



THE ANCESTRAL SEARCHER



The Heraldry & Genealogy Society of Canberra Inc.

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THE HERALDRY & GENEALOGY SOCIETY OF CANBERRA INC.

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Deputation seeking the right to vote for women in Victoria, 1898. Australasian 17 September 1898.

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From the Editor

Rosemary McKenzie

Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year! Having just spent three weeks in Nepal trekking around the Annapurna's it's a bit hard to get back into routine. When I said to a friend I was going trekking in Nepal he sent me a photo of his grandfather who trekked from Iran through to Nepal and India around the turn of the century. I'm glad I wasn't trekking through snow and in the heavy gear they had to wear to keep warm. I know most of our ancestors did the long trek to Australia as part of migrating, but did any of your ancestors go trekking or travelling "for fun"? What did they see? Did they travel where you cannot travel anymore?

Thank you so much to our contributors and proof readers who have reviewed and responded so efficiently so I can get the copy to the printers close to schedule and have *TAS* to you by Christmas.

This quarter the theme has been predominantly "women" begun with Therese's article on the Suffrage Petition. Did your ancestors support the Petition? As usual, I went looking for my ancestors in the database names list and also, as usual, mine are not there. They didn't have their signatures listed - but I like to think they may not have been around when the Petition collector came by. Women, of course, figure significantly in our pedigrees (half of our people) but many were not named other than an extension of their husbands. Lee English has an story about this *The women with no Name*. Many were illiterate as with Gina's story about *Emily's Cross*, but they were the glue that held families together. Often if they could write were the ones who kept diaries and information about their families, their day-to-day activities including the trials and tribulations and the joys and celebrations. Did your ancestor keep a diary? What did they record?

Also in this journal are articles from previous journal topics which have prompted some additional stories. So don't feel because the "theme" has passed you can't put together a story on a similar topic. Janette James has a railway story and Chris Oyston a WW1 relationship. Gina Tooke our Writers SIG coordinator has put together a number of vignettes about Christmas, from the writers' group attendees. Maybe some other SIGs could put together some short stories about their topics of research and/or interest.

Love Actually is on the TV and it's hard not to feel Christmassy and "love is all around". So I would like to take this opportunity to wish you and your respective families a wonderful Christmas and loads of best wishes for the New Year.



Kiko (dog) and Leonard Charles Legge-Wilkinson at Zoji La (the pass 12,000 ft) at sunrise, three baggage coolies behind. c.1917

President's Report

Nick Reddan

Another year draws to a close and I hope you have had some success in your family history search this year. My own research efforts are somewhat constrained, but I keep updating my Registry of Deeds Index Project Ireland website and was pleased that earlier in the year the total number of entries passed a quarter of a million. This project received a great boost this year with FamilySearch making the images of the indexes and memorial books available to everyone over the internet. By the time you get this you will need to log-on to FamilySearch to view the images. This, however, is a small cost to gain access to such a marvellous archive.

It is also great that the Society's library is an affiliate family history centre, so you can instantly view almost all the FamilySearch's microfilms by visiting our library.

The past year and a bit has seen the passing of a number of our fellows and life members. Eunice Fletcher who was a fellow and life member died on 6 November 2016. Sadly, her life partner Neville Fletcher survived her by less than a year dying on 1 October this year.

Life members David Rymer died on 14 July 2017 and Shirley G. Cameron died on 4 November 2017, aged 82 years. They both made significant contributions to our society. Andrew Pinkerton another stalwart of our society died on 24 October 2017. He was a great help to members who wished to further their Scottish research. We will miss his contribution.

On a happier note I would like to thank all the people who volunteered during the year to help our society to be a success. Particular thanks goes to Vice-president Jenny Higgins, Secretary Julie Austin, Treasurer Sue Jeffs and all other members of Council who lead our society. I also thank Danny O'Neill who was the Education and Events Coordinator, and Facilities Manager this year. While he has handed over the E&E role to new Council members Sue Pillans and Clare McGuinness he remains Facilities manager for the next year. Thanks also goes to all the other volunteers in the library and elsewhere without whom we could not function. Of particular note is the contributions of Annette Dziedzic as librarian and Julia Trainor in reviewing the option for and implementing a new library catalogue system.

I am looking forward to working with the new council, but I am disappointed no one has stepped forward to take on the role of treasurer. There must be someone with appropriate accounting skills amongst our membership who can do the job. I welcome the new members of council and appreciate their coming forward and hope they have a good and successful time helping to run our society. President's Page September 2017

I hope that 2018 brings some great things for your family research and lots of brick wall come tumbling down for you.

Finally, I wish you all a safe and successful holiday season and look forward to meeting you in the new year at one of our functions.

The 1891 Women's Suffrage Petition. Did your ancestor support the cause?

Therese Lynch

Finding information beyond birth, death and marriage details for female members of a family tree can be a frustrating exercise. Unless they were convicts, famous, or indeed infamous, they seldom left a traceable footprint in the same way as their male counterparts. Even less likely is finding evidence of their political views.



Women's Suffrage Petition, 1891.¹

However, thanks to the efforts of a handful of dedicated women who took to the streets in 1891, there is a unique (and now digitised) record of names and addresses for 30,000 women in Victoria who signed a petition seeking that *"Women should Vote on Equal terms with Men"*. Ordinarily, women's voices are missing from historical accounts, however, the suffrage petition provides a lasting record of these women and their commitment to political and social reform.

The petition was initiated following a deputation to the Premier, James MUNRO, by the Victorian Alliance and other temperance groups. Among the group was Betsy LEE who argued that *"Women had to obey the laws, therefore they had a right to a voice in making them"*.

The Premier undertook to introduce a bill into the Victorian Parliament if they could demonstrate that ordinary women wanted the vote. As a result women were urged to gather signatures for the petition which stated in part *"That Government of the People by the People, and for the People should mean all the People and not one-half"*.

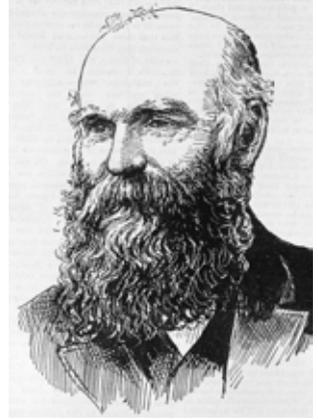
The petition had the Premier's support and he was quoted as being *"unable to find an argument against women's suffrage which cannot be used equally well against manhood suffrage"*. Many others, however, objected based on their views of women's place in society, women's ignorance of, and incapacity to understand politics, as well as concerns that women were more likely to support working class and temperance causes. There were also numerous cases where petition forms were returned to the organisers with names erased and a footnote reporting *"These names were erased by order of the husbands"*. Conversely, some politicians argued in the Parliament that many women did not want the vote and had signed the suffrage petition only under pressure.

Granting women the right to vote in Victoria was debated frequently in the Parliament. On one occasion Premier MUNRO quoted an anonymous poet:

*They talk about a woman's sphere
As though it had a limit.
There's not a place in earth or heaven;
There's not a task to mankind given;
There's not a blessing, or a woe;
There's not a whisper "Yes" or "No";
There's not a life or death or birth,
That has a feather weight of worth,
Without a woman in it.*

An Honourable Gentleman on the opposite side of the House who held different views quickly responded with his own quote from an American newspaper which objected to the enfranchisement of women:

*When women's rights have come to stay,
Oh, who will rock the cradle?
When wives are after votes all day,
Oh, who will rock the cradle?
When Captain Mama walks the decks,
When Banker Mama's cashing cheques,
When all our girls have lost their sex,
Then pa must rock the cradle.*



The Hon. James Munro, Premier.²

The first poem resulted in "Hear, hear" from parliamentary members. However, the second recitation resulted in cheers and resounding laughter which is perhaps indicative of the male view of the so-called fairer sex at the time.

In one of many articles criticising women's suffrage, an editorial in *The Argus* newspaper called Premier MUNRO a freak for supporting the cause and stated that "*The woman's vote, taken as a whole, would be the vote of absolute and unconditional ignorance, and on that ground it is to be sturdily resisted as it is fraught with danger to the community.*" With such strident public opposition it is not surprising that in spite of 19 private members' bills supporting women's suffrage from 1889 onwards, Victoria resisted introducing the vote for women until 1908 when it was the last State to do so. This was six years after the *Commonwealth Franchise Act 1902*, which set a uniform law enabling women to vote at federal elections and to stand for the federal Parliament. Victorian women were finally able to exercise their right to vote in their first State election in 1911.

Approximately ten percent of Victoria's adult female population from over 800 different towns and suburbs signed the petition. The location where most signatures were collected was Richmond, while Warnambool had the most

signatures per capita. It was signed by women from all walks of life and was the largest petition ever presented to the Victorian Parliament.

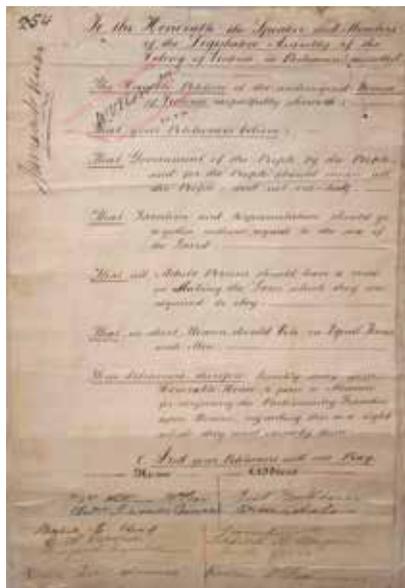
The signatures vary in quality and are in different types of ink or pencil. In order to collate the petition for presentation to the Parliament, organisers pasted every page onto a continuous length of fabric which acted as a backing which was then rolled onto a cardboard spindle. It was nicknamed the *Monster Petition* due to its size (260 metres long by 200 mm wide). According to the Victorian Parliament's website, it takes three people three hours to carefully unroll the petition from one spool to another.

Several signatures appearing on the first page of the petition include:

- Margaret McLEAN (Mrs William McLEAN), head of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and campaigner for women's rights and the vote;
- Jane MUNRO (Mrs James MUNRO), the Premier's wife who presented the petition to Parliament; and
- Bessie LEE, a working-class woman who became a famous temperance campaigner and author.



Margaret McLean, Head of the Christian Women's Temperance Union.³



Women's Suffrage Petition, 1891.⁴

The Genealogical Society of Victoria and the Royal Historical Society of Victoria transcribed the Suffrage Petition in 2006 and there is now an online database of the petition's signatories on the Victorian Parliament's website. The database includes both a transcription and an image of each signature and address on the petition which can be searched by name or locality.

The petition was the centrepiece of commemorating the centenary of women's suffrage in 2008. A wonderful, large scale, scroll-like sculpture of the petition was unveiled the same year. It is located on the Burston Reserve in Macarthur Street, Melbourne, near Parliament House. Made of steel and bluestone, it is an imposing site on the reserve.

I was initially delighted to find that one of my great grandmothers and two great-

great-aunts signed the petition in Stawell and Boort respectively. I was then, in turn, disappointed that more of my relatives had not done so. Perhaps their husbands forbade it!

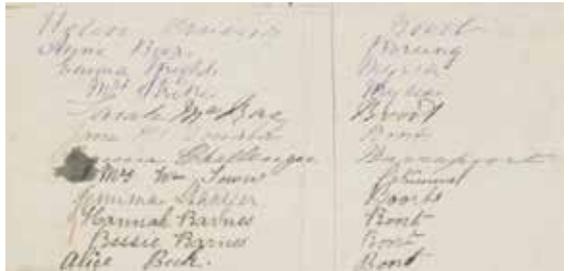
To determine whether your own female ancestors were among the great women who signed the petition and made a significant contribution to women's rights which we take for granted today:

1. Go to the database search engine at:

<https://www.parliament.vic.gov.au/about/the-history-of-parliament/womens-suffrage-petition/womens-petition?resetfilters=0&clearordering=0&clearfilters=0>

2. Enter your ancestor's **Name** or **Suburb** and click <<Go>>

3. A list of all signatories matching that name is returned. Scroll down until you find the correct person. (Note: there may be several pages with the same name.)



PDF image showing signatures and addresses.

4. Click on the corresponding pdf link in the **Page, Line** column.

5. An image of the original petition will appear showing the individual's signature and address on the relevant page.

6. To see how many people signed the petition from a particular locality, leave the **Name** blank and enter the place name in the **Suburb** field. (NB: This includes towns and cities despite the term "Suburb".)

- 1 Women's Suffrage Petition, 1891. PROV VPRS 3253/PO, Unit 851. Photographer: Laura Daniele, Public Records of Victoria. Reproduced with permission of the Victorian Parliamentary Library.
- 2 The Hon. James Munro, Premier. Published by David Syme and Co. 1892. From the State Library of Victoria collection.
- 3 Margaret McLean, Head of the Christian Women's Temperance Union. Reproduced with permission of the East Melbourne Historical Society.
- 4 Women's Suffrage Petition, 1891. PROV, VPRS 3253/PO, Unit 851. Photographer: Asa Letourneau, Public Records Office Victoria. Reproduced with the permission of the Victorian Parliamentary Library.

Sources:

Deborah Hutchison. 'Monster Petition', State Library of Victoria Blog at <http://blogs.slv.vic.gov.au/such-was-life/monster-petition/>.

Parliament of Victoria. 'Legislative Assembly Parliamentary Debates', Session 1891, Vol. 67, page 1614.

Parliament of Victoria. 'Women's Suffrage Petition' at <https://www.parliament.vic.gov.au/about/the-history-of-parliament/womens-suffrage-petition>.

Trove. The Age, 30 September 1891, page 6.

Trove. The Argus, 7 May, 15 September and 30 September 1891.

Wikipedia. 'Women's Suffrage in Australia' at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Women%27s_suffrage_in_Australia.

Victorian Parliamentary Library.

The Women with No Name

Lee English

My paternal great-grandfather, Philip Louis FRANKEL (1863-1943), was an educated, prominent and respected businessman in Brisbane during the end of the 19th and the early decades of the 20th centuries. He was amongst other things, a talented sportsman, a board member of the Brisbane Royal National Show (the EKKA), a failed candidate for the Queensland State Parliament and a respected lay preacher and member of his Jewish community.

His activities regularly were reported in the print press. Often the publications included mention of his wife. Philip FRANKEL had two wives (his first wife died in 1908 and he remarried in 1912). These two women were referred to only ever as Mrs Philip FRANKEL - their own first names never given. While this was the social norm of the day, it implied that these women had no identity of their own except as wives.

