

Celebrating 50 Years in 2023



# The South Australian GENEALOGIST



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# About The Society

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# The South Australian Genealogist

Journal of the South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Society Inc



**Front cover:** On the front cover of this issue you can see an image of a plaque and information board set against a stunning landscape, with the Flinders Ranges in the far distance. You can read about this locality, the site of the Belle Vue School, on page 21 of this issue. After reading the article, you may be inspired to drive along the RM Williams Way north from Orroroo and find the rough access track which leads to this location.



**Back cover:** Another remarkable panoramic vista is featured on the back cover of this issue, but this view is of distant Serbia. The author of the article on page 14 of this issue was part of a hiking party which attempted to reach this lonely chapel sitting atop Mount Kajmakčalan but was defeated by snow and took this photograph via a drone.

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## Future issue deadlines

### February 2024

Submissions by 22 December 2023

### May 2024

Submissions by 29 March 2024

Submissions may be emailed to:  
[saghs.editor@saghs.org.au](mailto:saghs.editor@saghs.org.au)

*Please note the guidelines in 'Notice to Contributors and Advertisers'.*



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# A Message from the President

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By Robert Blair




## Online databases

There is a vast collection of data covering an increasing range of subjects coming to the Society's online databases. While records relating to births, deaths, and marriages form the backbone of the data, there is a wide range of other sources of events and happenings in the lives of South Australians that are in the processing pipeline and will eventually be found in our online databases. These include school admission registers, school magazines, graduation lists, hospital admission registers, business records, church records (not limited to baptisms, marriages and burials), company magazines, annual reports, sporting club records, Freemasons' records, theatre group records, newspapers and more.

All these records name people and associate them with an occupation or some form of activity. Birth, death, and marriage information can also be drawn from church records and newspapers. The Society is endeavouring to cover all South Australian newspapers and has also extended into interstate border regions where there may be connection to South Australia—for example Broken Hill, Mildura, and Portland.

Specific records include the Renmark Irrigation Trust registers, the Adelect (Electricity Trust) Magazine, the Grange Surf Life Saving Club annual reports, Gawler Lodge of Fidelity records, Uniting Church records, graduation lists from the South Australian Institute of Technology and numerous high school and college magazines, as well as the collections of a number of small historical societies. These collections cover city and country areas of the state and the time periods cover many decades. The records yield many thousands, even tens of thousands, of individual records. This makes them significant collections. This wide range of records also means that it might be possible to fill in a history of your family covering events throughout their lives, turning your research into the compilation of a family history and not a mere genealogy of birth, marriage, and death with empty gaps in between these events.

Being added to the Society's online databases is the final step in a long process that usually begins with the scanning of the original records. The Society has scanning teams at work in multiple locations scanning the records and still more locations with records waiting to be scanned. Most records are those that might not be easily accessed by other means. Scanning these records not only enables the creation of the online databases but also provides a copy of the original record for preservation and for reference by researchers.



Our aim is to make regular additions to the online databases. Sometimes it does not happen according to plan but eventually we will catch up. The project teams are hard at work producing the data and it will all appear online sooner or later. Maybe you know all about what your recent ancestors and family did, but through the work of the Society future generations of researchers will be able to know too.

We are continually on the lookout for records to scan and add to the online databases. Do you know of, or are you a member or employee of, an organisation which has records—for example membership registers and annual reports that could be scanned? Are you connected to a high school or college which has an archive of school magazines that could be scanned? If you know of any collection of records that you think might be worth scanning, please contact David Ballinger, chairperson of the Research and Development Committee at [saghs.randd@saghs.org.au](mailto:saghs.randd@saghs.org.au).

If you would like to volunteer to help in the creation of resources for the Society, please also contact David Ballinger. We have volunteers in scanning, data entry and checking, with this process possible either from home or at the Society.

### **Ulster Historical Foundation talks**

The visit in February 2024 by speakers from the Ulster Historical Foundation has been advertised in the Society newsletter and I remind you again of their visit. The talks will be held in the Unley Town Hall on Sunday, 11 February 2024, and will last the whole day covering several topics

relating to Irish research including church records, townlands and land records, and workhouse records. The Ulster Historical Foundation has regular overseas lecture tours but has not visited Adelaide before. If you have Irish ancestry then these talks are for you. The cost of the ticket includes morning and afternoon tea (but not lunch which may be purchased as an optional extra). Bookings must be made by 19 January 2024 and early-bird registrations close on 30 November 2023, so save money and book before that date. Bookings should be made online, and the link will be available in the Society newsletter. More information can be found on our website [www.genealogysa.org.au/whats-on/events-calendar/604-ulster](http://www.genealogysa.org.au/whats-on/events-calendar/604-ulster).

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## From the Editor

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Heidi Ing



Here we are already wrapping up 2023, the 50th anniversary year of this Society. The achievements of the South Australian Genealogy and Heraldry Society are well worth celebrating. Under the branding of Genealogy SA, this Society has embraced the online environment, and I am in awe of the ever-increasing datasets provided through the online database. I also admire the efforts of the volunteers who manage the Society's collection of photographs. Be sure to read about their efforts in this issue's Photographic Corner!

As this journal aptly captures, this Society is far more than online data—it is a community. If you are reading this and feel that you would like to strengthen your connection to like-minded people, you could consider joining one of the many teams of volunteers, participating in a Special Interest Group, or visiting the Society Library on Unley Road to research and share strategies with fellow family history aficionados.

We have a bumper issue for you this November! The articles range widely in topic and geography, with much to entertain and inform. I congratulate Graham Jaunay on his efforts to preserve a notable headstone, which serves to retain a semblance of heritage at the Cheltenham

Cemetery. A great outcome! We are fortunate to find the words of a 13-year-old boy, an apprentice in the British Royal Navy, provided within the article by Judith Deane-Freeman. I was particularly interested to read of his letter composed near the mouth of the Yangtze River in China.

The geographic expanse of this issue widens with the article by Bojan Pajić, which documents his visit to the Belgrade New Cemetery and his extensive research of Australian and New Zealand soldiers who served in Serbia. In this article you can read about the 42 soldiers buried in the British War Cemetery in Belgrade. Closer to home, yet still remote from the comforts of Adelaide, is the site of the Belle Vue School, which served the four Mid North townships of Eurelia, Hammond, Mookra, and Morchard. Be warned, this article is likely to inspire a road trip!

In this issue we have two articles which support and encourage those contemplating a history of your home or a house of interest. Andrew Peake's article presents practical guidance, while the article by Kay Rollison provides information on how to place your home in its local historic context. There are also two articles in this issue which focus on South Australia's very own Little Cornwall. Robyn Knight highlights the prolific output of Oswald Pryor, as well as the centennial of the closure of Moonta and Wallaroo Mines, which falls on 1 November 2023; and Jan Lokan illustrates South Australia's very small degrees of separation.

Wishing you all the best for the close of the year. I hope 2024 brings us health and happiness while we provide care for those around us in need of assistance.

# The Tallyman

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By Graham Jaunay

The planned sesquicentenary of the founding of South Australia in 1886 prompted a group of the descendants of George JOHNSON to form a committee to organise a reunion at Houghton which was most successful. This in turn led to the decision to write a family history which was published in 1989 and subsequently won this Society's Family History Book Award.

George JOHNSON was born on 26 August 1850 at Tea Tree Gully and was named after his father. He spent most of his childhood in the Houghton area except for the short period the family lived near Clarendon. There is no evidence that George received much formal education although it has been suggested to the writer that he attended school until his ninth birthday. It is likely, as was the norm at the time, that George, as a boy and teenager, worked at his father's side learning the skills and ethics of hard work.

He initially was involved in carting timber from the Houghton district to Port Adelaide. This soon generated into ferrying goods from the Port into Adelaide, which saw him frequently travelling the Port Road. As his base had shifted from Houghton to Port Adelaide, George left the family home in Houghton to live with his older sister who had married Edward DOWSETT and was living in Port Adelaide.

On his travels up and down Port Road, George met and subsequently married Louisa Florentina LEITH. She lived with her parents on Port Road at Woodville, and the marriage of Louisa and George took place in this home. Louisa was in fact the illegitimate daughter of Thomas

WARD, a shepherd, and Sarah WESTBURY. She was born on 24 August 1861 and named Louisa Florentina WESTBURY on her birth certificate. Sarah WESTBURY subsequently married John LEITH on 16 April 1863 and Louisa was raised as a LEITH.

After the marriage, George and Louisa lived with John and Sarah LEITH and their first child, Ada Florence, was born in this home. Grandma LEITH, as Louisa's mother was always known, was a midwife and delivered all her grandchildren.

The couple had twelve children, nine of whom survived into adulthood. No doubt due to its size and the poor circumstances in which they lived, the family was always very close. To survive, each member of the family had to be as supportive as possible. The children were: Ada Florence JOHNSON, Olive Alice JOHNSON, Clara Mabel JOHNSON, Myrtle Frances Louisa JOHNSON (died at 8 months), Harold George Leith JOHNSON (died at 5 months), Horace George Leith JOHNSON, Rena Hazel Leith JOHNSON, Allan Edgar John JOHNSON (the author's maternal grandfather), Gladys Sarah JOHNSON, Vida May JOHNSON, Minnie Elizabeth JOHNSON (died at 15 days), and Norman Alfred JOHNSON.

By the time Myrtle Francis Louisa was born on Christmas Day in 1883, the JOHNSON family had moved into a home in the village of Tenterden, now part of suburban Woodville West. George and Louisa JOHNSON never purchased a home but rented a series of houses in the district throughout their lives: c1883 to 1890 in Tenterden; c1891 to 1900 in Clark Street (now Ann Street), Port Adelaide; c1901 to c1914 in Bowers Crescent, Port



Adelaide; 1915 in York Street, Rosewater; from c1916 in Canning Street, Yatala.

The family worshipped at the Methodist Church on Junction Road, Rosewater, in the days when this suburb was a small country town with its own identity. George always upheld his strict Wesleyan upbringing and would not allow work on Sundays. His daughters were not even allowed to iron out the creases of their best dress on Sunday morning if the garment had been worn the night before.

By 1915 George had given up his work as a trolleyman and had become a tallyman on the wharves at Port Adelaide for timber merchant Simon Harvey. George JOHNSON's skills at tallying loads of timber as they were unloaded from vessels were greatly admired. George also had the reputation of being able to spell any word put to him. People would try to trick him by making up words, but, as recounted to the author by his grandmother, George's daughter-in-law, Constance Gwendoline Barbara JOHNSON (née HARRIS), 'for tallying and spelling, "they never outwitted him!"'

George JOHNSON died on 7 May 1916 in Yatala, South Australia and was buried at Cheltenham in the triple grave allotment where three of his children were already buried. The first to occupy this grave was daughter Myrtle who had died on 24 August 1883 aged 8 months. This meant the 99-year lease expired on the grave in 1982. In 1997 the JOHNSON reunion committee decided to raise funds to extend the lease for 25 years. In mid-2022 the author received a notice that the extended lease was about to expire. To renew the lease for 5 to 99 years would cost \$330 per year—a huge outlay! Having witnessed the transformation of the Cheltenham Cemetery from a wonderful variety of

headstones to a bland collection of modern headstones, I resolved to mount a case for preservation, putting forward the following points:

1. The annual cost of maintaining this site is now beyond my financial reach.
2. Strategies considered to reduce the cost of renewing the Interment Right included:
  - reducing the site to a single grave;
  - relocating the headstone to another family cemetery outside the Adelaide metropolitan area;
  - adopting an annual renewal scheme.These three strategies failed the test I set—namely to preserve the site, as none guaranteed this without engaging stonemasons and/or committing ongoing payment contributions, with no likelihood of anyone else taking up the maintenance when I die.
3. As a former teacher and researcher in social history, I considered this gravesite, along with others within the Cheltenham Cemetery, to be of significance beyond the family.
4. I suggested that the Adelaide Cemeteries Authority could capitalise on promoting this cemetery by adopting some of the practices it has employed at the West Terrace Cemetery—retaining heritage graves across the whole cemetery, attaching informative plaques to some of the graves and promoting heritage walks.

I also presented some less personal reasons for retention of the grave: I

argued that this grave and others in this cemetery represent the social history of the district and a range of examples should be preserved.

This particular grave, like the few others of this era remaining in this cemetery, had several of the qualities as outlined in Sect 67 (1) of the Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016 (SA), namely,

- it displayed historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area,
- it represented customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area,
- it has played an important part in the lives of local residents,
- it displayed aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area,
- it was associated with a notable local personality or event,
- it was a notable landmark in the area.

The citizens of Adelaide have the benefit of seeing heritage graves at the West Terrace Cemetery, why should the people of the Port Adelaide district expect less? These criteria were detailed in respect to this particular grave:

1. Example of an early twentieth century headstone.
2. George JOHNSON was a member of a typical working-class Port Adelaide family.
3. The number of children buried at the site gives an insight into the health conditions in the district in the latter

part of the nineteenth century.

4. The headstone design is not a common one seen in the cemetery.
5. Complete clearance of old headstones represents a loss of local history.

If gravesites cannot be preserved, then other alternatives to display examples of headstones should be employed. Descendants of the JOHNSON family have looked after this site since 1884, with a resurgence in interest by grandchildren and great-grandchildren generated by the 150th anniversary of South Australia in 1986. While not advocating the retention of all old graves, some should be preserved to reflect the heritage of the cemetery itself!

This response was received in May 2023:

*Request for inclusion on the Adelaide Cemeteries Authority Significant Places Listing.*

*The Adelaide Cemeteries Authority (the Authority) has the responsibility to conserve built facilities, monuments and sites of significance at each of the cemeteries it manages for the benefit of present and future generations and welcomes input from the community to identify such sites at our cemeteries.*

*The Adelaide Cemeteries Authority Board held a meeting on the 9 May 2023 to review your request to include the site of George Johnson, Section H, Drive B, Path 41, Site Number 273N at Cheltenham Cemetery for inclusion onto the Significant Places Listing.*

*I am pleased to inform you that your request has been considered and*

*approved and will be included on the Significant Place Listing held by the Authority.*

*Listing by the Authority means that the item cannot be disposed of, removed, or structurally altered without the consent of the Authority, as the site will now come under the care and management of the Authority as the new Interment Right Holder. Restrictions incumbent in the relevant Acts will also apply, noting that significant places may be used by the Authority for interpretive and promotion purposes.*

*Thank you for bringing George Johnson's site to the Authority's attention, and for the ongoing work you have invested in your family history and the care you have taken in preserving their legacy.*

*Michael Robertson Chief Executive Officer*

Needless to say, I am delighted with the outcome. George was just an average man working at the Port with no claim to fame or fortune. It is people like him who, with their small contribution, make up our society. Hopefully as people walk past his headstone in the future, they will ponder on why his grave was preserved and hopefully come to the conclusion that he represents the core of our society—an ordinary everyday working man!



The grave of George JOHNSON in 2017 (Image courtesy of the author)



The rich diversity of headstones in the Cheltenham Cemetery, as depicted in this photograph from 2003, has been lost to future generations (Image courtesy of the author)

## Announcement:

Annual Report 2023  
now available online  
and in the library  
(limited quantity).

# Sailor Home from the Sea: George and Harriet Wright (née Chandler)

By Judith Deane-Freeman

*They gave me a scrubbing brush but I had to pay sixpence for it and I sold that knife what dick gave me for fourpence and two pence that mother gave me and that made sixpence and I have got to pay for my bed blanket... they never gave me no plate nor bason nor nothing dear sizter.*

The above is a fragment of a poignant letter written by 13-year-old George WRIGHT, Royal Navy apprentice, to his sister Jane in 1850. He was my great-great-grandfather. George was the third son of Joseph and Elizabeth WRIGHT (née REEVES) of Boxley, Kent, born on 7 April 1836. Family tradition describes George's father Joseph as having fiery red hair and a ginger beard. He was employed as a gardener by the REEVES family in 1830 when he eloped with their 18-year-old daughter Elizabeth.

The story goes that the REEVES family considered the match unsuitable, and the couple were disowned. Joseph's own parents John and Sarah WRIGHT (née BEAN) had both died when he was a child. As the youngest of 12 children, it is likely he was raised by his older siblings. While by no means unusual for the times, early deaths continued to cast a shadow over the WRIGHT family when Joseph himself died of typhoid fever in 1847, aged 44 years, leaving 34-year-old Elizabeth to raise 9 children, including a baby just 10 days old. The years that followed must have been very challenging for Elizabeth who, according to family legend, stubbornly refused all assistance now on offer from the REEVES family.

