graves as well as those with headstones.)

The successful nominees will be honoured at:

Greens Plains Cemetery:

10:00 am Tuesday 13 May 2025

Walleroo Cemetery:

1:00 pm Tuesday 13 May 2025

Kadina Cemetery:

10:00 am Wednesday 14 May 2025

Moonta Cemetery:

1:00 pm Wednesday 14 May 2025

Nomination forms are available at the Kadina Library, the Moonta Community Library, the Farm Shed Museum, and the Moonta Tourist Centre.

Criteria for nominating an ancestor who is buried in one of the above cemeteries are available from the Farm Shed Museum, Kadina; Kadina Library; Moonta Railway Station and the Moonta History Centre. Enquiries and nominations should be addressed to the Co-ordinator, Dressing the Graves, at sue2000s@hotmail.com.

Descendants are requested to limit their applications to no more than two typewritten pages, and to follow the criteria. The nomination is for one ancestor in the grave, not the grave itself. Remember: ancestors do not have to be of Cornish descent. The community of the Copper Coast had pioneers from Wales, Germany, England and Ireland, as well as from Cornwall.

A cover sheet, available from the Coordinator, will need to be completed. A photograph of the grave site can be included: the grave does not necessarily need to have a headstone, although families often organise some appropriate marking. Families also often organise a family get-together for the event and attend many of the other events on the Kernewek Lowender

program during the week. Accommodation should be booked well in advance. Past experience indicates that everyone involved in a Dressing the Graves ceremony is greatly enriched by the experience.

The committee is also seeking more volunteers to assist with planning. The job is not onerous but very interesting and rewarding. The team members are very supportive of each other and are a great group to be with. Just contact the Coordinator for an obligation-free discussion about the committee function.

Sue Stanley
Coordinator
2025 Dressing the Graves
sue2000s@hotmail.com



Family lays flowers to honour an ancestor, Dressing the Graves ceremony at the Moonta Cemetery, 2023 (Image courtesy of Robyn Knight)



Photographic Corner

Remembering those who served

War memorials may take many forms, but despite this difference they have a shared intention to remind us of those who served, and those who died, in war.

War memorials range from simple memorial plaques and honour rolls to grand museums and monuments. Examples include: gates, columns, walls, searches, crosses such as the Cross of Sacrifice, obelisks, statues, stones including Stones of Remembrance and cenotaphs. They also include honour rolls found in bowling clubs, schools, town halls and other

community buildings. These memorials are often being updated with additional names when they are found. An example is found at the Gilles Street Primary School.

There are places dedicated as war memorials that also serve a further practical purpose, such as gardens, pavilions, pools, halls, and hospitals.

You will find a war memorial taking pride of place in most Australian towns.

The Genealogy SA Photographic Collection includes examples of these memorials and here are some in South Australia from the collection.

Ceremonies



ANZAC Day service, Booleroo Centre, South Australia (P00234-328)

Gardens



Dulcie Ilo, Lorrie John and Mary Betsy Tomlinson, Soldiers Memorial Gardens, Victor Harbor, South Australia (P00162-015)



Memorial Gardens with Cross of Sacrifice, Adelaide, South Australia (P00184-17)

Monuments



National War Memorial, North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia (P00197-290)

Gates

Remembrance Arch, Soldiers Memorial Gardens, Unley, South Australia (P00018-39)



Hospitals



Memorial Hospital, North Adelaide, South Australia (P00197-145)

Halls



Caltowie Soldiers Memorial Hall and Institute (P00131-14)

Institutes



Unidentified woman at Soldiers Memorial Institute, Tanunda, South Australia (P00164-155)

Schools



St. Peter's College Memorial Hall, Hackney Road, Adelaide, South Australia (P00170-23)



Gilles Street Primary School honour boards (Image courtesy of Alison Hicks)



Vale Christopher Maddocks, member no 1032.

Chris, as he was better known, was born in London, England in 1948 and came to Adelaide arriving in October 1964 on the *Castel Felice* with his parents and sister.

Chris married Marie who arrived from England in January 1965. They had two children, David and Jane, and four grandchildren whom he adored.

Chris loved soccer, particularly the Manchester United Football Club. He was a member of the Adelaide United Football Club, whose games he frequently attended. When his son David was young, Chris coached his soccer team in the 1970s and 1980s. Chris also enjoyed watching gridiron (North American football).

In his professional life Chris was an architectural draftsman working on projects from multi-storey buildings to house additions.

He applied his knowledge to many projects in the SAGHS Library, finalising the new setup of cupboards and tables. He was Marie's right-hand man when she was the Librarian helping with labels, signs and shelf location of books and journals. His neat labelling and signs are still visible in the library today.

Chris enjoyed photography and was Project Co-ordinator of the SAGHS photograph collection. The collection began with donated photographs and albums, and steadily grew. The team members of the committee scanned, labelled, and catalogued these photos to make them available for members to view. A Flickr page was set up, accessible on the front page of the SAGHS website, to share many of the images.

He was also a photographer for special occasions e.g. the SAGHS 40th anniversary dinner, helped create celebratory certificates for members for awards for volunteering, and wrote articles for the SAGHS Journal.

Chris was awarded a 10-year Certificate of Appreciation, and later in 2020, was the recipient of the President's Award.

He was also a very helpful handyman, assisting where and when he could. He will be greatly missed.

Chris battled cancer for some years but passed away peacefully on Tuesday 20 August 2024 surrounded by his loving family, to whom we send our condolences.

Farewell dear friend and colleague. Rest in peace.

Nancy Baldock and Alison Hicks
Genealogy SA

Research & Development Committee Update

by David Ballinger

Marriage registrations project update

As advised in the last Journal, we are assisting the South Australian Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages and his team with the transcription of South Australian marriages between 1938 and 1945.

I am pleased to advise that progress on this project is moving forward steadily, as we have now sent the 1938 marriages dataset to be added to our online databases.

In addition, 1939 is nearing completion, with 1940, 1941 and 1942 moving towards completion.

We welcome any interest in assisting with this project either as data entry or checking or correction. Due to restrictions on viewing the original images this work can only be done in the Society Library.

If you feel that you can contribute to this important project please contact me at saghs.randd@saghs.org.au.

