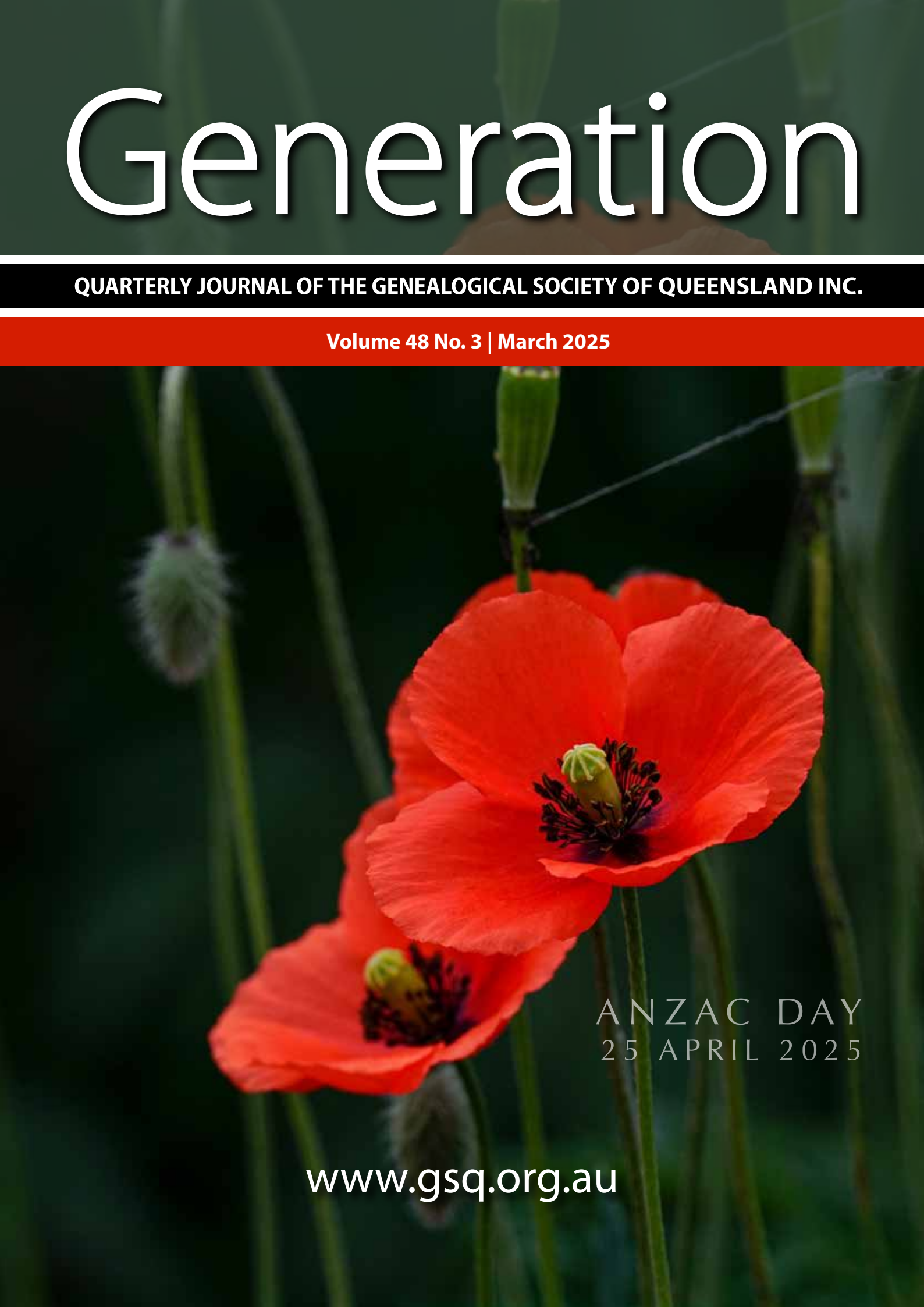


Generation



QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND INC.

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ANZAC DAY
25 APRIL 2025

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Thursday • **10am - 3pm**
Friday • **10am - 3pm**
Saturday • **12noon - 4pm**
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2nd & 4th Wednesdays of the month
Online Zoom meetings • **7pm - 9pm**

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Fees

MEMBERSHIP FEES

Society membership is available either as a single membership or as a dual membership. Dual membership is for two members of an immediate family living at the same address.

Affiliate membership is for groups with an interest in genealogy and/or family history. Corporate membership includes all other types of businesses/organisations.

Life Enduring is a once only payment for lifetime membership of GSQ.

The current fees (2025) are listed below:

Single 1 year \$90 – 3 year \$240
Family 1 year \$160 – 3 year \$430
Affiliate 1 year \$180
Corporate 1 year \$360
Life Enduring \$1460

DONATIONS

GSQ Library Fund donations of \$2.00 and over are tax deductible.

RESEARCH

For those members who reside 100km or more from the GSQ Resource Centre, whether in country Queensland, interstate or overseas, five (5) hours per member per year is available for Lookup.

Research at GSQ's Research Centre is \$66 for members and \$110 for non-members.

GSQ can provide transcriptions of Funeral Director's records or Catholic Parish Registers for a fee of \$20.

Full details can be found at:

www.gsq.org.au/what-gsq-offers/researchservices

Generation

Acknowledgement of Country

In the spirit of reconciliation, the Genealogical Society of Queensland acknowledges the Traditional Custodians throughout Australia and their connections to land, sea, and community. We pay our respects to their Elders past and present; and extend that respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people today.

GENERATION subscriptions

Non-Members: A charge of \$45.00 applies to non-members who wish to receive *Generation* electronically [4 editions]

Print Copies: Within Australia ONLY: Printed and mailed \$65

Members: Electronic copies of *Generation* are included in the cost of membership [4 editions]

General enquiries: secretary@gsq.org.au

GENERATION deadlines

The closing date for submissions is the 1st day of the month preceding publication – that is, copy must be submitted by 1 February, 1 May, 1 August, and 1 November. Articles for consideration can be submitted at any time but placement is at the discretion of the Editor.

GENERATION contributions

GSQ welcomes the submission of articles on family history topics for possible publication.

The Editor reserves the right to edit or abridge articles to meet space constraints and editorial considerations. Submissions should be the work of the author submitting the article and should not have been published elsewhere unless agreed. All material should be submitted in electronic format to:

editor@gsq.org.au.

Please submit text as a Microsoft Word doc or docx files. Images can be embedded in the text file but should also be sent as separate email attachments at high resolution JPG or TIFF files (minimum 300dpi if possible). Provide captions for each image in the text file.

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GENERATION advertising rates

Contact Editor: editor@gsq.org.au for pricing.

from The Editor...

With Anzac Day coming up next month, this edition of *Generation* has a military focus. We read about the wartime experiences of various people.

There are stories about Australian soldiers, light horsemen, and nurses who fought in the First World War, including a story about the voyage undertaken on the way to war. We also read about those who chronicled the First World War. And there is a short story about an enlistment that lasted only a few months. Another soldier fought in Singapore during the Second World War, before he became a prisoner of war. Some of these men gave their lives for their country – our country, Australia.

There is also a story about one Waterloo Veteran, who came to Australia during the 1820s as a British soldier, spent time on two New South Wales penal settlements as a prisoner, before going on to live a long life.