Help was at hand however, when on 2 September 1850 in Maidstone, Kent, Elizabeth WRIGHT married Henry BLUNDEN, who was also a widower with two children of his own. The couple went on to have two more children together. When Elizabeth's eldest daughter Jane, to whom George had written his letter in 1850, married her mother's new husband's youngest brother in 1854, they became sisters-in-law, as well as mother and daughter. Elizabeth and Henry BLUNDEN were attendants at the wedding of her daughter Jane WRIGHT, to his brother William BLUNDEN. And who says blended families are a new thing?

While George WRIGHT rose through the ranks in the Royal Navy, his mother Elizabeth, with her husband Henry BLUNDEN and a large part of the family, emigrated to South Australia aboard the *Octavia* and the *Victoria Regis* in 1855. George spent 12 years at sea, serving on 7 man-o-war ships and rising to the rank of bosun's mate by the time he was 23 years old. His captain on the *Encounter* wrote of him in glowing terms. He took part in the Siege of Sebastopol and won the Crimean War Medal. In 1862, the *Encounter* took part in the bombardment of Ningpo, near the mouth of the Yangtze River in China, when Britain intervened in Chinese politics, possibly to protect commercial interests. The following is an extract from George WRIGHT's letter to sister Eleanor, written in June 1862 from Ningpo (now Ningbo) in China:

*We got up at 3 o'clock and were awaiting very anxiously till about 9 and then we commenced in good*

*ernez and kept up a continual firing of big gunz till about 3 in the afternoon and then we landed with about 100 men and there were 50 thousand of the enemy in the city and we had to get over a wall 25 feet high with ladderz and we had three men and our first lieutenant killed in getting over the wallz and 9 wounded very badly one sinz died... i don't think it will last much longer and in about 8 or 10 months we shall be off to England again and when I get to England I shall be able to get my discharge and I shall have a few pounds of my own, dear sizter.*

George's hopes came to pass and sometime after September 1862 he joined the members of his family, including his mother Elizabeth, in Mount Barker, South Australia. He was working as a sawyer in the region when he began to court Harriet CHANDLER.

Although my late father's research describes Harriet as having been born in Sydney to Maria and William CHANDLER, and that Maria subsequently married a Benjamin CALLAWAY, my research has discovered an alternative. In 1851 Harriet CHANDLER is listed on the census as living in Newington, Kent, with her Uncle Ben and Aunt Maria CALLAWAY. This CALLAWAY family, with 7-year-old Harriet CHANDLER, emigrated to South Australia, arriving in Adelaide on 15 November 1852 aboard the *Steadfast*. As there were no other children born to Ben and Maria CALLAWAY, I surmise that she was an adopted niece, perhaps on Maria's side of the family, since family tradition has always (I assert mistakenly) regarded Maria as Harriet's mother. Certainly, Harriet and George were married at the home of Maria and Ben CALLAWAY in Mount Barker on 28 February 1867.

My father's research states that George's mother Elizabeth opposed the marriage on the grounds of religion, as the CALLAWAY family were apparently Catholic, but was appeased when the couple were married by a Wesleyan clergyman named Charles GOLDSMITH. Their first child was named Alfred Callaway WRIGHT, a further acknowledgment of the importance of Ben and Maria in Harriet's life. As Harriet was their only child, Ben and Maria CALLAWAY were able to buy a substantial house for the newlywed couple in Dumas Street, Mount Barker. Sadly, only three years later, both Maria and Ben tragically died in the same week in September 1870.

Being thus well-supported, strong, young, and healthy, George and Harriet embarked on a happy married life. Alfred Callaway's birth in 1868 was followed by Ernest George (my great-grandfather) in 1869, Edgar in 1872, Rosada Maria in 1873 and Walter in 1876. Great-grandfather Ern used to tell his grandchildren that his father George never quite ceased being a naval officer and would summon the children to meals by a blast on the 'pipe' and administered naval discipline for any misdemeanors, in the form of corporal punishment.

George took out a mortgage on the Dumas Street house to set up in business as a saw miller. Unfortunately, a disastrous fire meant that he incurred some debt and was unable at that time to pay the mortgage. Then sadly, tragedy struck the WRIGHT family once again. George WRIGHT, ex-Royal Navy, and father of five, died of a heart attack on 5 September 1876, at the age of 40 years. Harriet was left in desperate straits. How often were stories like this one repeated and lived out by our colonial female forebears?

Her house sold to pay debtors, Harriet rented a cottage in Dutton Road, Mount Barker, where she took in laundry, went out cleaning, and took in boarders to make ends meet. Although all the children were required to work hard, they found time to run wild along the Mount Barker Creek, as well as gain an education. The older boys were first educated by a Mr JONES, then at Mr HEWITSON's school until the new Mount Barker Primary School opened on Adelaide Road in 1877.

My great-grandfather Ern WRIGHT regaled his children and grandchildren with many stories about a childhood full of mischief and adventure, ignoring as children do, the hardship and poverty at its foundation. One of the lodgers who gave the boys a hard time, found his bed lined with horse manure, and on another occasion, Ern and his brother Alf, managed to play truant for a whole week playing along the Mount Barker Creek instead of attending school. When their hard-working mother tumbled to their whereabouts, they were locked in the lavatory for all of that Saturday morning. On the Monday, Mr HEWITSON strapped them both in front of the whole school. 'It wasn't too bad though,' Grandpa Ern told my dad, 'cos Alf had collected horsehair from the paddock which we put down our pants that morning.'

Although their schooling was cut short due to the family's financial difficulties, the children were all well-read. Great-grandfather Ern continued to educate himself in literature and general knowledge while he trained to become a successful baker. He married Isamahia MILLIGAN of Meadows. Of Ern's siblings, Alf married and worked in the railways. Edgar died at 7 years of age as a result, so the awful story goes, of a blow to the

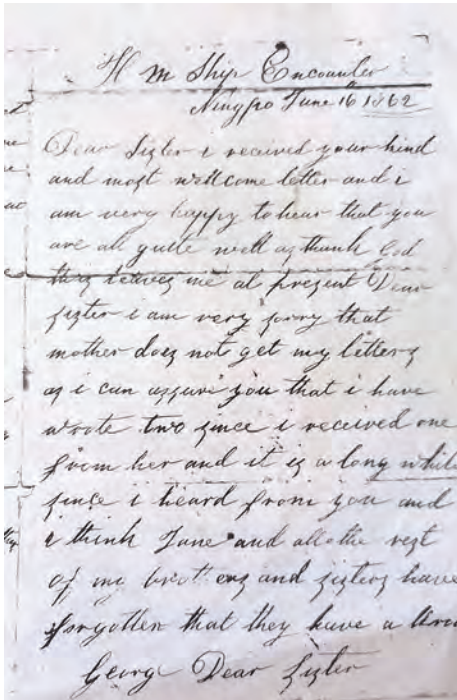
head from one of his teachers. Rosada married into the BEAUMONT family of Verdun, and Walter worked in the printing trade after gaining an apprenticeship at the Mount Barker Courier.

Harriet, having already endured more than her share of loss and hardship, developed rheumatic fever at the age of 40. As an invalid, Harriet was lovingly cared for by son Ern and his wife Isamahia for many years at their home in Echunga until one fateful night in 1899. What happened is best described in *The Mount Barker Courier and Onkaparinga and Gumeracha Advertiser* on Friday 5 May 1899.

*Burnt To Death—Our Echunga correspondent reports a sad burning accident at that township on Wednesday night, by which Mrs. Harriet Wright, late of Mount Barker, lost her life. The deceased, who was living with her son, Mr. E. Wright, the local baker, occupied a room attached to the dwelling house, and at about 11 o'clock Mr. Wright, hearing a noise in that direction, ran out and found the place in a blaze. He burst open the door, but before he was able to bring out his mother's body he had to throw several buckets of water on the flames. Mrs. Wright was found to be quite dead, although she seemed to be burnt but little. It is presumed that she had lit the candle and placed it near the window-blind and that this taking fire had quickly ignited the inflammable lining of the room. The deceased, who was 56 years of age, was an invalid. The fatality was reported to Mr. G. C. Bertram, J.P., and at the inquest yesterday afternoon a verdict of accidental death was returned.*

Harriet was tragically burnt to death in Echunga at around 55 years of age. She was buried at Mount Barker Cemetery with her husband George.

On 10 October 1986, a large gathering of their descendants met at Stangate House in Aldgate to acknowledge their legacy. Much of the information in this story, shared with the family on that occasion, was gathered from a booklet collated by my late father, Thomas DYSTER, entitled, *Sailor Home From the Sea*.



Letter written by George WRIGHT to his sister Eleanor in June 1862 from Ningpo (now Ningbo) in China (Image courtesy of the author)



Harriet WRIGHT (née CHANDLER) (Image courtesy of the author)



George WRIGHT (Image courtesy of the author)

# Visit to Serbia for Anzac Day 2023

By Bojan Pajić

At the invitation of the Australian Embassy in Belgrade, Serbia, Kathy HANCOCK, Richard COOKE, and Bojan PAJIC participated in the Anzac Day ceremony on 25 April 2023 at the British War Cemetery section of the Belgrade New Cemetery. Richard is a descendant and Kathy a close relative of two Australians who served with the Serbs in World War One, and Bojan is the author of three books about Australians and New Zealanders who served in Serbia or alongside the Serbian Army. Bojan's grandfather and great-uncle were officers in the Serbian Army in World War One.



The Belgrade War Cemetery where Australian and New Zealand servicemen are buried (Image courtesy of the author).



Bojan PAJIC delivering the address at Anzac Day 2023 in Belgrade (Image courtesy of the author).



Bojan PAJIC, Prince Aleksandar, and representatives of the Serbian Government and Army on Anzac Day in Belgrade, 2023 (Image courtesy of the author).



His Royal Highness, Prince Aleksandar, laying a wreath on Anzac Day in Belgrade, 2023 (Image courtesy of the author).

## Anzac Day 2023 ceremony in Belgrade

The Anzac Day ceremony was organised by the Australian and New Zealand Embassies in Belgrade. The Serbian Army provided an honour detail of ceremonial guards and a bugler. After the Australian Ambassador, HE Mr Daniel EMERY, opened the ceremony, Bojan gave the following Anzac Day address, and Kathy and Richard read out a commemorative poem and prayer. Prince Aleksandar, the Crown Prince of Serbia, attended and laid a wreath, as did representatives of the Serbian Government, Serbian Army, City of Belgrade and Military Attaches of several countries.



**Address by Retired Captain Bojan Pajić at the Anzac Day ceremony at the War Cemetery in Belgrade on 25 April 2023**

*At least 1,500 Australians and New Zealanders were involved in the Serbian campaign of World War One, either in Serbia or fighting as allies along the then Serbian and Greek border. In World War II, Australian and New Zealand troops were sent to Greece near the border with Yugoslavia but were overwhelmed by larger German troops that invaded both Yugoslavia and Greece in April 1941. Some Serbian servicemen made their way to join British, Australian and New Zealand forces in North Africa and some escaped Australian and New Zealand POWs joined the resistance fighters in Serbia. Throughout the war, Australian and New Zealand air crews flew missions over Serbia.*

*In World War One, Australian and New Zealand medical staff, mainly women doctors, nurses, ambulance drivers and orderlies, were already in war-torn Serbia in 1914 and 1915, before Australian and New Zealand troops landed at Gallipoli. They were helping the Serbs to treat the Serbian wounded from the heavy fighting in 1914 and dealing with the typhus epidemic that swept the country in the first half of 1915. Later in 1915, an Australian Army unit advanced into Serbia from the port of "Salonika", with British forces as part of a Franco-British force sent to link up with the Serbian Army fighting invading German, Austro-Hungarian and Bulgarian forces further North in central Serbia.*

*Second Lieutenant Ralph CULLEN, a 30-year-old from Sydney but who*

*enlisted in New Zealand, was in charge of a machine gun section placed in front of the main position of British forces on the then Serbian border with Bulgaria. As his machine gun ran out of ammunition firing at attacking enemy, he ordered the crew to withdraw and he was last seen emptying his revolver at advancing Bulgarian troops. His body was never found.*

*From 1915 to 1918, hundreds of Australian and New Zealander soldiers, airmen, sailors and medical staff served alongside the Serbian Army on the then border of Serbia and Greece. A field hospital, led by Australian and New Zealand women staff, served in support of the Serbian Army.*

*Lieutenant Wilfred LUCAS, a 28-year-old from Adelaide, South Australia, was serving in December 1916 in a howitzer battery supporting British troops on this Allied front. He was killed by enemy counter-battery fire and is buried in northern Greece.*

*Six Royal Australian Navy destroyers saw action in the Adriatic and Mediterranean Seas supporting the allied troops in the Serbian campaign. In April 1918, in heavy seas, whilst rescuing Italian sailors whose ship had sunk, Ordinary Seaman Leslie MOORE from Williamstown, Melbourne, on board HMAS Torrens, was lost at sea. He was 17 years old.*

*In March 1917, Second Lieutenant Donald GLASSON from Blainey, New South Wales, was flying in an Armstrong-Whitford aeroplane on a bombing mission of an enemy*

*airfield in Hudova in enemy-occupied Serbia, when he was shot down and killed by a German Halberstadt plane. He was 29 years old and is buried in Skopljje.*

*During World War Two, in August 1944, over 500 downed Allied aircrew were rescued by Serbian Resistance forces of the Royal Yugoslav Army in the Homeland and flown out from Pranjane in liberated territory in Ravna Gora, Serbia. This was the largest single rescue of Allied airmen in the whole of World War Two.*

*But not all Allied aircrew were that fortunate. Here at the cemetery in Belgrade, around us, lie 27 Australian and 15 New Zealand aircrew and soldiers who died in World War Two. Among them, for example, are three Australian air crew of a Halifax bomber. Flying Officer Gordon WALKER, a 21-year-old pilot from Melbourne, and Warrant Officer Andrew Wallace LYON, a 30-year-old navigator from Perth, were killed when their aircraft was shot down. Warrant Officer George Robert LOWE, a 31-year-old bomb-aimer from New South Wales, was shot and killed as he parachuted down.*

*Corporal Eric MORANTE, a 27-year-old from Wollongong and part of the Australian 6th Infantry Division sent to Greece in 1941, was fatally wounded in fighting near the Yugoslav border and died in a hospital in Bitolj.*

*Lieutenant William IRWIN, a 32-year-old from Parkes, New South Wales, also part of the 6th Australian Infantry Division, was fatally wounded in the same fighting near the Yugoslav*

*border in April 1941 and died in a hospital here in Belgrade.*

*Gunner Colin Edward CARGILL, a 23-year-old from Red Hill, Queensland, was a POW who escaped but was recaptured and shot by Italian occupying forces in 1942.*

*Flight Sergeant Bernard Austin HOUGH, a 30-year-old from Subiaco, Perth, was killed with other crew when his aircraft crashed during operations in 1944. His niece, Tracey HOUGH, has asked me to read out the following statement from her, "Bernard Austin HOUGH sacrificed his life for the greater good, that we now have the privilege to enjoy."*

*Flight Sergeant Geoffrey Goodhand PARKER, a 20-year-old from Carnarvon, Western Australia, was killed in action in a Wellington bomber in 1944. His relative Monique O'CONNOR has asked me to read this prayer, "Eternal rest grant unto him Oh Lord, and may perpetual light shine upon him. May he rest in peace. Amen"*

*Lest We Forget*

### **Visit to each grave of Australian and New Zealand servicemen**

We visited the grave of each Australian and New Zealand serviceman at which the Australian and New Zealand Embassies had laid a poppy and we laid a flower. There are 28 Australians and 15 New Zealand servicemen buried at the British War Cemetery. Of the 28 Australians, 27 are identified and one is an unknown airman. The next of kin of 9 identified Australians are recorded as from New South Wales, 5 each from Victoria and Queensland, 4 from Western Australia, one is from South Australia, two are from England and one's kin is unknown. Nine

of the buried Australians are soldiers and the rest are airmen. Of the 15 buried New Zealanders, 9 are from the Royal New Zealand Air Force and 6 from the New Zealand Army. Prior to the trip to Serbia, we had searched for relatives of the buried servicemen via magazine articles and genealogical websites and established contact with family members of half the buried Australians. On their behalf, we laid a flower on each grave and took photographs for them.



Richard COOKE and Kathy HANCOCK laying flowers on graves of Australian and New Zealand servicemen buried at the Belgrade War Cemetery (Image courtesy of the author).



Left to right, Richard COOKE, Kathy HANCOCK, Bojan PAJIC and Andrew PAJIC at the British War Cemetery, Belgrade on Anzac Day in 2023 (Image courtesy of the author).

### Reception for guests

Following the ceremony at the cemetery, the Australian Embassy held a reception at which His Royal Highness, Prince Aleksandar, was presented with two

books about Australians who had served with Serbs written by Bojan Pajić: *Our Forgotten Volunteers—Australians and New Zealanders with Serbs in World War One* <https://scholarly.info/book/our-forgotten-volunteers-australians-and-new-zealanders-with-serbs-in-world-war-one/>, and *Australians with Serbs in World War One*, which the Australian Embassy had translated into Serbian and published jointly with the Institute for Recent History of Serbia <https://scholarly.info/book/australians-with-serbs-in-world-war-one/>.