External scanning (Outreach program)

The scanning program for 2024 is now nearing completion although work will be continuing over the Christmas/New Year period with work being done at home on external clients' primary source records and also our own internal source file scanning.

Scanning has commenced at the Lameroo and District Historical Society, the Greek Orthodox Community of South Australia, the Penola History Room, and the Theatre Organ Society of Australia (SA Branch).

In 2025, we will be travelling back to Lameroo and Penola, with scanning continuing at the Uniting Church Historical Society and the Greek Orthodox Community of SA.

Also, three teams work from home scanning various records from the Theatre Organ Society of Australia (SA), Whyalla Family History Group, Mallee Tourist and Heritage Centre and various small groups as well as our own source data.

About to commence in 2025 will be scanning at the Mallee Tourist and Heritage Centre at Pinnaroo, Millicent History Room at Millicent, Yallum Homestead (at Penola) and the Whyalla Family History Group.

We are always in discussions with different organisations regarding the scanning of their records so, if you have any ideas of potential scanning sites that you believe may be a valuable addition to our databases please contact me at saghs.randd@saghs.org.au with the details so we can investigate it further.

The future for scanning

Additional people are sought to be trained to use the scanners to supplement those volunteers already working in the program. Once trained you could be doing scanning in the library or onsite at suburban or country locations. If you feel that you have an aptitude for this type of work, and would like to pursue it further, please email me at saghs.randd@saghs.org.au.

Wishing to become a part of the database volunteers?

We are always looking for additional volunteers to do either data entry, data checking or data corrections. Work can be done either at home or in the SAGHS Library. If you feel that you can assist in any way 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. So far they have proven to be very successful in completing a large amount of backlog work and adding new volunteers to the teams.

The schedule for working bees for 2025 is currently being worked on. Look out for notifications of the dates in future Journals, digital Newsletters, Facebook and online on our website.

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

Succession planning

The Research and Development Committee and dedicated Team Leaders and teams are

currently all transitioning through a series of succession expansions with new volunteers coming into the group to take over work to 'spread the load'. This will ensure that the Society has a flow of experience to take it through the next 25 years.

If you feel that you may have the experience to take on a small role to be a part of this vibrant, and essential, group, please contact me at saghs.randd@saghs.org.au so we can arrange a time to discuss the options.

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

David Ballinger FSAGHS

Chairperson, Research & Development Committee



David Ballinger (right) receives his Life Membership award from the Society's President Robert Blair

Congratulations

At last month's Annual General Meeting David Ballinger was awarded Life Membership in recognition of his service to the Society.

David has been a member of the Society since 2007, a councillor since 2011, Vice President since 2021, and Chair of the Research and Development Committee since 2014, as well as a member of the Management and IT sub-committees.

He is a former convenor of the Irish Special Interest Group and joint founder and first convenor of the Computer Users Special Interest Group with Richard Merry.

David was awarded Fellow of the Society in 2022.

David is also a current councillor on the Australasian Federation of Family History Organisations.

News from the Special Interest Groups

Germanic and Continental Europe Group

The Germanic and Continental Europe Group meets monthly, with the topics often presented by members, sharing the highs and lows of genealogy research along with the information they have discovered to make an accurate and interesting family history.

English only is spoken in our meetings, but we appreciate some of our members who are fluent in German and Polish and are always willing to help with the pronunciation of difficult words and names, and sometimes the transliteration of old hand-written documents.

In July Ben HOLLISTER presented the history and development of the German railways from 1838 through the 1850s, 1860s, 1870s to the 1890s, when the building of new lines slowed down and emigration lessened. One of the first lines to be built was between Berlin and Potsdam, a short line but important for the comfort of the King.

Although rail travel was relatively expensive it did offer a quicker form of transport than using barges and river boats to access the ports, especially Hamburg and Bremen. This type of information can broaden the picture of our ancestors' lives.

August was a busy month. Member Janis HAYNES presented the story of her four times great-grandfather Gottfried LUBASCH and family, who sailed on the *Zebra* in 1838 and settled in Hahndorf.

Gottfried's relatively short life in South Australia was filled with achievement and it was with pleasure that our group was able to visit the home (now archive) and barn of Gottfried and his second wife Dorothea GREISER (Janis's three times

great-grandmother). The Hahndorf house next to the Beerenberg Farm property was kindly donated by the PAECH family and is now the Reg Butler Archive, accommodating the extensive genealogical collection of local identity Reg BUTLER OAM. Other relevant collections will be added in the future.



The Germanic and Continental Europe Group in front of the Lubasch barn, Hahndorf, August 2024 (Image courtesy of WV Preiss)



The Old LUBASCH home, now Reg Butler Archive, Hahndorf (Image courtesy of WV Preiss)

At our September meeting Kaylene DOMMENZ and her brother Bruce DOMMENZ shared their family history of Johann August DOMMENZ and wife Anna Rosina SCHIERSCH, who immigrated from Radnitz, Prussia (now Radnica in Poland) to South Australia via London in 1882. They settled in Robertstown, South Australia, where they farmed. They had three daughters and a son, Johann Friedrich Wilhelm, who was Kaylene's and Bruce's grandfather. The family later moved to the Meningie area. The interesting story of the family's journey on the ship *Nebo* included playing cricket on the deck and the children,

particularly the German children, attending school on board.

We look forward to the remainder of 2024 meetings and hope you can join us online or at our December meeting in the library. Please check the Events calendar for details.

Please send in your questions and ideas for future meeting topics.

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

Irish Group

The Irish Special Interest Group members are a great source of interesting stories. At our July meeting we were delighted that Helen STAGG shared with us her impressions and images of a recent trip to Ireland. She and her husband Lloyd visited areas in County Cork and County Kilkenny that were of significance to the Irish who came to Australia. Helen produced a fascinating presentation that highlighted the work being done in Ireland to foster the connections between Ireland and Australia.

Our August meeting looked at some of the 'new' Irish records that can help when looking for our ancestors. While there are no new records as such, older records are being digitised and these are available on various sites—some are free, some are behind a paywall. We also looked at sites that provide lots of links and aim to be a kind of 'one-stop-shop'. This can be very helpful. Newspapers are also being digitised constantly, and we looked at the range of Irish newspapers and those from the places where Irish immigration meant that many Irish were mentioned, either in news items or in obituaries.