The reality was far different. At a time when the rights of women and children were being promoted within Australian society, these women held strong views about supporting the less fortunate, in particular women and children. The first Mrs Philip FRANKEL was a founding committee member and treasurer of the non-sectarian crèche and kindergarten established in the early 1900s by the Brisbane Institute of Social Services. The crèche and kindergarten provided food and a safe environment for the children (and their mothers) of the poorer classes living in the inner city.

The second Mrs Philip FRANKEL also devoted herself to promoting the interests of women and children. Her particular interest was in the education of women both in Brisbane and in Palestine. In Palestine, her work in helping Jewish and Arab women was recognised with her name being inscribed in the Golden Book¹.

Both were typical women of their era and social status. They dutifully supported their husband's ambitions, his work, and his religious and social activities. They accompanied him to meetings both in Brisbane and country areas of Queensland, attended social events and entertained guests in their own homes. Both women were renowned for the excellence of their home entertaining with "good food, pretty china, crystal and vases of flowers on the table".

With home help and the support and encouragement of their husband, both women were able to engage in, and devote themselves to, activities in both their religious and the wider community. They sat on committees; they chaired meetings. During World War 1 the second Mrs Philip FRANKEL was an active member of the Queensland Soldiers Comfort Fund, in particular the 3rd Pioneer Battalion. From 1916 -1918, she and other women of the 3rd Pioneer Battalion Comfort Group sent over 75 cases of knitted garments and food to Queensland AIF soldiers fighting on the Somme.

On their deaths, both women were remembered for their charitable works for people of all creeds and classes.

**Who were these women with no public name
other than Mrs Philip FRANKEL?**

The *first Mrs Philip FRANKEL* was born in Launceston, Tasmania on 15 January 1860. Her name was Minnie. She married Philip on 31 March 1891, at 31 years of age, at her parent's home at Woollahra in Sydney.

Philip was born in Dunedin, New Zealand on 12 March 1863. Philip turned 28 shortly before his marriage. Soon after their wedding, they moved to Brisbane where Philip established his career and entered into public life.

Philip and Minnie had two children, Alan Philip (1894-1963) and Phyllis Mary (1897-1947). Minnie died of kidney disease on 01 July 1908 in Brisbane. She was 48.



The 'first' Mrs Philip Frankel - Minnie Frankel



The 'second' Mrs Philip Frankel - Stella Frankel with Philip Frankel

The *second Mrs Philip FRANKEL* was born in Sydney on 25 April 1876. Her name was Estella (Stella). Philip and Stella married in Brisbane on 10 July 1912. He was 49 and she was 36. They had no children but Stella was affectionately known as "Gran FRANKEL" to Philip's four grandsons. Stella died in Brisbane on 25 November 1945 due to complications from diabetes. She was 69.

Minnie was the fifth child of Lewis COHEN and his wife Mary.

Stella was the eleventh child of Lewis COHEN and his wife Mary.

They were sisters.

1 The *Golden Book* of Jerusalem is a book of honour for Jewish people. An inscription in this book is the ultimate honour of outstanding achievement.

A Victorian Courtship

Gillian Kendrigan

It was during 1839 that romance had blossomed between Edward CANE and Ann Margaret HELMCKEN, two years after the young Queen Victoria came to the throne. The lovers married nearly 4 years later at St John's, Waterloo in London.

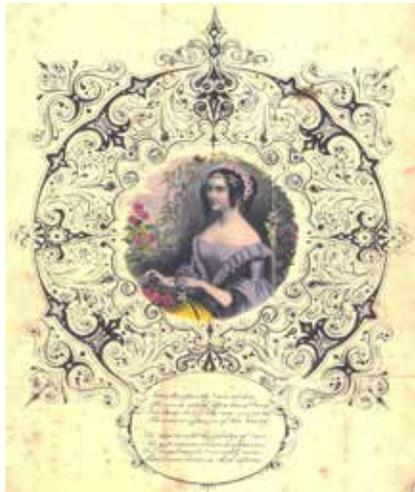
No doubt they met through Edward's older sister Maria CANE, my great-great-grandmother, who had moved into the KUSEL family home in Great Alie Street, Whitechapel when she married Lütje KUSEL's youngest son Samuel in 1838. A few doors down the road the HELMCKEN family ran a little pub called "The White Swan", which amazingly still exists today in much the same way despite being flanked by modern office blocks. This part of Whitechapel was known as Goodman's Fields and Great Alie Street was lined with some nice Georgian houses despite the Bowman's sugar refinery looming behind them. It was there that mostly German workers were employed including Lütje & Ann's father, Claus HELMCKEN.

Many years ago I was in contact with the late Nerida HOCKING, a descendant of Edward and Ann CANE's daughter Harriett, who showed me copies of nine beautiful Valentine cards exchanged between Edward and Ann. Each card was a single sheet of paper with a colourful picture and verse. The recipient's address was written on the reverse and I was surprised to see that the address for Edward CANE was that of my KUSEL forebear's household at 31 Great Alie Street, so Edward either lodged there or his sister Maria was his 'go-between'.

The first card with a definitive date was in February 1840 when Ann was only 17 and Edward 21, nearly four years before their marriage. In the age old tradition none of the cards was signed and with nine cards in all, the courtship may well have predated that year or perhaps continued during their early married life.

Card from Edward to Ann.

*"Letters but faintly have at best
The words which fill a lover's breast
And words but feebly can impart
The warm effusion of the heart
Oh! then accept this pledge of love
The gift receive, the deed approve
And turn & smile & sweetly own
That I am dear to thee alone."*





Card from Edward to Ann in 1842.

*“On silv’ry pinions wafted through the air,
Fly gentle dove, and this my letter bear,
To one as spotless as thyself fair dove.
I send this tribute of a fervent love;
And oh! that Hymen with a smile benign
May look with favour on my Valentine.”*

Card from Ann which appeared to have originally had a ring attached.

*“Fly fly my dove to my own true love
And bear him this letter from me
And let thy flight on its path of light
More swift than the swallows be*

*And on thy wing bear this mimic ring
A mark of my trustful love
My dearest will see thou comest from me
While he looks on this ring my dove.”*



I noticed that some of the cards were folded three times, sealed with a blob of wax with the address written on the outside. Even though the couple lived just five doors apart they paid for postage and the years 1840 and 1842 can be discerned stamped on two of the cards. The one penny postage stamps officially came into effect on the 1st January 1840 but the stamps weren't available until May, so the 1840 Valentine cards have no stamp but are marked prepaid. The famous 'penny black' stamp is visible on the 1842 card. These cheap rates saw the number of Valentines sent in the post increase significantly and the postmen of the day were allowed a small extra allowance for the huge increase of deliveries on Valentine's Day.

So why did the CANE family make the long sea voyage to the other side of the globe, far away from family and familiar surroundings. The answer to this

question was partly gleaned when Ann was interviewed for various newspapers when she was in her nineties¹.

Edward with his wife Ann Margaret (HELMCKEN²) and their three children Margaret(12), Edward(9) and Harriett(6) arrived in Melbourne on the *Blanche Moore* in July 1857, immediately embarking for Sydney on the *Wonga Wonga*.

It seems Edward had long been badgered to migrate to Australia by his younger brother James who, under his real Christian name of Shadrack and the mistakenly transcribed surname of CAVE, had been sentenced to 7 years transportation back in 1837 for stealing. The seemingly only illiterate sibling in his family³, James, known in NSW as James CAIN⁴, had his ups and downs in various businesses in Sydney, Penrith and Mudgee but had led a far more successful life in NSW than he would have dared dream of back in England.



Nevertheless, after marrying in 1844 on the expiration of his sentence, James and his wife Eliza remained childless and James seemed desperate to re-establish ties with his own family. So, in July 1856 he & Eliza travelled back to England to visit his widowed father and 9 surviving siblings to try to convince them that colonial life in NSW would be far better and healthier than their current dreary, working class lives in London. He was somewhat successful in this enterprise as he was accompanied back to Sydney in March 1857 on the *Omar Pasha*, by his 32 year old single sister Harriett. She also persuaded Edward to book a passage for his young family to follow three months later.

As James had purchased land in Penrith High Street a few years earlier, it was to this small town that Edward and his family headed and where he & Ann lived out their lives. James, never in one place for long, soon moved north to Mudgee, accompanied by Harriett who finally settled down, marrying Joseph COX in 1859.

Ann was fully mentally alert when she died at 94, having lived in the same house in Penrith for nearly all of her colonial life. She had kept and passed on these old Valentine cards containing the beautiful expressions of love between herself and Edward from all those years ago. It could be considered an invasion of their privacy to publish some of them but I feel that Ann, who happily recounted her life's story to the press, would not have objected.

1 Trove, NLA. *Nepean Times* 20 June 191 &, 13 May 1916, Daily Telegraph 14 July 1914.

2 Ann's brother, Dr J S HELMCKEN (1824-1920) moved to Canada, where he was prominent in public & political life. He wrote his autobiography detailing his young life in Whitechapel. 'Reminiscences of John Sebastian Helmcken' NLA 610.924 H478

3 James CAIN signed with an 'X' on his marriage to Eliza Bartley in 1844.

4 In one set of title deeds in Sydney, Shadrack Cane is listed as (Alias James Cain).

Cousins at Cook - Julia Ermert

I met a fourth cousin by marriage at a U3A group at the Cook Community Hub. I was aware we were both from Sydney's North Shore at much the same time, but we hadn't compared notes: this was a poetry group. Then one day at her house for a meeting, she asked me to look something up on my iPad, giving me her password to get connected. It was a quite unusual surname which she began to spell out for me ... but I'd already recognised it. It was on my family tree!

I remembered an intermarriage somewhere and sure enough, on September 20th 1860, her great-grandfather's sister married my great-grandfather's brother, uniting three of the main settler families of the Upper North Shore of Sydney - the ARCHBOLDS, the McINTOSHES and the PYMBLES.

So we're not blood relatives, but what a thrill!

Government Record Office UK Certificates

The Government Record Office UK is piloting a service to provide PDF copies of digitised historical records. These will be emailed as a PDF and received quicker than by post. Records available as PDF are Births 1837 - 1916 and Deaths 1837 - 1957.

The trial period will run for 3 months from 12 October 2017.

HAGSOC's fee for obtaining the PDF copy is Members \$14.00 or Non-members \$17.00. PDF copies will be emailed when received. Any questions please contact Robyn Heggen membership@familyhistoryact.org.au

Suffragettes in England

Jocelyn Sutherland

17 December 1909 An extract from my great-grandmother's recollections of their recent trip to England in 1909.

About the Suffragettes? *"Oh, yes, I must say I regarded their behaviour as abominable. It was dreadful for ladies to so far forget themselves. There was a great want of self-respect amongst some of them. I met people who believed that they would ultimately gain their end and have the vote, but it would be some considerable time coming."*

This was from a woman who already had the right to vote – as she lived in New Zealand. In 1893 all women over 21 in New Zealand gained the right to vote in parliamentary elections – the first women in a self-governing country to vote, so at the time my great-grandmother made these comments, she had been able to vote for 16 years!

It wasn't until 1928 that all women over the age of 21 in Britain had the right to vote.

Taking a Stand for the Women's Vote

Jane Morrison¹

In 1891, 30,000 women across the state of Victoria signed the Women's Suffrage Petition ('the Monster Petition') because 'Women should vote on Equal terms with Men'. The petition was part of a campaign that led to women in Victoria obtaining the vote in 1908. Among the leaders of the women's suffrage movement were the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and other temperance campaigners.² While the members of temperance organisations were viewed often as conservatives, they were 'radicals' on some issues like agitating for the women's franchise. The Premier of Victoria at the time, James Munro³, supported the petition that was tabled in the Victorian Parliament in September 1891. Four women in the author's family tree are known to have signed the Monster Petition:

- Amelia GREGORY (c. 1842–1922)
- Elizabeth Ann RICKARDS née HOLLISTER (1859–1949)
- Fanny Florence PHILLIPS née HOLLISTER (1857–1927), and
- Johanna MORRISON née ROSS (1837–1899).

The strong stance of these four women against alcohol can be understood against the background of the 19th-century history of the colony of Victoria, Protestant religious beliefs, the international temperance movement and the effects of alcohol on families.⁴ It is known too that in mid-1800 Victoria, some of the men in the women's families had been drinkers or still drank, sometimes to excess. All four women were in some way associated with temperance organisations that aimed to curb, if not prohibit, the drinking of alcohol.

While research is ongoing, it is known that at least one of the women, Amelia GREGORY, was a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Also, the petitioners may have been influenced by the attitudes of their churches – the Church of England, the Presbyterians, and the Wesleyan Methodists. The three married women may also have been influenced by their husbands' attitudes towards alcohol. Johanna MORRISON's husband, Joseph, for example, was a long-time member of the Independent Order of Rechabites (IOR) that promoted abstinence of alcohol⁵ rather than temperance. Following are some brief biographies of the four known women in the MORRISON family tree who were signatories to the petition.

Amelia Thelwell GREGORY was born in Jamaica about 1842. She arrived from Jamaica at Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, on the British-government chartered *Glentanner* with her parents and three surviving sisters on 27 September 1853.⁶ Two of the six GREGORY children had died before the family embarked for the colony of Victoria – Mary Elizabeth in 1844 and the GREGORY's first son, called Robert, possibly about 1852. Amelia claimed many years later that the GREGORY family had come to Victoria 'mainly in

quest of health'.⁷ But the most pressing reason for the family's departure was more likely economic—it would have been very difficult to make enough from a teacher's income to support a growing family in post-slavery Jamaica and the lure of a new life in a better climate would have been strong. The New South Wales government had also been encouraging the 'colonial British' from Jamaica, to migrate to Australia,⁸ as they were considered in some quarters to be more suited to colonial life than the 'home grown'.