His Royal Highness, Prince Aleksandar, being presented with two books by Bojan PAJIC at the Anzac Day reception following the ceremony at the Belgrade War Cemetery (Image courtesy of the author).



Serbian language cover of the book *Australians with Serbs in World War One* (Image courtesy of the author).

## Launch of book and presentations

On the following day, Bojan's book *Australians with Serbs in World War One* was launched at an event jointly organised by the Australian Embassy and the Institute for Recent History of Serbia and hosted by the Historical Museum of Serbia. The director of the Institute for Recent History of Serbia, Dr Mile BJELAJAC, spoke at the launch as did Mr Philip ANDERSON OAM, Deputy Head of Mission at the Australian Embassy, as well as Kathy, Richard and Bojan.

The Australian Embassy also arranged presentations at the Young Rotary Club in Belgrade and in the town of Vrnjačka Banja, where Richard COOKE's grandmother, Ethel GILLINGHAM, had served as a nursing sister in World War One and where two South Australian doctors, Charles and Laura HOPE, served. All three were detained by the enemy after Serbia was invaded but were allowed to cross into Switzerland after several weeks of detention. We also visited a memorial built by Serbian authorities in the town of Mladenovac to the Scottish Women's Hospitals for Foreign Service, in which Kathy HANCOCK's great-aunt Mary de GARIS had served as Chief Medical Officer of a field hospital in support of the Serbian Army. South Australian volunteer Alice Mary STIRLING also served as an orderly and driver with the same hospital.

Thanks to the efforts of the Australian Embassy, the Serbian media covered our visit, book launch and presentations extensively with several television and radio interviews and at least eight newspaper and magazine articles. The role of Australians and New Zealanders as allies of Serbia in both World Wars was widely discussed and the Australian Embassy and the Institute of Recent History of Serbia will now distribute Bojan's book extensively to libraries, schools, institutions and individuals throughout Serbia.



Kathy HANCOCK being interviewed by a Serbian television crew (Image courtesy of the author).



A highlight of the visit, the Australian visitors were received by Crown Prince Aleksandar and Princess Katherine at the Royal Complex in Belgrade (Image courtesy of the author).

## Visit to places and battlefields where Australians and New Zealanders had served with the Serbs

Our group then visited the places and battlefields where Australians and New Zealanders had served alongside the Serbian Army in World War One. At the mountain battlefield at Dobro Polje, the Allies, led by the Serbian Army, broke through the enemy front in September 1918. Australian and New Zealand soldiers, airmen and medical staff participated in that battle. Australian destroyers in the Adriatic and Aegean Seas supported the offensive. The Serbian Army then liberated Serbia from German, Austro-Hungarian and Bulgarian occupation, and was followed back into Serbia by several Australian medical staff who continued working in the war-ravaged country after the war.



The Australian Ambassador, HE Mr Daniel EMERY, laid a wreath at the Serbian memorial for British, Australian and New Zealand women medical staff who treated wounded Serbian soldiers at Vrnjačka Banja during World War One. Richard COOKE's grandmother, Ethel GILLINGHAM, served there in 1915–1916 (Image courtesy of the author).



Kathy HANCOCK comparing the present site to a World War One photograph of the site where her great-aunt, Dr Mary de GARIS, served as the Chief Medical Officer of a tented field hospital in support of the Serbian Army in 1916–1918 (Image courtesy of the author).



The commemorative chapel for the fallen Serbian soldiers on top of Mount Kajmakčalan, the site of a bloody battle in 1916. The Serbian Army captured this strategic mountain area at great cost. Australian and New Zealand medical staff treated the wounded

from that battle. Our group got close to the top, but snow prevented us from reaching the chapel. Instead, we took this photograph with a drone camera (Image courtesy of the author).



Left to right, Andrew PAJIC, Bojan PAJIC, Kathy HANCOCK, Robyn PAJIC, and Richard COOKE at Dobro Polje, Serbia (Image courtesy of the author).



Kathy HANCOCK at the grave of a Serbian soldier with the original metal cross from World War One (Image courtesy of the author).

## Conclusion

We were saddened to see the graves of the young Australian and New Zealand servicemen and honoured to participate in the 2023 Anzac Day Ceremony in Belgrade. We had a hectic but very moving and productive visit, from 25 April until 2 May 2023, to Serbia and the region. Thanks to the following institutions that assisted us, for which we express our gratitude: The Australian Embassy, Belgrade; The Institute for Recent History of Serbia; The Institute for Contemporary History; and The Historical Museum of Serbia. We now look forward to undertaking further work to describe the allied service and sacrifice of Australians and Serbs in both World Wars and to further develop the present relationship between the two peoples and countries.

## New Zealand servicemen buried in Belgrade

Rank	Surname	Forename	Age at Death
Flight Lieutenant	CAVE	Verner Grenville	26
Flight Lieutenant	CRAWFORD	Hugh Irvine	25
Flying Officer	FINDLAY	Ian Thomas	20
Flying Officer	FISHER	Glyn	22
Gunner	LEACH	John James	22
Flight Lieutenant	HORSFALL	Harry Edmund	26
Flight Lieutenant	JACOBSEN	Clive Fowler	22
Private	STEVENSON	Norman Leslie	28
Private	GRAY	James Henry	30
Private	GRIFFIN	William Alfred	28
Sergeant	LINDSTROM	Fred Joseph	26
Warrant Officer	BROTHERS	Warwick	22
Warrant Officer	BUCKLEY	Thomas Wadeson	24

## Australian servicemen buried in Belgrade

Rank	Surname	Forename	Age At Death
Private	BLACK	Eric Lynn	24
Flying Officer	BLACKFORD	Walter Frederick	24
Private	BROWN	Stewart Emerson	25
Flight Sergeant	CALDER	Lewis Walter	23
Gunner	CARGILL	Colin Edward	23
Warrant Officer	CUSTANCE	Geoffrey James	21
Flight Lieutenant	GARDINER	Desmond Edward James	41
Pilot Officer	HOUGH	Bernard Austin	30
Lieutenant	IRWIN	William	32
Flight Lieutenant	KIMBER	Donald David	21
Flight Sergeant	LEE	Edward George	24
Warrant Officer	LOWE	George Robert Colquhoun	31
Warrant Officer	LYON	Andrew Wallace	30
Flight Sergeant	MANN	Percy Garfield	38
Flying Officer	MASON	Henry Oscar	31
Flight Sergeant	McGUGAN	Ian	27
Private	MORANTE	Eric	27
Pilot Officer	MOSS	Frank Willis	24
Private	O'SULLIVAN	Kenneth George	21
Flight Sergeant	PARKER	Geoffrey Goodhand	20
Sergeant	REID	William Howard	33
Bombardier	SIMMONS	Leslie	25
Flight Sergeant	STEELE	Charles Gibson	21
Warrant Officer	STEWART	Derek George	31
Sapper	WAITE	Reginald	34
Flying Officer	WALKER	Gordon Murray	21

# Belle Vue: A Bush School in the Flinders Ranges, 1938–1954

By Derek Byerlee and June Chapman

On 11 September 2022, 50 people assembled on a remote hilltop some 36 kilometres northwest of Orroroo in the eastern hills of the Flinders Ranges, to unveil a plaque and information board at the site of the former Belle Vue Primary School. Among the attendees were eight ‘seniors’ who had attended the school from 1944 to 1954. They brought with them many memories of their time in this rather unique school, including the knowledge of where the school had actually been located. The occasion was also used to present the surviving ‘Teacher’s Journal’ to the Orroroo Historical Society.

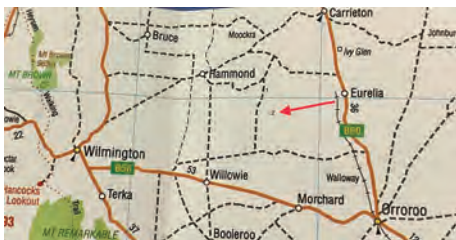
For 16 years, from 1938 to 1954, Belle Vue School served the needs of families on the fringes of four communities: Eurelia, Hammond, Mookkra, and Morchard. These townships were north of Goyder’s line of rainfall in the Mid North of South Australia and are now all ghost towns. The school first opened its doors in the Hundred of Pinda on 26 September 1938 before shifting in May 1944 to Section 1S of the Hundred of Eurelia (GPS coordinates 32.5875184, 138.4417472). This second location was in rough hills on private property far from a public road, making access difficult. Its remote location also meant that it had no telephone or other means of communication, let alone electricity or water supply.

Given the strong competition to find teachers willing to serve in rural areas, the name ‘Belle Vue’ sounded a lot more attractive than other one-teacher schools that had once existed in South Australia, such as Dismal Swamp, Mount Rat, Square Mile, and Stony Point. The French name added further mystique

compared to say ‘Beautiful Valley School’ which once existed in the same region. What adventurous teacher could resist applying to a school named ‘Belle Vue’, vaguely located somewhere in the Flinders Ranges! And on a nice day it really did have a beautiful view over the Willochra Plain and the main range of the Flinders. In 1953, the teacher gushed in his journal, ‘a beautiful day, the ranges look particularly outstanding—a picture no artist could paint.’



Former Belle Vue school attendees at the event commemorating the school in 2022, from left to right: Derek BYERLEE, Glenice PHILLIPS (née POLDEN), Brenda BARTY (née POLDEN), Rosemary BUTTERICK (née POLDEN), Bevan BYERLEE, Garry BYERLEE, June CHAPMAN (née PHILLIS) and Arthur POLDEN (Image courtesy of the authors).



This map shows the two sites of Belle Vue School: Site 1 from 1938 to 1944 and Site 2 from 1944 to 1954; Site 2 was about 15 kilometres from Eurelia, Hammond, Willowie, and Morchard townships. Today, only the towns of Orroroo, Wilmington, and Carrieton survive with businesses and services (Images courtesy of the authors).



The 'beautiful view' west from the second site of Belle Vue School—on a nice day (Image courtesy of the authors).

### The school

No photos of the school building survive—and probably none were ever taken. Very rustically built of corrugated iron and timber it measured about 5 metres by 4 metres with east and west facing windows. A hardboard lining of asbestos and a board floor provided some insulation. A tiny shelter shed at the entrance was used to hang schoolbags and raincoats, and to eat 'dinner'. The boys' and girls' lavatories were even more rudimentary; iron walls built around a pit and open to the skies. A tank on the south-east corner of the school collected water from the small roof during the infrequent rain showers to provide drinking water. When that ran out, children had to bring their own water—a significant additional weight for them to carry.



A sketch of Belle Vue School as recalled by June CHAPMAN.

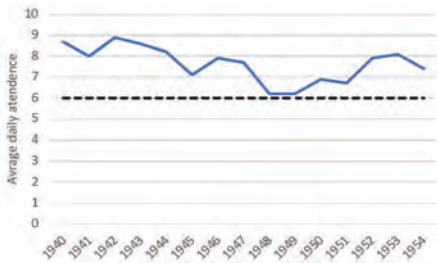
In 1948 a crude tennis court was constructed mainly by removing the rocks from the area. This appears to have been used for tennis and cricket for a couple of years and then became the main play area, along with a horizontal gymnastics bar erected nearby. A few mallee trees that still stand provided partial shade for outdoor activities. Many attempts were made to establish a garden, but invariably these failed due to drought and shallow rocky soil, or, if something did grow, it was eaten by rabbits, kangaroos, sheep, or grasshoppers. Teacher Mr JANSEN especially despaired of these failures and in 1949 recorded that 'being situated on a windswept hill is not the most suitable for this occupation'.

The school accommodated up to six desks with up to two children per desk, a larger desk for the teacher, a bookshelf for the tiny library, and two blackboards. Although there was no electricity or telephone, in the last years of the school efforts were made to bring in modern equipment—a wireless or radio and a projector for films. Both ran on a single car battery. However, these frequently broke down and had to be sent away for repairs—a theme that occupies significant space in the teacher's journal. Even when they were functioning, the battery would 'go flat', awaiting a parent to pick it up and take it away for charging. In addition, the older boys soon learned that they could sabotage any wireless lessons, especially the dreaded singing lessons, by scraping the aerial on the iron wall of the school to cause static when the teacher was looking the other way.

The enrolment at Belle Vue ranged from 8 to 10 children. However, due to illness, injuries, weather, distance, and the need for help on the farm at busy times, average attendance was always



much lower than the number enrolled, and in some years, barely exceeded the minimum of 6 required by the Education Department. Children in the first grade who walked or rode a bike to school only attended three days a week to provide a day of rest between school days. With the fate of the school in the balance, the teachers carefully monitored the average daily attendance. In 1953, the worried teacher wrote that, ‘this is a disastrous term as regards attendance’.



Average daily attendance at Belle Vue School—to keep the school open, a minimum attendance of six was needed, regardless of the number enrolled (Image courtesy of the authors).

### Getting to school

Children travelled to school by foot, bike, horse, or horse and cart, depending on the state of the track. Most teachers arrived by bicycle and in the later years, by motorbike. A combination of conveyance methods was also used. As Bevan BYERLEE wrote to Aunt Dorothy of *The Chronicle* on 15 October 1954,

*I live on a farm three miles from school which is in the middle of a paddock. To get there we have to go over rough hills and we ride our bikes half way and walk the rest of the way. It takes nearly an hour to get there.*

It should be noted that this followed a previous letter published in *The Chronicle* on 3 September 1953, written in by his younger brother Derek, who also wrote that he attended school three miles away

but omitted the detail—Aunt Dorothy had observed that living so close to school, he could ‘sleep in a bit longer’. Young children travelled with older siblings where possible, but some went by themselves. June CHAPMAN (née PHILLIS) recalls walking alone across the hills at age six to school. With no telephone at the school she would not have been missed until evening in the event of a serious accident.

Life in the area has always been governed by the extremes of weather and travelling to school was no exception. On many days the children struggled against a head wind going or coming. Sometimes, those who biked to school had to walk their bikes most of the way since the ‘wind was strong enough to swing one off the track if it catches him on the side. It is impossible to ride against it, even downhill’. It is said that those who went on foot to school are recognised even today by their stooped walk as they leant forward into the wind to walk. On warm days, it was also necessary to walk with the head bent over to watch the ground for snakes.

During the unusually good years of the 1950s, there were many wet days that affected travel. In March 1952, the teacher wrote that, ‘I took three tumbles from my motorcycle last night and a near miss this morning’. On other days, ‘dense fog shrouded the district this morning. ... we could still only see about 150 yards west’. On very wet or foggy mornings, parents could decide to keep the children home but that left everybody guessing if the school would be open since the school and half of the parents did not have a telephone. On more than one occasion, the teacher arrived to find no children. In August 1954 he reported, ‘terrific rainstorms. I was bogged coming

to school. When I arrived, no one was here.' If the teacher did not arrive by 10 am, the rules allowed the children to return home. The problem was that no child wore a watch so the older ones would estimate the time from the angle of the sun. Naturally, they erred on overestimating the hour in order to grant a day off. To make the children more honest, a sundial was eventually installed outside the school.

The approach of heavy rain in the afternoon was cause to send the children home early, since some had to cross creeks subject to flooding. As most rain approached from over the Willochra Plain and the school provided a panoramic view for 40 kilometres over the plain, the teacher had to judge both the direction and intensity of approaching storms. However, on several occasions the children were trapped by heavy rain, requiring the teacher and children to remain until parents with a suitable vehicle guessed that they had to pick them up.

The weather also affected life in the school itself. During the severe droughts of the early 1940s, huge dust storms were experienced. In November 1944, 'a severe dust storm came rolling over the hills and the school was in darkness for over an hour'. Even in the benign 1950s, the teacher reported in November 1952 that, 'it was a vile day, the worst I have seen for three years. Dust was everywhere. School dismissed early as it was insufferable'. More commonly wurley-wurleys blew in off the plain 'filling the school with dust and making working conditions unpleasant' and sometimes, causing evacuation of the school. One was strong enough to blow away the boys' lavatory—the teacher does not report how arrangements were made for the boys until it could be retrieved and re-erected.

The school had a fireplace and dry mallee wood was gathered nearby to allow a fire to be lit during the winter months. Although the space in front of the fireplace was often monopolised by the teacher's backside, the school room was small enough that all could benefit from the fire except on the coldest days. Winters on the exposed hillside were indeed cold and the journals make several references to snow. In July 1951, the teacher recorded, 'very heavy snow fell overnight. It was a marvellous sight to see the hills and trees clad in a dress of white. Very cold though'. Constructed of iron with little insulation, hot weather was even more uncomfortable and a more common occurrence. In March 1954, the teacher recorded, 'afternoon lessons held outside as the temperature was unbearable inside'. A few mallee trees providing partial shade were better than roasting in an iron shed!