Two stories in this edition of *Generation* were entries in last year's Joan Reese Award. The first one set in colonial times tells the story of a soldier in the New South Wales Corps, and the other focusses on what is at the heart of genealogy – belonging. Belonging to family, neighbourhood, and community. Sometimes we must dig deeply to sort out the truth of our ancestors' lives.

One of the regular features in this edition of *Generation* – focus on a Queensland town – puts the spotlight on Gunpowder, tying in with the military theme.

Janice Wellard

Presidential Lines...



2025 has arrived fast and furious for some members of the Genealogical Society of Queensland – those involved in Conference planning!! The “Connections” Conference (Australasian Conference on Genealogy and Heraldry and the 5th Queensland Conference 21 – 24 March), is now almost a reality. It’s promising to be a wonderful event, with delegates from every state and territory in Australia and from overseas. There’s a certain excitement in the air!

The beginning of any new year is always a great time to set goals. Have you set some goals for your Family History research for 2025? Writing them down and displaying them in an obvious place is one strategy to help keep “on track”, as is breaking the goals into smaller, perhaps more manageable, chunks. The most important aspect of your research, of course, is enjoyment – enjoyment at cracking that “brick wall” or finding an interesting facet about your ancestor’s life. GSQ has many ways to assist you in your goal keeping – Interest Groups, for example, provide a great avenue for discussion, especially the Zoom Interest Group meetings that are organised for this very purpose.

I write these few lines with sadness in my heart – our wonderful Editor, Russell Fraser, has indicated he can no longer continue as Editor of *Generation*, due to health issues. I’d like to thank Russell very sincerely

for the years of his service to GSQ as Editor. Russell has produced some magnificent editions over the years. Should you be interested in taking on the role of Editor, please contact me at president@gsq.org.au. I would like to extend my gratitude to Janice Wellard who, despite being very busy with studies, stepped up to edit this edition of *Generation*.

On Russell’s advice, GSQ has entered the December 2024 edition of *Generation* in the Nick Vine Hall competition for 2025. This is an Australia-wide competition organised by AFFHO (Australasian Federation of Family History Organisations) each year and perpetuates the memory of Nick Vine Hall. Nick Vine Hall was an authority in the fields of family history, genealogy, and heraldry and a champion of family history. The Nick Vine Hall award is awarded annually to member societies, in two categories based on membership, for the best Family History journal/newsletter in Australia and New Zealand. Will GSQ feature in 2025?

Let’s “get cracking”!

Helen Veivers
President



KEY DATES FOR 2025

Volunteers Morning Tea:

Sat 31 May 10.00am

GSQ Open Day:

Sat 23 Aug 10am - 2pm

GSQ Annual Seminar:

Sat 11 Oct 11:30am - 6pm

Annual General Meeting (AGM):

Sat 18 Oct 10am - 12pm



"When someone you love becomes a memory, the memory becomes a treasure."

Author unknown

Welcome to New and Re-joined Members

Helen Veivers, GSQ President

The President and members of the GSQ Management Committee are delighted to welcome all our new and re-joined members.

As new members, please do not hesitate to talk with a Research Assistant if you need assistance. Now that you are a member of GSQ, you have a number of benefits – one of which is the opportunity to list your research interests/names on our website: www.gsq.org.au

If you have any comments or suggestions as to how GSQ can enhance its services to members, or if you have a concern with how services are provided, please feel free to contact me at president@gsq.org.au

Your feedback is always welcome.



Gillian Malcolm

Deborah Jolley

Lorraine Pyefinch

Jennifer Jones

Greg Monaghan

Ray Murphy

Leah Stennett

Fern Linden-Smith

Bronwyn Gleeson

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Leonie Lloyd

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Karen Besley

Kathy McIntosh

Therese Reade

Lynda Hodgkinson

Matia Robertson

Peter Blow



JOAN REESE SHORT STORY COMPETITION 2025

The topic for the Joan Reese Short Story competition 2025 is ***A short story from family history research you have undertaken.*** We discover many interesting stories when researching family history. These stories may relate to an individual, an event which impacted on ancestors' lives or how a mystery or brick wall was solved. What was its significance to your research? This should be clearly explained. Share your story with the readers of Generation.

The prize for the winning entry is \$200 and is partly funded by the GSQ Writing Group. GSQ looks forward to reading your stories.

Entries close on 25 May 2025 and the winner will be announced at GSQ's Open Day on 23 August 2025. Full details of the competition, including judging criteria and entry requirements can be found on GSQ's website. More information is available by emailing secretary@gsq.org.au.





"What is Koha?" many of you may be asking. Koha is a cloud-based Library Management System (LMS) and is GSQ's new library management platform housing its library catalogue. It is being used by many organisations, libraries, and agencies throughout the world including the High Court of Australia, Family History WA, Boystown, and Powerhouse Museum Library in Australia to name but a few.

GSQ implemented Koha in January 2024. All library records are currently being updated by physically checking each book on the shelf and adding as much detail as possible to enhance searching.

Koha supports not only physical resources but also digital resources, and the Librarians are currently working closely with the GSQ Technology Advisory Group to include links in Koha to these resources. Links to some of the digital resources, due to copyright and licensing restrictions, will only be available via the GSQ Resource Centre computers. However for resources that are freely available online, links will be added to enable users to simply click on the link and access the resource from wherever you are. So, stay tuned for further developments!

Koha also has the functionality to manage the journals GSQ receives from various organisations the world over. This includes providing email alerts to GSQ members who would like to be notified when a new journal issue is received and provide them with a table of contents. It also has the provision to handle requests for journal articles, and this may be something GSQ will look at in the future. Once again stay tuned for further developments on both these counts.

Users are also able to search the catalogue and add any items they would like to view to a "Cart" and print that cart out so they can have their list of items to look at available for when they next visit the GSQ research centre.

When GSQ opens up its collection in the future for lending (this is still in the planning stages), Koha similarly provides the means to manage the borrowing and return of books, similarly to public libraries.

As mentioned previously, each book on the shelf is being systematically handled physically and records are being updated and expanded, to help users decide if the contents are relevant. The Koha search capability is very powerful and can be filtered and narrowed down just like a public library catalogue and it works across desktop computers and mobile devices.

GSQ strongly urges you to do some searching of the Koha GSQ Library Catalogue <https://catalogue.gsq.org.au/>. Give it a go for yourself and search regularly as more content is constantly being added and updated. You may be surprised just what you will discover.



GSQ Special Interest Groups • e-News



The Genealogical Society of Queensland publishes a monthly electronic newsletter about Society news and upcoming events. All are welcome to download and read it.