The GREGORYs' four surviving daughters were all children when they left the West Indies: Amelia was 11, Maria, 7, Eliza, 4, and Mary, 2. The *Glentanner*, a clipper of 610 tons, built in Aberdeen, Scotland in 1852, made voyages to the Australian colonies and to New Zealand⁹ (still a British colony in 1853) as an immigrant ship, and also as a wool clipper to New Zealand. The clipper departed Jamaica on 10 April 1853,¹⁰ via Bermuda, Bahia, and Algoa Bay,¹¹ arriving in a squall at Hobson's Bay, Melbourne with 151 passengers. Amelia recalled many years later that the passengers had a very rough voyage in part, being almost shipwrecked on King Island in Bass Strait. 'When they landed in Melbourne there were no streets. Williamstown was a collection of tents.' After a bullock dray journey to Gisborne, costing £12 (a large sum in 1853), Amelia's father, Robert Lindsay Milligan GREGORY (1821–1901), with the help of his wife, Mary GREGORY née GROSE (1827–1890), set up the first national school there. They conducted the school out of tents until a more permanent school could be built. Labour was difficult to find and living at Gisborne was expensive. Milk cost 1/- a quart, bread 2s 6d for a 4lb loaf, and butter 4s 6d per lb.¹²

As a young woman, Amelia worked as a missionary/teacher at the Ebenezer and Lake Condah Aboriginal Mission Stations in Victoria. As a supporter of Aboriginal rights, she is known to have been against a Victorian government proposal to remove Aboriginal people from Lake Condah Mission in 1907, a move she believed was grossly unfair.¹³

Amelia and one of her sisters ran a small private school at Horsham in the early 1880s. About 1888, Amelia set up a private kindergarten in the Wimmera town of Warracknabeal. She ran the school for 26 years either alone or with the help of her niece Mabel HOFFMANN¹⁴ (1884–1966).¹⁵

Amelia GREGORY devoted her life to teaching at her school, and helping to run the Warracknabeal Church of England Sunday School. Her devotion to the temperance movement almost surpassed her devotion to teaching. She was one of the founders of the Warracknabeal chapters of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the League (Band) of Hope, a temperance organisation for young people. Meetings of the League were often held in Amelia's Anderson Street schoolroom. She signed the Women's Suffrage Petition in 1891. The *Warracknabeal Herald* records the activities of 'Miss Gregory's private school' from 14 January 1892. Later issues of the paper report the activities of the primary school for boys and girls, where a range of subjects such as: Algebra, Arithmetic, Calisthenics, Composition, Geography, Grammar, French, History, Parsing, Physiology, Reading, Scripture, Sewing, Singing, Spelling, and Writing



*Amelia Gregory, fourth from left, centre row, with pupils at her private primary school, Warracknabeal, Victoria, possibly early 1900s. The teacher in the back row is likely to be her niece, Mabel Hann née Hoffmann.
Image courtesy of the Warracknabeal and District Historical Society.*

(not to mention ‘good behaviour’) were taught. The school held six-monthly concerts and in later years dancing classes were held in the schoolroom on Anderson Street. Mabel HOFFMANN assisted, especially with music teaching and elocution training.

After running her school at Warracknabeal for 26 years. In 1915 Amelia, with a teaching career spanning more than half a century and with her age beginning to tell with her eyesight failing, left the town for South Australia where she lived with her niece, Mabel HANN. Amelia GREGORY died on 12 August 1922 at ‘Rosemead’, Aberdeen, Burra, South Australia.¹⁶ She was buried in the Kooringa Cemetery, Burra on 13 August 1922 under the name of ‘Emilia T GREGORY’.

The HOLLISTER sisters, Elizabeth and Fanny, who signed the 1891 Monster Petition, are related to the MORRISON family by marriage. Frank HOLLISTER (1862–1925), a brother of Fanny and Elizabeth, married Isabella SIMPSON (1866–1941), a daughter of an Englishman from Wiltshire, James SIMPSON (1832–1898) and his first wife, Bridget CONNORS (1838–1871) from Ireland. James SIMPSON farmed at Tarrawingee, Victoria. He was also a miner and sawmillier in Stanley and district. SIMPSON was a stalwart of the Stanley Wesleyan Methodists and a Rechabite like Joseph MORRISON mentioned below. Ironically, James’s second wife, Emma Louisa SIMPSON née THORLEY (1859–1943), for a short time after his death, was the licensee of Beechworth’s London Tavern, but later became a Seventh Day Adventist, whose adherents abstain from alcohol.

Elizabeth Ann RICKARDS née HOLLISTER (1859–1949), was a daughter of Augustus Henry (Harry) Morton HOLLISTER and Catherine (Kate) HOLLISTER née STONE.¹⁷ Elizabeth was born at Spring Creek (or at Hurdle Flat), Beechworth, Victoria, in 1859.¹⁸ Elizabeth HOLLISTER married James Henry

RICKARDS at Stanley in 1883.¹⁹ She signed the Women's Suffrage Petition at Warragul, a town 104 kilometres (65 miles) south-east of Melbourne. Elizabeth died at Shepparton on 22 October 1949.²⁰

Fanny Florence PHILLIPS née HOLLISTER (1857–1927) was born at Beechworth, Victoria in 1857.²¹ Fanny married Charles Frederick PHILLIPS in 1878.²² She signed the Monster Petition at Beechworth. The couple had nine known children. Fanny died at Chelsea, Victoria on 25 March 1927.²³ She is buried in the Cheltenham Cemetery, Melbourne, Victoria. Elizabeth and Fanny's aunt, Catherine O'NEILL nee HOLLISTER (c. 1844–1909) of Lower Nine Mile near Stanley, also signed the petition. As there are likely to be other women from the Beechworth district, related to the MORRISON family, who signed the petition, the author is undertaking further research into the backgrounds of signatories with possible connections.

Johanna MORRISON née ROSS (1837²⁴–1899) was born at Scouriemore, Eddrachillis, Sutherland, Scotland on 15 November 1837 to George ROSS, a crofter, fisherman and master tailor, and Catherine ('Kett') MCKENZIE (1809–1878).²⁵ Scouriemore is a very small settlement above the crofting village of Scourie that lies at the centre of the parish of Edrachillis, Eddrachillis or Eddrachilles in North West Sutherland.



*Johanna Morrison née Ross holding one of her children, probably Charles Hugh Morrison.
Image Morrison family collection*

Once a Clan Mackay stronghold, the local people lived by farming and fishing and were self-sufficient. Johanna ROSS's relatives were poor crofters but avoided eviction and almost certain forced migration to Canada or Australia during the Highland Clearances. Her grandfather, John MCKENZIE, was on an eviction list for 'non-payment of rent' but somehow managed to settle the arrears, thus saving the family from an unknown fate in a distant colony. A croft, in the ROSS family name as tenants, was still recorded in the Scottish Valuation Rolls as late as 1920. Johanna's father, George ROSS, had worked as a fisherman, but as a young man, travelled to Inverness to become a master tailor before returning to Scouriemore.

Most of her older surviving siblings, were barely literate, if illiterate, spending their lives working the land, fishing, or as domestics. However, Johanna and at least one brother, John, the youngest in the family, did receive an education that helped them leave lives of toil and hardship. John became a lay preacher and teacher. He taught in Glasgow as well as Barvas on the Isle of Lewis, where a number of his children were born.

Johanna ROSS apparently left Liverpool, England as an Assisted Immigrant aboard the *White Star* on 1 August 1866, reaching Hobson's Bay, Melbourne on 12 October 1866. The MORRISON family understands that from Melbourne, Johanna journeyed to Pentland Hills, west of Bacchus Marsh, where she was employed as 'a general servant' with a 'Mrs DUNBAR'. This position was arranged, apparently, prior to Johanna's departure for the colony of Victoria.²⁶ Just how and when Johanna moved to Beechworth is conjecture, but perhaps the growing mining town offered more opportunities, particularly the prospect of marriage as Johanna was 29 when she arrived in Victoria as a single woman.

Just how and when Johanna travelled to Beechworth and with whom, or when she met Joseph MORRISON, a former Dundee powerloom overseer, is not known. She married him at the Manse, Beechworth, where she was working as a servant, on 12 December 1868.²⁷

Joseph and Johanna lived on High Street, Beechworth, where Joseph had bought a block of land in May 1869. The MORRISONs were members of St Andrew's Presbyterian (now Uniting) Church where Joseph was a verger. He was also a member for more than 40 years of the IOR²⁸ established at Beechworth in 1868. Joseph was Secretary of the local IOR's Albion Tent for 27 years and Superintendent of the Juvenile Tent for 15 years. This 'order', or friendly society, founded in England in 1835 as part of the British temperance movement, was strong in the Australian colonies where drunkenness on the goldfields was rife, and pubs and sly grog shops abounded. At Beechworth, the IOR promoted abstinence from alcohol and helped people in the community in times of hardship, sickness and death. The IOR still exists in Australia as a financial institution.

Various other influences could have led to Johanna becoming a signatory of the 1891 Women's Suffrage Petition. She may well have been a member of a temperance union herself, as in 1891 she was one of the 154 women²⁹ from the Beechworth district who, among 30,000 women in the Victoria, signed the petition. As mentioned, it was the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and other temperance campaigners who were among the leaders of the movement for the women's franchise.³⁰ Another influence may well have been the 15th Premier of Victoria himself. James Munro, Victorian State Premier from 5 November 1890 to 16 February 1892, was born, as was Johanna, in the county of Sutherland, Scotland. His wife was a relative of the Chief of the Clan Mackay, whose traditional seat was in Sutherland. Furthermore, he was prominent in the Presbyterian Church and a leading proponent of the temperance movement.

- 1 Jane Morrison is a member of the Heraldry and Genealogy Society of Canberra. She is a great-niece of Amelia Gregory who signed the Women's Suffrage Petition in 1891. Jane is a great-grand-daughter of Johanna Morrison née Ross, and is related by marriage to the Hollister sisters, all of whom also signed the petition.
- 2 Parliament of Victoria, Women's Suffrage Petition at <http://www.parliament.vic.gov.au/about/the-history-of-parliament/womens-suffrage-petition>, accessed on 6 September 2015.
- 3 Munro was a Scot, born in Armadale, Sutherland. For more information see Wikipedia at: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Munro_\(Australian_politician\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Munro_(Australian_politician)) accessed on 22 November 2017

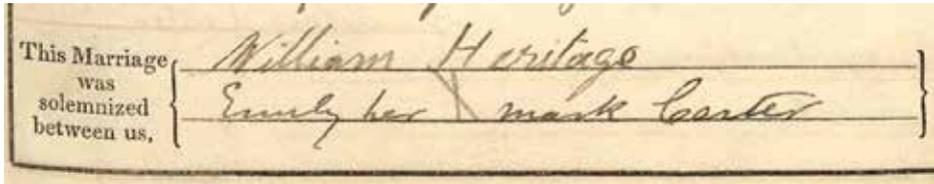
- 4 For more information on the *Woman's Christian Temperance Union* see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woman%27s_Christian_Temperance_Union
- 5 Founded at Salford, Lancashire, England in 1835, to promote temperance and thrift, *The Independent Order of Rechabites (IOR)*, had branches all over Australia. The IOR was established in Victoria in 1861. In the late 1800s to early 1900s the organisation had more than 36,000 members in Victoria but only about 700 today. For more on the Rechabites see: <http://www.australianrechabites.org.au>
- 6 *Geelong Advertiser and Intelligencer*, Friday 30 September 1853, p. 2; *The Argus*, Wednesday 28 September 1853, p. 4 lists some of the *Glentanner's* passengers including 'R. Gregory, lady, four children and servant'. (The Gregory's servant, known in the family as 'Ritchie', also accompanied them). Passenger lists for the *Glentanner* are available at the Public Records Office, Victoria in Melbourne.
- 7 *Warracknabeal Herald*, 30 August 1912
- 8 This was obvious gross snobbery as exemplified by a gushing article in the *Shipping Gazette and Sydney General Trade List*, Monday 17 October 1853, p. 312
- 9 'Aotearoa' is the name for New Zealand in the Maori language. The use of *Aotearoa* is becoming widespread in the bilingual use of Maori and English names for national organisations and institutions in New Zealand. It is now customary to sing the national anthem in Maori and English.
- 10 Genealogical data, The *Glentanner* at: www.brandis.com.au/genealogy/readers/bev001.html
- 11 *Geelong Advertiser and Intelligencer*, Friday 30 September 1853, p. 2; *The Sydney Morning Herald*, Thursday 6 October 1853, p. 2
- 12 *Warracknabeal Herald*, 30 August 1912
- 13 *Warracknabeal Herald*, 9 July 1907
- 14 'Hoffmann' is spelt alternatively as 'Hoffman' in official records.
- 15 Mabel was the daughter of one of Amelia's sisters, Maria Augustus Hoffmann née Gregory (1845–1932), who married a teacher, Rudolph Frederick Charles Hoffman(n) (c. 1837–1883), in 1872. In 1911 Mabel Hoffmann married George Hann (1869–1933) in Melbourne. Mabel was his second wife. Later the Hanns made their home at Burra, South Australia.
- 16 Amelia Gregory's death is recorded in the South Australian Genealogy and Heraldry Society's *South Australian Deaths, Index of Registrations 1916 to 1972 Vol. 4 Fot-Ha*, p. 1116. See also the Regional Council of Goyder's website, Cemetery Records at <http://www.goyder.sa.gov.au/page.aspx?u=416> for information about her burial at Burra.
- 17 VIC BDM Births 4940/1859
- 18 VIC BDM Births 4940/1859; VIC BDM Deaths 23677/1949
- 19 VIC BDM Marriages 27/1883
- 20 VIC BDM Deaths 23677/1949 registered under "Elizabeth Ann Rickard". A short obituary was published in the *Shepparton Advertiser*, Tuesday 25 October 1949, p. 4
- 21 VIC BDM Births 12524/1857
- 22 VIC BDM Marriages 1360/1878
- 23 VIC BDM Deaths 1092/1927
- 24 A note in the MORRISON family Bible recorded Johanna Ross's birth date as 7 August 1840. This is obviously incorrect. The official Scotland's People record of her birth and on 15 November 1837 is the one that the Morrison family now accepts.
- 25 Baptism: 24/12/1837 ROSS, JOHAN [O.P.R. Births 049/00 0020 0057 EDDRACHILLIS]. Baptisms in Scourie More, 1837 Father: Geog Ross, Mother: Kett Mackenzie, Daughter: "Johan". Birth: 15 Nov. Bap: 24 Dec.
- 26 Extensive research by the *Bacchus Marsh Family History Society* found nothing except an immigration record for Johanna.
- 27 Vic BDM Marriage 4231/1868, Marriages solemnized in the District of Beechworth
- 28 See, for example, *Independent Order of Rechabites* at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Independent_Order_of_Rechabites, accessed on 6 September 2015.
- 29 Beechworth Arts Council, Centenary of Women's Suffrage at: <https://beechworthartscouncil.org.au/whats-on/centenary-of-womens-suffrage/>
- 30 Parliament of Victoria, Women's Suffrage Petition at <http://www.parliament.vic.gov.au/about/the-history-of-parliament/womens-suffrage-petition>, accessed on 6 September 2015.