### **Learning**

The school curriculum was the standard for all primary schools in South Australia. At Belle Vue it was strongest on the three Rs—'ritin', readin' and 'rithmetic. Even an inexperienced teacher with basic teaching skills could usually teach the three Rs and they required little in the way of special equipment and supplies. Neat writing was encouraged, first with pencils and then pens dipped in china inkwells that were often clogged with blotting paper and dead flies. Reading depended on a supply of suitable books. The school maintained a small library (31 books in one inventory) and arrival of new books was a big event for the children.

School often started with 'Observation' where children reported to the class on what they had seen recently, usually on the way to school. Sightings of nature were most common, and children

competed to impress the class. One day the HITCH children saw not one snake on the way to school but two. On another, Derek BYERLEE saw not just a kangaroo, but a white kangaroo. Memorably, his brother Bevan, in his enthusiasm for demonstrating the length of a very big snake that he had seen, managed to whack the teacher standing next to him in his sensitive parts with his outstretched arm.

Teaching of geography, history, and social studies was more dependent on the knowledge of the teacher and the availability of resource materials that were difficult to obtain. One aid was a large map of the world on the wall where children could appreciate the extent of the British Empire shown in red across the world and attach drawings of products associated with each country or colony—tea in Ceylon, for example.



Relic of Belle Vue School days, 1954. Note the misspelling of the name of the school, presumably by the teacher! (Image courtesy of the authors).

The biggest educational gap was in music, arts, and crafts. As already noted, music depended on a functioning wireless and could be easily sabotaged by the older boys. Much of the teacher's journal was devoted to frustrated efforts to obtain materials for arts and crafts through the Education Department. Materials

inevitably arrived late, did not arrive at all, or the wrong materials were sent, or they were sent to the wrong railway siding.

In good weather, the children enjoyed nature study that involved walking excursions to the nearby creeks and hills to observe rocks, insects, plants, and animals. Teacher Mr PHILBEY was particularly keen on these excursions, sometimes to the detriment of schooling in the three Rs. Given a rabbit plague at the time, Teacher PREWITT encouraged the older boys to trap rabbits to reduce damage caused by rabbits burrowing under the school. In spring, an outing on foot to the scenic Picnic Rock about a mile from the school was always welcomed by the children and used to collect the many types of wildflowers in the area.

Discipline was commonly dispensed by using a ruler across the knuckles and on rare occasions by caning—always in front of the other children to act as an example. Children helped each other to avoid such discipline. Derek BYERLEE, who was frequently disciplined for being late for school 'due to dawdling along the way', was often rescued by the WILLIAMS boys. If the WILLIAMS had arrived early by their horse and cart and saw in the distance that Derek was going to be late, they galloped their horses bareback across the paddock to bring him to school on time.

### Playing

Children were free to organise their own activities during the 'dinner hour' but team sports and games were limited because of the small number of children and the diversity of ages and gender. Some games such as chasey, branders, and French cricket were more suited to this diversity. In other cases, for example, when there was only one boy and three girls in the younger grades, the boy had

to participate in 'girls' games such as hopscotch or skipping rope. Hide and seek was a game that practically all could participate in, including the teacher, although there were few hiding places and these soon became known to all. When the teacher learnt that Arthur POLDEN was to be absent for the whole week, he organised the children to dig two large pits that were covered by iron and a layer of dirt. This was so the whole school including the teacher could hide in them when Arthur returned and became 'he'. In retrospect this seemed like a lot of work for a single effort by the teacher to score points, but then it is clear from the journal that Arthur was not his favourite student!

### **Beyond the school**

Given the difficulty to access or even to find the school, visitors were rare. The School Inspector who arrived annually to assess school standards and to offer advice to the teacher provided the children a welcome change of pace from seeing the same teacher all day every day. Parents rarely visited except to make needed repairs to the school. Among the few recorded visitors was a wireless technician in a final desperate effort to resolve the long-standing problem of static on the wireless—as we have seen, a problem induced by the older boys.

The school went on about two outings each year. The most regular of these was the annual sports and picnic day that was combined with neighbouring schools to provide sufficient numbers for competition. Contests included some age-graded athletics as well as the three-legged race, sack race, and egg-on-a-spoon race. One Belle Vue boy regularly won the slow-bike race—the last past the post was the winner. Still, enjoyment of all rather than competition was the objective of the day—the teacher noted in August 1949 that 'prize money was

fairly evenly distributed, being a credit to handicappers and judges'.

In 1951, the school travelled to the School Jubilee Day for South Australia's northern schools in Wilmington, resulting in the only surviving photo of the Belle Vue school children. However, the most memorable outing was in 1954 when the school travelled, with the parents, 175 kilometres to Whyalla to see Queen Elizabeth II on her first trip to Australia. Each school marched on the oval past the Queen's dais but, unfortunately, the teacher reported that 'I did not know that teachers were to accompany their school, so I missed out on this'.



Belle Vue School on a visit to Wilmington for Jubilee Day in May 1951, from left to right—Bill JANSEN (teacher), Michael WILLIAMS, Glen HITCH, Bevan BYERLEE, Dean KITSCHKE, Ann KITSCHKE, Gay WILLIAMS, and Betty WILLIAMS. The two children hidden, with only the feet visible, are probably Arthur POLDEN and Frank WILLIAMS (Image courtesy of the authors).

### **The end**

The end came quickly at the close of the 1954 school year. Since the school was losing at least two of the older children who were finishing Grade VII, the parents were seeking a new site that would serve the remaining children and attract at least one new student. Unexpectedly for this close-knit community, a meeting of parents held on 14 December 1954 failed to reach agreement on shifting the school.

The final entry in the teacher’s journal by an obviously frustrated teacher recorded that, ‘It seems that the best thing to do would be to close the school. This crowd seem incapable of managing their affairs competently in this matter anyhow’.

This is in fact what happened. The school was sold for scrap iron and the families looked for alternatives. On the Eureka side, some parents organised a private bus by a round-about route to Orroroo Higher Primary School, a distance of over 50 kilometres on very dusty (or occasionally very muddy) roads.

Belle Vue played a valuable role over 16 years in providing basic education for about ten families living in an isolated area. Despite their hardships, or perhaps because of them, the children who attended Belle Vue went on to make their mark in the world in later life. Today, the school site may be visited by following RM Williams Way north from Orroroo for 20 kilometres, then 14 kilometres west to Polden Road to a sign at the entrance to the 3-kilometre rough access track. On a clear day, it is a wonderful spot to enjoy a panoramic view of the Flinders Ranges while contemplating school life in the bush in a bygone era.

**About the authors**

Derek BYERLEE AO ([dbyerlee@gmail.com](mailto:dbyerlee@gmail.com)) attended Belle Vue School from 1951 to 1954 and now lives in Coral Gables, Florida, USA. June CHAPMAN attended Belle Vue School from 1944 to 1950, and now lives in Orroroo, South Australia. A fuller history of the school is available at [www.researchgate.net/publication/366586989 Belle Vue A Bush School in the Flinders Ranges 1938-54#fullTextFileContent](http://www.researchgate.net/publication/366586989_Belle_Vue_A_Bush_School_in_the_Flinders_Ranges_1938-54#fullTextFileContent).

All quotations used in this history are from the teachers’ journals.



## Christmas Holiday Closure

The Genealogy SA Library & Office will be CLOSED from Sunday 17 December 2023 to Monday 1 January 2024 inclusive

Reopening 10am Tuesday 2 January 2024



# The History of a Street: A case study

By Andrew G Peake

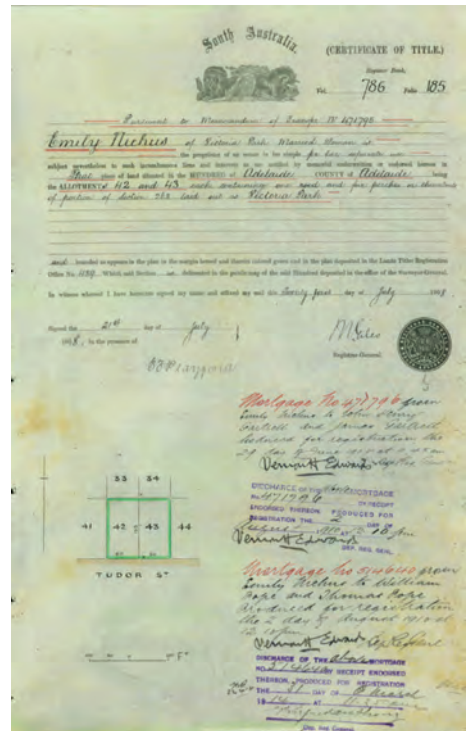
I live in a relatively short street, Tudor Street in Dulwich. It runs between Kitchener Street (formerly Brunswick Avenue) and Fullarton Road, and it has 21 allotments. I decided to write a history of my street and a 2021 publication, *The History of Tudor Street Dulwich (formerly Victoria Park)*, was the result. This publication traces the history of each allotment from 1839, when the land was first granted shortly after colonisation, up until the late twentieth century, and gives the names of each owner and the dates when transfer took place. It has two pages for each allotment and includes a photo or sketch of each house, as well as biographical details of some of the owners or occupiers.

Most of this information can be easily found on the internet, using the following sources:

- Land Services SA website SAILIS (South Australian Integrated Land Information System) <https://sailis.ssa.com.au/> which provides property records,
- National Library of Australia website TROVE <https://trove.nla.gov.au/> which provides digital collection of newspapers up to about 1953,
- State Library of South Australia website [www.slsa.sa.gov.au/home](http://www.slsa.sa.gov.au/home) can add further information,
- Sewerage Drainage Plans website <https://maps.sa.gov.au/drainageplans/>.

All of this can be searched at no cost. The only cost involved in my research of Tudor Street was an early plan from SAILIS.

The following is the process to find out the land ownership of one property (allotment). It is then a simple matter to repeat the process for every other house in the street. It should be remembered that house numbers were developed to assist the postman deliver mail, property references use allotment numbers, based on the original sub-division.



An example of a Certificate of Title (Image courtesy of the author).

The Certificate of Title (CT) reference number can be found on your local government rates notice. The first number is the volume number and the second the folio.

If you do not know this number, the alternative is to go to the SAILIS website <https://sailis.lssa.com.au> and follow these steps.

1. Click on 'Continue as a Guest'.
2. Click on 'Land Search', then 'Property Search'.
3. Click on 'Address'.
4. Fill in the name of the 'Street' and 'Suburb'.
5. Click on 'Search'. This will bring up a list of all titles for the street and street addresses.
6. Find the street address you want and copy down the CT number (e.g., 5020/714).
  - To do this click on 'Select' for the address you are researching.
  - A web page with the title 'Order Confirmation – Property Search' will show.
  - The CT number can be found on the top left/right-hand corner under 'Title'.
7. Insert the volume and folio number (e.g., Volume 5020, and Folio 714) and press 'Enter' to confirm the research request.
8. Tick the acknowledgement box and click on 'Confirm Order'. This will give you the 'Parent Title(s)—copy down the CT number.
9. Click on the Parent-Title number link, tick the acknowledgement box and 'Confirm Order'.
10. A PDF of the CT should appear automatically in your Download File.

This is a printable copy which you need to save.

11. Make a note of the CT number which is under the coat of arms as this is your next search. I rename the file to show street number and CT reference (e.g., 23 Tudor\_ TitleImage\_CT\_786\_185).
12. Repeat steps 7 to 14 until all you have is a 'Memorandum of Transfer' and no new CT number.

The CT give all the critical details of 'who sold to whom and when'. The reference number is at the top right-hand corner. The owner's name, residence and occupation, and a description of the property and date are provided, and a small plan of the property. Then follows all the transactions relating to the land, such as mortgages, leases, caveats, and transfers. If the allotment is sub-divided or the page has no space left, a new title is created, and the new CT reference is given. In this way you can travel forward or backwards from this title, by re-following the steps above.

With the earliest CT there will be a reference to a 'Memorandum of Transfer' (under the coat of arms) and a number (and no CT number). This is the reference to pre-Torrens Title records and is only available to current owners (or with their permission). The Minister of Planning has notified the author that, following representation, there will be an amendment to the Real Property Act, allowing access to these 'packets' after 80 years. This 'packet' of documents will generally be for the period from 1839, or later, when the land was first sold, up until when it was brought under the Real Property Act in 1858, or thereafter. It is necessary to apply to Land Services SA (Level 9, 101 Grenfell Street, Adelaide)

to view this packet. There are no photocopying facilities, so a camera is necessary to take copies, however the wealth of information available is well worth it.

If you are doing a street history, you will need to follow these steps for each property. You may have a strata title in your address. I have not followed the history of each address, and only started before the strata property was built. Generally, you will end up with about half a dozen titles for each address, and details of ownership can then be extracted from each CT.

To put the property into context it is worth purchasing a copy of the File Plan, by going to 'Image Search' on the top tool bar, and then 'Plan Image Search'. The File Plan number is given on the CT. There will be a small cost to obtain a copy of the File Plan. There may even be two Plans, the original plan when the area was subdivided, and a more recent plan.

Further information can be found regarding property from the following sources:

### Local government records

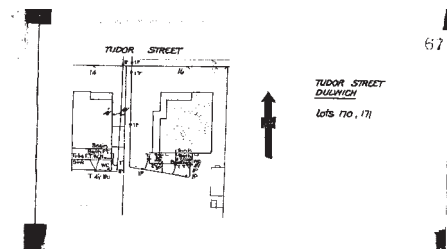
Council annual assessment records provide information on not only the owner, but also the occupier, if the property is leased or rented, as well as any structure on the property, which is useful to date construction. Many local government libraries have microform copies of their early assessment records. Genealogy SA has microfiched a considerable number of local government assessment records and State Records of South Australia has many other assessment records. A listing of the available assessment records can be found in Chapter 7 of *South Australian History Sources* by Andrew Guy Peake.

### Directories

South Australian Directories were printed up until 1973 (sometimes referred to as Sands & MacDougall Directories) <https://guides.slsa.sa.gov.au/directories>. These provides details of occupancy, and sometimes occupation.

### Sewerage drainage plans

Using the Government of South Australia website 'Sanitary Drainage Plans' <https://maps.sa.gov.au/drainageplans/> you can search for an address in the top, left corner. This will bring up a map of the street showing the sewerage connections. Click on the 'green spot', and this will bring up a box. Click on 'What's Here?', and then click on 'Find drainage plan for this property' and download the plan. This plan gives you some idea of the floor plan of the property, particularly for properties which have had more recent renovations.



An example of a sewerage drainage plan (Image courtesy of the author).

### Newspapers

TROVE, the National Library of Australia portal <https://trove.nla.gov.au/>, provides access to its huge, digitized newspaper collection, up to about 1953. You can search for the street name, or for individuals, to find biographical information. For instance, I discovered that two residents of Tudor Street died of the Spanish Influenza in 1919.



### Search the internet

Try typing the street address into an internet search browser. Often you can find details of earlier sales of a property, photographs, and floor plans.

Using a combination of these resources will provide information on ownership, their occupations, and provide some guidance as to when the house was first built.

### Further reading

Peake, Andrew G, *The History of Tudor Street Dulwich (formerly Victoria Park)*, Self-published, South Australia, 2021.

This book is available in the South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Society library.

Peake, Andrew G, *South Australian History Sources*, Tudor Australia Press, South Australia, 2019

Sladek, Ruth, *The History of Dudley Street*, Parkside South, Self-published, South Australia, 2020

Please note: The above books are available in the South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Society library.

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# Reflections on a House in St Peters

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By Kay Rollison

I have lived at 6 St Peters Street in St Peters for almost forty years and have long been fascinated by the house's architectural peculiarities. Now the online availability of the South Australian Directories through the State Library of South Australia <https://guides.slsa.sa.gov.au/directories>, and the riches of TROVE <https://trove.nla.gov.au> have made it possible to trace the history of the house and its inhabitants in some detail. This is the story of 6 St Peters Street, and something of the story of the suburb of St Peters.

The home at 6 St Peters Street is one of the older houses in St Peters (originally East Adelaide). It stands on the traditional land of the Kurna people, who called the basin of the river and its tributary creeks Tarntanyangga—*The red kangaroo place*. There would have been a significant Aboriginal presence in the East Adelaide area when the colonists arrived, along what became known as Second Creek which ran through it to the Karrowirrapari - '*Red gum forest river*', now also known as River Torrens. White settlement soon dispersed the indigenous population, by force of arms, disease, and appropriation of land.