At our September meeting we looked at the records in the Clare County Library. The depth and scope of these records are unrivalled in all of Ireland. It is a great

source for anyone who has family from County Clare. We highlighted just a few as it would take many hours to even begin to investigate them all fully. Their records go back to the late 17th century, and they have a range of records relating to emigration to Australia including many convict records.

Convener: Paula Ritchie
saghs.irish@saghs.org.au.

Scotland Group

At our August meeting we discussed the recent release on the ScotlandsPeople website of a large quantity of records from the Church of Scotland which complements the kirk session minute books and accounts that were added to the site in 2021. These new records include additional kirk session minutes for parishes and churches that were not included in the original collection. In some cases, communion rolls have been added which can provide information on where people were living during the periods in between the 10-yearly censuses. These records are not indexed but are free to search and view online. I encourage you to visit the site to see if additional records have been added for your places of interest.

Following this, Chris BATES gave a short talk about his recent visit to Stirlingshire in Scotland and the time that he spent visiting sites relevant to his family history. Chris emphasised the need to prepare by making contact in advance with the societies, libraries and local museums that you are planning to visit, and that time is difficult to manage when there is a lot to see in a short period and many sites and places are often only open on certain days.

The main topic for the meeting was 'Monumental Inscriptions'. The National Records of Scotland estimate that a third of parishes do not have any surviving death and burial records. Therefore, the

inscriptions on gravestones or memorials can be an important alternative source to fill in the gaps. Inscriptions often include additional information to identify family groups and relationships. Family members may be named who have died elsewhere or migrated overseas. We must also remember that inscriptions are not 'primary records' and therefore there may be errors. There is a reference collection of monumental inscriptions in the SAGHS Library. A search in the catalogue by county or parish may find a source for you.

There are over 3,500 graveyards and cemeteries in Scotland. Many of the local family history societies have published collections of monumental inscriptions for their local area which can be purchased online. Other online sources include Find a Grave, BillionGraves, Scottish Monumental Inscriptions, Ancestry, FindmyPast and the Scottish Genealogy Society.

The topic for the September meeting was 'How did your Scottish ancestors arrive in South Australia in the 19th century?' Our ancestors arrived in South Australia in different ways. Some may have travelled overland from an eastern colony or taken a coastal vessel. The presentation focused on the most common method of arrival—a passage on a vessel from a port in the United Kingdom. Unfortunately, many of the shipping registers and passenger lists from the period did not survive.

The SAGHS Library has a comprehensive set of passenger lists, shipping records and general shipping information. The State Records website and the 'Bound for South Australia' collection on the State Library website are also useful sources. The 'Shipping Intelligence' reports in the newspapers of the time also include information regarding shipping arrivals and passenger details and are available on Trove.

The colonisation of South Australia was based on the Wakefield scheme with sale of the land to the wealthy who could then develop the land. This created a demand for labour in the colony. Initially land purchasers were required to deposit £20 into an emigration fund to provide free passage for labourers to work in the new settlement.

The schemes for government-assisted passage changed over time between 1836 and 1900, and were suspended for periods, depending on the availability of funds, the demand for labour in the colony and the skills, trades or classes of immigrant required to meet the needs of the colony. The assistance schemes were important to overcome the significantly greater cost of fares to the Australian colonies when compared to a passage to North America.

Initially, commissioners were appointed to find the people to work the land. Applications were called from suitable persons within the British Isles in accordance with a set of regulations. Over 9,000 applications were received from January 1836 to August 1840 and these applications were recorded in the 'Register of Emigrant Labourers Applying for a Free Passage to South Australia'. The register is available online at FamilySearch but is not indexed. However, if you search the record set 'Emigrants Seeking Free Passage to South Australia 1836-1841' on FindmyPast to find the application number then the entry in the application register can be readily found. The register entry includes the place of residence at the time, the applicant's trade or calling and age. In the case of a family, the ages of the spouse and children are also included.

There were also emigration schemes in the 19th century to solve problems in Scotland. In the late 1830s and 1840s, individual landlords sponsored their tenants to emigrate to relieve the financial burden of supplying

food during the potato famine and the clearances. In 1851 the *Emigration Advances Act* enabled landlords to borrow from public funds to pay the emigration costs of their tenants.

The Skye Emigration Society was established in 1851 and became the Highland and Island Emigration Society in 1852. From 1852 to 1857 4,919 emigrants were brought to Australia by the Society. A significant proportion of these emigrants settled in South Australia.

Our last meeting for 2024 will be on Sunday 17 November when we will have a 'Members Show and Tell' which will give members of the group an opportunity to present about an aspect of their research or family history.

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



**TT Reed
Family History
Book Award**

Genealogy SA
Helping find your family history

*Previous winner
'THE MIDLING
SORT: A SOUTH
AUSTRALIAN
FAMILY HISTORY'*

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

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

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

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

Entries close 4:00pm Friday 31 January 2025.

Genealogy SA's Special Interest Groups

Genealogy SA has eight Special Interest Groups to help members with a common interest with their family research. The meetings may consist of presentations on specific topics or question and answer sessions.

Meetings are generally held via Zoom. Details of meetings are available from our Events Calendar at www.genealogysa.org.au/whats-on/events-calendar.

The meetings are free for members. Non-members can attend one meeting before deciding if they would like to join the Society.

Members are welcome to join more than one special interest group, and register for their topics of interest.

Members' suggestions are welcome for meeting and discussion topics, and members are encouraged to email the convenor with research difficulties and subject preferences.

Alternatively, if you have a special area of interest and would like to find other like-minded members with whom you might form a group, contact the General Manager at saghs.genman@saghs.org.au.



DNA in Family History Group

The DNA in Family History Group meets to share knowledge and consider the most appropriate DNA testing to solve a problem, to learn about DNA, mutations, the characteristics of Y chromosomes, and mitochondrial and autosomal DNA. Regular question and answer meetings are a feature of this group.

The group meets via Zoom at 7.30 pm on the third Wednesday of each month (except January). For further information email saghs.dna@saghs.org.au.

Richard Merry, Convenor



England Group

The England Group aims to help members with research into their English family history, identifying what and where resources are available within the Society and overseas. The group covers all counties of England.