Emily's Cross

Gina Tooke

I often think about how my female ancestors worked and lived in the 19th century. Were their lives affected by events written into the history that we read today? Research doesn't always reveal the personal stories about our forebears, but careful examination of documents can give clues about their everyday lives.

At the age of nineteen, my great grandmother Emily CARTER married William HERITAGE in 1875 at the Parish Church of Holy Trinity in Oxford. Unable to sign her name, Emily marked the Register of Marriages with a cross.



It's likely Emily had little or no formal education. Illiteracy wasn't unusual in working class Britain during the 19th century, particularly amongst women. Her sister Annie also married in the Holy Trinity Church, about three weeks before Emily, and she too put her mark (a cross) on the Register.

Compulsory education was introduced around 1870 for children aged between five and thirteen. The age limits excluded the sisters from this new schooling opportunity. Introduction of the *Married Women's Property Act* changed women's rights. For the first time the Act allowed women to legally keep their own earnings and inherit property. It is difficult for today's woman to comprehend that any wages a wife earned belonged to her husband to be used at his whim.

How would Emily have felt about this new-found status for women?

She may have heard about the women's movement, but I think it is unlikely the fight for women's rights affected Emily directly. She and William were from working class families. Emily's father was an ostler, looking after horses at an inn. William and his father worked as plasterers. Both families lived at St Ebbes, a district in central Oxford. Poorer towns people lived in this area until the middle of the 20th century.

Emily and William had five children over the next ten years. It appears Emily worked as a tailoress for a time after having her last child. I imagine she had a practical bent, having brought up a large family. Perhaps she took in sewing and mending at home, allowing her to be nearby to care for the younger children.

Twenty-seven years after her own wedding, Emily saw her eldest daughter Edith married. The family was still living in St Ebbes and the marriage was held at the Register Office in Oxford. Once again, Emily placed her cross on the Register, this time as a witness to the nuptials. It seems some things didn't change for

Emily. However, I'm sure she would have been gratified that her children were able to go to school, albeit only until they were thirteen, and that they learned to read and write.

This was 1903 and with the fight for women's rights gathering momentum, Emmeline and Christabel PANKHURST stood at the forefront of the movement to gain votes for women. They adopted a slogan *Deeds not words*, reflecting frustration with lack of success in persuading politicians through meetings alone. Women over the age of thirty eventually gained the right to vote in 1918.

By this time, Emily was widowed, having lost William when he was aged fifty-three in 1909. She still had two adult children living at home. Families seemed to stick together and census records often show extended family living under one roof. At least they were all working which perhaps could make life a little easier financially. Emily was a charwoman for a solicitor. Unlike maids or housekeepers who lived-in, a charwoman in a cleaning job usually worked for hourly wages and could work for several employers. Once again it appears Emily had put her practical skills to use.

From the little I can glean about her life, Emily seemed to be an everyday woman doing her best for her family. Her life spanned a world war and an economic depression, times of uncertainty in Britain. Social attitudes to females changed during this period. Whilst we don't know Emily's thoughts or feelings about this changing world, conceivably her practical nature and actions reflected her life, which was lived through deeds not words.

Emily died at the Cowley Road Hospital at Oxford, in the summer of 1934, aged seventy-nine. She is buried in the Parish of St Ebbes, where she had lived and worked all her life – her final resting place is marked with one last symbolic cross.

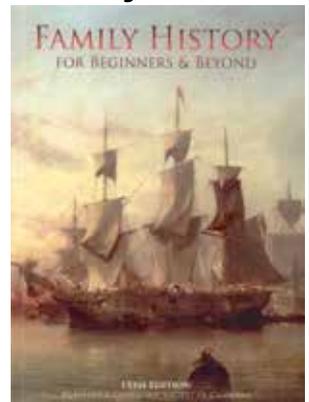
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Francis John McMillan Oyston

Compiled by Chris Oyston

Background

Private Francis John McMillan OYSTON, Regimental Number 6312, was born to Francis James and Elizabeth (nee McMILLAN) OYSTON in Malvern, Victoria on 16 March 1892¹. He was an Orchardist from Bakers Hill, Western Australia and ran the farm adjacent to his father's. He is recorded as being a farmer as early as 1906 when he would have been just 14 years old. The farms were originally orchards, growing grapes for wine and dried fruit. Today that property produces fat lambs and a wool clip.

Enlistment

He enlisted, from this possibly idyllic agricultural background, in the 20th Reinforcements of the 16th Battalion, embarking from Fremantle on 13 October 1916 on *HMAT Suffolk* for Plymouth, England. From there he went on to France in late December 1916 and was transferred to the 32nd Battalion in March 1917. In late July he was hospitalised due to a knee injury before re-joining his battalion in early September 1917 near Hazebrouk, France, about 40 km from the front.

Action

He possibly first saw action at the Battle of Polygon Wood, Belgium, which took place during the second phase of the Third Battle of Ypres and was fought between 26 September – 3 October 1917, in the area from the Menin Road to Polygon Wood and thence north, to the area beyond St Julien. Much of the woodland had been destroyed by the huge quantity of shellfire from both sides since 16 July and the area had changed hands several times.² Private OYSTON was reported missing in action at Polygon Wood on 29 September 1917. Subsequently it was determined that he had been killed in action on that date. Private OYSTON has no known grave and he is commemorated on Plate 121 at the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium. He was aged 25 years.³ The Red Cross report advised that he was assisting with the collection of wounded from No Man's Land when he was shot. When they went back in the morning to find him he could not be located. Such was the confusion and hardship, comments recorded said that they thought his name was OYSTON and that he was from WA. He had survived the front for less than a month. Sadly, no glorious homecoming, nor medals for bravery, just a lonely death in a war-torn foreign land.

Brother-in-Arms

His younger brother Corporal Harold Arthur OYSTON, Regimental Number 1984, was born in Richmond, Victoria on 21 August 1893.⁴ Harold, enlisted in the 51st Battalion, was wounded in action on 2 April 1917⁵ at Noreuil, France then recovered and re-joined his battalion before returning to Australia in the *SS Konigin Louise* on 3 August 1919. He was discharged in September 1919.⁶ Harold survived the war and married Hilda Maud HILL in Bakers Hill, WA

13 July 1921. Hilda was born in England on 9 September 1900. Harold died aged 73 in Northam, WA on 31 May 1976⁷ and Hilda on 6 October 1979.

Family Roots

Francis senior was born in Port Adelaide on 3 June 1857, the son of John and Mary OYSTON⁸ both convicts arriving in Tasmania in 1836 and 1840 respectively. Francis' wife Elizabeth McMILLAN was born in Chewton, Victoria on 11 July 1862⁹ and they were married in Richmond, Victoria on 20 January 1891.¹⁰ They went to WA in 1896. Around 1904 the family took up land in Bakers Hill, WA where Francis senior worked a farm he called Glen Millan until he died in Northam Hospital on 12 June 1930. Elizabeth survived him until 23 September 1948.

Other siblings

- Olive Louise Mary OYSTON born in Edsall St, Malvern, Victoria on 18 March 1897.¹¹ Sadly, she died in Victoria on 31 December 1897, surviving just nine months.
- Leslie Ernest OYSTON was born in Green St, Richmond, Victoria 18 February 1900.¹² He married Ethel T. McHUGH on 8 July 1937. She was born in WA. Leslie died in Maida Vale, WA on 30 January 1971.

1 Victorian Birth Register VIC/Y/15172

2 Battle of Polygon Wood. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

3 <http://cas.awm.gov.au/item/P09291.208>

4 Victorian Birth Register VIC/Y/26125

5 Australia's Fighting Sons of the Empire

6 <http://cas.awm.gov.au/item/P09291.208>

7 Western Australian Death Register WA D Reg No 136

8 South Australian Birth Register SA/11/53

9 Victorian Birth Register VIC/Y/19744

10 Victorian Marriage Register VIC/Y/2216

11 Victorian Death Register VIC/Y/12568 and Federation Index Victoria says 12568

12 Victorian Birth Register VIC/Y/6157

Pue's Occurences 10 Apr 1753

One Night last week the following off affair happened between a man and his wife who live in Bolton-street, viz, he being subject to Quarrel when in liquor, had often told her he would put her in Bedlam to prevent speaking to for being drunk; and accordingly on said night, assisted by some fellows, forced her into a coach, and actually lodged her there; but the next morning the Surgeons going to visit the Prison found the Woman to be in her perfect senses, and to her Husband's no small mortification, sent her home to him again, desiring her to send him there, as by his behaviour he seemed to be a proper Object for such a Place.

Traditional Marriages?

Mike Hutchinson

The current political focus on marriage led me to reflect on two marriages in my family's past.

On 1 January 1900 my 38-year old maternal great-grandmother (Margaret BLACK nee READMAN) died, along with her sixth child, after a home birth in an English pit village on the Durham coalfields. Sad, but not unusual. Her widower, Thomas BLACK, was left with 5 children, aged 5 to 14, to bring up alone. His late wife's family rallied round, with his spinster sister-in-law, Hannah READMAN, aged 42, finally moving in as a housekeeper. It was, apparently, not "proper" for Thomas and Hannah to live together unwed, especially given that Hannah's family were staunch, devout, Roman Catholics and had been so since the family came over to England with William the Conqueror and all through the deprivations of the English recusancy. So, in July 1901 Thomas and Hannah were married by the local Catholic priest. But under both church law and civil law (the 1835 Marriage Act had firmly embodied the religious bans on marriage within specific degrees of affinity and consanguinity) it was then illegal to marry a deceased wife's sister – a civil prohibition not lifted until *The Deceased Wife's Sister's Marriage Act 1907*. The Catholic Church maintained to itself the right to grant dispensation, but the marriage still remained illegal until 1907. Perhaps this was an example of religious freedom. Apparently nobody cared much; the family always held that the marriage was simply to secure "respectability" and that there was to be none of "that" involved. There were certainly no more children. Hannah was remembered as a stern, unrelenting fundamentally religious figure – which was likely what drove her gay teenage stepson to leave home and emigrate to Australia – from there he served in the 10th Light Horse at Gallipoli surviving, wounded, the final wave of the notorious charge at the Nek.

Not to be outdone on the other side, in 1892 my wife's 45-year old great-great-grandfather, blacksmith and widower George MAVIN, had married 27-year old Mary Ann BELL in the Register Office in Morpeth, Northumberland. So what? Well, George had been widowed 18 months previously. His first wife, Agnes Ann BELL (nee McGILL), had been Mary Ann BELL's mother, from a first marriage. Mary BELL had been George's stepdaughter from the age of 10, even taking his surname until her marriage. Mary's father (Agnes' first husband) had died when Mary was one year old. Once again it was then illegal – in both church (Anglican in this case) and civil law – at that time to marry a stepdaughter; not to mention a little odd to marry one whom you had raised from age 10 as a father-substitute. Perhaps the church had objected, since the marriage was at a Register Office some 8 miles from their home village and where the couple may have been unknown. This one was certainly not a marriage merely for "respectability" since there were two further children.

So much for "traditional marriage" – whatever that might mean!

A Conversation With The Past

Paul Varsanyi

We are sitting in the shade of plane trees on the bank of the Danube River, in Esztergom, Hungary. I have brought pogacsza (Hungarian scones) and mineral water, and two plastic chairs so we can sit wherever we like. Nearby is the Maria Valeria Bridge, connecting Esztergom with the town of Sturovo, across the river in Slovakia. One of hundreds of Hungarian bridges destroyed by the retreating German army in 1945, it was rebuilt with help from the European Union in 2001.

I am sitting with my cousin Attila ADORJAN. We call each other cousins, although the family relationship is a shade more complex. My grandmother and Attila's father were siblings.



Talking by the Danube River with the view of a cruise boat.

Now aged 76, Attila has suffered two strokes since I saw him last year. He has not stepped outside his house for six months. I have organised to pick him up in my car, and for us to have some time at his favourite place, the Danube.

Attila - I can smell that Danube River aroma already.

Me - You should do, you spent half your life on it.

When I first met him in 1970, Attila owned a red speedboat which he enjoyed almost daily. He also owned a red Karmann Ghia at a time when his contemporaries were struggling to attain a Trabant, a two stroke plastic car from East Germany. He had a lovely, vivacious wife, Anna, and a one year old boy, also Attila. He had three qualifications: technical teacher, mechanic and watch maker. In 1970 he was a teacher.

In 1971, when I returned to Esztergom with three Australian friends in a clapped out English Commer 1 Ton van, Attila organised for the engine head to be straightened, and for a new head gasket to be specially made in Budapest. This in the space of two days, and in a country then behind the Iron Curtain.

Today, the river is bustling with traffic. Three cruise boats are moored in the neighbourhood, one directly in front of us. A hydrofoil boat flies past, and cargo barges struggle against the current, while the high-pitched whine of speed boats can be heard in the distance.

Me - Those guys in the speedboats are sure churning up the water!

Attila - They'll get their due if they're not careful. It's so easy to miscalculate the river, versus your own skills. I bought two of my boats from guys who had got into trouble on their first outings. Both were doctors. One bore into rocks in what he didn't realise was a shallow area. The other was out with his wife, and flipped the boat. Neither doctor went out on the river again.

Over the years, Attila and Anna took hundreds of school children on river excursions during the long summer break. This involved kayaks, boats and inflatables, and camping, and cooking. They imbued those kids for a lifetime with their own infectious love of river life. A few years ago, Attila felt that he might no longer be equal to the demands of the river and sold his speedboat and two boathouses. He has regretted that move ever since - even though it was the right one.

Me - How is your son going with his watch and clock shop?

Attila - Dreadful. Business is slack.



Gyula Adorjan

In fact, business always looks pretty brisk to my wife, Marti, and me when we drop in weekly, while shopping at the food markets. Never fewer than two or three customers. The shop had been Attila's during his decades as watchmaker. By the time his son left school, there was no doubt in either of their minds he would join his father in the shop. Then he took over the shop, and Attila stayed on as help. As a sideline, they fostered a useful trade in antique clocks, which they had restored. Since the strokes, Attila can no longer spend time in the shop. And he misses it.

Me - You know I'm working on our family history. Just today I noticed I have not much on your father, other than the fact that for decades he was Esztergom's Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages. What do you remember of him?