For information on the activities of all our Special Interest Groups, see GSQ's monthly newsletter, E-news at:

<https://www.gsq.org.au/what-gsq-offers/enews/>

THE JOAN REESE MEMORIAL SHORT STORY COMPETITION ~ ENTRY 2024

George Morrison:

A SOLDIER'S LIFE IN THE NEW SOUTH WALES CORP 1800-1813

Circular Quay and mouth of the Tank Stream, Sydney Cove, 1839, by Frederick Garling Jr., watercolour and gouache, State Library of New South Wales

Christine Leonard

In 18th century England, a growing number of forts and garrisons were formed with veteran soldiers, many bearing pain and injuries from years past—they were called Corps of Invalid.¹ At 23 years of age, my five-times great-grandfather George Morrison, enlisted in the newly formed 12th Royal Garrison Battalion on 27 September 1795. The battalion was raised that year under the leadership of Colonel Major-General Robert Mason Lewis *'to provide a home-based unit to release regular battalions from garrison duty, therefore freeing them for overseas service'*.²

Corporal Morrison was one of countless soldiers recruited in the hope that 'new blood' would improve the situation at Port Jackson. An extra incentive was the possibility of land grants for career soldiers prepared to settle in the new colony. On 20 November 1800, HMS *Royal Admiral* arrived at Sydney Cove, otherwise known as Warrane by the Indigenous Eora people, carrying 257 male convicts and military passengers. Forty-three convicts died at sea. Five soldiers out of the military contingent of ensigns, sergeants, one corporal, and privates, had accompanying wives, and three had children on board. George was fortunate that Mary was with him as the privilege of an accompanying spouse was a bit of a lottery. The ship also carried 11 missionaries bound for the Pacific Islands. The six-month voyage was not without drama as on 23 June, rumours circulated of a plot to seize the ship, but fortunately, nothing came of it.³

Arriving in Port Jackson at the same time was HMS *Lady Nelson* commanded by Lieutenant James Grant. The 60-ton brig was built in Deptford, England, the year before, and on completion was selected for exploration services in the Colony. George was not to know it then, but he would have a close association with the ship for a brief period.

When George and Mary decided to emigrate to New South Wales (NSW), officers in the NSW Corp were

engaged in mammoth land grabbing and trading in rum. They banded together chartering ships to bring in rum to Port Jackson where it was sold at inflated prices. The 'Rum Corp' officers paid their foot soldiers with rum and goods that were often not wanted, but if met with objections, these soldiers could be flogged, nailed, or even demoted.

The Rum Corp officers ruled supreme having 'broken' the spirit of governors Phillip and Hunter. The newly appointed third governor of the Colony that year was Philip Gidley King. Governor King had prior experience with the NSW Corp and when he returned to Port Jackson in late September 1800, he brought a new contingent of soldiers in the hope of providing some much-needed law and order, but how wrong they were! The decade following the MORRISON's arrival was an extraordinary period in Australia's colonial history. Living conditions were at an all-time low, with famine, treachery, prostitution, and thuggery being the order of the day.

In his first year, George was under the command of Captain Edward Abbott as a corporal from 25 November to 24 December. Captain Abbott was a well-documented rum runner, who along with fellow officer John Macarthur, imported stills for spirit making. Despite the illegality of their activities, their commercial enterprise operated without interference.

The next entry in George's military record shows that he was transferred to Major George Johnston's company as a private. I can't help but wonder if George ran foul of the system of being paid in rum instead of wages and decided upon offshore consort duties. Being assigned to ships moving to and from Norfolk Island and Van Diemen's Land meant higher wages and being paid in cash.

The British Government was busy sending convict ships to the Colony, fighting wars with France and America, and putting down uprisings in Ireland and India. It had little interest in the day-to-day events at Port Jackson and grew tired of Governor King's letters of complaint. What was worrying Britain was the risk



Convict uprising at Castle Hill 1804, unknown artist, National Library of Australia

of France laying claim to Van Diemen's Land since it was recently proven to be a separate island from the continent of New Holland.

French and English navigators were independently surveying Southern Tasmania in secret for some years. In 1794, Lt John Hayes mapped the River Derwent and on finding a cove tucked into the river's east bank he named it after his second officer William Bellamy Risdon.

Sir Joseph Banks wielded his influence in urging Earl Spencer (then head of the British Admiralty) to dispatch the *Investigator*, a 334-ton sloop, to undertake a complete survey of New Holland's coastline. Lieutenant (Lt) Matthew Flinders was given this assignment, leaving England on 18 July 1801. He would reach the most south-westerly point of New Holland—Cape Leeuwin, on 6 December 1801.

In 1802, the British learned of the French expedition that began in 1800, consisting of the *Géographe* and *Naturaliste*. Commander-in-chief, Commodore Baudin, was directed to sail from Mauritius, then called Isle de France, to the southern point of Van Diemen's Land to explore Canal D'Entrecasteaux and nearby rivers, and to proceed north along the east coast. After surveying those areas and crossing Bass Strait, Baudin was searching for the great strait that supposedly separated the eastern portion of New Holland from the west. Instead of continuing up the east coast of New Holland as expected, Baudin turned west. Who could have imagined he would meet up with Lt Flinders on 8 April 1802 at Encounter Bay, in what is now South Australia?

Governor King was desperate to establish a settlement on the River Derwent and see the British flag flying in the wind before the French gained the upper hand. He instructed 23-year-old Lt John Bowen, Royal Navy, 'to fix on a proper place about Risdon's Cove for the new settlement'.⁴ For a port that boasted more rum than food, a shortage of materials, and a lack of skilled personnel, finding a suitable site for the first settlement was easier said than done.

The first attempt involved HMS *Lady Nelson* and the *Porpoise* sailing out of Port Jackson on 10 June 1803. The day before, the *Investigator* limped into Port Jackson with Lt Flinders and his crew in bad shape. Six crew had died in a matter of weeks and the *Investigator* needed a complete refit.

To orchestrate a politically strategic enterprise such as King's secret mission took planning—and luck, which looked to be running out when on 5 July 1803, the HMS *Lady Nelson* and *Porpoise* returned to Port Jackson. Not only had they not reached their destination due to bad weather, *Lady Nelson* needed repairs.

A second attempt was quickly organized. The whaler, *Albion*, chartered to accompany the *Lady Nelson*, carried on board Lt Bowen, commander-in-charge of the operation. The two ships left port in August 1803—destination Risdon Cove. On Sunday 12 September 1803, a long boat from HMS *Lady Nelson* assisted Captain Bowen in discharging stores from the *Albion* to reach the cove.⁵ Within two weeks Bowen named the proposed settlement after Lord Hobart, the Secretary of State for the Colonies. He sketched what he had in mind for Hobart, sending it to Governor King 'showing original settlement then known as Hobart at Risdon Cove'.⁶

Governor King wrote: 'I have this Instant heard that Lt Bowen has landed safely at Risdon Cove in the River Derwent on Van Diemen's Land—He speaks in high terms of the beneficial Settlement'.⁷

The party of 49 first arrivals at Risdon Cove included free settlers, tradesmen, convicts, and soldiers: George MORRISON was one of seven privates under Bowen's command. After pitching tents, the men set to work building huts. Within a fortnight the soldiers and prisoners had quarters, and the free settlers were allocated their five-acre allotments about a quarter of a mile up the valley from Lt Bowen's tent. The soldiers were under no illusions that they were also there to ward off attacks by the French, but they objected loudly to being used as labourers, an issue that caused ongoing trouble.

In late January 1804, while Lt Bowen was away, the newly appointed Lieutenant-Governor David Collins of the Royal Marines arrived at Risdon Creek. It took Lt-Gov Collins four days to assess the new settlement and write a scathing report for Governor King.