The group meets via Zoom at 7:30 pm on the first Thursday of the month (except January). For further information email saghs.England@saghs.org.au.

David Barber, Convenor



Family Historian Software Users Group

This group provides support for members using, or who are considering using, the genealogical software Family Historian. Help is also provided on different technical aspects of family history and family history recording.

The group meets via Zoom at 7.00 pm on the second Tuesday of every month. For further information email saghs.familyhistorian@saghs.org.au.

Malcolm Kingston & Trish McHugh, Co-Convenors

Family History Writers Group



The group provides encouragement and support to aspiring family historians wishing to produce a readable and entertaining record of their family's history.

Members are provided with a varied program of workshops, presentations by experienced speakers, occasional excursions and the opportunity to interact with published writers, publishers and printers.

The group meets via Zoom at 7.00 pm on the third Thursday of each month (except January). For further information email saghs.FHW@saghs.org.au.

Doreen Kosack, Convenor

Genealogy Computer Users Group



This group comprises members who have a common interest in using the digital environment to research and record family history. The group aims to increase members' knowledge of the digital environment and to develop and increase capabilities when researching and recording family history.

The group meets via Zoom at 7.30 pm on the first Wednesday of the month (except December and January). For further information email saghs.computer@saghs.org.au.

Michael Smith, Convenor

Germanic & Continental European Group



The Germanic & Continental European Group encourages members to preserve, record and share family history information that is part of our Germanic and Continental European heritage. As a group we aim to help each other, and bring us closer together sharing our historical links to Germany and Continental Europe. Some help with the German language and guidance in family research is also available.

The group meets via Zoom at 7.30 pm on the second Wednesday of each month (except January). For further information email saghs.gce@saghs.org.au.

Aileen Preiss & Kingsley Neumann,
Co-Convenors

Irish Group



The Irish Group aims to develop and share sources of Irish history and to explore Irish records and social history, both in South Australia, and in Ireland prior to emigration. All matters relating to Irish family history covering both Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland and all religious denominations are discussed.

The Irish Group meets via Zoom at 7:30 pm on the second Monday of the month (except January). For further information email saghs.irish@saghs.org.au.

Paula Ritchie, Convenor

Scotland Group



The Scotland Group aims to develop an understanding of methods and skills for researching family history in Scotland and to share problems and learnings so that group members can progress their family history research.

The group meets via Zoom at 2.00 pm on the first Sunday of every second month starting in February. For further information email saghs.scotland@saghs.org.au.

Marcus Thornton, Convenor

A Chance Encounter

by Sandra Kidsley

Sometimes you can discover family stories and information in the most unusual way. Sandra Kidsley recounts her visit to the Genealogy SA Library to research her grandfather, walking away with more information than she had anticipated. It was indeed a chance encounter, but highlights the value of our many volunteers who are willing to help with your family history research.

For many years I have been meaning to write about one of the lovely experiences I had with Genealogy SA. I visited the Genealogy SA Library to research my grandfather Alexander James GLENN's railway work history. I knew he was a train driver on the Wallaroo and Peterborough line, but that was all. As I approached the back counter, a lady named Lyn stepped forward and asked if I needed any help. I told her my request and with no further details, she rattled off a whole lot of information about Alexander.

As I took a long step back she could see the shock written across my face. Lyn quickly reassured me the reason she knew so much about my grandfather was because her uncle was named Alic Glenn SMITH after my grandfather! Lyn proceeded to explain that my grandfather had saved her grandfather, who was Joseph Goodrich SMITH from Port Wakefield. Joseph had trapped his foot under the wheel of the train and my grandfather was able to help as he was no stranger to life-threatening injuries. Alexander had been a stretcher bearer in the trenches on the Western Front during WWI.

I pondered what Lyn had told me on the way home. It was fascinating that I had never heard this story before. When home, I wasted no time in calling my father who then phoned

his older brother (my uncle) as he had never heard this tale either. My uncle, who lived in Canberra, confirmed that his father had saved three men but didn't know the details. He also said that while his father was working, he would often be approached by WWI veterans who wanted to shake his hand and thank him. It seems a typical conversation would go something like 'You don't know me, but I remember you. When I was in the casualty ward, I asked your name. I was lying in no man's land, thinking I was a goner and you rescued me. I can't thank you enough, sir.'

To all the readers and Genealogy SA, I hope I have all the details correct in this story—it was so long ago. I still think about this encounter and if I had visited Genealogy SA on a different day or spoken to someone else, I wouldn't have learnt about this interesting and charming family story. It was meant to be!

Editor's note: After some detective work we managed to identify Lyn, the volunteer referred to in Sandra's article. Lyn volunteered in the library for 35 years, and served on Council, Projects and as Library Chair for several years. Although no longer a volunteer with Genealogy SA Lyn remembers her time fondly and was grateful to be remembered for the assistance that she provided to Sandra.

If you have a story to tell about assistance that you received from one of our volunteers in breaking down a brick wall let us know.

New Members & Their Research Interests

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

BABIS, Ms Jo (HAMS, PORTEOUS, PROFETI, PROFT, WOOD)

BURFORD, Mr Wayne (BURFORD, BURNETT, HASSE, SHARAD, WILLING)

CLARKE, Ms Cathy (COX, THOMPSON)

DORE, Ms Jenni (BONNELL)

DOUDLE, Mrs Sam (BOXER)

GRAY, Mr Ron (GRAY)

GRIFFITHS, Mrs Pam (GRIFFITHS, JONES)

HOFFMAN, Ms Lian (MCKENZIE-CAMPBELL, PASCOE, TONKIN, TURNBULL, WILLIAMS)

KERLEY, Ms Heather (ASLAT, HAYES, HOLLIDAY, MCCORMICK)

KERR, Mrs Bron (BEATTIE, HEDGES, KERR, REGLAR, SULLIVAN, WALL, WILKS)

MIERS, Ms Deb (ELLERY, FLYNN, LEONARD, MIERS)

MURRAY, Mr John (MACFARLANE)

NORTH, Dr Suzanne (LINDNER)

OLDFIELD, Mr Mike (CARSON, GERAGHTY)

OPITZ, Mrs Cheryl (ALEXANDER, CLIFFORD, SMITH)

PALMER, Miss Julie (NOLAN)