Attila - Not much at all. He spent very little time with us.

Truth is, we know quite a bit about Attila's father, Gyula ADORJAN. It's just that he bobs up in everyone else's stories. As Esztergom's Registrar, he recorded my grandparents' respective first and second marriages, the birth of my father, the birth and infant death of a brother to my father - the list is virtually endless. We know that he was horrified when his sister (my grandmother) parted from my grandfather, Ignac VARSANYI, who was a much loved character in Esztergom. Even his brother-in-law Gyula was fond of him. But we also know that Gyula had

made up with his sister by the time of her second marriage, at which he was a witness - and which of course as Registrar he duly recorded.

Me - What about your grandfather - Janos?

Attila - He was a huge character. A real heavyweight in Esztergom. He was into everything.

He certainly was. Attila's grandfather, Janos ADORJAN, was my great-grandfather. A big man, he was a member of the Esztergom city assembly, where he fully contributed his views, and readily sued anyone for slander whom he felt had insulted or misrepresented him. He owned a transport business, which had started out with horses and carts, and with the passage of time moved onto trucks and cars. He owned Esztergom's first movie theatre. In 1922, after WW1 and the brief period of the Hungarian Soviet Republic led by Bela Kun, Janos drew to the attention of the city assembly that his movie theatre had been occupied by the Kun government, and trashed in the process. He ventured that there would be numerous private properties around Hungary in this position, and that this should be drawn to the attention of the new national government, with the aim of securing financial aid in restoration. He was authorised by the assembly to lead a delegation to Budapest to press the case.



Janos Adorjan

People are returning in dribs and drabs to the cruise boat moored nearest to us. We strain to hear which languages they are speaking, and think we hear English, German and French. The flag on the back of the boat is French.

Attila – You know, the flag on the stern denotes country of origin.

Me – Hmm. What about the Hungarian flag on the bow?

Attila – That confirms they recognize the country in which they presently are.

Me – Looks like the boat is set to cast off at midday. And cruise boats don't like waiting for latecomers.

Midday comes and goes. The captain can be seen consulting his watch. Four cables secure the boat, and they are slowly being retrieved, one by one, as two crew peer towards the shore. Suddenly, a young lady prances to the boat, and climbs over the guard rail. Every group activity has one: the chronic latecomer.

Our time at the river is over. I slowly walk Attila back to my car. Walking stick in his right hand, his left arm is resting on mine. I feel the weight of his arm increase with each step. On the way home, we pick up Marti and head to Attila and Anna's place for lunch. At the end of lunch, a tired and sleepy Attila announces: "We should do this again!"

And we do.

Christmas from the Writers SIG

compiled by Gina Tooke

The Writers Special Interest Group provides a supportive environment where like-minded members with an interest in writing family history can develop their writing skills. We encourage members at all stages of their writing journey to join our meetings and exchange information, ideas and techniques. The meetings are a mix of presentations and show and tell, where we share our writing.

Members recently wrote about their Christmas memories and the following vignettes may evoke memories for our readers. We wish you a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year and look forward to welcoming members to our meetings in 2018.



Laughter, Animosity and Cheer by Lee English

588 Boundary Street, Christmas Day, 1959: During the 1950s, all my maternal family, about 20 to 25 people, congregated at my grandparent's home on Christmas Day. It was a day filled with fun and laughter, with no restriction on the amount of food you ate. Sunburn was a given as well as the rising family tension as the day progressed. The weather seemed to reflect this tension with temperatures soaring and the resultant daily storm clouds gathering.

Downstairs, the grandchildren played with their many cousins blissfully unaware of the tension brewing among their elders. The source of this tension sat in the middle of the men - drinking, smoking and laughing raucously. The other women were in the kitchen washing up and keeping an eye on the children. The frustration of the mother and her daughters increased as the voice in the lounge room grew shriller. I was only eight, but I remember hearing their angry mutterings. I felt the air of hostility emanating from the small hot kitchen.

Mercifully, 1959 was the last of these memorable Christmas days. The son, his wife and two children moved to London in 1960 on a posting and on their return moved to Canberra. Boundary Street Christmas Days resumed with much laughter and Christmas cheer.

One Christmas Day by Elaine Gifford

Ahh! I awoke to the realisation that it was Christmas Day. And yes, there at the foot of my bed was the pillowcase I had put in position the previous night, now bulging invitingly. All went well until...

Oh no - spots all over me! Yes, chickenpox was about, and this was my day to join the ranks of those affected. What to do? Did I need a doctor? What about the family gathering along the road at Dad's family home? Fortunately, I wasn't too itchy and didn't feel sick.

With a traditional Christmas dinner beckoning, we went as usual to my grandparents' house to exchange gifts, then next door to my great-aunt's house. Dinner was served at the large family table. Although this was in the same room as the wood stove which had been put to good use all the morning, somehow as children we didn't notice the heat.



The Bolton Family Christmas 1951

My Christmas by Vicki Turner

When I was growing up I especially looked forward to Christmas. My family always spent it with extended family, as most of my cousins lived nearby. We had a 'real' Christmas tree and when it was time to take it down, we had to vacuum the pine needles off the floor.

Christmas dinner was with dad's family. It was always a hot meal with turkey, pork and baked vegetables. Grandma typically made a Christmas pudding with threepences in it. We had to be careful with each mouthful. Christmas tea was spent with my mother's family. It was a more informal affair with cold meats and salads.

Nowadays we don't live as near to our family. We spend every second Christmas with my mother, brother, sister and their families. The tradition of a hot dinner and cold tea continues, but not a 'real' tree.

A Christmas I Will Never Forget by Judy Roberts

It was 1963 and I was fourteen years of age. When we arrived to visit my paternal grandparents, I was told my grandfather did not want to see me – or more to the point he did not want me to see him. He had some disfiguring skin cancers on his face and was very conscious of how he looked.

I stood outside his bedroom window with a lace curtain between us as he spoke to me and explained that it was because he loved me that he did not want me to see him. I felt dejected as he was a special person in my life. Tears still come to my eyes as I write these words or when I hear or sing Christmas carols.

I've had many happy Christmases, but this is the one that had the greatest impact on me.

Wartime Christmas by Julia Ermert

I can just recall the Christmas of 1939, when I was 3 and my baby brother Nick was a few months old. I remember the tree, a she-oak branch in a kerosene tin, with a big Santa made of red, green and white crepe paper folded concertina style. My doll was called Topsy - I don't remember the tricycle but it shows that goods were still available and so was the money to buy them.

In 1940 we moved into our own house at East Willoughby and by the next Christmas things had changed. We had a very small tree in the living room and we each received only one present, which my mother made. I had a doll made of blue and pink felt and Nick had a ball in the same colours. I don't suppose we knew enough about Christmas to be concerned.



Julia in the back garden of the rented house in Roseville

Lavender Ladies by Sue O'Leary

After the excitement of waking up on Christmas morning to find that Father Christmas had been and I hadn't been naughty after all, my job was to make up bunches of lavender for the ladies along the street. Our lavender hedge was spectacular – a border of dazzling purple, alive with heady fragrance and buzzing bees. My hand would dive into the bushes with sharp scissors and Mum was right. The bees didn't care so long as I left some flowers for them.

The lavender was divided into bunches, wrapped in red cellophane and tied with red satin ribbon ready for delivery. I loved taking those bunches of lavender to the ladies as they always shared a Christmas treat. By the time I got home I was high on lemonade and lollies.

The HAGSOC Library will be closed from **3:30pm Wednesday 13 December 2017** and reopens **11:00am Tuesday 9 January 2018**.

THE HERALDRY AND GENEALOGY SOCIETY OF CANBERRA

Council members would like to take this opportunity to wish you and your families a safe and wonderful Christmas period and best wishes for 2018.





Vale Andrew Pinkerton

We extend our condolences to Bobby, the other members of the family, and the many friends of Andrew Pinkerton, who passed away on 24 October 2017, having been a member of the Society for more than 30 years.

Andrew has been a major contributor to the Scottish SIG since its formation, and was Convenor from February 2006 until December 2011. His knowledge of Scotland was a very valuable asset to the SIG and he presented many informative talks on a wide range of topics. He also set a very high standard with the questions he would compile for the quiz at the Christmas meeting.

Andrew was also involved in many other Society activities. He has (with Bobby) been doing Library duty mainly on weekends since 2002. He served on Council 2002-2003 and in a non-committee post as Minute Secretary 2009-2011. He contributed to the Library Shelf Checking program from its inception in 2003, and was always available for help on anything Scottish.

Andrew will be sorely missed by everyone who has worked with him.



Vale Shirely Grace Cameron

Shirley Cameron (nee Beckman) died peacefully at Clare Holland House, after a protracted term of cancer, on 4 November 2017, aged 82 years. Beloved wife of Doug for 62 years. Much loved mother of Graeme, Heather, Deborah, Michael, David, Dianne, Caroline and Christine. Grandmother and Great-Grandmother.

Shirley first joined the Society in 1986. On joining the Society, Shirley contributed as a regular library assistant in the HAGSOC library and served as the Society Vice President 1997-1999. During this time Shirley played an important role in the expansion of the membership of the Society through an extensive program to publicise and promote activities of the Society.

Shirley had exceptional organisational skills and coordinated volunteer members of the Society to undertake the initial data entry of the HAGSOC library catalogue and further coordination support to the development of the Boer War sub-site that was launched on 11 October 1999 – and continues to develop to this present day.

In recognition of her services to the Society, Shirley was awarded a Life Membership of the Society in 1999.

Hatching, Matching and Dispatching on Sydney's North Shore

Julia Ermert

Was it the wedding of the year when my great-grandfather's brother, Robert Edward McINTOSH, married my friend's great-grandfather's sister, Elizabeth ARCHBOLD?

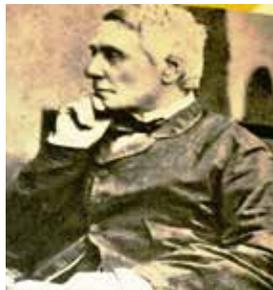
I think that might have been a momentous day, 20 September 1860, at the Church of St Thomas, then Willoughby but now North Sydney, on the newly-settled northern shores of Sydney Town.

At first it seemed unlikely, as I, Julia ERMERT, began discussions with a new friend, Janne GRAHAM, met in a U3A class, about our Sydney roots – and not just Sydney, but the North Shore. We soon discovered we were fourth cousins by marriage, since our ancestors appeared on each other's family trees.

Janne must tell her own side of the story, but mine began when Robert McINTOSH landed in Sydney Town on 11 February 1814 from the ship *Windham*. He was Regimental Sergeant Bandmaster of the 46th Regiment, bringing a brass band for Macquarie's Own Regiment.

He also brought his wife, Ellen (DUDGEON) and 3 children. The middle child and elder boy, also named Robert, was my great-great-grandfather.

When Robert the Bandmaster left the army in 1817, he took up land grants on the north side of the harbour and grew much needed supplies for the expanding colony: orchards and vineyards. When he died (1829) he was buried with his wife Ellen in the Sydney cemetery; this land was later resumed for Central Railway Station.



Robert McIntosh

His son Robert later had their remains moved to the North Shore where the family now lived, working the land. Robert found his wife in another of the local pioneering families; she was Jane PYMBLE.

The railway stations of Gordon and Pymble are on McIntosh land and there are McIntosh streets in Gordon, Chatswood, Dee Why and other suburbs.

Jane and Robert had ten children. One of these was Edwin Archbold McINTOSH, so somewhere they had become friendly with the ARCHBOLD family, Janne's forebears, also early settlers in the area. The couple's youngest boy and ninth child was Frederick Charles McINTOSH, my great-grandfather. He married Margaret BLAIR and produced my grandfather, Francis Stanley. Francis in turn married Mabel Mary AHERTON and my mother, Unice Mabel McINTOSH, was born.

But to get back to those ARCHBOLDS. One problem was that they were Roman Catholics, and that is why my friend was initially doubtful about the marriage. St Thomas's belonged to the Church of England. But one must suppose that suitable marriage partners were not easy to come by in those early times and isolated areas! And if the parents were friends ...

So I sent for the records and there it was. The marriage was reported in the Sydney Mail of 29 September (page 5), as by the Reverend W.B CLARKE, M.A., and by Special Licence. This sounds romantic but was not uncommon then, and could be because the couple did not reside in the parish, said parish serving the whole area of some 200 square miles, and/or because they were of different denominations.

There was a Roman Catholic priest there then but he did not have a church building; he travelled around to his flock. Elizabeth is listed as residing in "Clanville", Lane Cove. This was the Archbold Estate, in what is now Clanville Road, Roseville.

Another problem was that Janne's family tradition had the church located at North Sydney and my marriage certificate named it as Willoughby. All the area north of the harbour was originally Lane Cove. Then this particular area became St Leonard's and then Willoughby. North Sydney as such was not gazetted until 1890. Records show these names often used interchangeably.

The church building dedicated to St Thomas was the first such built on the north shore. It was designed by Conrad MARTENS who personally carved the font. It was situated in what is now McLaren Street North Sydney and surely any bride of note in those days would want her wedding there! Later in the century the church needed enlarging and was built onto and around by Edmund BLACKET. That grand sandstone building is the one you can see now.

It seems the marriage was happy and prosperous as there were those ten children, and the couple died on the same day. This seemed worth investigating also but it wasn't an accident. The death certificates list Robert Edward, an orchardist, as dying at the age of 70 of heart disease, 'inquest unnecessary,' on 9 June 1902, and Elizabeth (72) of 'heart disease accelerated by shock ... inquest unnecessary' on the same date.

They were buried together on 10 June 1902, in the churchyard of St John the Evangelist at Gordon, also McINTOSH land, with the epitaph "God's finger touched them and they slept." The group of McINTOSH graves is marked by the large yellow daisy-bush called Euryops. Surely a thistle would be more appropriate!



McIntosh headstone Gordon

Patrick O'Sullivan

NSW Railway Station Master

Janette James

Patrick Sarsfield Yelverton O'SULLIVAN was born at Lowther NSW 8 Oct 1879, died at Minto NSW 29 Nov 1969 and is buried at St Patricks Cemetery Kenmore (near Goulburn). Patrick was the second son of Washington Daniel O'SULLIVAN and Louisa NEUBECK, and grandfather of my husband, Garry Maxwell JAMES. Patrick married Margaret MAHER on 4 Jan 1906 at Glennies Creek NSW and had 5 children: Bede (1907 – 1984), Gerard (1909), Eileen (1912), Patrick (1915) and Rita (1919)

Born to a rural school teacher he quickly became used to the travelling life, moving every few years as his father transferred to new schools in the Bathurst/Lithgow area. His father's vision for his boys was to get them qualified and appointed to a secure job, and at the turn of the century none was more secure (if highly bureaucratic) than the NSW Railway service. Two of his brothers joined the NSW Railways and the other three boys, the Post Master General's Department.