The landing place in Risdon Creek was silted up with mud and the rivulet that settlers depended on for fresh water had all but dried up. After five months there was very little to show 'but for a few wretched huts, cottages somewhat better for the officers.' Everyone appeared in a miserable condition having been on two-thirds of the standard rations forcing Collins to provide extra food. Lt Bowen had removed the settlers' starving pigs to his own camp so they wouldn't be eaten.⁸ George MORRISON's hut and living conditions would have been utterly miserable.

By the end of the first year, most of the Risdon contingent had moved downstream to Sullivan's Cove, Collins' preferred site and where Hobart City now stands. Seventy individuals made up of free settler farmers, some convicts, and soldiers remained at Risdon under the command of Lt William Moore. When Lt Bowen returned from a two-month trip to Port Jackson in March 1804, much had changed.



The first violent confrontation with First Nations People took place on 3 May 1804 at Risdon Cove while Lt Bowen was away exploring. A massacre by the British of a large party of Aboriginal people on a kangaroo hunt started around 11.00 am. Accounts differ as to how events unfolded but what is undisputed is that the Aboriginals were not armed but were carrying waddys or throwing sticks used for hunting animals. Conflicting reports of how many were shot vary, but it is widely believed the number ran into hundreds. Private George MORRISON had already returned to Port Jackson, to await the birth of his second child Mary Hyndes due in mid-March.

In December 1995, 12 land titles were handed back to Tasmanian Aboriginal elders by the Tasmanian State Government, including Risdon Cove, otherwise called *piyura kitana*. The Risdon site is managed by the Tasmanian Aboriginal Centre Inc (TAC). I visited the area in 2015 and to my amazement found the only sign remaining on an open wind-swept hilltop was the deteriorating wooden plaque marking the spot where Private George Morrison's hut once stood.



Christine Leonard at the Risdon settlement site, 2015.
Photo author's collection

Returning to Port Jackson, George found himself in Major George Johnston's company. He had gone from bad to worse! There was much drama and tension amongst the troops as the major and his soldiers had not long thwarted an Irish uprising at Toongabbi, near Parramatta where George's family lived.

For at least 30,000 years before white settlement, the city and district of Parramatta were inhabited by the Darug people. In 1788, convicts cleared land for a government farm, and the area became a military fort occupied by soldiers and convicts. A townsite was laid out in November 1790 at Rose Hill, and in June 1791 the site was renamed Parramatta. The Morrisons would have lived in a single-story dwelling built of wattle wood plastered with clay, under a thatched roof. These

houses were divided into two rooms, one of which had a fireplace and a brick chimney.⁹

Mary Morrison shopped at Rowland and Elizabeth Hassall's general store in George Street Parramatta, where food, alcohol, haberdashery, saddles, and building materials were sold. Records of late 1803 confirm that along with the staples, Mary purchased an umbrella, a pair of scissors, and a silk handkerchief.¹⁰

George escaped the NSW Corps in December 1804 by serving as a guard on board the *Investigator*, sailing to and from Norfolk Island. His offshore duties which included an attachment to HMS *Buffalo* carrying out escort duties continued until July 1805.

In December 1809, Governor Lachlan Macquarie arrived with two ships and his 73rd Regiment. He soon dispatched the NSW Corp to England resulting in its disbandment. Johnston and MacArthur were also sent to England to face a trial for their part in the overthrow of Governor William Bligh. They were found guilty, but with powerful connections ended up with a slap on the wrist and returned to the Colony to oversee their vast landholdings.

These were still troublesome days when law and order were unknown and rebellions and riots common, however, Governor Macquarie often travelled unprotected with perhaps only a coachman and a postilion.¹¹ He was well-liked and felt the prisoners wouldn't harm him.¹² In March 1810, Macquarie formed a veteran company in the 73rd Regiment at Windsor, from around 100 soldiers with families, such as Corporal MORRISON, who wanted to remain in the Colony but were too old to serve to the best of their capacity. The veteran's main role was serving at fixed guard posts, supervising convicts, and carrying out various government duties. The company was attached as a supernumerary company to the 73rd and other regiments. Its soldiers were clothed like the 73rd except that their uniforms had blue facings.

At the time of his death in February 1813, George served in Captain Brabyn's Invalid Company at Windsor. He was 41 years old. George was buried at St Matthew's Church, Windsor, leaving Mary a widow with four children. The MORRISON's daughter, four-year-old Charlotte, died two years before her father. Mary remarried the same year to Charles Brown and died in 1819.

Corporal George Morrison was my five-times maternal great-grandfather. He took a chance on the New World in the hope of giving his family opportunities they could not hope for in England. Having served under four governors; Hunter, King, Bligh, and Macquarie, George and Mary's children were among the first white Australians born in the Colony. George Jnr was



one of the Colony's first apprentices, training as a coachbuilder in Castlereagh Street, Sydney. There were only five native-born coachmakers in the Colony in the 1820s, forming the smallest and youngest group of tradesmen.¹³



Afterword

Much of the research into George Morrison is attributed to my aunt Lila Cohu, a member of the Genealogical Society of Queensland in the 1980s. When Lila passed away in 2005, I was fortunate to receive her papers and files as she had been our family genealogist for many years. In preparing George's story I was so excited to find letters from Joan Reese to Lila, written between 1982 and 1983, answering her queries. Continuing my aunt's endeavours to bring our ancestors' stories to light has been the most fulfilling experience.

References:

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¹¹ A person who rides on the leading left-hand side of a team of horses or a pair drawing a coach or carriage, especially in the absence of a coachman.

¹² *The Cumberland Argus and Fruit Growers Advocate, (Parramatta, NSW)*, 19 January 1895, p.3. The Good Old Ways.

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Our GSQ Facebook page is continuing to draw in both members and non-members. If you're a member of Facebook, then you can search for GSQ Genealogical Society of Queensland in the search box and our page

will come up. Or click the Facebook icon on our home page. Ticking 'Like' on that page will ensure that our posts feed into your Facebook.

GSQFB is a private group, so only members of the group can see what you post. Here you can ask questions, share your genie successes and frustrations. You don't need to be a GSQ member to join the group.

If you have any questions about the GSQFB Group, then please email Rhoda Copeland on gsqfbgroup@gsq.org.au. To join the group, click on the link below and answer THREE questions. <https://www.facebook.com/groups/548139069596908>



A Soldier of the Great War

THE STORY OF WILLIAM CHARLES LOWRY BROOKS

Bob Feller

**If a bullet has your name on it, you're a hero.
If you hear a bullet go by, you're a survivor.**

William Charles Lowry (Will) Brooks was born on 13 May 1894 in Townsville, the third son of George Brooks and Maud Lowry, and named after his uncle William Charles Lowry.

After the death of his mother in 1909, Will lived with his father George, and his married sister Ethel McRae and her husband Jack in Allen Street, South Townsville. He seemed always destined to be a soldier. He had been a colour sergeant in the cadets of the Townsville Central School and had served in a volunteer civilian army sent to garrison Thursday Island after the outbreak of the war, because of fears of attack by German units in German New Guinea.

He worked as a clerk for the Adelaide Steamship Company's Townsville office before enlisting in the army on 14 April 1915, a month before his 21st birthday.¹ His medical examination certificate describes him as 5 feet 7 inches tall, with brown hair and blue eyes.