PASKINS, Mrs Jackie (AGAR, PARIS)

PHILP, Mr Ian (BLIGHT, DERRICK, HILL, PHILP, STEWART, WENDON, WHITCOMBE)

PURTELL, Mrs Catie (BAKER, MARDEN)

SPOKES, Mrs Kerry (ALLEY)

STEVENS, Ms Ruth (KENNY, LADD, RAYMOND, RUSSELL, STAFFORD)

TRELOAR, Mrs Leanne (KIPPING, TREWEEK)

WARNOCK, Mr Kim (BUTLER)

WOODHEAD, Mrs Denise (DONNELLY, FLAHERTY, GOLDING, SCHWANN)

WOODS, Mr Steve (BATES, DENING, DUFFY, MAEL, MILLAR, PRIESTLY, WELLSTEAD)



<https://www.familysearch.org/en/rootstech/>

RootsTech 2025



RootsTech 2025, hosted by FamilySearch, is the world's largest family history conference. The free event will be held online 6 to 8 March 2025.

Take your skills to the next level with:

- exciting keynotes
- the latest innovations around DNA
- how AI is taking family history to the next level
- and much, much more!

Registration is now open at familysearch.org/en/rootstech/registration/online/pass.

What's On

Listed below are upcoming events held by Genealogy SA. These events are current at the time of printing. Visit www.genealogysa.org.au/whats-on/events-calendar for updates.

NOVEMBER 2024

- 3 Working Bee – General:** 10:00 am to 3:30 pm, Genealogy SA Library
- 6 Genealogy Computer Users Group**
- 7 England Group:** Limitations and Challenges of English Parish Records, 7:30 pm, online via Zoom
- 11 Irish Group:** Brick Wall Session with a Twist, 7:30 pm, online via Zoom
- 12 Family Historian Software Users Group:** Creating Custom Queries, 7:00 pm, online via Zoom
- 13 Germanic & Continental European Group:** Researching old Australian German Cemeteries, 7:30 pm, online via Zoom
- 17 Getting Started With Your Family History:** 10:00 am to 3:00 pm, Genealogy SA Library (**SOLD OUT**)
- 17 Scotland Group:** Members Show and Tell, 2:00 pm, online via Zoom
- 20 DNA in Family History Group:** DNA Q&A, 7:30 pm, online via Zoom
- 21 Family History Writers Group:** A Conversation with Victoria Purman, 7:00 pm, online via Zoom
- 26 Library Tour:** 11:00 am, Genealogy SA Library

DECEMBER 2024

- 5 England Group:** Christmas Gathering, 7:30 pm, Genealogy SA Library and online via Zoom
- 9 Irish Group and Family History Writers Group:** Combined Christmas Gathering of the Irish and Family History Writers SIGs, 7:30 pm, Genealogy SA Library
- 10 Family Historian Software Users Group:** Charting Family Trees, 7:00 pm, online via Zoom

- 11 Germanic & Continental European Group:** A GCE SIG Christmas at the Society, 7:30 pm, Genealogy SA Library
- 15 Getting Started With Your Family History:** 10:00 am to 3:00 pm, Genealogy SA Library
- 18 DNA in Family History Group**
- 21 Genealogy SA Library:** closes for Christmas/New Year break, 4:30 pm

JANUARY 2025

- 2 Genealogy SA Library:** re-opens for research, 10:00 am
- 14 Family Historian Software Users Group:** Windows Tips and Tricks, 7:00 pm, online via Zoom
- 21 Library Tour:** 7:00 pm, Genealogy SA Library
- 28 Library Tour:** 11:00 am, Genealogy SA Library

FEBRUARY 2025

- 2 Scotland Group**
- 5 Genealogy Computer Users Group**
- 5 Wednesdays@1:** 1:00 pm, Genealogy SA Library or online via Zoom
- 6 England Group**
- 10 Irish Group:** Back to Basics, Looking at the Essential Building Blocks of our Irish Research, 7:30 pm, online via Zoom
- 11 Family Historian Software Users Group**
- 12 Germanic & Continental European Group**
- 19 DNA in Family History Group**
- 20 Family History Writers Group**

Special Interest Groups

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

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

Regular Meeting Dates

Genealogy Computer Users Group:

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

England Group:

1st Thursday of every month (not January)

Irish Group:

2nd Monday of every month (not January)

Family Historian Software Users Group:

2nd Tuesday of every month

Germanic & Continental European Group:

2nd Wednesday of every month
(not January)

DNA in Family History Group:

3rd Wednesday of every month (not January)

Family History Writers Group:

3rd Thursday of every month (not January)

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



Library Open Hours

Phone 08 8272 4222

Address 201 Unley Road, Unley
www.genealogysa.org.au

Tuesday	10:00 am - 9:00 pm
Wednesday	10:00 am - 4:30 pm
Thursday	10:00 am - 4:30 pm
Saturday	10:00 am - 4:30 pm
Sunday*	1:00 pm - 4:30 pm

& selected Public Holidays

*2nd & 4th Sunday of the month

Note: Sunday openings will
cease from 1 January 2025

Public Holiday Opening Hours 2025

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

Australia Day – 27 January 2025

Adelaide Cup Day – 10 March 2025

Easter Saturday – 19 April 2025

ANZAC Day – 25 April 2025

King's Birthday – 9 June 2025

Labour Day – 6 October 2025

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

Biographies

Colonial Constable: The Life, Times and Trials of James William Geharty of the South Australia Police by Neville Collins

REF/GEH/A/BIOG

The Story of Philip Lane, First Mayor of Burra by Darren Birbeck

REF/LAN/A/BIOG

More Than Myself: A Life of Charles Frederic Stevenson (1907-1973)

by Charles Ferguson Stevenson

REF/STE/BIOG

Jumping Kangaroos: The Life of an Australian Pioneer Settler's Son

by Arthur Ernest Cosh

REF/COS/A/BIOG

Robert George Thomas: Pioneer Architect and Engineer by RG Gormily

REF/THO/A/BIOG

DNA

The Genealogist's Guide to Y-DNA Testing for Genetic Genealogy (second edition) by David Vance

REF/VAN/DNA 2 copies

The Family Tree Guide to DNA Testing and Genetic Genealogy (second edition) by Blaine T Bettinger