State Archives and Records NSW kept the records of NSW Railway employees who commenced employment before 1900. These records cover Patrick Sarsfield's employment history from 12 March 1894 as a probationer at Lyndhurst on a wage of two shillings and sixpence a week to retirement on 15 January 1943 as Station Master at Goulburn. Because of wartime requirements it was extended to 1946. On his retirement his income was 604 pounds a year. As a Station Master his salary included quarters (the Station Master's House at the railway station) – housing as part of your income is not to be sneezed at!

Over the years his duties went from messenger, junior porter, porter, night officer, officer in charge to his first appointment as Station Master at Cryon, NSW 1 June 1909. In 45 years his jobs listing shows he served all over NSW; Dubbo, Wellington, Bourke, Orange, Murrundi, Aberdeen, Wee Waa, Walgett, Cowra, Parkes, Narrabri West, Narrandera, Cootamundra and finished in Goulburn by 24 June 1935. He stayed there till his retirement in 1946. Patrick received a medal for Long Service as he had completed 45 years.

His sons, Patrick, Bede and Gerald followed Patrick into the NSW Railways. Bede at Newcastle, Gerald retired as Station master (Electric Trains) at Sydney Central while Pat retired as Station Master at Ingleburn NSW. On retirement he bought a very comfortable house at 56 Citizen St in Goulburn. His passion for the Australian Labour Party (he was a tireless worker at election time) got Garry a job delivering pamphlets by bicycle, at 1/- shilling a hundred.

His records show the ups and downs of a service life where problems with people management and time table failures were meticulously documented, while good

service is not mentioned. Your failings were noted in the employment records and that resulted in fines and/or demotion which impacted on your salary.

I have thirteen photocopied pages from these records detailing the date, his position at that date, the railway station he was based at the time, his rate of pay, and the dreaded remarks. The following quotations are an example of these records. While working;

At Parkes; *"6 August 1917 it was noted that he was loyal during rail and tram strike of 1917".*

The General Strike of 1917 involved 100,000 workers and the trigger was the NSW Department of Railways and Tramways 'time and motion study' a card system to record what each worker was doing and how fast his job was completed. The monitoring system was used to identify the 'slow workers'; it lasted six weeks. A skeleton railway was kept going by 'loyal' workers and voluntary help from the public.

At Walgett; *"On 7 May 1914" he was "reduced to 4th Class SM as he failed to dispatch the cattle wagon containing two horses resulting in an unnecessary delay at Mildura and a further delay at Ararat VIC He appealed to the Board and on decision was restored to former grade."*

At Parkes; *"21 Jan 1918" he was "cautioned about 22 cases of fruit being delayed 24 hours"*

"13 June 1918" he had "an Engineman on duty for excessive hours"

"21 August 1918" he was "severely reprimanded about a guard being on duty 14 hours and 30 minutes"

At Narrabri; *He "was cautioned on 24 May 1919 as he failed to satisfactorily account for tickets Nos 4521/22"*

"21 February 1919" he "failed to see the average load correct before submission"

"21 May 1920 and again on the 8 August 1920" he was "cautioned because the engineman was too early?"

"5 December 1921" he was "responsible for unnecessary passengers travelling with the Engineman"

At Aberdeen; *"15 January 1919" Patrick "was severely reprimanded and deemed responsible for the tablet failure on the rail Section of Scone to Aberdeen NSW."*

"8 March 1922" he "passed SM exams in 'single lines' by Inspector Davidson but failed in 'double lines'"

"14 December 1922 passed in 'block' failed in 'tck blk' and 'auto' by Inspector Scully"

At Narrandera; *"1 March 1923" he "passed in 'trk blk' and 'auto' by Inspector Ellis"*



L to R: Bede O'Sullivan, Margaret O'Sullivan, Garry James (my husband) and Patrick Sarsfield O'Sullivan, Goulburn c1943

Patrick was now a 3rd Class SM.

To paraphrase Gilbert and Sullivan, 'a stationmaster's lot is not a happy one'. This proved the case with Patrick Sarsfield who in his long career picked up a number of disciplinary actions, some of which he won on appeal and others that he did not. To understand the basis for some of these you need to know the railway signalling system, which was (and still is) used to direct rail traffic and keep trains a sufficient distance from each other.

A rail line is divided into a series of sections, each of which is designated as a 'block' with its own set of signals, which may be fixed semaphore variety or a token or 'tablet' which is physically held by the train driver as his authority to be in a particular block. The semaphore signals were used on busy lines and the 'tablet' system was found on the less busy rural 'blocks'

There was no fixed length for a 'block', which notionally was from one set of signals to the next, but on busy metropolitan tracks it could be as little as 200 metres. Blocks which used the tablet system ran between designated stations, which could be kilometres apart. It had to be stations because the tablet was physically passed from the stationmaster to the driver and back again at the next station.

The rail safety system viewed a train trip as number of segments/blocks, each of which required a driver to view a signal which gave him authority to enter a block or to have a tablet in his possession which did the same. The signals were changed by operators for the block who took their instruction by messages over the telegram wire, generally by a specific number of rings on a bell, telling them when a train had cleared their block and so enabling them to authorise the next train to enter. Responsibility for the system fell on the stationmaster, as did any criticism when any part of it failed to work seamlessly!

Railways were a dangerous workplace and First Aid was essential and Patrick's lifetime membership of the Ambulance Service was valued.

At Narrandera; *"4 August 1926 he gained an Ambulance Certificate"*

"23 May 1927 he gained an Ambulance Silver Medal". He was now a Third Class Station Master

"4 February 1928 he passed in all systems by Inspector Sproule"

"2 February 1928 gained Ambulance 1st Silver Bar"

At Harden; *"2 October 1930 Ambulance 2nd Silver Bar"*

At Costa; *"29 July 1931 Ambulance Gold Medal" He was now a Second Class Station Master.*

"13 June 1934 Ambulance Gold Bar"

"11 April 1935 Ambulance 1st Life Member"

At Goulburn; *8 July 1935 Patrick was a first Class Station Master*

"7 January 1938 Patrick passed all systems of safe working and praised for his devotion to the Railway Ambulance Corp".

Jubilee 1885 – 1935 A historical Review of NSW Railway Ambulance Corp:

“The NSW Railway Ambulance and First Aid Corp was set up by Railway Commissioner GOODCHAP in 1885. It was the first civil ambulance station... The NSW Government Railway and Tramways Ambulance Corp functioned to provide basic medical treatment to staff and the travelling public. The Corps held examinations which certified members as qualified to render first aid to the injured.

In 1935 the NSW Railway had 979 stretchers and 1686 first aid boxes. In the war years the Army Medical Corps of AIF made Special Requests for Railway Ambulance men.

NSW Railways have been able to claim a safety record unsurpassed anywhere in the world. ...if the practical work of the Ambulance Corp was confined to injuries sustained in accidents with trains there would be little for members to do. But, in their homes, workshop mates, playing fields, picnic fields and highway there is ample scope for the practical exercise of the training which a study of First Aid provides. In the outposts of the service where doctors and chemist are far distant - people turn instinctively to the Railway men for their special knowledge and treatment”

Sources

NSW State Records Office

The Last Piece of the Jigsaw

Beryl Strusz

When I inherited the role as family historian in the 1990s, I had a huge advantage. My father had done a lot of work and he also had many memories that he passed on. He was born in Tenterfield in 1913, and he could remember talking to his grandmother, Fannie MAGEE, who had been born in Bathurst in 1871.

He quickly discovered that Fannie, daughter of Edward FIELD (1842-1887) was part of the large family descended from Edward FIELD, a private in the NSW Corps and his convict wife Betty MITCHELL. Dad was keen to find just how long his family had been in Australia, and he was especially interested in uncovering his convict roots. He worked enthusiastically, visiting archives and reading books during the 1960s, long before the era of widespread computer use. I still have from his time some old, black photocopies that require a fair degree of skill to read. Piece by piece he drew up our family tree showing the details for the arrival of each member. He was proud of the fact that he had found 6 convict ancestors. Furthermore there was a 7th person, a man, who would probably also have been a convict.

But finding details on Fannie's mother proved to be difficult. Dad had no firsthand information about her. The 1869 marriage certificate for Fannie's parents had many blank spaces and gave few details: Edward FIELD, bachelor, driver and Elizabeth WOODS, spinster, domestic were residents of Bathurst and married

there in a Wesleyan ceremony. Fannie's birth certificate gave some more details: her mother was listed as Eliza WOODS born in Parramatta and aged 22 in 1871, i.e. born in 1849.

With that knowledge, Dad found an Elizabeth WOODS born 17th April 1849, her parents James and Catharine [sic] WOODS of Parramatta Street. He then found the marriage of James WOODS and Catherine HEALEY in St Mary's Church Sydney in 1848. A death certificate for Catherine WOOD in 1880 gave her age as 60, maiden name as Catherine HEALY and birthplace Ireland. Catherine HEALEY he quickly identified with Catherine HALY, born 1819, a convict who arrived from Dublin on the *Whitby* in 1839. It all seemed to fit. Catherine HALY/HEALY/HALEY was Dad's convict number 6.

With Eliza's mother seemingly identified, the search now concentrated on her father. But James WOOD or WOODS was much harder to identify. If we assume he was a convict, then we have about 100 men of that name. While a convict origin was likely, it was by no means certain, giving us an even larger number to check. Finally it was decided the most likely candidate seemed to be James WOOD, 19 year old convict who arrived on the *Lady Harwood* in 1832, but there was no real proof. James WOOD was potentially convict number 7. But it was really educated guesswork and from time to time, I have tried to find out more about this mystery man.

This search became my project for 2017. Browsing among the records for James WOOD/WOODS and Catherine HALY, I found some more problems. According to her death certificate Catherine WOOD had been married twice – first to Michael BUTLER and then to James WOOD. BUTLER's children were James born 1844 and Mary Ann born 1846. There is an 1847 death record of a Michael BUTLER and Catherine's second marriage to James WOOD was in 1848. But the convict record of 1845 show Catherine HALY, arrived *Whitby*, was granted permission to marry John ANCLIFFE, a highway robber, who arrived on *Waterloo* in 1838. This marriage took place in the Scots Church in Sydney in 1845. Catherine's 1846 Certificate of Freedom notes that she is the wife of John ANCLIFFE per *Waterloo*. The only likely conclusion is that, while there was a multitude of James WOOD/WOODS in the colony at this time, there was also obviously more than one Catherine HEALY/HALEY.

Finally more searching revealed a marriage certificate for Elizabeth WOOD, aged 22, daughter of James WOOD and Catherine HEALY. Elizabeth married John SWARBRICK in Sydney in 1871. They had 8 children between 1872 and 1890, all born in Sydney. This Elizabeth WOOD, daughter of James WOOD and Catherine HEALY was definitely not my Elizabeth/ Eliza WOOD/WOODS, mother of Fannie FIELD.

I realized that I had lost not a mere leaf or twig from the family tree, but a whole branch. It was somewhat of a consolation to be rid of the decades' long hunt for James WOOD. But on the other hand, I rather liked Catherine HALY, teenage convict from Ireland. And what is more, my convict count was now reduced to 5. Fortunately I did augment it with 2 convicts on my mother's side.

I had to look again at all the information I could find about Elizabeth/Eliza WOOD/WOODS, born 1849, married 1869, wife of Edward FIELD, mother of Fannie (FIELD) MAGEE. Edward died in Bathurst in 1887, leaving Eliza with 5 children aged from 16 to 2. As I could find no death certificate for Eliza FIELD, I thought she may well have remarried. This proved to be the case, In 1890 Eliza FIELD, nee WOODS, widow, railway gatekeeper, married Edward ROBINSON, railway ganger in Wellington. From there I found an 1897 death certificate for Eliza ROBINSON, born Richmond. The informant was 25 year old Fanny McGEE, daughter of the deceased. Eliza's other children were named – Eliza, William, Edward and Florence and her parents were listed as William WOODS, farmer and Eliza DAY. I was certain this was the correct Eliza WOODS.



Scots Kirk, later the Presbyterian Church, Windsor, <http://archival.sl.nsw.gov.au/Details/archive/1101021257>

From there, I discovered the baptismal record. Eliza, daughter of William WOODS farmer and Eliza DAY of Cornwallis had been born on 25th August 1849 and was baptised along with her sister Isabella and brother George in the Presbyterian Church of St Matthews, County of Cumberland in 1854. As further proof, the 1889 death certificate of her mother, also named Eliza WOODS, listed her children and also giving the surnames of the married daughters. Eliza FIELD is on that list. I now have a correct form of her name: Eliza WOODS. She is called Elizabeth only on her rather poorly detailed marriage certificate of 1869, and the family name is always given as WOODS.

Working with another descendant from the WOODS family, I could build up a whole new picture. William and Eliza WOODS were Irish bounty immigrants from County Tyrone, arriving in Sydney in 1841 on the *Herald*, with 3 children – Mary, William and John. They settled in the district of Windsor, moving to Bathurst sometime in the 1860s. But that is another story.

For me the last piece of the jigsaw is now in place. I have located the origins of all my ancestors who came to Australia in the 18th and 19th centuries. In addition it has enforced in my mind the basic rules of Genealogy 101 – move from the known to the unknown, don't make too many assumptions, get proof for each step you make.



- 1 "SHIP NEWS." *The Sydney Herald* (NSW : 1831 - 1842) 16 July 1841: 2. Web. 22 Oct 2017 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article12870025>>.

Arrival of the 'Herald' with 383 immigrants including nearly 100 children!