In an article on Friday 2 April 1915, the *Townsville Daily Bulletin* reported on a going away function held by the Townsville staff of the company, before Will left for the camp at Enoggera in Brisbane. He was presented with an engraved wrist watch.²

He embarked from Brisbane on the HMAT *Ascanius* on 24 May 1915 for Gallipoli with other reinforcements. The *Ascanius* was completed in Belfast for Alfred Holt & Company in December 1910 as steam passenger ship. In 1914, it was requisitioned as a troop transport for the Australian Expeditionary Force (AEF) and returned to its owner in 1920, to be requisitioned again in 1940.

Arriving at Gallipoli in December 1915, Will was initially posted to the 7th Australian Field Ambulance. In April 1916, he was transferred to the 13th Field Ambulance and temporarily detached to set up a Division Collecting Station, normally the second stage of treatment for casualties, at the Australian camp at Serapeum in Egypt, embarking on the SS *Minniwaska* for Alexandria. The *Minniwaska*, a converted ocean liner of the Atlantic Transport Line was later lost in November 1916 after being damaged by a mine from a German submarine.

In April 1916, Will embarked on the HT *Oriana* for France. The *Oriana* was a passenger and cargo ship built for the Pacific Steam Navigation Company of Liverpool, which was requisitioned as a troopship in 1913, when it became obvious that war was inevitable. He must have been a good soldier, as he was appointed Lance Corporal and then Corporal. While on duty in Albert in northern France, he was appointed acting Sergeant in March 1917, at the age of 22. But he contracted the mumps and spent some time in hospital, reverting to his nominal rank of corporal.

On his return to duty, Will was selected to attend officer cadet school. He joined No. 6 Officers Cadet Battalion at the Oxford University Officer Cadet Battalion, on 10 August 1917. On completion of the course on 29 November, he was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant and sent back to France through Le Havre and posted to General Infantry Refits until a posting to the 51st Battalion came up on 17 December.

He may have applied for active duty, as he made a will on 5 June 1917, just prior to his detachment to officer cadet school, leaving all his personal effects to his eldest sister Ethel McRae.

The 51st Battalion had been formed in March 1916 in Egypt as part of a 'doubling' of the AIF; and on 9 March 1918, a celebratory anniversary dinner was held at the battalion headquarters for officers, to which Will Brooks, as a newly promoted 2nd Lieutenant, was invited.³ The dinner featured a nine course meal and a programme of music by the Battalion's band.

On 30 March 1918, just three weeks after the dinner, the following entry appeared in the unit war diary.⁴ '2nd Lieutenant Will Brooks was killed by shellfire 300 yards northwest of the village of Bresle, on the Somme, on 30 March 1918, when the Germans first took the village'. It was later recaptured in August 1918 in a major Allied offensive. Will had not yet reached the age of 24.

The Australian Department of Defence originally reported that he was buried in the civilian cemetery at Bresle and sent a photograph of his supposed grave to his father, George. However, they later revealed that he had not been buried there and that there was no record of the location of his grave.⁵ His name is engraved on the memorial at Villers-Bretonneux Military Cemetery in France.



In keeping with the policy of the Townsville Council to name streets after fallen local heroes, Brooks Street, Railway Estate was named in his honour.⁶

As a final tribute, the following message was inserted in the *Townsville Daily Bulletin* in 1922 by his sister and brother-in-law, Ethel and Jack McRae; a message that applies to the many young men lost in war:

*No one he loved was by his side
To hear his last faint sigh,
Or whisper just one loving word
Before he closed his eyes.
We never know the pain he bore,
We never saw him die.
We only know he passed away,
And never said goodbye.⁷*

¹ National Archives of Australia, B2455, service record, Brooks, W. C., No. 3789

² *Townsville Daily Bulletin*, 2 April 1915, p. 4. Personal.

³ Australian War Memorial – AIF Unit war diary, 1914-18, 51st Battalion, Item 23/68/25, March 1918

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ National Archives, B2455, service record, Brooks, W. C., No. 3789.

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⁷ *Townsville Daily Bulletin*, 30 March 1922, p. 4. Roll of Honour.



Attendance list Battalion Dinner



SHORT Tales

A SHORT ENLISTMENT

Janice Wellard

Both my grandfathers enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force during World War I. My maternal grandfather, Arthur Nation, trained in Victoria and then was sent to Europe where he fought briefly in France until he was shot in the shoulder. This grandfather survived the war and returned to Australia during 1920.

My paternal grandfather, Kevin CARMODY, enlisted on 13 October 1917 at Victoria Barracks in Sydney stating he was born on 16 March 1896 and was aged 21 years and seven months.¹ Kevin was living in Redfern, Sydney and gave his occupation as "Motor Driver". He also stated that he had been in the Senior Cadets for four years, probably while he was attending school in Wagga Wagga, N.S.W. Kevin listed his mother Margaret CARMODY, living in Wagga, as his next of kin. He was taken on as a private and was assigned to the Mechanical Transport Section.

During his short time in the Army, Kevin spent six weeks in the Garrison hospital with tonsillitis almost continuously from mid-November 1917 until early January 1918. Kevin was actually born in March 1899, so was 18 years and seven months when he enlisted.² People who were under 21 years old required parental permission to enlist, which Kevin did not have. So, he lied about his age.

The family story is that Margaret CARMODY found out that Kevin had enlisted and travelled from Wagga to Sydney by train. On 7 February 1918, less than four months after he enlisted, Kevin was 'Discharged under Age' from the Army. As you can imagine, Kevin did not get on with his mother for many years after this!

¹ Information was obtained from the National Archives of Australia (NAA) website, www.naa.gov.au. Kevin Carmody's Attestation Paper is No. 83384. NAA, Series B2455, Carmody K P, item 3206488.

² Birth Certificate, Patrick Kieven Carmody, born 15 March 1899, Omeo, Victoria. Victoria State Government, Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Victoria, Reg. No. 10883/1899.



Lighthorseman

THE STORY OF PETER MATTHEW O'DOWD

Trooper K. Butcher with his horse at the 10th Light Horse Regiment's sports day in July 1943 - <https://commons.wikimedia.org/>

Russell Fraser

The Light Horse were mounted infantry, unsuitable for a role at Gallipoli, with its steep sand cliffs. Yet, despite this, they were deployed to reinforce the infantry and became part of the carnage and the legend which was ANZAC. They were, of course, without their horses, which were left in Egypt.

Peter Matthew O'DOWD was the youngest of the eleven children of Janet Fraser and James O'DOWD. He was born in Prairie, North Queensland, on 16 July 1886, where his father worked as a carrier, moving goods for the building of the railway west from Townsville to Hughenden. His family moved back to their home in Normanton, where his father died when he was less than two years old. His mother had a hard life in which she had to support her children by taking in washing. She died when Peter was 16 and he went to live with his married sister Elizabeth Schneekloth.

While living in Normanton, Peter spent two years apprenticed as a baker to Peter Spalding, who later became Mayor of Normanton. He also worked as a labourer with his brother-in-law Ned Schneekloth, who was also a carrier. He moved to Townsville about 1913, where he worked as a storeman for merchants Thomas Brown and Sons, local agents for a number of products, including Foster's Lager.