REF/BET/DNA 2 copies

Research Like a Pro with DNA

by Diana Elder, Nicole E Dyer and Robin Wirthlin

REF/ELD/DNA 2 copies

Electronic Resources

Racing at Jamestown: A History of the Jamestown Racing Club, 1875 to 2023 by Keith A Hope

Reading Computers - eBooks

Historic South Australian Graves and Cemeteries: Conversation Guidelines

by McDougall & Vines

Reading Computers - eBooks

Family Histories

Iris' Postcard Collection 1904-1912 by Belinda Reid Tregenza

FH/RID

In Search of Ancestors by FL Mayell

FH/MAY 2nd copy

Living Life in the Fast Lane by Ronald Sargent

FH/SAR 2nd copy

Christie and Ellen by EG Bowden

FH/SHA

Pennas of Kersbrook & Yunta SA: From Cornwall UK to South Australia and Victoria by Neil D Brooks

FH/PEN

Pascoes of Normanville SA: From Cornwall UK to South Australia

by Neil D Brooks

FH/PAS

Descendants of John and Hannah Wilkin by Linley Nicholson

FH/WIL

Family Tree of William & Susannah Hannaford 1790-1990

by Alan Phillips

FH/HAN 2nd copy

Descendants of John and Charlotte Gilbert in Australia 1808-2010.

Second Child James Gilbert by Jean and Kevin Gilbert	FH/GIL	
The Middling Sort by Marian Quartly	FH/QUA	2 copies
From Cornwall to Moonta: Migration and Retirement by Dianne Griffin	FH/BOW	2 copies
Adventurous Lives: Four Generations of the Henry and Catherine Lewis Family of Macclesfield, Mundi Mundi, Comonella, and the World by John Warhurst	FH/LEW	2 copies
The Potters' Weal: A Potter Family History (second edition) by James Lindsay Potter and Mark Andrew Potter	FH/POT	2 copies
The Wild Dog of Hallett: A History of the Lewis Family From Essex by Lewis Owens and Sue Boyland	FH/LEW	2 copies
Charles Hill – Colonial Painter – 1824-1915 by Ian J Sellick	FH/HIL	
Ron and Sylvia Maidment: The Story of a South Australian Family by Ian R Maidment	FH/MAI	2 copies
Humphrys Family Ancestry 1717-2015 by Neil D Brooks and John H Brooks	FH/HUM	
Lomman and Paull Family Histories by Marian Smith; edited by Heather Webb	FH/LOM	
The Story of James Kennedy and Jane McGavin, 1862-2022 by Helen Lally	FH/KEN	
Perroomba: A History of the Whittam Family in Australia by Brenton Seager	FH/WHI	2 copies
Immigrant Selectors and Their Descendant Generations in the Western District of Victoria by Cecil James Hardy	FH/MAL	
Dragooned to South Australia: The Story of the Stuckeys at Muchelney and That of John Stuckey. The Life and Times of an Original Settler by Pam Body	FH/STU	
Great Trek Across Australia: Milner Droving Pioneers by Russell Pugh	FH/MIL	
Elizabeth Hinton – In Remembrance Card	FH Cabinet - H	
The Family of James & Mary Brown: 167 Years in South Australia, 1855-2022 by Ian Brown, Peter Murdoch and Meradith Liebelt	FH/BRO	
Someone Writing to Somebody: Letters of Brian William Wibberley 1891-1973 transcribed and edited by Sally O'Wheel	FH/WIB	
Tidy Family Tree by Margaret Kimpton	FH/TID	

Indexes**SA Newspaper Births 1948: Revised and Updated April 2024**

compiled by Neville Bottger REF/BIR/SA/IND

SA Newspaper Births 1949: Revised and Updated June 2024

compiled by Neville Bottger REF/BIR/SA/IND

The Pioneer Register: Containing Genealogical Details of Five Hundred Pioneers, Their Children & Grandchildren. Volume 6 by CJ Smee

REF/SME/A

Local Histories

History of Greeks in Port Pirie: Celebrating 100 Plus Years

by Nick Seindanis

LH/PORT PIRIE

The Coonawarra Fruit Colony and Yallum Estate, near Penola, South Australia by W Catton Grasby

LH/COONAWARRA 2nd copy

Centenary of Monbulla School by David Marcus

LH/MONBULLA

The Adelaide House 1836 to 1901: The Evolution of Principal Dwelling Types by Stefan Pikusa

LH/PIK/ADE

Calvary Hospital Adelaide: In Celebration of One Hundred Years of Service of the Sisters of the Little Company of Mary at Calvary Hospital Adelaide 1900-2000 by Ian LD Forbes

LH/FOR/ADE

Out of the Ashes: The Ash Wednesday Bushfires in the South East of S.A., 16th February, 1983 by Pam and Brian O'Connor

LH/SOUTH EAST

From Barrier Rise: The History of Horse Racing in the S.E. of S.A.

by Brian J O'Connor

LH/SOUTH EAST 2nd copy

Cape Jaffa: Its Memorial to Seafarers, Fishermen and Lightkeepers

by John Nicholson

LH/CAPE JAFFA

St Marys Walk Brochure

LH/MITCHAM [pamphlet box]

Summary of the History of the Moonta Mines Heritage Wesleyan Methodist Church South Australia

LH/MOONTA

Walk With History: Up Street Moonta, Yorke Peninsula, South Australia

LH/MOONTA

Records of the Adelaide Children's Hospital by the Adelaide Children's Hospital

LH/NORTH ADELAIDE 2nd copy

Snowtown School, 1879-1979: A Century of Challenge and Change

by Nan C Hayman

LH/SNOWTOWN 2nd copy

South Coast Encounters: Stories of the Past and Present from the South Coast, South Australia by Madeleine Brunato

LH/SOUTH COAST 2nd copy

Middleton, South Australia: History at a Glance, 1849-1999

by Peter Humby

LH/MIDDLETON 2nd copy

Brighton: A Walk Through History by the City of Holdfast Bay

LH/BRIGHTON [pamphlet box]