Hot Sites

Cora Num FHGS

www.territorystories.nt.gov.au/jspui/handle/10070/215417

A List of Northern Territory women who placed their names on the 1895 Electoral Roll. *The Northern Territory Times* on 1 May 1896 reported large numbers of women voting in the 1895 election, with enrolled women out-numbering men in two of the South Australian electorates. The Woman's Suffrage Bill, passed in 1894, meant that South Australian women had become the only Australian women to be able to vote and stand for parliament and, since South Australia was responsible for the Northern Territory at that time, Northern Territory women also gained the franchise. This site lists the Northern Territory woman and includes biographical notes for each woman.



blogs.sydneylivingmuseums.com.au/cook

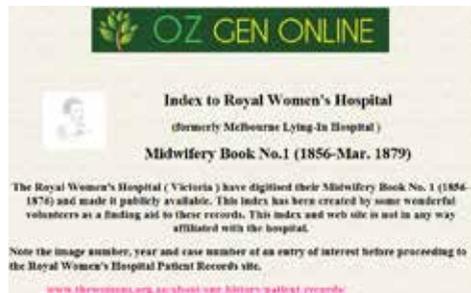


The Cook and the Curator - Eat Your History by Sydney Living Museums. This blog explores our food heritage by visiting a property each month and introducing its past residents and looking at what, where and how they ate. Old cookery books are combed through, handwritten recipes deciphered, heirloom produce experimented with to rediscover lost culinary arts and to reveal family stories.

This fascinating site has something for everyone and covers - Our Gardens, Our Kitchens, Our Tables, Our People, Lost Arts, Glossary, Our Bookshelf and Eat Your History A Shared Table.

www.ozgenonline.com/vic_data/royal_womens_hospital

An Index to Royal Women's Hospital (formerly Melbourne Lying-In Hospital) Midwifery Book no 1 (1856-1876). This index facilitates free access to the digitised Midwifery Book (1856-1876). Please note the image number, year and case number of an entry of interest before proceeding to the following link. www.thewomenshistory.org.au/history/guides/patients/RWHS405.htm



Series 405 - Midwifery Books - Melbourne Lying In Hospital, Midwifery Record Book No. 1, from Aug 19th 1856 to Mar 15th 1879. This book recorded the patient's name, age, marital condition and parity or number of previous deliveries; date of admission and discharge. It then recorded details of the labour and delivery: the time in labour (which generally meant the time in second stage or heavy labour), the presentation (head, breech, transverse) and whether the baby was born alive or was stillborn. If the baby was alive, its sex, weight and length were noted, as were any interventions such as the use of forceps, or any manipulation by the accoucheur (male midwife) of its presentation. Complications such as prolonged (tedious) labour, haemorrhage, pre-eclampsia or obstructed labour would be noted, along with occasional social comments such as "a notorious thief" or "brought in by police".



www.angellpro.com.au/women.htm

Brave Women - This site is dedicated to the nurses who served in the South Pacific area. It features personal narratives of nurses (both military and civilian) imprisoned by the Japanese forces of occupation during WW2, as well as information on Australian nurses' involvement in the Vietnam conflict. As an example there are links to: The Bangka Island massacre; The Tol Plantation massacre; Betty Jeffrey; J.E.

Simons; Lest We Forget; The prisoners of Rabaul; The *Vyner Brooke* sinking; Wilma Oram Young; Vivian Bullwinkel; The Wah Sui Incident; Civilian nursing teams in Vietnam; The voyage of the *Empire Star*; Vunapope Mission and Bravery of the Indigenous Sisters. This old style site has a wealth of information and links to information not readily available elsewhere.

www.redcross.org.uk/About-us/Who-we-are/History-and-origin/First-World-War/What-we-did-during-the-war

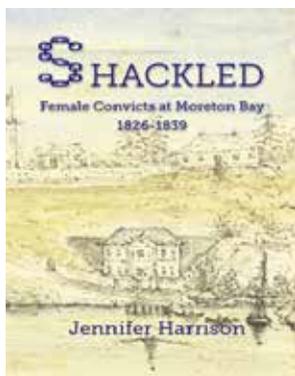
British Red Cross Volunteers World War 1. Over 90,000 people volunteered for the British Red Cross at home and overseas during the war. The Red Cross did everything from nursing and air raid duty to searching for missing people and transporting the wounded. Use this site to search for personnel records. These have been indexed, transcribed and linked to digital images of the original Voluntary Aid Detachments record cards. The Voluntary Aid Detachments comprised both male and female volunteers from 1909 until after World War II. However, the majority of detachments during the First World War were made up of women because many men joined the armed forces.



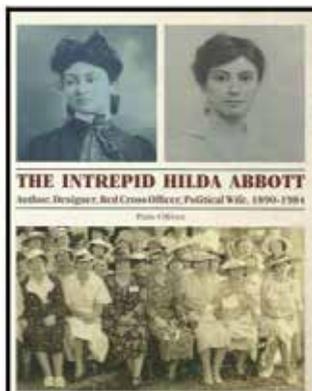
Hot Sources No. 138

Cora Num FHGS

HARRISON Jennifer, *Shackled: Female Convicts at Moreton Bay 1826-1839*, Anchor Books Australia, Collins Street East Vic, 2016. 271p. Brisbane, the capital of Queensland, was first known as Moreton Bay, a place of secondary punishment. Who were the women convicts who were sent there? Were they part of a distinct criminal class? Could they control their own destinies in any way or were they victims of an uncompromising penal system? Were they irretrievably tied to their criminal past or did they develop new lives? This book identifies the women sent to Moreton Bay and brings to light their stories.



OLIVER Pamela M, *The Intrepid Hilda Abbott: Author, Designer, Red Cross Officer, Political Wife, 1890-1984*, Historical Society of the Northern Territory, Casuarina NT, 2017. 201p. Hilda arrived in Darwin in 1927 with her husband, Charles Abbott, who was the Northern Territory Administrator. During the nine years she was in the Territory Hilda was known as an energetic "First Lady". She had worked for the Australian Red Cross in Cairo and she revived the Darwin branch of the Australian Red Cross. Hilda travelled through the Territory and was inspired to record her memoirs in "Good Night, All About".

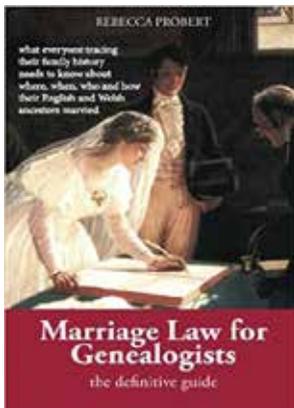
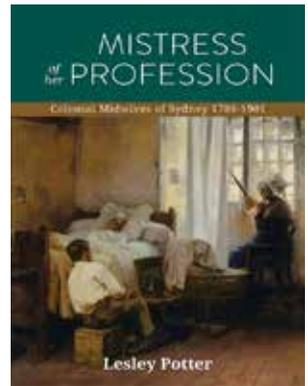


She also wrote numerous newspaper and magazine articles about Territory life under her pen name "Haliden Hart". In 1946, the Abbott's returned to New South Wales where Hilda wrote a children's book "Among the Hills". Hilda continued to travel, in the 1950s and 1960s, through the Kimberley and Arnhem Land making films on Aboriginal cave paintings. She also travelled through Europe and Asia and lectured on Australia and Central Australia. This book examines Hilda Abbott's life experience through two world wars and multiple careers as a correspondent for *The Sydney Morning Herald*, ABC broadcaster and interior designer, and examines her actions during and after the bombing

of Darwin through the lens of class, race, gender conventions and imperialism. For more information including a list of links to images, newspaper articles and more see www.territorystories.nt.gov.au/handle/10070/217925

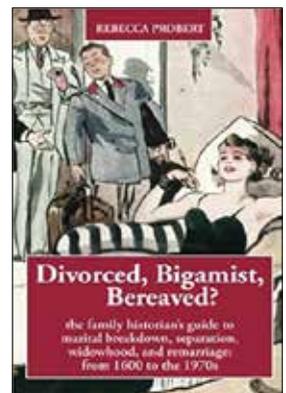
POTTER Lesley, *Mistress of her Profession: Colonial Midwives of Sydney 1788-1901*, Anchor Books, Spit Junction NSW, 2017. 174p. This book weaves the stories of nine midwives into an account of the development of midwifery training in New South Wales. The women's lives span the nineteenth century

and provide a fascinating perspective of maternity care and life in colonial Sydney. It opens with the case study of midwife Sarah Ann Hopkins, who immigrated to New South Wales with her family in 1848. Few midwives had formal credentials at the time, but Hopkins held a midwifery diploma by direct instruction from the Westminster Lying-in Hospital in London. The case studies cover Sarah Ann Hopkins - Conversing with the past; Biddy Lewis - Aboriginal birthing; Margaret Picken and Euphemia Maudsley - Nineteenth century context to midwifery work; Mary Mumford - Maternity care at the Female Factory, Parramatta; Jane Sims - The beginnings of maternity care in Sydney Colonial law and midwives at inquests; Annie Lever - Midwifery as a commercial enterprise; Madame de Saint Remy - Training schools for midwives in Sydney and Elizabeth Turnley - Legislation and registration of midwives.



PROBERT Rebecca, *Marriage Law for Genealogists: The Definitive Guide*, Takeaway Publishing, Kenilworth, Warwickshire, 2012. 160p. This is an indispensable guide for all family historians tracing the marriages of their English and Welsh ancestors between 1600 and the twentieth century. Based on years of painstaking primary research, including new studies of thousands of couples, this book explains clearly and concisely why, how, when and where people in past centuries married. Family historians just starting out will find advice on where 'missing' marriages are most likely to be found, while those who are already well advanced in tracing their family tree will be able to interpret their discoveries to better understand their ancestors' motivations.

PROBERT Rebecca, *Divorced, Bigamist, Bereaved?: The Family Historian's Guide to Marital Breakdown, Separation, Widowhood, and Remarriage: from 1600 to the 1970s*, Takeaway Publishing, Kenilworth, Warwickshire, 2015. 210p. This book explains marital breakdown, separation, divorce, bigamy, bereavement and remarriage from the 1600s through to the late twentieth century. From the evidential requirements of the divorce courts through to the testimonies of convicted bigamists, and from men who married their late wife's sister through to couples who went through more than one wedding ceremony together, this book examines law and social custom from every angle.



From Our Contemporaries

Peter Kennedy & Pauline Bygraves

The items selected for this column are taken from many overseas journals received by the Society, and usually make mention of Australia in some form or may be of general interest to Australian researchers. The facts are as stated in the item concerned, and have not been separately checked. Comprehensive international coverage can be found in **The Genealogists' Magazine** (N9/60/03), **Family Tree** (N9/60/07) and **Your Family Tree** (N9/60/14). Articles from these three journals are not necessarily extracted here, due to the number of articles they carry which are helpful for research. eJournals are accessible on the computers in the overseas room. From the Home Page on our website, click on the Index List to gain access to them. If you have any comments or suggestions please email editor@familyhistoryact.org.au.

AUSTRALIA

- Joseph (Joe) Rowilljo Waltedwin Barr CHAMPION, the son of Alexander and Polly (Mary) Champion, was born in Melbourne in 1888. Following the example of his grandfather and uncles, Joe became a seafarer. He married Hazel Marguerite BISHOP in January 1916 and, at the time of his wife's death as a result of the great explosion in Halifax, Canada in December 1917, he was working for the Canadian Navy. Joe remained in Canada until about 1937 when he returned to Australia. He died in November 1962. *Nova Scotia Genealogist, Summer 2017 vXXXV/2 p82 (e-journal - consult index list).*
- Ernest Charles JUDD, son of Lydia Mary WEAVER (nee HARDING) and Charles JUDD, emigrated from England, aged 20, in 1913 on TSS Themistocles, disembarking in Melbourne. He found work in Drouin, a dairy farming area south-east of Melbourne, where he lived for the next three years. In February 1916, Ernest enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force (3rd Australian Infantry Division, 37th Battalion). He was killed in action in the battle of Messines, Belgium, in June 1917. *The Hampshire Family Historian, Sep 2016 v43 n2 p82 (NHa9/60/01).*

ENGLAND

- Sylvia DIBBS: "A preview of The Margaret Higgins Database of over Quarter of a Million Roman Catholics in England and their Friends between 1607-1840". *Genealogists' Magazine Sep 2017 v32 n7 (N9/60/03).*
- William FAVELL, son of William FAVELL and Mary BURBRIDGE, was christened in Wilden in October 1777. He married Elizabeth FRANCIS in Renhold, east of Wilden, in 1802. In 1829, aged 52, William was charged with, and convicted of,



stealing two mares, for which he received the death penalty, later commuted to transportation for life. He arrived in Tasmania in January 1830 on board Prince Regent and was assigned to a Mr John TILL in the Cambridge/Richmond area. William left behind in England a wife and nine children. *Doncaster Ancestor, Autumn 2017 v27 n3 p30 (NYo9/60/05).*

IRELAND

- Shaun DOLAN: "Enhanced British Parliamentary Papers on Ireland". *Irish Roots Third qtr 2017 n103 p6 (R9/60/04).*
- Jennifer HARRISON: "Irish Soldiers in Australia". *Irish Roots Third qtr 2017 n103 p26 (R9/60/04).*
- James RYAN: "Tracing Your ... Derry Ancestors". *Irish Roots Third qtr 2017 n103 p10 (R9/60/04).*



NEW ZEALAND

- The Ron and Ngaire GALE Family History Collection has been lodged in the Mitchell Library, Sydney. Surnames from Ngaire's New Zealand research include BISPHAM, SPEAR, BUTLER and CLAREBOROUGH. *The NZ Genealogist Aug 2017 v48 n366 p129 (K9/60/02).*

SCOTLAND

- Skene CRAIG, son of James CRAIG and Margaret SKENE, was born in Aberdeenshire and baptised in 1803. At the age of 22, he travelled to Australia on the City of Edinburgh as a contractor for supplies for the developing town of Melbourne. In 1831, he married Mary PANTON, of Leith, Midlothian, in Sydney. He and Mary had four children born in Melbourne: two sons who died in infancy and two daughters, Maria Louisa born in 1839 and Georgina in 1844. When Mary died in 1852, the family returned to Scotland, before eventually settling in Torquay, Devon where Skene died in 1879. His grave stone describes him as 'one of the founders of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia'. *Aberdeen and NE Scotland FHS May 2017 n143 p19 (PAbd9/60/01).*
- Ken NISBET: "Convicts and Transportation". *Central Scotland FHS Autumn (Sep) 2017 n54 p4 (e-journal - consult index list).*
- Thomas ROBERTSON, who was Schoolmaster at Lower Cabrach from 1865 until his death in 1909, was a man of strong views and not afraid to express them. In 1878, he married Helen ELLIS, a farmer's daughter from Easter Cairncoullie farm, Leochel Cushnie, Alford. Thomas and Helen had eight children, including Frederick William (1892-1956), who migrated to Australia and became a fruit farmer, and Georgina (1891-1970) who, after making an unfortunate marriage, travelled to Australia to keep house for Frederick. *Aberdeen and NE Scotland FHS May 2017 n143 p33 (PAbd9/60/01).*

Society Education and Social Activities

January to March 2018

Unless otherwise stated, all activities are held in the HAGSOC Education Room at the Cook Community Hub. Bookings not required for Monthly meetings, Special Interest Group meetings (open only to members), or User Group meetings (open to non-HAGSOC members).