Enlisting in the Australian Imperial Forces in Townsville on 2 January 1915, Peter was originally attached to the 11th Light Horse Regiment, formed in Brisbane in May 1915.¹ With his family working as carriers, he would have grown up handling horses, useful for a lighthorseman. He embarked from Brisbane on 16 June 1915 aboard the HMAT A30 *Borda*, a former P&O passenger liner and immigration ship, built at Greenock on the Clyde in 1913 and used as an Australian troop transport during the war.² The Regiment, with their horses, disembarked in Alexandria, Egypt.

In August 1915, B Squadron of the 11th Light Horse (LH), consisting of five officers and 144 men, including Trooper O'DOWD, was transferred as reinforcements to the 5th Light Horse, part of the 2nd Light Horse Brigade, becoming D Squadron. The 5th LH Regiment was engaged to occupy the extreme right flank of

Anzac Cove, the area known as Chatham's Post, where they gave special attention to sniping at Turkish loopholes.³ Legendary sniper Billy Sing, from Clermont in Queensland, was in the 5th LH. Chatham's Post was established in June 1915, when Lieutenant William Chatham of the 5th LH led a party of 20 men to cover a working party of 200 from the 6th LH. Over two nights, the men of the 6th dug a new trench and the redoubt at the end was named 'Chatham's Post'.⁴

Peter O'DOWD received a gunshot wound to the head on 19 September 1915 and was treated initially on the hospital ship *HS Guilford Castle* and then transferred to No. 2 Australian General Hospital (2AGH) in Egypt. The 2AGH was the converted, luxury Mena House Hotel at Cairo. After a brief convalescence at Heliopolis, he rejoined his unit in January 1916 and was transferred back to B Squadron of the 11th Light Horse. He spent two more weeks in hospital in March 1916 with the mumps, before finally rejoining to his unit.

He wasn't a model soldier, in fact he was probably like many 'diggers', a normal larrikin Australian. He received three days confined to barracks for loitering in the lines after 'lights out'. On 28 December 1916, he was confined to barracks for 'conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in that he was using obscene language and making a disturbance during church parade'. And he was absent without leave on a couple of occasions, resulting in loss of pay and 'field punishment no. 2' which involved heavy labouring duties.⁵

Again, playing its role as mounted infantry, the 11th joined the forces defending the Suez Canal in July 1916. 'In ensuing months, it conducted patrols and participated in several forays into the Sinai Desert. In April 1917 the regiment moved into Palestine to join the main British and dominion advance'.⁶

Peter was killed in action on 19 April 1917 during the second battle of Gaza, fought in southern Palestine, the second attempt mounted by the British to break the Turkish defences along the Gaza-Beersheba line. The War Diary for 19 April 1917 for the 11th Light Horse describes the action near Wadi Sihan:

The remainder of B Squadron, under Capt. C.A.R. Munro, was afterwards sent to join these two troops



An Australian light horse encampment on Mount Olivet and Mount Scopus near Jerusalem, 1918.
https://military-history.fandom.com/wiki/Australian_Light_Horse

and so fill a gap between the right of the 12th LH and the left of the 3rd LH Bde. This sqdn advanced in a line with the 3rd LH Bde and came under very heavy shell fire. The majority of the casualties in this Sqdn were sustained by artillery fire after the order to retire had been given.⁷

Unfortunately, the list of 11 casualties killed in this action contained the name '324 Tpr O'DOWD P.M.'. His body was not buried for some time due to the need for the hurried withdrawal of his regiment. He was eventually buried by a unit of the 32nd Sikh Pioneers and later re-interred in the Gaza War Cemetery in Palestine.⁸

The *Chronicle* of Adelaide, where his sister Bella Ordish was living, published a brief obituary for Peter O'DOWD, in which he was described as 'of fine physique, and was about 28 years of age and greatly respected by his many friends.'⁹ A package of his effects, including the plume from his hat which designated the lighthorsemen, was despatched to his brother John, his next-of-kin. And he appeared to be religious; the package contained some religious objects; rosary beads, a crucifix, devotional

medallions, and a scapular (a cloth talisman with a saint's embroidered image, worn around the neck)¹⁰. As a final tribute, and in keeping with its policy of naming Townsville streets after servicemen who did not return from World War I, Townsville Council named O'Dowd Street, Mundingburra, in his honour.¹¹

¹ National Archives of Australia, B2455 - O'Dowd, Peter Matthew

² Australian War Memorial, Australian Imperial Force, Embarkation Roll 11th Light Horse Regiment, B Squadron

³ Australian War Memorial, War Diary, 5th Light Horse, Sept 1915

⁴ The Gallipoli Association Forum, <http://forum.gallipoli-association.org>, posted 22 Jan 2012 – Mal Murray, accessed 8 Dec 2014.

⁵ National Archives, *ibid*.

⁶ Australian War Memorial, units, 11th Light Horse Regiment

⁷ Australian War Memorial, War Diary, 11th Light Horse, April 1917

⁸ National Archives, *ibid*.

⁹ **Chronicle** (Adelaide), The Late Private P O'Dowd, 26 May 1917, p39

¹⁰ National Archives, *ibid*.

¹¹ Mathew, John – Highways and Byways; The Origin of Townsville Street Names, Townsville Library Service, 1995



StateLibQld 2 305410 Image of a watercolour painting of Moreton Bay Settlement New South Wales in 1835.

THE 40TH REGIMENT OF FOOT

Hopkin Evans came to New South Wales as part of the 40th Regiment of Foot, which arrived in the colonies between 1823 and 1825. Although Evans became a convict, his colonial experiences were not typical of soldiers of the 40th (or other regiments).

It was soldiers from the 40th Regiment who provided the guards for the new settlement of Moreton Bay in 1824, as well as the resettlement of Norfolk Island in 1825. Captain Henry Miller, who oversaw the Moreton Bay settlement (as well as his 1825 replacement Peter Bishop) and Captain Richard Turton, who led the resettlement of Norfolk Island, were all members of the 40th Regiment, as were their supporting officers.

The 40th Regiment were initially based in both New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. During 1826 members of the 40th Regiment, including the troops who were based at Moreton Bay and Norfolk Island were moved to Van Diemen's Land, and were posted to different places throughout the island. In late 1828 and 1829 the 40th Regiment was withdrawn from Van Diemen's Land and sent to India as part of the British forces.

Lieutenant H. Miller was appointed Commandant of the New Settlement at Moreton Bay, 27 August 1824. State Archives of New South Wales (SANSW), Copies of Letters sent within the Colony, NRS 937, p. 236; Captain Richard Turton was appointed on 18 May 1825, SANSW, Special Bundles, 1797-1825, NRS 898, p. 354.

SPOTLIGHT ON RESOURCES

The Waterloo Soldiers in Australia Database

The Duke of Wellington and his British allied forces defeated the French under Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo on 18 June 1815. Among the veterans of the battle were over 100 men who later came to Australia as settlers and soldiers. The Waterloo Soldiers in Australia Database is available to GSQ members only in the MyGSQ section of the GSQ website.

It was compiled from five large files of meticulously researched material donated to GSQ in 2017 by Kerrie Alexander. She became interested in Waterloo soldiers who came to Australia when researching her husband's 2nd great grandfather. Through advertisements in magazines, genealogy forums and hard old-fashioned library research Kerrie gathered together the stories of over 120 veterans who spent time in Australia. Some arrived aboard convict ships as guards, others as free settlers, and a couple as convicts themselves. Among the documents were copies of discharge papers, biographies, obituaries, newspaper articles, book extracts, and grave photographs.