Anticipating Municipal Parks: London to Adelaide to Garden City

by Donald Leslie Johnson

LH/JOH/ADE

A Catalogue of MTT Rolling Stock 1909-69

by the Municipal Tramways Trust

LH/MUN/ADE

The History of Local Government in the Millicent and Tantanoola Areas

by Mark Carn

LH/SOUTH EAST

Brass Amongst the Copper: A History of Firefighting in Kadina, Wallaroo and Moonta by HK Bailey

LH/KADINA 2nd copy

Gulnare Primary School Magazine 1984

LH/GULNARE

Wurfel Index: Births in Pinnaroo 1873-1928 by Max D Wurfel

LH/PINNAROO

Wurfel Index: Coded Reference to Some Surnames Linked to Pinnaroo

by Max D Wurfel

LH/PINNAROO

Wurfel Index: Organisation Reference Linked to Pinnaroo

by Max D Wurfel	LH/PINNAROO
Communities in the Murraylands by Max D Wurfel	LH/MURRAY LANDS
In Looking-Glass Land by Noëlle C Tolley	LH/REMARK
Adelaide-West Beach Airport: A History of Operations by Nigel K Daw	LH/DAW/ADE
Schools of the Western Fleurieu Peninsula: 125 Years, 1856-1981 (second edition) researched and compiled by Joy L Nunn	LH/YANKALILLA
“Eden Park” of Marryatville by Daniel Manning	LH/MARRYATVILLE [pamphlet box]
A History of the Tatiara Lodge No. 68 S.A.C. by Tony Physick	LH/TATIARA
The Story of the Tatiara, 1845-1947 by Daisy Fry	LH/TATIARA
Biographical Register of Members of the Adelaide Club 1863-1970 by Dirk van Dissel	LH/VAN/ADE (2 Volumes)

Newspapers

The Advertiser: My Tributes January 1 – June 29, 2024	Advertiser Section
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Writers Group

This is my Life by Heather Venn	REF/VEN/WG
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Reference Military

Second to None: A Memorial History of the 32nd Battalion A.I.F. 1915-1919 by RR Freeman	REF/FRE/G/WAR	2nd copy
The Men Behind the Myth: The Fighting Leanes of Prospect by Carol Rosenhain	REF/ROS/WWI	
With the A.A.N.S.: 1939-1945 by Edith DK Eadie	REF/EAD/WWII	
Lady Sale’s Afghanistan: An Indomitable Victorian Lady’s Account of the Retreat from Kabul During the First Afghan War by Florentia Wynch Sale	REF/SAL/WAR	
Finding the Family Redcoat: Tracing Your British Military Ancestors in Australia by Neil C Smith	REF/SMI/G/WAR	2nd copy
Fromelles: Naming the Dead: The Scientists’ Story by Professor Margaret Cox PhD, Dr Peter Jones and Dr Louise Loe	REF/COX/WWI	

Reference Convict

The Moreton Bay Penal Settlement, 1824-1839: ‘A Place of Security and Substance’ by Jennifer Harrison	REF/HAR/CVT
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Reference Indigenous

The Booandik Tribe of South Australian Aborigines: A Sketch of Their Habits, Customs, Legends, and Langage; Also An Account of the Efforts Made by Mr. and Mrs. James Smith to Christianise and Civilise Them by Mrs James Smith	REF/SMI/INDIG
Relations Between the Aboriginal Inhabitants and the First South Australian Colonists by R Gibbs	REF/GIB/INDIG

Reference Religion

The First Hundred Years: Dominican Friars in Australia, New Zealand, Solomon Island by Thomas P Fitzgerald REF/FIT/REL/CATH

Presbyterians in Australia: Origins, Conflicts, Progress 1803-2018
by Rowland S Ward REF/WAR/REL/PRESB

Reference Australia

Australian Country Houses: Homesteads, Farmsteads and Rural Retreats
by Clive Lucas REF/LUC/A

Whaling Around Australia by Max Colwell /
Australia's Coast of Coral and Pearl by Peter Lancaster Brown REF/COL/A

Colour Schemes for Old Australian Houses
by Ian Evans, Clive Lucas and Ian Stapleton REF/EVA/A

Thirty Years With Men by Henry Edgar Ding REF/DIN/A

Reference South Australia

Alfred Williams: First Director of the South Australian Education Department
by Ian Williams REF/WIL/SA

Seven Lengths of Rope: Executions at the Old Adelaide Gaol
by Trevor J Porter REF/POR/A/SA 2nd copy

From Cartons to Computers: A Brief History Celebrating 40 Years 1973 to 2013
by Nancy Baldock and Lindy Taeuber REF/SAG/A/SA 2nd copy

Golfers to the Fore: Heritage and Records of South Australian Golf Clubs edited
by Pauline Saunders REF/SAU/A/SA 2nd copy

South Australian Writs 1857-1997: Research and Findings
by the State Electoral Office REF/STA/SA [in storage]

Thomas Whistler Land Sales by R Praise REF/PRA/SA

Reference New South Wales

Harmony Home by Jan Ross REF/ROS/NSW

Journey of Discovery to Port Phillip, New South Wales by Messrs. W.H. Hovell, and Hamilton Hume in 1824 and 1825 by William Hovell and Hamilton Hume REF/HOV/NSW

From That Day to This by Myrtle Rose White REF/WHI/NSW

Reference Victoria

Kow Plains and Beyond, 1849-1988: A History of the Area Encompassed
by the Tutye and District Combined Sports Association by Jocelyn Lindner REF/LIN/VIC

Reference Tasmania

Low Head to Launceston: The Earliest Reports of Port Dalrymple and the Tamar River by CC MacKnight REF/MAC/TAS

Reference Queensland

The Golden Days by Glenville Pike REF/PIK/QLD

Reference Britain

Finding Your Way Around the English & Welsh Censuses, 1841-1901
by Graham Jaunay REF/JAU/G/BRI 2nd copy

Reference England

The Parish Church of St. Thomas Henbury by Roy Potter REF/POT/ENG/CHS

Clayton Windmills by Simon Potter REF/POT/ENG/SSX

Small Heath Park, Birmingham: The Former Small Heath Estate of Miss Louisa Anne Ryland by Bob Marsden REF/MAR/ENG/WAR

Small Heath Remembered: A Pictorial Journal Around the Small Heath Area in Yesteryear by Bob Marsden REF/MAR/ENG/WAR

The Story of Lincoln Minster (third revised edition) by JH Srawley REF/SRA/ENG/LIN