For the first 40 or so years after white settlement, the land that became East Adelaide was part of Milbank Farm. The land was owned by absentee landowners: first by Robert BIDDULPH, an English MP, then by four members of the related PALMER family; none of them ever set foot in South Australia.<sup>1</sup> By the 1870s, tenant August SCHNEIDER was farming Milbank. In 1874, part of the farm was sold to accommodate the new suburb of College Park, developed by Henry S. ANTHONY and William DIXON; it was soon 'studded with homes

of refinement and taste'.<sup>2</sup> The 344-acre East Adelaide subdivision took place over several years from 1877. Two local property developers, William HARVEY and John SPENCE, paid the English owners £30,000 for the land.

*A plan of July 1878 laid out the First to Fifth Avenue subdivision in 448 quarter acre allotments, all 75 x 150 feet deep. Long straight streets 66 feet wide ran east-west and were numbered off with lanes between the blocks allowing for the night cart.*<sup>3</sup>

By 1879, it was reported that the East Adelaide development had required more capital, planning and engineering work than anything previously attempted.<sup>4</sup> It was observed that private profit was being subsidised with 'public patronage'; 'preliminary expenditure of capital' had provided metalled roads and water supply (though not deep drainage until 1887). Even more important, there was a publicly funded solution to the 'problem' of Second Creek.<sup>5</sup> The developers asked the Stepney District Council to build a culvert to take the water flowing into the creek under Payneham Road and direct to the River Torrens, thus making more of the land suitable for building. The Council awarded a tender for the not inconsiderable sum of £4,850 and a substantial unfenced open drain was built to the river, with a road—to become St Peters Street—on each side. There were eight bridges over the culvert, and the District Council built eight avenues, one to pass over each bridge.<sup>6</sup> The earth from the dug-out section was used to fill in the original creek bed, allowing the adjacent land to be sold. Thus, Second Creek was 'rendered civilized'.<sup>7</sup>

The Council could argue that the work was in the public interest because it mitigated flooding upstream, though such flooding remained a problem until the creek was 'improved' further in the 1930s.<sup>8</sup> It was a public work that was clearly very convenient for Messrs HARVEY and SPENCE, yet it is hard to see how else the infrastructure for development could have been funded while keeping the cost of land to a realistic level in the small colonial market. WARBURTON, the historian of St Peters, points out that given the difficulties of the location, HARVEY deserves praise for his skill and energy in overcoming them.<sup>9</sup> Property development involved risks, as HARVEY found with the 1884 failure of the East Adelaide Company that he established to develop land fronting Fifth to Eighth Avenues.<sup>10</sup> The company did however build some beautiful villas.

This largely speculative housing development was in part a response to the increase in population that occurred in the 1870s, both immigrant and native. In 1881, William Tait BOWDEN, one of the latter, bought an allotment on the corner of First Avenue and the as yet un-named street, fronting the new culvert.<sup>11</sup> William was a local, aged 21 years, whose family operated a butcher's shop on Magill Road, Stepney. He would have been familiar with Second Creek and its propensity to flood, as it ran a little to the east of the family butcher's shop.

In March 1883, William married Maria SHEEHAN and by 1884 they had moved into a small villa-style house with the address of 'East Adelaide', where they had their first (and only) child in 1884. The house had four main rooms, and presumably a lean-to kitchen, bathroom and laundry, with the dunny by the back lane for the night cart. It was built

of bluestone, with red brick quoins and details, and dark bluestone facing at the front. Like several other early houses in the district, it had a hipped roof, rather than a gable. It lacked the bow window that might have turned it into a gentleman's residence, but it had pretensions to being something more than a worker's cottage.

Also in 1883, just a few months after the wedding, William's father John BOWDEN, who ran the butcher's shop, died. He was only 43 years old and left a widow and five children. William, the eldest, carried on the business. By 1886, he was back living in the family home on Magill Road. His mother Agnes BOWDEN, moved into the house on St Peters Street in 1887, and remained there until 1890.

William had mortgaged the land as soon as he bought it, discharged that mortgage in 1882, re-mortgaged the property in 1883, and again in 1888. In 1889 he transferred the property to his wife Maria, who sold it in 1890 to Edward LAUGHTON and George William BAGOT, who were cattle salesmen of Adelaide. Perhaps times were hard as LAUGHTON and BAGOT only briefly kept the property; later in 1890 they transferred it to Henry Hammond TILBROOK (1848–1937), who discharged the 1888 mortgage the following year.



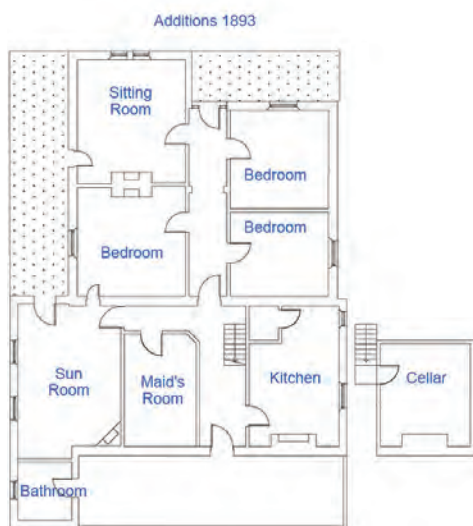
Photograph by Henry Hammond TILBROOK, probably the interior of 6 St Peters Street, St Peters, c1898–1905 (Image courtesy of AGSA, 20041RJN50).

Henry Hammond TILBROOK's circumstances were quite different from those of William Tait BOWDEN. TILBROOK had arrived in South Australia as a child with his family from Shropshire. His profession is given on the title deed as 'gentleman'. He was the founder and recently retired proprietor of the Northern Argus newspaper based in Clare, where he had lived before moving to East Adelaide. He had enjoyed an adventurous youth, the details of which he recorded while living at St Peters Street.<sup>12</sup> His life was equally interesting after he moved to East Adelaide, as he became well known as a highly-skilled amateur photographer, specialising in photos of the South Australian landscape. Collections of his photographs are held by the State Library of South Australia and the Art Gallery of South Australia. One image in the Art Gallery collection, labelled 'East Adelaide' and showing the interior of a room, was probably taken at 6 St Peters Street.<sup>13</sup>

Though Henry Hammond TILBROOK and his wife Marianne (née CLODE) (1848–1906) bought the house on St Peters Street in 1890, Henry first appears as the occupier in 1892. Probably it was in this intervening period that the four-roomed villa was extended by the addition of a several rooms across the back, these being a large sunroom, a maid's room, a hallway, a large kitchen above a cellar, and a bathroom (likely reached by way of a back verandah). A side verandah was also added. The addition was built of bluestone, with red brick quoins and details matching the existing structure.

Evidence for this renovation comes from the house itself—there was clearly an addition made to the original footprint, though the roof was extended to cover the new rooms, with M-shaped gables

and box-gutter at the back of the roof. The timing is suggested by a change in the rated value. Rates were calculated on three-quarters of the rental value, and the 1893 rate book shows that rates rose from £25 to £35. This substantial increase clearly reflects improvements to the property to suit the TILBROOKS' more affluent circumstances



Internal layout of 6 St Peters Street, St Peters in 1893 (Image courtesy of the author).

Henry and Marianne's two children were already young adults when he and his wife moved to East Adelaide. Their son, Reginald Henry TILBROOK (1870–1944) stayed with his wife in Clare to continue the family newspaper, but Henry and Marianne's daughter Florence Adelaide (1873–1956) may have lived in East Adelaide till her marriage in 1903 to Sydney Samuel LLOYD (1873–1949) also of Clare. Sydney Samuel and Florence Adelaide had three children, Jack Merlyn LLOYD (1905–1962), Sidney Marianne LLOYD (1907–1989) and Merab Tilbrook

LLOYD (1909–1996), Merab being named for her paternal grandmother. Merab married William PIERCY (1911–1992) in 1939.

Henry Hammond continued to live at 6 St Peters Street until his death in 1937—by which time the suburb was called St Peters. He left the property to his son Reginald TILBROOK, his son-in-law Sydney Samuel LLOYD, and his daughter Florence Adelaide. Reginald and Sydney immediately transferred the property to Florence Adelaide, so the house remained in the family.

The SA Directories were not always properly updated, as they wrongly show Henry Hammond as still living in the house until 1940. The new tenant, Gilbert Morton MILFORD (1894–1963), a manager, must have been living there before 1940, because on 20 February 1940 it was announced that Mrs Agnes DAVIE had died at the home of her daughter Mrs Gilbert MILFORD, of 6 St Peters Street, East Adelaide.<sup>14</sup> The MILFORD family lived in the house until 1951.

By 1944, Sydney and Florence LLOYD had left Clare and were living at 29 Third Avenue, St Peters. Sydney died in 1949, and in 1951, Florence transferred the St Peters Street house to her daughter Sidney Marianne, who was by then Mrs Sidney Marianne McCONNELL. In 1952, Sidney is described as a clerk, living with her mother, Mrs S LLOYD, at 6 St Peters Street. They lived there together until 1956, when Mrs LLOYD died. Sidney McCONNELL is listed as the occupant up until 1960. In 1958 she married Douglas Melville GOODWIN, also a clerk, of 6 St Peters Street, St Peters. In 1960, Sidney Marianne GOODWIN sold the property to Molly SIMPSON and the house passed out of the hands of the TILBROOK family.

In 1961 Molly SIMPSON sold the property to plumber Ruthgerus Jacobus de LEEUW and his wife Georgette, Dutch migrants, who had been naturalised in 1959. To further confuse matters, in 1958 de LEEUW transferred the property to Ian Marshall IRVING and his wife Annetta, though the IRVINGs are not shown as living there until 1972. Ian IRVING is listed as a teacher, though by the time he sold the property in 1984, he was running a company that installed and serviced windmills, based in the Murray Mallee. In 1984, the property was sold to me and my husband; myself a university policy manager, and Robert ROLLISON, a university lecturer. We had three young daughters.

Prior to our purchase, substantial changes had been made to the house. Some were cosmetic. Outside, the side verandah was enclosed, and a door knocked through from the sitting room. It is possible that the side verandah roof was removed and replaced with a bullnose one, though there is no evidence that the bullnose wasn't the original. The front verandah—concave or bullnose—was removed and replaced with an ugly flat verandah with metal posts. The front door, and the leadlights that presumably surrounded it, were replaced with a more modern door. The bluestone at the front of the house was covered with varnish, and the red brick quoins and architraves at the front were painted white. Inside the old ceilings were replaced with slightly lower ones featuring a 1940s design.



Internal layout of 6 St Peters Street, St Peters in the 1970s (Image courtesy of the author).

Major structural changes were made during the late 1960s or early 1970s—that is, either by the de LEEUW or IRVING families. The changes reflected a desire to modernise, rather than to restore. Across the back of the existing structure a large new family room was added, along with a new bathroom and laundry, essentially as a lean-to with a lower roof line. An arch was knocked through between the new room and what had been the maid’s room; probably there had previously been a window there. And what had probably originally been a sunroom became a bedroom, with a door knocked through to the existing bathroom, which thus became an ensuite, including an indoor toilet. This last detail suggests that it was Ruthgerus Jacobus de LEEUW, the plumber, who made these changes. He might have had ready access to the ‘European’ tiles used in both bathrooms and the laundry, as well as the necessary plumbing skills. He might also have been

more aware of the change in fashion which allowed the bathroom to be integrated into the house as an ensuite.

By the 1980s, the character of St Peters was changing. Built heritage, understood as assessment of the architectural importance, historical importance, and street character of the built environment, was becoming important to planners, local councils, and residents. Governments and local councils commissioned surveys to determine which buildings were of state or local importance, and which streetscapes should as far as possible be preserved. St Peters overall was considered to have high heritage value. While 6 St Peters Street was not considered worthy of local heritage protection, it was designated a ‘contributory item’ to the value of a heritage conservation area covering First to Fifth Avenues.<sup>15</sup> However, the advertisement for the sale of 6 St Peters Street in 1983 referred to it merely as an ‘older style’ home, when even ten years later reference would have been made to the heritage values of this ‘older style’, and would have emphasised its suitability for restoration.



1983 advertisement for 6 St Peters Street, St Peters (Image courtesy of the author).

We ROLLISONs were part of the first generation of such gentrifiers of St Peters. We valued the heritage features of the house for their own sake, attempting to contribute to a coherent streetscape with appropriate verandahs, fencing and paint colours. We tried to undo some of the damage done by ‘modernisation’—

while appreciating the amenity of a family room, or playroom, and both a family bathroom and an ensuite. We removed the enclosure of the side verandah. We removed the varnish, repointed the stone, and repainted the front quoins and woodwork in the cream and green fashionable in the 1980s. We also replaced the front verandah with a bullnose one to match the side verandah (even though the original front verandah was almost certainly a concave one). We replaced the door and the leadlight and remodelled the kitchen, but we did not attempt to correct the awkward use of space that the last addition had created.

There were also changes to St Peters Street itself. After years of complaints and at least one near-drowning, a wire fence was erected on both sides of the culvert.<sup>16</sup> While safer, it remained undisputedly ugly. In the early 1970s, it was covered over, and planted with a scattering of trees and shrubs. This coincided with a decision by the St Peters Council to acquire the land at the end of St Peters Street, where a horseshoe-shaped bend in the Torrens—into which the culvert flowed—encompassed a piece of land that had become a dump. The river was straightened, the former dump became an oval and the old bed of the river became the St Peters Billabong. Around 2014, the Payneham Road end of St Peters Street was upgraded as part of the commemoration of the First World War. In the early 2020s, the culvert that carried Second Creek to the Billabong was redirected into the River Torrens closer to where it had originally entered it. The whole length of St Peters Street was upgraded to improve stormwater flow, and to make it more attractive. William BOWDEN would not have recognised it.

In 2020, Robert and Kay ROLLISON gave the house to their daughters Anna WELLING, Victoria FIELDING and Catherine WILLIAMS. Catherine and her husband David bought Anna and Victoria out of the house and planned a major renovation, including a ‘granny flat’ for Kay in the old part of the house, and a major extension at the back to provide living space for the Catherine and David and their three children. Agnes BOWDEN, Florence Adelaide LLOYD and Agnes DAVIE, who had all lived as grandmothers in the house, would probably have approved. Part of the renovation involved returning the outside front of the house to its original bluestone with red brick quoins and details, with concave verandahs, and a cast iron fence. The new extension involved removing the 1960s/1970s addition, returning the old part of the house to the footprint given it by Henry Hammond TILBROOK, and in the process, revealing some of the old stone and brick walls. The new extension did not try to copy the old house style, though it echoed some of its features, such as the decorative arches found in the old. The new section, separated from the old house by a glass corridor, exemplified modern design, materials, and technology. The renovation thus aimed to both restore and modernise.

The home at 6 St Peters Street is only one of many houses that have been restored and modernised in St Peters. Danvers Architects St Peters Heritage Survey described it as a ‘builders’ town’; it could now be characterised as a renovator’s suburb.<sup>17</sup> But where William Tait BOWDEN’s original house was part of a plan to offer housing to the ‘middling sort’, buying, restoring and extending houses in St Peters is well out of the financial reach of most people.

The tenure of Henry TILBROOK in East Adelaide was a better guide to the current status of the suburb than that of William Tait BOWDEN.



A modern, restored home at 6 St Peters Street, St Peters (Image courtesy of the author).

## Public Holiday Opening Hours 2024

The Genealogy SA Library will be  
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Adelaide Cup Day – 11 March 2024

Easter Saturday – 30 March 2024

ANZAC Day – 25 April 2024

King's Birthday – 10 June 2024

Labour Day – 7 October 2024

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# Oswald Pryor Returns Home to Australia's Little Cornwall

By Robyn Knight

The date 1 November 2023 marked 100 years since the closure of Moonta and Wallaroo Mines in South Australia (hereafter the Mines).<sup>1</sup> To mark this event, I compiled a book, *Captains of Copper*, recently reviewed in *The South Australian Genealogist*.<sup>2</sup> Arising from research for this publication, I presented a paper titled 'Oswald Pryor, Champion of Australia's Little Cornwall (former Mine Captain, cartoonist and historian)' at the Cornish History Seminar during Kernewek Lowender in May 2023. Oswald, due to his close association with the Mines, has become an icon of Moonta, the Mines and Cornishness. Thus, one of the events to commemorate the centenary of the Mines' closure, was to celebrate the life of Oswald PRYOR. The Moonta History Centre also created a display of Oswald's life as well as a month-by-month display of the events of 1923 related to life at the Mines.



Mine Captain, cartoonist and historian Oswald PRYOR (Image courtesy of Moonta History Centre Archives)

Oswald wrote extensively on the history of the Mines in his book, *Australia's Little Cornwall*, especially the final chapter, 'Scattering the Bal', on the closure of the mines.<sup>3</sup> Moonta Mines were at one stage the richest in the world and they contributed greatly to the wealth of South Australia at a critical point in its history.