In 2018 a volunteer project team started work compiling an index. This involved taking an inventory of the donated material, creating a spreadsheet for the index, finding researchers to work on filling the gaps, scanning the documents, linking them to the index and adding the database to the website. There were five folders of information stored alphabetically, a paper index of 124 names, colour photographs of graves with the soldiers' names on the back and a photocopy of a book called "The Waterloo Roll Call".

Next, existing information from the paper index became the foundation data for the digital index. Researchers checked as many facts as possible and filled gaps in the soldiers' information. The next phase involved scanning, naming, and sorting the documents, followed by linking them to the index. Uploading of the index and the digitised documents. Many of the documents were sections of books, and those over the copyright limit of 10% were not digitised. This information is available for members to view at GSQ's library.

Data provided by the index includes regiments, arrival ships, places they lived, and dates and places of death. Attached PDF documents may also contain discharge papers, biographies, obituaries, BMD details, timelines, newspaper articles, grave locations and photographs, book extracts, and family histories.

Many of the men became well known and respected figures in Australian history. Among them were Henry Miller and Peter Bishop, Commandants at Moreton

Bay, Henry Dumaesq, secretary to Governor Darling, and his brother, William, deputy surveyor general, George Gawler, Governor of South Australia, Charles Fitzroy, Governor of New South Wales, and John Molloy. There are over 40 pages of research on John Molloy, reputed to be illegitimate son of Frederick Duke of York son of George III. John was a pioneer of the Busselton district in Western Australia and husband of Georgina Molloy, noted botanist. Also in the index is James Henry Crummer, whose Waterloo medals are in the collection of the Museum of Applied Arts & Sciences in Sydney. He served as justice of the peace, police magistrate, and superintendent of the iron gang at Newcastle.

The only Australian-born veteran was Andrew Douglas White (not Pte White of the Scots Greys). He was born at Sydney Cove in September 1793, the son of John White, naval surgeon on the first fleet, and his convict housekeeper, Rachel Turner, who arrived on the Lady Juliana in 1789. Dr White left Sydney in 1794, leaving Rachel and infant Andrew behind. Some years later Dr White had Andrew sent to England where he was educated and in 1812 joined the army. He returned to Australia in 1822 and was reunited with his mother.

Over 124 Waterloo veterans, many of them significant figures in Australia's history, are now remembered in the Waterloo Soldiers in Australia Database.

Abbreviations

ADC	Aide De Camp	Lt	Lieutenant
Adj	Adjutant	Pte	Private
Ass Surg	Assistant Surgeon	QM	Quartermaster
Cap	Captain	Sgt	Sergeant
Cpl	Corporal	Smith	Blacksmith/ Farrier
Emig	Emigrant	Surg	Surgeon
Gen	General	Vets	Veterinary Corps

These fascinating portraits are believed to be the only surviving images of French veterans who fought in the Napoleonic Wars of 1803–1815 wearing the uniforms they fought in.

The former soldiers, aged in their 70s and 80s, were believed to have been photographed in the 1850s in Paris.

https://repository.library.brown.edu/studio/collections/id_619/?search-scope=id_bdr%3A224400&selected_facets=contributor_display%3AHanfstaengl%2C+Erwin%2C+1838-1904+%28photographer%29



A Waterloo Veteran

HOPKIN EVANS

Battle of Waterloo 1815

Janice Wellard

During the war between England and France Hopkin EVANS fought in the 1st Battalion of the 40th Regiment of Foot (2nd Somersetshire). He was part of Captain C Ellis's Company which was at Waterloo, so his name is on the 1815 Waterloo Medal Roll. EVANS was a private and on 25 February 1816 he was transferred to the 2nd Battalion of the 40th.¹

Between 1823 and 1825 detachments of the 40th Regiment of Foot sailed to the colonies as the guard on convict ships. Hopkin EVANS arrived on the convict transport ship *Albion* in 1823.

The first record of Hopkin Evans in New South Wales is his name in a Muster Book of the 1st Battalion of the 40th Regiment from December 1823.² The last notation for EVANS in the Muster Books reads 'to C Power 7 May 1824', presumably meaning he was transferred following an offence to the civilian government.³ On 23 June 1824 Hopkin EVANS was tried and found guilty of stealing one sheep by the Supreme Court of Criminal Jurisdiction. On 28 June 1824, EVANS was sentenced to death. As was customary then, the Governor bestowed the Royal Clemency on him (and others) on condition of 'becoming transports for life'.⁴

After they were reprieved, EVANS and ten other Prisoners 'Lately Respited from the awful Sentence of Death' wrote a petition on 25 October 1824 from Sydney gaol asking the Governor for the Indulgence of being sent to 'his Majesties Penal Settlement on the north Mid Coast of this Colony, Called Cape Moreton Bay'.⁵ But their petition was unsuccessful, and the prisoners were instead sent to Port Macquarie.

The penal settlement of Port Macquarie was where Hopkin EVANS remained for almost six years, without being punished, before, along with 77 other prisoners, Evans was transferred to Norfolk Island in June 1830.⁶ He was one of the transferred prisoners from Port Macquarie who wrote petitions to the Governor asking for their time at Port Macquarie to be included in the time needed to earn remissions of sentence under the 1829 Penal Regulations.⁷ This petition was

successful and as a result Hopkin EVANS' life sentence was reduced to seven years from June 1834, ten years after he was sentenced.⁸ In 1839 Hopkin EVANS arrived back in Sydney from Norfolk Island, one of over 300 prisoners whose Norfolk Island sentences were remitted provided they spent up to three years in irons working on government projects. After identification at Hyde Park Barracks Hopkin EVANS was sent to Newcastle Stockade to serve his remitted sentence.

This was the last record of Hopkin EVANS until an article in a newspaper about the longevity of inmates of the Liverpool Asylum, was published.⁹ EVANS was noted as 'an old soldier' and at Waterloo in 1815, and was 'with the Iron Duke, when the first Napoleon fell'.¹⁰ Hopkin EVANS died on 2 September 1873 aged 87 years and was buried the following day in the parish of St Luke, Liverpool.¹¹

¹Campaign Medal and Award Rolls, 1793-1949. The National Archives (TNA), WO 100.

²War Office Records, 1770-1960 on Trove. Australian Joint Copying Project, Muster Books and Pay Lists, 40th Foot 1st Battalion, December 1823 – March 1824.

³Presumably meaning to Colonial or Civilian Powers.

⁴*Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, 28 October 1824, p. 2. No title.

⁵State Archives New South Wales (SANSW), Main Series of Letters Received, Moreton Bay, 1822-1825, 4/1803, 25 October 1824, pp. 25-26.

⁶Port Macq register; Extract of Police report, Hopkin Evans, Port Macquarie.

⁷Petition of Hopkin Evans, SANSW, Colonial Secretary Index to Letters Received, 4/2104.1, 31/3493.

⁸Colonial Secretary to Commandant Morisset, 1 December 1831, 31/25. SANSW, 4/3822, Reel 765.

⁹*Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser*, 23 October 1873, p. 4. General News; New South Wales Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Index to Deaths, Hopkin Evans, Ref. 4827/1873.