Voices From the Dark: Women and Children in Yorkshire Coal Mines
by Fiona Lake and Rosemary Preece REF/LAK/ENG/YKS

Cornwall by Robin Davidson REF/DAV/ENG/CON

Reference Ireland

A Guide to Finding Your Ancestors in County Kerry by Kay Caball REF/CAB/IRL

How to Trace Your Irish Ancestors by Ian Maxwell REF/MAX/IRL 2nd copy

A Guide to Tracing Your Sligo Ancestors (second edition) by James G Ryan REF/RYA/IRL

The Other Clare V.48 2024
by the Shannon Archaeological and Historical Society REF/OTH/IRL

Ulster Farming Families, 1930-1960 by Jonathan Bell REF/BEL/IRL

The Origins of the Dairy Industry in Ulster by George Chambers REF/CHA/IRL

Reference Scotland

Researching Scottish Graveyards by Bruce B Bishop REF/BIS/SCT 2 copies

Reference International

European Rulers 1060-1981: A Cross Referenced Genealogy
by Christopher Lake REF/LAK/EUR [in storage]

Brought to you by **Unlock the Past** and **Gould Genealogy & History**

Chris Paton & Mia Bennett

DOWN UNDER

Scotland
Ireland
England
DNA



When: Friday 6 December 2024, 10:30 am to 5:00 pm

Where: Hisense Stadium (West Adelaide Football Club), 57 Milner Road, Richmond

Cost: \$95 pre-booked by 21 November, \$110 on the day

Bookings at bit.ly/PatonBennett-ADE.

Food and drink is not included. The venue has several dining options and bars to suit your preferences and budget.

Car parking is available at the venue. Nearest bus stop (South Road) – 600 metre walk.

Can You Help?

Thank you to all those members who gave feedback about the school in the last Journal. Some suggested the Kensington Norwood Girls Technical High School. Genealogy SA has a booklet on this school in the Library that included photos matching the school logo.

Another photo in the collection was of Marcia Langsford at Magill Primary. School admission records show that she enrolled at Norwood Girls Technical High School in 1958 and left in 1961. That school later became the Kensington Norwood Girls Technical High School.



Service Fees & Charges

The fees listed below reflect the new fees and charges effective from 1 September 2024.

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

Annual Subscriptions

Ordinary Membership:

Australian resident	\$121.00
Overseas resident	\$110.00

Associate Membership:

Australian resident	\$60.50
Overseas resident	\$55.00

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

Joining Fees

Ordinary Membership:

Australian resident	\$22.00
Overseas resident	\$20.00

Associate Membership:

Australian resident	\$11.00
Overseas resident	\$10.00

Other Fees

Journal:

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

Library visitors fees:

(includes use of equipment)

Per day or part thereof	\$20.00
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Members of other societies affiliated with AFFHO, and who reside outside of South Australia, are admitted at no charge (*proof of membership required*).

Photocopies and Prints:

A4 \$0.20 A3 \$0.50

Library overdue fines per week \$1.00

Research services:

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

SA Look-ups:

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

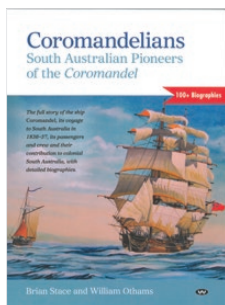
Genealogy SA Transcription Service:

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

Members	\$13.20 each
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

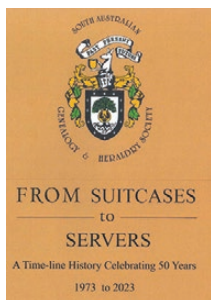
Bookshop



Coromandelians: South Australian Pioneers of the Coromandel by Brian Stace and William Othams

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

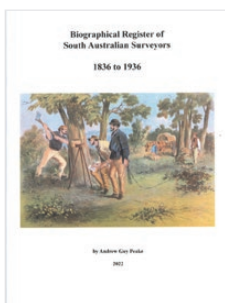
\$66.00 (Members: \$60.50)



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

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

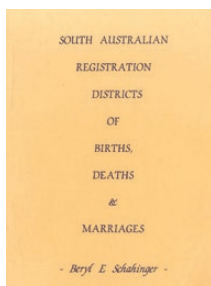
\$12.00 (including postage)



Biographical Register of South Australian Surveyors 1836 to 1936 by Andrew Guy Peake

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

\$30.00 (Members: \$25.00)

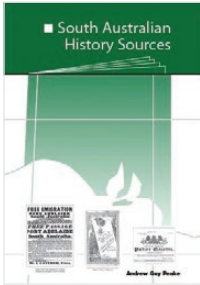


South Australian Registration Districts of Births, Deaths & Marriages

by Beryl E Schahinger

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

\$30.00 (Members: \$25.00)

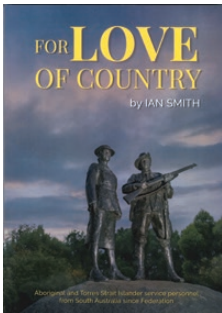


South Australian History Sources

by Andrew Guy Peake

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

\$50.00 (Members: \$45.00)



For Love of Country

by Ian Smith

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

\$65.00 (Members: \$60.00)

All prices for goods and services quoted are in Australian dollars and inclusive of 10% GST. Please add 20% to listed prices to cover packaging and postage.

For more titles sold by SAGHS please check www.genealogysa.org.au/shop

Online Shop - Looking for a great genealogy gift?

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



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.

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

Spelling follows the *Macquarie Dictionary* and *Fowler's Modern English Usage* is used to determine the grammatical structure of text.

In submitting an article for publication the author(s) confirms that the article is their original work, and, where necessary, all permissions have been secured to publish illustrations, photographs and any other material incorporated into the article. The Editor reserves the right not to publish an article if copyright is in doubt.

The Editor reserves the right without exception to edit articles.

Items accepted for publication in the 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 maximum quality (e.g. 300 dpi TIFF or JPEG file format) 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 43 mm)	\$33
Half page (128 x 90 mm)	\$66
Full page (128 x 185 mm)	\$132

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

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

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

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

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

LIBRARY

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

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

Website: www.genealogysa.org.au

RESEARCH SERVICE

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

SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS

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

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