Education Sessions – Bookings are required for all Education and Events. Courses, Workshops and Seminars are listed in the President's Newsletter, in the Library, and on our webpage www.familyhistoryact.org.au. For courses requiring payment, please register and pay for these events on our webpage, or at the Library. For any last minute changes please check the Events and Courses pages on our website www.familyhistoryact.org.au. Write to registration@familyhistoryact.org.au for course or general queries.

JANUARY 2018

- 18 Thu 10am to 12 noon: **Legacy Users Group** (convenor Julie Hesse) meets on the third Thursday of each month in the Education room. Contact Julie (bnjhesse@grapevine.com.au).
- 18 Thu 7.30pm to 9.30pm: **East Anglia Special Interest Group** (convenor June Penny) meets on the third Thursday of the month in January, April, July and October.
- 22 Mon 10am to 1pm: **Practical Procedures in the Library** – Education Session. Making best use of the HAGSOC Library with Jeanette Hahn. These sessions are not just for those new to the Library but for anyone wishing to improve their knowledge and make the most of our own really fabulous resource. Bookings are required. Four places available per session as we will be using the computers in each room. Register at HAGSOC Library-6251 7004 in the designated folder.
- 30 Tue 10am to 12noon: **Morning Tea Chats ... at Pauline's Parlour**: Having a problem with your research, or not sure where to start? Come along to our round table chats, over a cup of tea, to discuss your problem. You may also just like to come along and join in the discussions on various topics. We meet on the last Tuesday of each month. No bookings required. Contact Pauline paulineramage@netspace.net.au

FEBRUARY 2018

- 1 Thu 7.30pm to 9.30pm: **Scottish Special Interest Group** (convenor Robert Forrester) meets on the first Thursday of every even month in the Education Room. All members welcome, especially those with Scottish ancestry.
- 2 Fri 9.30am to 11.30am: **Reunion & Mac Support Users Group** (convenor Danny O'Neill) meets on the first Friday of every month except Jan in the Education Room. Contact Danny djjo@optusnet.com.au

- 3 Sat 9.30am to 11.30am: **Irish Special Interest Group** (convenor Barbara Moore). "Have you had a successful research trip to Ireland or written up your Irish family history? Tell us about it". There are six meetings per year, held on the first Saturday of February, then the second Saturday of March, May, July, September and November. Contact Barbara at bmoore123@iinet.net.au
- 6 Tue: **Monthly Meeting** – Education Room. TBA
- 7 Wed 7.30pm to 9.30pm: **The Master Genealogist (TMG) User Group** (convenor Allyson Luders). We meet on the first Wednesday of each even month in the Library. Contact Allyson at allysonluders@gmail.com.
- 8 Thu 10am to 12 noon: **Family Tree Maker (FTM) Users Group** (convenor Barbara Broad). Group meets on the second Thursday of the month (except January) in the Education Room. Contact Barbara jbjbroad@bigpond.com or come along to any meeting.
- 8 Thu 7.30pm to 9.30pm: **North of England Special Interest Group** (convenor Peter Procter & Tom Bellas) in Library: meets on the second Thursday in February, May, August and November.
- 15 Thu 10am to 12 noon: **Legacy Users Group** (convenor Julie Hesse) meets on the third Thursday of each month in the Education room. Contact Julie bnjhesse@grapevine.com.au.
- 15 Thu 8pm: **Heraldry Special Interest Group** (convenor Niel Gunson) meets on the third Thursday every even month except Dec. For details and venue, contact Niel on 6248 0971.
- 17 Sat 10am to 12.30pm: **Writers Special Interest Group** (convenor Gina Tooke) meets on the third Saturday of every month except January and December in the Education Room. The topic for each meeting is advertised in the calendar of events on the website and in the President's monthly newsletter. Contact Gina 02 6231 9866 writers_sig@familyhistoryact.org.au.

Date TBA **Lightroom Workshops 3 and 4**

- 22 Thu 7.30pm to 9.30pm: **London Special Interest Group** (convenor Jeanette Hahn) meets on the fourth Thursday of each even-numbered month, except December in the Education Room. For future presentations, check out our Events page at <http://familyhistoryact.org.au>. Or contact Jeanette 6288 8126.
- 24 Sat 9.30am to 11.30am: **Continental Special Interest Group** (convenor Raoul Middelman) meet in the Library on the fourth Saturday of every even-numbered month (except December).
- 26 Mon 10am to 1pm: **Practical Procedures in the Library** – Education Session. Making best use of the HAGSOC Library with Jeanette Hahn. These sessions are not just for those new to the Library but for anyone wishing to improve their knowledge and make the most of our own really fabulous resource. Bookings are required. Four places available per session as we will be using the computers in each room. Register at HAGSOC Library-6251 7004 in the designated folder.

- 27 Tue 10am to 12noon: **Morning Tea Chats ... at Pauline's Parlour:** Having a problem with your research, or not sure where to start? Come along to our round table chats, over a cup of tea, to discuss your problem. You may also just like to come along and join in the discussions on various topics. We meet on the last Tuesday of each month. No bookings required. Contact Pauline paulineramage@netspace.net.au

MARCH 2018

- 2 Fri 9.30am to 11.30am: **Reunion & Mac Support Users Group** (convenor Danny O'Neill) meets on the first Friday of every month except Jan in the Education Room. Contact Danny djo@optusnet.com.au
- 2 Fri 12.30pm to 2pm: **Digital Assets Management Special Interest Group** (convenor Danny O'Neill) Our first meeting based on the collaborative model where discussion and support to members wanting to explore how to manage their computer files, photos, documents and the like on all platforms, for our precious assets in digital form.
- 6 Tue: **Monthly Meeting** – Education Room. TBA
- 10 Sat 9.30am to 11.30am: **Irish Special Interest Group** (convenor Barbara Moore). *"How can you help me with my Irish brick wall?"* There are six meetings per year, held on the first Saturday of February, then the second Saturday of March, May, July, September and November. Contact Barbara bmoore123@iinet.net.au
- 11 Sat 12.30pm to 2pm: **DNA Special Interest Group** (convenors Elizabeth Hannan and Marilyn Woodward) meets on the second Saturday of every odd month except for January at 12.30pm to 2pm in the Education Room. All welcome! This group will meet after the Irish SIG following a lunch break, so bring a lunch if also attending the Irish SIG. Please come along if you can, but for room setup purposes please send an email to dna.sig@familyhistoryact.org.au
- 12 Thu 10am to 12 noon: **Family Tree Maker (FTM) Users Group** (convenor Barbara Broad). Group meets on the second Thursday of the month (except January) in the Education Room. Contact Barbara jbjbroad@bigpond.com or come along to any meeting.
- 14 Wed 7.30pm to 9.30pm: **South of England Special Interest Group** (convenor Dick Stevens). meets on the second Wednesday of every odd month (except January).
- 15 Thu 10am to 12 noon: **Legacy Users Group** (convenor Julie Hesse) meets on the third Thursday of each month in the Education room. Contact Julie bnjhesse@grapevine.com.au.
- 17 Sat 10am to 12.30pm: **Writers Special Interest Group** (convenor Gina Tooke) meets on the third Saturday of every month except January and December in the Education Room. The topic for each meeting is advertised in the calendar of events on the website and in the President's monthly newsletter. Contact Gina 02 6231 9866 writers_sig@familyhistoryact.org.au.

- 25 Sun 2pm to 4pm: **Early Australia Special Interest Group** (convenor Pauline Ramage) - meets on the fourth Sunday of every odd month in the Education Room.
- 26 Mon 10am to 1pm: **Practical Procedures in the Library** – Education Session. Making best use of the HAGSOC Library with Jeanette Hahn. These sessions are not just for those new to the Library but for anyone wishing to improve their knowledge and make the most of our own really fabulous resource. Bookings are required. Four places available per session as we will be using the computers in each room. Register at HAGSOC Library-6251 7004 in the designated folder.
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HAGSOC Library - New Collection Items In Brief

compiled by Barbara Moore FHGSC

A selection of those items which have been received recently including a vast range of CDs all available for use in the Society's Library. You can check out more details on the items via the catalogue on the HAGSOC Internet website. If a society is the author or compiler of the work their name is not listed. Our thanks go to those members who have provided donations.

AUSTRALIA

Australasian Methodist ministerial general index 1896 2nd ed. - A7/85 CD1473

NEW SOUTH WALES

Baker's Swamp, Neurea and Blathery Creek : did your ancestors live there? - James, H M - AN3/32/112

Eurobodalla : history of the Moruya district 3rd ed - Gibbney, H J - AN8.545/01/01

Floating prisons : Irish convict hulks and voyages to New South Wales 1823-1837 - McMahon, Anne - AN7/14/18

o *Goulburn Gaol Entrance Book 1847-1867* - Vernon, K, Jacobsen, B - AN5/52 CD1469

Index to Police Returns, NSW - Various 1825-1856 - Vernon, K, Jacobsen, B - AN5/53 CD1470

Kiama Land and Police Survey 1885 - AN5/35 CD1466

Pioneers and Settlers in the Police District of Kiama Prior to 1920, vols 1 & 2 - AN3/32 CD1474

Pubs and Publicans in New South Wales 1860-1900 - Knight, K, Scott, F - AN5/74 CD1465

Registers of Prison Staff 1860-1923

*New South Wales - Vernon, K,
Jacobsen, B - AN5/52 CD1468*

*Small Cemeteries in the Albury and
Wodonga Area - Lee, Howard,
comp. - AN5/15 CD1464*

*Wollongong Assessment Rolls 1868-
1869-1879 and Valuations 1868-
1869-1870 - Booth, B - AN5/65
CD1467*

QUEENSLAND

*Queensland School Pupils Index,
Part 6 - AQ5/75 CD1471*

VICTORIA

*Maryborough maps : detailed maps
of the goldfields - Tully, John
- AV7/16/03*

*Register Applications for Gold Mining
Leases, Beechworth, Part 1, 1860-
1865 - Jakobson K, Jacobson B
- AV7/16 CD1472*

*Tawonga Cemetery Headstones 2007
Inscriptions - AV5/15 CD1463*

Timor - AV8.465/16/01

ENGLISH COUNTIES

Cornwall

*A guide to Calstock - Coleman,
Patrick E - NCo7/60/01*

*The place names of Calstock parish
- Coleman, Patrick E - NCo7/94/02*

Cumberland

*Carlisle Marriage Bonds Vol. VI - 1789-
1800 - Richardson, RM, Dodds, E,
Singleton, C - NCu5/12 CD1476*

*Carlisle Marriage Bonds Vol. VII &
VIII - 1801-1824 - Richardson,
RM, Dodds, Banks, B Bundred, W
- NCu5/12 CD1477*

*An Index of Names mentioned in
Wills proved at Carlisle Consistory
Court 1727-1858 Vol.1 1727-1778
- NCu5/30 CD1475*

Essex

Monumental inscriptions

*Central Essex : Vol 5 - NEs5/16
CD1478*

Hertfordshire

*Baptist church books Kensworth and
St Albans 1675-1820 - NHer5/10/06*

*Non-conformity in Hertfordshire:
a guide to sources for family
and local historians - Ruston,
Alan - NHer5/09/01*

Monumental inscriptions

*Parish Churches of Anstey St George,
Meesden St Mary, Wyddial St
Giles - Pearson John & Janet, eds.
- NHer5/16/112*

*Parish Church of St James, Bushey:
part 1: church, churchyard and
extensions for memorials pre
1941 - Pearson John & Janet, eds.
- NHer5/16/111*

*Parish Churches of St Katherine
Icleford and St Peter Holwell
- Pearson John & Janet, eds.
- NHer5/16/113*

*Parish Church of St Mary the Virgin,
Clothall and St Mary, Rushden
- Pearson John & Janet, eds.
- NHer5/16/110*

*Parish Church of St Mary the Virgin
Rickmansworth - Pearson John &
Janet, eds. - NHer5/16/114*

*Parish Church of St Peter,
Berkhamsted - Pearson John &
Janet eds. - NHer5/16/109*

*Parish Churchyard of Cathedral and
Abbey Church of St Albans - Tyler,
Elaine, Ward, Margaret, Dunn,
Diana, eds. - NHer5/16/115*

*St Ippollitts: Parish Church of
St Hippolytus - Laidlaw, Jean
- NHer5/16/116*

Poor Law Settlements

Hertfordshire Poor Law: Examinations as to settlement : an alphabetical index of names of those who were examined as to their settlement
- Hill, John - NHer5/13/03

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- Garner, Ken, Parker, Jack
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London

London's Necropolis : a guide to Brookwood Cemetery - Clarke, John M - NLo5/17/04

Northumberland

Parish Registers

Beadnell parish records 1766-1812
- NNor5/12 CD1484

Berwick-upon-Tweed parish records 1574-1700 - NNor5/12 CD1483

Eglington parish records 1662-1812
- NNor5/12 CD1482

Lesbury Parish records between 1689 and 1812 - NNor5/12 CD1481

Tynemouth Parish Registers Vol. 1 1607-1703 - NNor5/12 CD1479

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Wiltshire

Churchwardens' presentments 1662 for 45 parishes between Alderton, Hankerton, Lacock and Malmesbury: volume 1 - NWi5/10/24a

IRELAND

AA road atlas Ireland : 1:200,000 (3.16 miles to 1 inch, 2 km to 1 cm)
5th ed - R9/12/06

Donegal: history and society : interdisciplinary essays on the history of an Irish county - Nolan, William, Dunlevy, Mairead, Ronayne, Liam, eds - RLe7/01/03

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Beyond Bodalla: recollections of my life - O'Toole, Colin J. - A4/OTO/01

Bodalla and the Morts - Pacey, Laurelle - A4/MOR/06

Branching out: the family of Patrick and Sarah Byrne - Humphries, Amy
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The Editor welcomes articles, letters, news and items of interest on any subject pertaining to family and local history.

Digital text files in either MS Word or plain text are preferred. Article length should be no more than 2000 words, 600-1500 words, with one or two quality images is ideal.

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