Moonta Mines have now been given National Heritage listing and application is being undertaken for World Heritage status. Oswald PRYOR, in his knowledge and research of the mines, and his unique cartoons of Cornishness, contributed significantly to these achievements. Oswald PRYOR's cartoons of Cornish characters are memorable and still raise laughter today, but they are but one aspect of multi-talented Oswald PRYOR: artist, cartoonist, draughtsman, journalist, historian, musician, and Mine Captain.

His books of cartoons, *Cousin Jack Cartoons*, *Cornish Pasty* and *Cousin Jacks and Jennys*, provide a unique and witty view of the Cornish psyche, and through these works, Oswald has been an unwitting major advocate of all things Cornish and all things Moonta. His life's work put Moonta's heritage at the forefront, and I believe we should credit Oswald for recording Moonta's history and indirectly highlighting 'Australia's Little Cornwall' so that it eventually obtained heritage status. The *Yorke Peninsula Country Times* of 23 June 1971 stated that Oswald PRYOR,

*... did more with the pen than any team of public relations experts could have done to make the name of Moonta and the good old cap'ns, Cousin Jacks and Jennies household words throughout Australia and beyond it too.*<sup>4</sup>

He also essentially lived the history of Moonta! This start in life provided a unique opportunity for Oswald to use his fine observation skills, droll wit, and humorous slant on life to uniquely interpret his cultural environment, adding in his developing Australian custom of not taking himself, and those he held in affection, too seriously.

Oswald PRYOR was born 15 February 1881 at Moonta Mines, Caroline and Mine Captain James PRYOR's fourth and second surviving child of a family of six children (three surviving). He was educated at Moonta Mines Model School. Oswald had private art lessons from Captain Henry Lipson HANCOCK and Miss LATHERN, passing state examinations. In 1894, he exhibited prizewinning drawings and oil and watercolour paintings at Moonta Show. Initially, Oswald was apprenticed in the Moonta Mine's mechanical shop, aged 13 years, and studied surveying and technical drawing at night. He became a skilled draughtsman.<sup>5</sup> In 1902 he also attended the Adelaide School of Design, Painting and Technical Art, studying with H P GILL.

Oswald's cartoons featured in a School of Design exhibition.<sup>6</sup> At Moonta's School of Mines, he gained an Elementary Draughting Certificate in 1901 and Advanced Mechanical Draughting (Machine Construction) Certificate in 1903. His subject results were exceptional. Besides his talent as an artist and cartoonist, Oswald was a talented musician. His musicianship was exercised constantly at Moonta Mines Methodist Church, and later at Kensington Park Methodist Church, where he played the organ for the choir, services, and functions such as weddings and concerts.

Oswald married Mabel DIXON, a member of the Moonta Mines Methodist Church choir, at Moonta Mines on 8 January

1908. Mabel was the daughter of Alfred and Beatrice Marion DIXON (née LEAN), born 2 April 1881 at Moonta Mines. Mabel's ancestry has two Mine Captains and a chimney sweep in her pedigree. Oswald and Mabel had one son, Lindsay Dixon PRYOR, born 26 October 1915 at Moonta Mines.

Oswald had become extensively involved in all aspects of community and religious life in Moonta. In 1902, he held an exhibition of his caricatures of leaders in the mining community to raise money for Moonta Mines Methodist Church. As the pseudonym 'Cipher', Oswald's earliest cartoons were published in the weekly newspaper *Quiz* on 9 October 1901, and in the weekly magazine *The Gadfly* in 1907, as well as in *The Bulletin* magazine.

Australian poet and journalist C J DENNIS encouraged Oswald to submit Cornish miner cartoons to *The Australian* magazine *The Bulletin* and they were published under his own name.<sup>7</sup> With arrangements via *The Bulletin*, Oswald's cartoons were also published by a number of provincial Australian newspapers. The 'Band of Hope' cartoon below is from Oswald's book *Cousin Jacks and Jennys*.<sup>8</sup>

Oswald's skill with the pen was not only in cartoons. He contributed items of local and historic interest extensively in the (Moonta) *People's Weekly* newspaper, merely signing as 'O.P.' Everyone knew who 'O.P.' was! Oswald also provided some historic articles for *The Bulletin* magazine.<sup>9</sup> From 1915 to 1917 Oswald also became Worshipful Master of the Duke of Edinburgh Masonic Lodge.



At the expectation that Moonta and Wallaroo Mines were to close, Oswald took employment as a draughtsman in 1919 with Hume Pipe Company in Adelaide.<sup>10</sup> This was before his position with the *Adelaide News* as staff cartoonist with a weekly, generally political, cartoon. He also had a small distribution office for *The Bulletin* (Sydney) and freelanced as a cartoonist and journalist from home, using a wooden table he made himself. I read many compliments in *The Bulletin* about Oswald's cartoons, one letter stating that he was only second to the great Norman LINDSAY as a black and white artist. Oswald's cartoons also stimulated readers to reminisce about their own interactions with 'Cousin Jacks', often asserting his cartoons were 'faithful records'.<sup>11</sup>

Despite his move to Adelaide, Oswald retained a close connection with Moonta. He was a member of the organising committee for the 'Back to Moonta' celebrations in 1927 and unveiled the commemorative monument in Queen Square in 1961 for the centenary of Moonta Mines.<sup>12</sup> He visited Cornwall in 1937 and wrote extensively about his visit in Moonta's *People's Weekly* newspaper.<sup>13</sup>

Oswald was recognised in 1951 for his contribution to Cornish History in Australia when he was made a Bard of the Gorsedd of Cornwall, taking the name Carer Creftow (lover of the Arts).<sup>14</sup> Following his becoming a Bard, he became a patron of the Cornish Association of South Australia and served as its Vice President as well.

In 1962, Oswald won third prize in the book section of the first *The Advertiser's* literary competition for *Australia's Little Cornwall*.<sup>15</sup> Oswald's brilliant cartoons have overshadowed his other main interest, history. However, we are indebted to Oswald's thorough and insightful recording of Moonta's history, gleaned from his own keen observations and research, as well as his interaction with the old guard, including his father, who had arrived in Moonta in the very early days. His numerous historical articles in the *People's Weekly* over the years evolved into the very comprehensive and well-structured history recorded in *Australia's Little Cornwall*. The book's low-key appearance, size and price belies its great significance in recording, authentic as he lived it, Moonta's history.

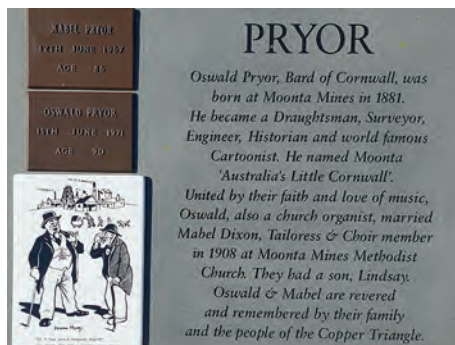
Mabel PRYOR (née DIXON) died on 12 June 1967 at Leabrook in South Australia, and her ashes were interred in Centennial Park Cemetery, Pasadena, where Oswald joined her after his death from a stroke on 13 June 1971 in Queanbeyan, New South Wales. He had been living with his son, Lindsay in Canberra after Mabel's death.<sup>16</sup>

In 1993, Moonta Mines Museum featured Oswald PRYOR in a major display. This was opened by Oswald's son, Professor Lindsay Dixon PRYOR, AO, who had retired from a successful career focused on forestry.<sup>17</sup> The display at Moonta Mines Museum has evolved into the Cornish Room, with a wall featuring Oswald PRYOR's view on all things Cornish in Moonta, recording his own initial role as draughting surveyor, and even containing Oswald's own parlour organ.

Oswald's cartoons and stories in connection with Cornishness and Moonta have variously been described as 'unique', 'witty', 'comical', 'droll', 'wicked', 'whimsical', 'tender', and 'affectionate'. I would add the word 'LOVE'. Oswald shared with the world, his love of the town of Moonta, its mines, its people, its leaders, its culture and religion, its history and especially, its Cornishness. It positively shines through, not only in his cartoons, but also his newspaper articles and his book *Australia's Little Cornwall*.

Despite moving to Adelaide, and then to Canberra, ACT, Oswald's heart and spirit remained invested in his ethnic heritage and birthplace, Moonta, 'Australia's Little Cornwall'. He never lost his links with his birthplace. However, Mabel and Oswald had been cremated and interred in Centennial Park Cemetery in Pasadena, South Australia, and the lease expired in 2021. When I visited the cemetery to photograph his resting place, a small notice in the section stated that the area was scheduled for redevelopment. I was concerned for the potential loss of Oswald's and Mabel's ashes, so I contacted Oswald's grandson, Geoff PRYOR, renowned former political cartoonist for *The Canberra Times*, with a view to having his grandparents' ashes reinterred in Moonta Cemetery with Oswald's grandfather, Joseph PRYOR.

The family agreed and we scheduled the reinterment for 13 June 2023, on the fifty-second anniversary of Oswald's death. Moonta Lions Club financed a new headstone, which was provided at a special rate by Goerecke Memorials. The Copper Coast Council waived the required fees, and Andrew SKINNER of Skinner Family Funerals in Moonta, donated his time to collect the ashes from Adelaide and manage the reinterment. Kadina and Moonta Flowers donated flowers and *Yorke Peninsula Country Times* donated programs.



Headstone of Oswald and Mabel PRYOR (née DIXON) located at the Moonta Cemetery (Image courtesy of the author).

A highlight of the event was the presence of Geoff PRYOR, who paid tribute to his grandfather for providing his genetic ability to create cartoons. Libby ROBERTSON, Oswald's granddaughter, and his great granddaughter, Sally PRYOR, *The Canberra Times* journalist, also attended the reinterment ceremony. Sally, with the aid of Libby and Geoff, placed the ashes. Despite the rain, the ceremony was also attended by a significant number of people representing community groups from the Copper Triangle. A commemorative and celebratory afternoon tea was provided by Moonta National Trust at the Vietnam Veterans Club Rooms in Moonta.

Bringing Oswald and his wife Mabel back to their hometown was a significant event and provided Oswald and Mabel PRYOR (née DIXON) with a permanent resting place in Moonta. Mostly, however, it provided a time to reflect on the full life of a very talented man who lived in, and significantly contributed to, the life and times we now refer to as heritage, during the boom and decline of the Moonta and Wallaroo Mines.



Author Robyn KNIGHT at the reinterment of Oswald and Mabel PRYOR (née DIXON) at Moonta Cemetery (Image courtesy of Phil LOKAN).

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<sup>4</sup> *Yorke Peninsula Country Times*, 23 June 1971, p. 1.

<sup>5</sup> Faull, Jim. 'Pryor, Oswald (1881–1971)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/pryor-oswald-8127>

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<sup>8</sup> Pryor, Oswald. *Cousin Jacks and Jennys*, Rigby, 1966, p. 62.

<sup>9</sup> *The Bulletin*, 30 July 1930

<sup>10</sup> Faull, 'Pryor, Oswald', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*.

<sup>11</sup> *The Bulletin*, 29 May 1940

<sup>12</sup> *Barrier Miner*, 12 August 1927, p. 1; *People's Weekly*, 15 December 1961.

<sup>13</sup> *People's Weekly*, 15 November 1938; *People's Weekly*, 22 November 1938.

<sup>14</sup> *People's Weekly*, 15 December 1951.

<sup>15</sup> Personal Communication with Geoff Pryor (Grandson of Oswald Pryor), 20 March 2023.

<sup>16</sup> Personal Communication with Libby Robertson (Granddaughter of Oswald Pryor), 12 June 2023.

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# An Extraordinary Coincidence

By Jan Lokan

What are the chances that a seminar organiser and a speaker who have known each other for several years suddenly discover that they are related? Well, perhaps quite high within a community of Cornish-descended people in South Australia, you might say—but when it happens it does still strike one as rather mind-boggling.

At the 2023 Cornish History Seminar which was held at Kadina on 18 May, one of the speakers (who gave a high-class keynote address) was Cheryl WILLISS. It is customary for the Cornish Association of South Australia to give each presenter a gift at the close of the seminar to say thank you for their contribution. Hence, along with the other speakers, Cheryl was given a copy of the recently-published book, *More than Miners: Cornish Essays from South Australia*, which was edited by Jan LOKAN and Phillip PAYTON and published by Wakefield Press.

That night, Cheryl thumbed through the book and chose to read an essay written by Jan LOKAN, 'One False Move: The bravery of Leon Goldsworthy GC, DSC, GM', about the role Leon played in destroying more than 300 mines laid by the enemy in World War Two. Cheryl had not reached the end of the first page of this essay before reading that Leon's mother was a RIGGS from Gawler. To cut the story short, Cheryl, herself descended from a RIGGS from Gawler, quickly discovered by looking at one of her family trees, that she is a second cousin once removed from Leon. Jan, one of the seminar organisers, whose birth name was GOLDSWORTHY is also related to Leon, also a generation removed. Thus Cheryl and Jan are newly-found relations of each other.



Copper Coast Mayor Roslyn TALBOT, launching *More than Miners* at the Cornish History Seminar (Image courtesy of the author).



Cheryl WILLISS at the lectern, looking on as members of the Cornish Association Choir, Noel CARTHEW, Jan LOKAN, and Margaret JOHNSON sing (Image courtesy of the author).

# A Macabre Request: Can You Help?

By Helen Livingston

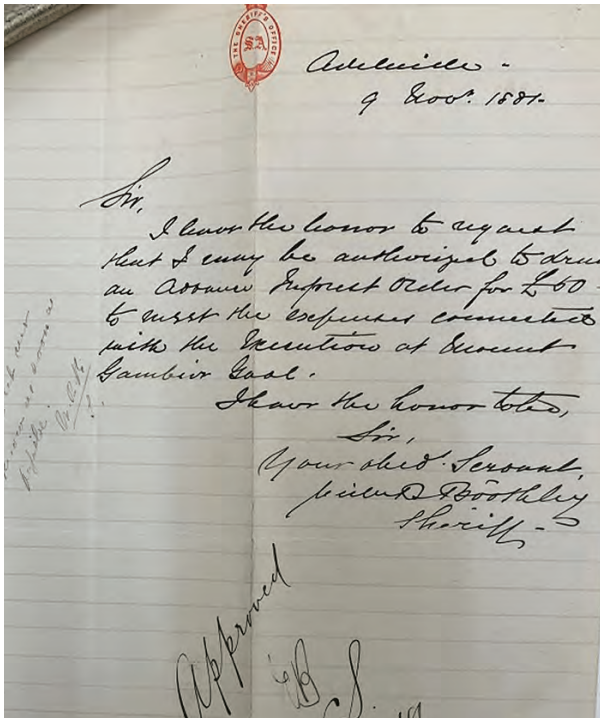
An unusual and somewhat macabre request for reimbursement from petty cash from South Australia's Sheriff to the Colonial Secretary was found at the State Records of South Australia in source GRG54. It reads as follows,

Adelaide  
9 Nov 1881

Sir, I have the honour to request that I be authorised to draw an [ ] Imprest order for £50 to assist [?] the expenses connected with the execution at Mount Gambier Gaol.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir, Your obed servant,  
William R Boothby,  
Sheriff.

This request was approved, as Sheriff William BOOTHBY and Adelaide Gaol Keeper Mr HOWELL were official witnesses at the execution of Robert JOHNSON, alias William NUGENT, on 18 November 1881. They travelled overland to attend, so this was presumably to cover travel and accommodation expenses. Can you decipher the missing word? Email Helen via [helen.livingston@bigpond.com](mailto:helen.livingston@bigpond.com) if you think you know.



Correspondence from South Australia's Sheriff to the Colonial Secretary (Image courtesy of author, SRSA GRG54 Sheriff's Correspondence 1881 #144)

## Photographic Corner

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### The story behind the photographs

Have you ever wondered what to do with family photographs when a person dies, especially if they have no known relatives? This is a question that the Genealogy SA Photographic Team have the answer to; you can donate them to us, and we will use our best endeavours to identify the featured people, places, and events.

Here is an example of what happened to a donation made to us.

A lady, Marie, died in an aged care facility and the staff had no contact details for any of her family. Among her belongings was a bag containing a wedding album and loose photographs, most with little detail on them. A staff member contacted Genealogy SA about giving them a new home rather than just disposing of them. The Photographic Team was delighted for them to be added to the collection, and so began a journey that produced a whole family tree and found a family member who had no idea the photos even existed.



A photograph of Marie



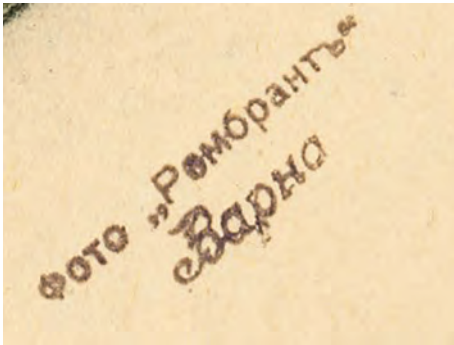
Marie at work as a public servant

How was that achieved? The starting point was the wedding album; by searching newspapers on Trove we were able to find out the name of Marie's



father—George, and using the Society’s databases found birth records for his children and the name of his wife, Marie’s mother—Verna.

Next a search of the SAGHS databases, TROVE and The National Archives found George arriving in Australia in 1914. Naturalisation papers show George was of Bulgarian nationality but born in Turkey. The name of the photographer on some of the photographs led us to Varna, a Bulgarian city on the Black Sea.



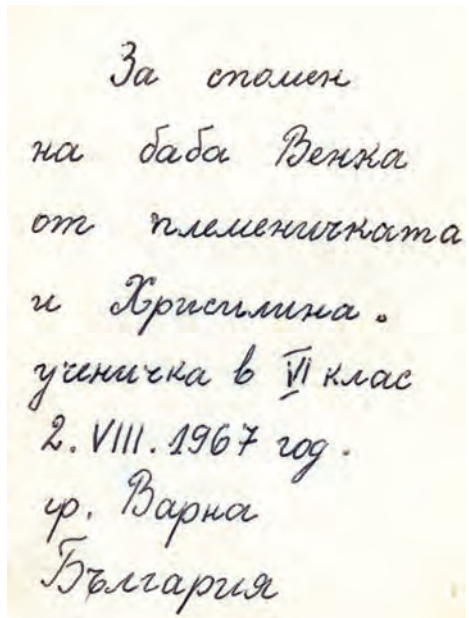
The name of a photographer in Varna, Bulgaria

This in turn enabled us to narrow down the search for the language of inscriptions on the back of a number of the photographs of family and friends. Luckily (and who doesn’t need some luck occasionally?) a member of our team has a Bulgarian friend, Blagoy, who translated the inscriptions for us and helped to connect many of the people in the photographs.

Shipping records in Ancestry show George leaving Australia in 1926 and returning with a wife, Verna, in 1927. There is a photograph of the wedding in Bulgaria among the collection.



A photograph of Hrislina, a distant relative of Marie.



The inscription translates as: 'For memory to grandma Venka from her niece Hrislina, student at VI grade. 2. 8. 1967, Varna, Bulgaria.'



George leaving Australia for Bulgaria in 1926 (the child sitting on the ship's rail is looking at him)

Following her brother's line we were able to determine the name of his children from their mother's death notice in the newspaper. This tied in nicely with a photograph in the collection which had been sent from Bulgaria to 'My cousins Dawn and Charles'.



George & Verna with their children



George and Verna's wedding

Having taken Marie's story backwards we now moved forward. From family group photographs in the collection, we knew Marie had a brother and sister who we were able to identify as they were named on their father's headstone, which we found online through a grave search.



Dawn & Charles, children of Marie's brother



A photograph of Marie's mother Verna

Sadly, Charles has passed away leaving Dawn as the only known relative of Marie. A general search for Dawn on the internet brought up a testimonial to a well-known organisation from a person named Dawn. We contacted the organisation who kindly passed on our contact details and an outline of the information we had discovered. To our great delight Dawn did contact us and we were quickly able to confirm that she was indeed Marie's niece. We met with Dawn at the Society Library and were able to provide her with copies of the photographs and details of the information we had found.

This is just a brief overview of the work that went into this research, but demonstrates the need for research skills, luck, lateral thinking, and persistence etc., while also exemplifying the work the photographic team do to find the 'where, when and who' in donated photographs. If you have photographs, or scans of photographs, that you would like to donate, or loan for scanning, please contact us at [saghs.photographic@saghs.org.au](mailto:saghs.photographic@saghs.org.au).



Dawn with Alison—the researcher on the Photographic Team

## Can You Help?

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This quarter we have the results of our two previous “Can You Help” requests. From the August 2023 (Vol 50 No 3) issue



P00102-153F SAGHS Collection

Many thanks to Ian who confirmed it was the 1950 Leaving Class at Adelaide Boys High and named Michael Charles BRADLEY as the boy second from the left in the front row.

From the May 2023 (Vol 50 No 2) issue



P00211-Carey Collection

As we mentioned in the August issue none of the suggestions we received was able to identify this church. However the team here at the Society did not give up and thanks to Selina (with assistance from Alison who suggested the figure on the front wall may not have been a permanent fixture) it has been identified as St Canice's Catholic Church at Snowtown, South Australia.

## New Members & Their Research Interests

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If you wish to contact any members listed below, please email the Society at [saghs.members@saghs.org.au](mailto:saghs.members@saghs.org.au) with your contact details.

ALLEN, Mrs Darlene (**ALLEN**)

ARTHUR, Miss Susan (**KELLY**)

BALL, Mr Alan T (**SWAFFER, DUTTON, OSWALD**)

BALL, Ms Alison (**WISDOM, THOMPSON**)

BARNDEN, Mrs Teresa (**BURMAN, ROBERTSON, SOUTHAM, MARSCHALL**)

BLOOMFIELD, Ms Wendy (**GIBSON**)

CALLANDER, Ms Jeanne (**NAYLOR, CALLANDER**)

CONDON, Mrs Carol (**MYERS, SANDERS**)

COWEN, Miss Jennifer (**SOLOMON**)

CROWLEY, Mrs Carolyn Marie (**HATHERLEY, WEGENER, MINNEY, SANGSTER**)

DUNNE, Mrs Deborah (**BAVERSTOCK**)

EGAN, Mrs Sharyn (**EGAN, DOLAN, STEPHENS, BLAIR, HAYLEY, KRAFT, BISHOP, STAPLES**)

FENSBO, Mrs Christine A (**GARLAND**)

FOX, Mrs Karen (**ALLENGAME, ALLINGAME, ALLINGHAM, ALLINGHAM**)

GREGORI, Mrs Alexandra (**GOODE, HACK, BERRY, MILNE, SCALES**)

HELE, Ms Mary Jane (**JONES, GAWLER**)

HERDEN, Mrs Marilyn (**SYKES, JAGGER, RHODES**)

HINE, Ms Karen (**CLARK, SAINT, SHORT**)

LITTLEMORE, Mrs Michelle (**HILL, SHIPWAY, SQUIRE**)

LIU, Mrs Jennifer (**PABST**)

MARKEY, Mr Peter Edward (**MARKEY, HASSE**)

MEYER, Mrs Lee-Anne (**CARTER, JAMES, GEORGE, GRIFFIN, COATES, CRAWFORD, MEYER, AHRNS, STIGGANTS, CHAPMAN**)

MILLWOOD, Mrs Josephine (**SMITH, BROWN, PARKS**)

MORRIS, Mrs Marie (**TURNER**)

MUSTER, Mrs Aimee (**ACKLAND**)

NETTLE, Mr Ross (**NETTLE, LEHMAN, WINDERS, WOODFORD**)

NICHOLSON, Mr Benjamin (**NICHOLSON, FRAMPTON, LEGGETT, WELKE, TAYLOR, EDWARDS, CAHLAN, LARKIN, MCGUIRE, WYMAN, DRULA, POTTER, HUSSEY, CLENDINNEN, ELLIS**)

ONEILL, Mr Andrew (**DARMODY, DERMODY**)

PARTLIC, Mrs Linda Ann (**HILLS, STACY**)

PERRY, Mr Peter (**MOAR, PAVY**)

PIX, Mrs Belinda (**THOMAS, CLAYSON, CAREY, WHITE, NANKIVELL, HAYES, THOMPSON**)

POTTER, Mr Gavin (**POTTER**)

POWELL, Mr Robert (**BENTLEY, BROWN, HERRING**)

QUIRK, Mr Nathan (**QUIRK, RALPH**)

ROBERTS, Mr Mark (**FARINA**)

ROBERTS, Mrs Allira (**PETRIE, WOODFORDE**)

SCHILLER, Mrs Debbie (**WILL, HOGG, MEYER**)

SUCKLING, Mrs Kerry Ann (**SPURR, POOL, BRADY, NESTOR, JOHNSTON, FARLEY**)

THODAY, Ms Heather (**COURTIS, DEALY, DRIVER, GEORGE**)

VAFIOPULOUS, Mrs Zita (**HONAN, O'REILLY, O'BRIEN**)

WHITEHEAD, Ms Catherine Ann (**EDWARD, HERITAGE, WHITEHEAD**)

WIESE, Mrs Glenys Elaine (**JERRED**)

WILTON, Mrs Robyn (**STEARNE, SLEATH, VARDON**)

# Research & Development Committee Update

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by David Ballinger

As previously notified, the development of databases is continuing at a steady rate. We have progressed towards a more controlled release schedule for 2024 and beyond. The delay has been caused by the structural re-organisation of the 'back-end' systems of the database search engine and the now just-released upgrades that we will put in place prior to any further additions to our databases. This will take time and will require extensive testing before release.

## **New projects**

To maintain a permanent forward momentum, we continually investigate potential new and interesting projects. Many of these have been suggested to us by members. If you have any ideas that you believe may have a potential to be a valuable addition to our databases, please do contact me on [saghs.randd@saghs.org.au](mailto:saghs.randd@saghs.org.au) with the details so we can investigate it further.

Wishing to become a database volunteer? We are always looking for additional volunteers to do either data entry, data checking or data corrections. Work can be done either at home or in the SAGHS Library. If you feel that you can assist in any way, please contact me on [saghs.randd@saghs.org.au](mailto:saghs.randd@saghs.org.au).

## **Headstone photo project**

The Cemetery project is one of our major efforts with the recording of data from a headstone (Monumental Inscriptions),

from burial records and burial leases. Coupled with this, we have an equally large project photographing headstones from every cemetery. This is not a photograph and forget project, but one that is continually evolving by updating images of new and updated headstones. It is not a case of 'once we have them, we aren't going to do anything with them'. We are in the process of linking each photograph to the appropriate cemetery record in the cemetery database. To do this each image needs to be renamed. If you have a reasonable grasp on renaming computer files and are interested in volunteering for this project, please contact me on [saghs.randd@saghs.org.au](mailto:saghs.randd@saghs.org.au)

## **External Scanning (Outreach Program)**

This program is continuing locally in Adelaide at two sites, with four new sites in Adelaide and three in the country waiting to commence. The scanned records from sites like the Mylor History Group, Mypolonga Historical Group, Mt Barker Anglican Parish, and Uniting Church Historical Society are now providing additional input for eventual release into the databases.

## **The Future for Scanning**

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

type of work, and would like to pursue it further, please email me at [saghs.randd@saghs.org.au](mailto:saghs.randd@saghs.org.au).

### Working Bees

Our working bees have continued to be popular and all have been resounding successes. So far these working bees have proven to be very successful in completing a large amount of backlog work and adding new volunteers to the teams. The last working bee for 2023 will be held on 5 November 2023 (General Records). The working bee program for 2024 is being developed now and will be released mid-November.

If you have not been a regular at the working bees over the last two years and feel that you would like to either resume or start, then please do contact me on [saghs.randd@saghs.org.au](mailto:saghs.randd@saghs.org.au) to register your interest.

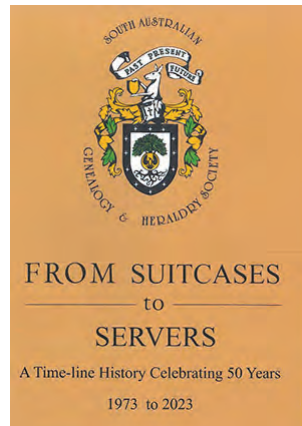
And finally, my thanks to all of the Research & Development committee, Projects Team Leaders, and all of the volunteers for your continued devoted work during this time. Because of your work, we are in a better position now than ever. Well done!

### David Ballinger FSAGHS

Chairperson, Research & Development Committee

## From Suitcases to Servers A Time-line History Celebrating 50 Years 1973 to 2023

In celebration of our 50th year, we have put together a commemorative booklet 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, with online databases and collections that share knowledge with people around Australia and the world.  
\$12.00 (including postage)



## News from the Special Interest Groups

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### Family History Writers Group

At the beginning of this year members of the Writers Group focused on their judging obligations both of the TT Reed Family History Book Award and the Article of the Year Award. At our February meeting we discussed the Article of the Year Award judging criteria so that new members could become involved if they were able to do so.

In March we met for the first time at the Library in a hybrid Zoom meeting format, with thanks to Emily Richardson who provided the technical support. Judy Smith presented a very successful topic, 'A Family History Book: a book about a family, or families'. Judy had selected several family histories from the more than 4500 that we have in the Genealogy SA library, and talked about the different ways they had been presented and the benefits of each.

In April, via a hybrid Zoom meeting, Emily Richardson spoke about her publication, *Within Living Memory: Dingabledinga, Hope Forest & Montarra 1930–2020*, which she produced with the Hope Forest History Committee and published in 2020. We discussed permissions and copyright in May via Zoom, and the group were provided with links to the Australian Copyright Council's many valuable resources.

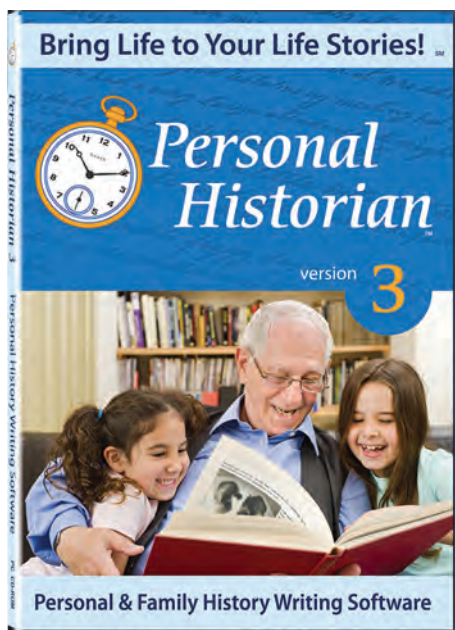
How to set our stories into an historical context was discussed in June, with attendees contributing links to useful websites that they had used. These links were compiled and distributed among the group. A chance discussion with a Society Library volunteer initiated our topic for July, which was 'Researching and

Writing about Women'. Again via Zoom, we discussed how our research can assist to write stories about the contribution of women in society. The Genealogy SA Library catalogue holds many books about women, and simply typing 'women' into the search field yields these titles.

In August, Emily Richardson kindly presented a demonstration of the software 'Personal Historian' which is a tool to help you get started writing a family history.

Altogether a busy year for the Family History Writers who are a creative and helpful group, always willing to give their time and assistance to both myself and other members.

Convenor: Doreen Kosak  
[saghs.fhw@saghs.org.au](mailto:saghs.fhw@saghs.org.au).





## Irish Group

The Irish SIG meets on the second Monday of each month (excluding December and January) and our meetings are held via Zoom. The Irish SIG continues to investigate all matters that can have an impact on family research.

In July we looked at how Artificial Intelligence (AI) has been, and will be, used in genealogy. AI is becoming more pervasive as the advantages of using this technology for a wide range of genealogical purposes become apparent—including translation and deciphering of original documents, indexing, dating photographs, and analysing data, among others. We looked at how the large genealogy companies such as Find My Past, Ancestry, and My Heritage are already extensively using this technology.

At our August meeting we looked at how to get the most information from the two complete Irish censuses; 1901 and 1911. We also looked at the ‘fragments’ of the 1821, 1831, 1841, and 1851 censuses. These were disastrously affected by the fire in the Four Courts in Dublin in 1922 and very little of these remain. The censuses for 1861, 1871 and 1891 were destroyed in the nineteenth century by Government order. The 1901 and 1911 censuses are, therefore, of great importance for researchers. They contain far more information than the equivalent English, Welsh, and Scottish censuses about the lives of those recorded. Details about the type of dwellings, farm holdings, and religion of the contributors give us a deeper understanding of the people and conditions in those years. These censuses are available free online through the Irish Government’s National Archives of Ireland website.

A puzzle was given to the participants at our September meeting, and we asked for contributions from those present about

how to solve a genealogical mystery. We were able to access live those websites that may have had appropriate information and we worked through the possibilities. As always, we value the contribution of our members and appreciate their willingness to share their expertise and experience.

Convenor: Paula Ritchie

[saghs.irish@saghs.org.au](mailto:saghs.irish@saghs.org.au)



The Census of Ireland 1901/1911 can be accessed through The National Archives of Ireland website at <http://census.nationalarchives.ie/>.

## Germanic and Continental European Group

The Zoom GCE SIG meetings have continued to be well attended, with our group enjoying excellent speakers who bring a variety of information to our meetings. In July we had a very lively group discussion with members sharing information from books about early shipping and the online 1800s Prussian railway maps. A member requested information about German saddlers and another member presented his visit to the Firlle Family Search Centre. We also discussed accessing the diacritic symbols on mobile phones and in Word, especially for German and Polish words that most of us will come across in our family history research.

At our August and September meetings we had the pleasure of meeting the authors of two books submitted to the SAGHS TT Reed Family History Book Awards in June. Philip THOMAS and Melinda BRINDLE both presented the Continental European side of their families, Philip descending from a French Huguenot and Melinda from a Prussian family. The stories were different of course, one family living on the land near Port Lincoln, the other mostly in the city but with businesses in country areas of South Australia and New South Wales. Their Zoom presentations were well-illustrated and their books *Stories from Beehive Corner* and *Then There Was James* are both available in our library.

Several members have been travelling in Germany and Poland and we look forward to hearing of their research and experiences of these areas. Our October meeting will be of special benefit to those interested in this area.

We welcome new members. All members are encouraged to join our Special Interest Group meetings. Please do not hesitate to contact the conveners. We wish you all a merry Christmas and happy New Year filled with successful family history research.

Co-Conveners: Aileen Preiss & Kingsley Neumann [saghs.gce@saghs.org.au](mailto:saghs.gce@saghs.org.au).

### **Scotland Group**

At our August meeting we discussed the topic 'Scotland's Census Records—what can we learn'. An official census of the population in Scotland has been taken every ten years since 1801 (except for the wartime year of 1941 when no census was taken). The early censuses from 1801 to 1831 were taken for statistical purposes and names were not recorded.

Scotland's census records are available online on the ScotlandsPeople website [www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk](http://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk) from 1841 to the most recent release of the 1921 census. The data captured in each census changed and includes more detail over time. The census process required distribution of the schedules to each household, collection by the enumerators after census night, and copying by the enumerator into the enumeration books. In Scotland the original household schedules were destroyed so the only remaining records are the enumeration books. Findmypast, Ancestry and MyHeritage have indexes and transcriptions for the 1841 to 1901 censuses, however the original images are only available from the ScotlandsPeople site.

A great deal of information can be learnt from the census records including where people lived, occupation, place of birth, age, relationships within a family, marital status, and in the most recent censuses, details of employment. There can be issues with the data, so not everything should be taken as necessarily being correct. Errors can occur when the enumerator copied the information from the household schedules into the enumeration books. Errors can also occur in the digitising and indexing process. It can be useful to search in the databases on the other sites if there is difficulty in finding a particular record on the ScotlandsPeople site. The search results in Ancestry include the required information to identify the identical original record in ScotlandsPeople.

In September our group reviewed the ScotlandsPeople website, which is the official and the most important site for Scottish genealogical research as it provides the images of the original

documents which are (generally) not available from other websites. It is good genealogical practice to always view the original document where possible rather than rely on transcriptions. A birth, death, marriage, or census image can be obtained for approximately \$3 using credits purchased on the site. This is good value and there are no ongoing subscription fees.

The record categories on the website include the births (or baptisms), marriages and deaths from the old parish registers for the Church of Scotland and the Catholic Church, the statutory registers following the introduction of civil registration from 1 January 1855, the census returns, valuation rolls (local tax rolls listing owners and occupiers from 1855), wills and testaments and the church courts (or kirk sessions). Some prison registers and employment records for lighthouse keepers were added in 2023. For people who are not familiar, there is help and guidance information on the site including record and topic guides.

It can be frustrating when, for example, a particular birth or marriage record cannot be found despite trying the different search options that are available. Sometimes, as with the census records, searching on another site to see if a transcription is available can help to locate the desired image back on ScotlandsPeople. It is also important to remember that not all historical records survived and that not all events were recorded in the first place.

We also discussed an example where I had found an interesting story in the Kirk sessions relating to my family and had been able to discover details which took that particular family line back another two generations.

Our last meeting for 2023 will be on Sunday 19 November when we will have a 'Members' Show and Tell', which will give members of the group an opportunity to discuss their research.

Convenor: Marcus Thornton  
[saghs.scotland@saghs.org.au](mailto:saghs.scotland@saghs.org.au).



# What's On

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## NOVEMBER 2023

- 1 **Computer Users Group:** TBA
- 2 **England Group:** Lincolnshire
- 7 **Twilight Talks:** Researching with Genealogy SA records: a case study
- 8 **Germanic & Continental European Group:** Sharing tips and hints: group discussion
- 13 **Ireland Group:** TBA
- 14 **Family Historian Software Users Group:** Census information: entering census data
- 15 **DNA in Family History Group:** My exciting discovery in 2023 and/or questions and answers
- 16 **Family History Writers Group:** TBA
- 19 **Scotland Group:** Members' show and tell

## DECEMBER 2023

- 7 **England Group:** Brick walls (please email your brick walls in advance)
- 11 **Ireland Group:** TBA
- 12 **Family Historian Software Users Group:** A custom census property box tab

- 13 **Germanic & Continental European Group:** TBA
- 20 **DNA in Family History Group:** TBA
- 21 **Family History Writers Group:** TBA

## JANUARY 2024

- 9 **Family Historian Software Users Group:** KeePass: a secure password vault

## FEBRUARY 2024

- 7 **Computer Users Group:** TBA
- 7 **Wednesdays@1:** Thorough Searches on Ancestry.com, TBC
- 8 **England Group:** TBA
- 11 **Researching your Irish and Scots-Irish Family History:** Unley Town Hall, 181 Unley Road, Unley, 9 am to 5 pm
- 12 **Ireland Group:** TBA
- 13 **Family Historian Software Users Group:** TBA
- 14 **Germanic & Continental European Group:** TBA
- 21 **DNA in Family History Group:** The SA DNA Project
- 22 **Family History Writers Group:** TBA

### 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](mailto:saghs.admin@saghs.org.au) or visit the Genealogy SA online Events Calendar [www.genealogysa.org.au/whats-on/events-calendar](http://www.genealogysa.org.au/whats-on/events-calendar).

### Regular Meeting Dates

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

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

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

**Family Historian Software Users Group:** 2nd Tuesday of every month

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

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

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

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



## Library Open Hours

<b>Tuesday</b>	10am - 9pm
<b>Wednesday</b>	10am - 4:30pm
<b>Thursday</b>	10am - 4:30pm
<b>Saturday</b>	10am - 4:30pm
<b>Sunday &amp; selected Public Holidays</b>	1pm - 4:30pm

\*2nd & 4th Sunday of the month

### Phone

08 8272 4222

### Address

201 Unley Road, Unley  
[www.genealogysa.org.au](http://www.genealogysa.org.au)

# New Books in the Library

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These items are now available in the Genealogy SA Library. The second copies are available for loan. To find these items and more you can search our library catalogue. A link to our library catalogue can be found on the Genealogy SA website:

[www.genealogysa.org.au/resources/society-library/about-the-library](http://www.genealogysa.org.au/resources/society-library/about-the-library).

## Newspapers

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*The Advertiser : My Tributes January 2–June 29, 2023* Newspapers

## Biographies

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*It makes one smile and it makes one weep: the untold story of pioneer Methodist Home Missionary, Reverend Victor Henry Goldney (VHG) ministering to the scattered people in the outback station country of the South Australian northwest, 1924–1927* by David and Don Goldney REF/GOL/A/BIOG 2 copies

## Cemeteries

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*Gympie Burial Register Index* by Merlyn Burkhardt and June Zillman REF/CEM/QLD

## Convict

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*Convict records of NSW the human stories of the transportation system* by Christine Yeats REF/HIL/CVT

## Family Histories

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*And then there was James... : the Kieszling family's journey from Germany to South Australia and onward, 1817–2021* by Melinda L. Mortimer FH/KIE 2 copies

*The families of John and Mary Matilda :the Birkett, Higgins and Shutter families in England and South Australia* by Anne Ford FH/BIR 2 copies

*"When we were children gran used to say... " : words often preceding a reminiscence of her grandmother, Annie Johns. Nancy Matthews nee Sommerville : a collective family history album based on the lives of Anne Matilda (Annie) Johns (1851–1925) and Marjory Charlotte Brash Sommerville (1853–1937)* by Rosemary Marjorie Bonner FH/JOH 2 copies

*Stories from Beehive Corner : a history of the Thomas and Martin families* edited by Philip Thomas FH/THO

*"Tell me a story" : a collation of facts and narratives revealing intriguing details about the lives and happenings of the ancestors of Margaret Garratt and Maureen Rawlings (nee Garratt)* compiled and written by Margaret Garratt FH/GAR 2 copies

*For those who came across the sea : a South Australian family 2021* by Matthew Mitchell FH/MIT

*Sandercock: a family history* by Carmel Riordan FH/SAN

*Betts Family records* by J.B. Dorrington and L. Betts FH/BET

*Whelan Family Tree* by Margaret Kimpton FH/WHE

<i>Aunts, cousins, grandmothers, great and removed</i> by Sally O'Wheel	FH/GOD	
<i>Put some flesh onto the bones</i> by Ron Dearing	FH/DEA	
<i>The Kartinyeri family genealogy</i> by Doreen Kartinyeri	FH/KAR	
<i>Thomas and Elisabeth Magarey</i> by P.W. Verco	FH/MAG	2nd copy

## Indexes

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<i>SA Newspaper births 1941 : revised and updated February 2023</i> by Neville Bottger	REF/BIR/SA/IND	
<i>SA Newspaper births 1942 : revised and updated February 2023</i> by Neville Bottger	REF/BIR/SA/IND	
<i>SA Newspaper births 1943 : revised and updated April 2023</i> by Neville Bottger	REF/BIR/SA/IND	
<i>SA Newspaper births 1944 : revised and updated June 2023</i> by Neville Bottger	REF/BIR/SA/IND	

## Local Histories

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<i>Darke Peak : 100 years of settlement 1914–2014</i> by Peter Davis	LH/DARKE PEAK	
<i>Moonta, Wallaroo, Kadina Sketchbook</i> by Milton Hand	LH/MOONTA	
<i>Prince Alfred College Chronicle 1983</i>	LH/KENT TOWN	
<i>Belle Vue: A Bush School in the Flinders Ranges, 1938–54</i> by Derek Byerlee and June Chapman	LH/EURELIA	
<i>The Hundred of Julia Creek</i> by Hedley Scholz	LH/JULIA CREEK	
<i>Back from the grave: original stories from the St James Blakinston Cemetery [book 1 and 2]</i> by Wanda Hopkins	LH/LITTLEHAMPTON	

## New South Wales

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<i>Hay and its people since 1900</i> by Ollie Japp	REF/JAP/NSW	
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## Reference England

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<i>Discover Protestant nonconformity in England and Wales (2nd edition)</i> by Paul Blake	REF/BLA/BRI	
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## Reference Germany

<i>Locating your German ancestor's place of origin</i> by Eric Kopittke	REF/KOP/G/GER	2nd copy
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## Shipping

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<i>The journals of Alfred Charles Webling : narrating experiences and descriptions of early South Australia, particularly the Port Augusta region of Spencer Gulf, and the Escape Cliffs Settlement, Adelaide River, in the Northern Territory, from voyages aboard HM Schooner BEATRICE during 1862-1866</i> edited by D. D'Arcy Webling	REF/WEB/SHIP	2nd copy
<i>A history of craft masonry in South Australia, 1884–1934</i> by editor E. Mander-Jones	REF/MAN/A/SA	

# Notice to Contributors & Advertisers

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## Contributors

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

Electronic submissions only.

**Email:** [saghs.editor@saghs.org.au](mailto:saghs.editor@saghs.org.au)

Submissions should be less than 3,000 words. The editor may edit articles. Formatting in *The South Australian Genealogist* conforms to the requirements of the *Style Manual for Authors, Editors and Printers* (Digital Edition) [www.stylemanual.gov.au/](http://www.stylemanual.gov.au/)

Spelling follows the *Macquarie Dictionary* and *Fowler's Modern English Usage* is used to determine the grammatical structure of text. Items accepted for publication in the *Genealogy SA Journal* may also be added to the *Genealogy SA* website.

## Photographs & Graphic Images

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

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

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

## For Advertisers

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

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

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

### IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ALL READERS:

The views expressed in the articles and other material in this Journal do not necessarily reflect the views of the Society, its members, the editor or the publisher (all and any of whom are referred to as 'the Society'). The Society is not responsible for the accuracy, adequacy, currency, suitability, legality, reliability, usefulness, completeness, relevance, correctness or otherwise of the statements made or the opinions expressed by the authors of the articles or of the information contained in this Journal, or for any verbal or written advice or information provided by or on behalf of the Society, whether provided in connection with an article or otherwise. The Society cannot vouch for the accuracy of offers of services or products appearing in this Journal, or be responsible for the consequences or outcomes of any use of or contract that may be entered into with any advertiser. The editor reserves the right without exception to edit articles.



# Bookshop

## Books



**Coromandelians: South Australian Pioneers of the Coromandel**

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



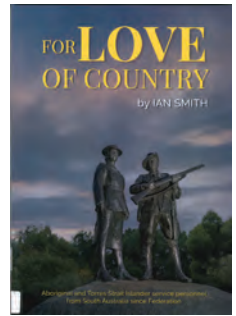
**Family History for Beginners and Beyond**

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



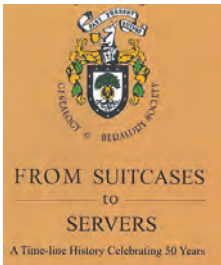
**Biographical Register of South Australian Surveyors 1836 to 1936**

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



**For Love of Country** by Ian Smith

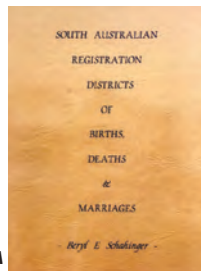
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander service personnel from South Australia since Federation. This book chronicles the military service to Australia rendered by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander service personnel who have a verifiable link to South Australia. This book animates the lives and service of 422 men and women as a factual record of their service, their life and times before, during and after their service. (Members: \$60.00) **\$65.00**



**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)



**South Australian Registration Districts of Births, Deaths & Marriages** by Beryl E Schahinger (Members: \$25.00) **\$30.00**



**South Australian History Sources** by Andrew Peake (Members: \$45.00) **\$50.00**

All prices for goods and services quoted are in AUD\$ 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](http://www.genealogysa.org.au/shop)

## Service Fees & Charges

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When making your membership renewal payment by Direct Deposit through your financial institution, please ensure you reference your payment with your membership number. All prices GST inclusive in Australia (Overseas residents are GST-exempt)

### Annual Subscriptions

#### Ordinary Membership:

Australian resident	\$110.00
Overseas resident	\$100.00

#### Associate Membership:

Australian resident	\$55.00
Overseas resident	\$50.00

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

### Joining Fees:

#### Ordinary membership:

Australian resident	\$22.00
Overseas resident	\$20.00

#### Associate membership:

Australian resident	\$11.00
Overseas resident	\$10.00

### Journal:

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

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

*\*Within Australia. Postage calculated for Overseas customers.*

### Research services:

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

### SA BDM certificate transcription:

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

### SA Look-ups:

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

### Genealogy SA Transcription Service

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

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

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

[www.genealogysa.org.au/services/research](http://www.genealogysa.org.au/services/research)

### Photocopies and Prints

A4	\$0.20	A3	\$0.50
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**Library overdue fines per week \$1.00**

# About The Society

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## MEMBERS

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



[www.facebook.com/GenealogySA](http://www.facebook.com/GenealogySA)

## 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.

Disabled parking and access available.

Website: [www.genealogysa.org.au](http://www.genealogysa.org.au)

## RESEARCH SERVICE

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

## SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS

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

### COMPUTER USERS GROUP

[saghs.computer@saghs.org.au](mailto:saghs.computer@saghs.org.au)

### DNA IN FAMILY HISTORY GROUP

[saghs.dna@saghs.org.au](mailto:saghs.dna@saghs.org.au)

### ENGLAND GROUP

[saghs.england@saghs.org.au](mailto:saghs.england@saghs.org.au)

### FAMILY HISTORY WRITERS GROUP

[saghs.FHW@saghs.org.au](mailto:saghs.FHW@saghs.org.au)

### FAMILY HISTORIAN GROUP

[saghs.familyhistorian@saghs.org.au](mailto:saghs.familyhistorian@saghs.org.au)

### GERMANIC & CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN GROUP

[saghs.gce@saghs.org.au](mailto:saghs.gce@saghs.org.au)

### IRISH GROUP

[saghs.irish@saghs.org.au](mailto:saghs.irish@saghs.org.au)

### SCOTLAND GROUP

[saghs.scotland@saghs.org.au](mailto:saghs.scotland@saghs.org.au)

The South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Society Inc. has been registered by Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission. Library fund donations of \$2 and over are tax deductible.



**Genealogy SA**  
Helping find your family history 

Genealogy SA  
08 8272 4222  
201 Unley Road, Unley SA  
[www.genealogysa.org.au](http://www.genealogysa.org.au)