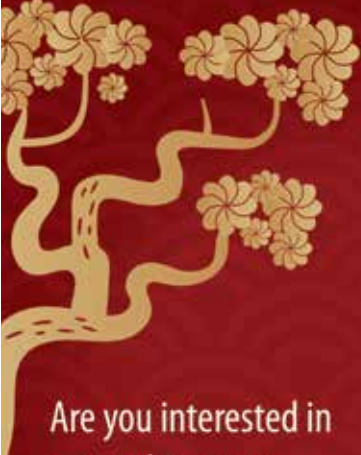
¹⁰The 'Iron Duke' was Wellington who led the British soldiers who defeated Napoleon at Waterloo.

¹¹Burial, Hopkin Evans, 3 September 1873. Burial Register, Parish of St Luke, Liverpool. Church of England, Diocese of Sydney Archives.

FOCUS ON

In each issue of *Generation* we will focus on one of GSQ's Interest Groups. For the dates and times that each of the Interest Groups meet, mostly every second month, check out the GSQ website or the dates elsewhere in *Generation*.

GSQ INTEREST GROUPS CHINESE RESEARCH



Are you interested in researching your Chinese ancestors who came to Australia?

Or exploring the life stories of Chinese people in Australia?

CHINESE RESEARCH GROUP

The Chinese Research Group is the newest of GSQ's Interest Groups and celebrates a year of operation in March this year. The group meets via Zoom on the third Sunday of odd months.

The aims of this group are to:-

- provide members with knowledge about family history research of Chinese families in Australia;
- share findings, ideas, and techniques on successfully researching Chinese ancestors.

The Chinese Research Group tries to have a speaker for each group meeting. So far, we have had Victorian Terry Young of the Chinese Australian Family Historians of Victoria and GSQ members Dr Hilda Maclean, and Jan Richardson, both who have interests in Chinese immigrants to Australia, speak to us. For our birthday meeting in March 2025, Dr Janis Hanley is the scheduled speaker.

If you are interested in attending a meeting but do not know how to research Chinese ancestry, there is no need to worry. Our group has two types of members: those interested in and keen to increase their knowledge in this family history area and those who are knowledgeable and willing to help other GSQ members. So come along and join our friendly group on the third Sunday of the odd-numbered months. Please email me at chineseresearchgroup@gsq.org.au if you are interested in attending so the Zoom link for the meeting can be sent to you.



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How to book



Calendar of events

GSQ web site: Go to www.gsq.org.au and select Events. Use the Events Calendar to find the event and then select the number and type of ticket (Member/Non-Member). Add your event to the Cart and proceed to the Checkout page adding in all details and selecting the payment type.

In person: Come into GSQ and have a library assistant help you fill out the online registration form for your chosen event.

By phone: Telephone GSQ on 07 3349 6072 during opening hours for EFTPOS credit card payments.

Payment types

Credit card: Can be used online, in person at GSQ or via telephone.

Direct Bank Transfer: Transfer the funds to GSQ using GSQ's bank details provided at the time of booking.

Cash: In person at GSQ.

Once payment has been confirmed, a ticket will be emailed to you. If you do not have an email address, it can be posted or provided to you on the day of the event.

Remember

For most courses, bookings are essential, especially for computer courses as these are limited to 10 attendees.

Also, please note that the GSQ education program is prepared many months in advance. Occasionally, changes need to be made due to circumstances which are out of GSQ's control.

Please check the GSQ website www.gsq.org.au/gsqevents/ for up-to-date information and for booking to attend sessions.



Date	Day	Event + Special Interest Groups [SIG]	Time
March 2025			
1	Sat	Presentation: Researching lives of Queenslanders in the 1800s	9am-11am
2	Sun	Scottish Interest Group	9:30am-2pm
9	Sun	Family History Technology Group	10am-noon
16	Sun	Chinese Research Interest Group	10am-noon
16	Sun	Scandinavian Interest Group	12:30-2:30pm
30	Sun	German Interest Group	10am-2:30pm
April 2025			
6	Sun	English/Irish/Welsh Interest Group	10am-2pm
12	Sat	Presentation: Discovering the Treasures in Parish Records	9am-11am
13	Sun	Colonial & Convict Interest Group	10am-2:30pm
20	Sun	Writing Interest Group	10am-noon
26	Sat	Presentation: <i>to be advised</i>	9am-11am
27	Sun	DNA Interest Group	9:30am-1.30pm
30	Wed	DNA Clinic	7pm-8:30pm
May 2025			
3	Sat	Presentation: Part 1: Ireland, Land Records and Griffiths Valuation explained	9am-11am
4	Sun	Scottish Interest Group	9:30am-2pm
11	Sun	Family History Technology Interest Group	10am-noon
17	Sat	Presentation: Colonial Justice - Police Magistrates and Justices of the Peace	9am-11am
18	Sun	Chinese Research Interest Group	10am-noon
18	Sun	Scandinavian Interest Group	2:30-5pm
24	Sat	Presentation: Part 2: Ireland Online in 2025	9am-11am
25	Sun	German Interest Group	10am-2.30pm
June 2025			
1	Sun	English/Irish/Welsh Interest Group	10am-2pm
7	Sat	Presentation: Researching in Kent, England	9am-11am
8	Sun	Colonial & Convict Interest Group	10am-2:30am
15	Sun	Writing Interest Group	10am-noon
17	Tues	Presentation: Solving genealogy brick-walls case study 'finding a great grandfather'	7pm - 9pm
22	Sun	DNA Interest Group	9:30am-1.30pm
28	Sat	Presentation: How to do research so it's right	9am-11am

- Events and Interest Group meetings are held via Zoom or as Hybrid meetings:

GSQ address: 25 Stackpole Street, Wishart, Qld.

Due to unforeseen circumstances, some of these events may be cancelled or re-scheduled. Please check GSQ's website for up-to-date information on the education program.

EDUCATION PROGRAM 2025

WATCH THE GSQ WEBSITE OR E-NEWS FOR INFORMATION ON DATES, LOCATIONS AND TOPICS AS THEY MAY CHANGE.

ALL paid events need to be booked online via the GSQ web site.

April - May - June

Presentation (Virtual platform)

Discovering the Treasures in Parish Records

WHEN: Sat 12 April @ 9am – 11am AEST
PRESENTER: Pauline Williams
COST: \$21 members \$31 non-members

Presentation (Virtual platform)

Colonial Justice: Police Magistrates and Justices of the Peace

WHEN: Sat 17 May @ 9am – 11am AEST
PRESENTER: Kay Ryan
COST: \$21 members \$31 non-members

Presentation (Virtual platform)

Researching in Kent, England

WHEN: Sat 7 June 2025 @ 9am – 11am AEST
PRESENTER: Helen V Smith
COST: \$21 members \$31 non-members

Presentation (Virtual platform)

How to do research so it's right

WHEN: Sat 28 June 2025 @ 7pm – 9pm AEST
PRESENTER: Charlotte Sale
COST: \$21 members \$31 non-members

Presentation (Virtual platform)

Part 1: Ireland, Land Records and Griffiths Valuation explained

WHEN: Sat 3 May @ 9am – 11am AEST
PRESENTER: Bobbie Edes
COST: \$21 members \$31 non-members

Presentation (Virtual platform)

Part 2: Ireland Online in 2025

WHEN: Sat 24 May @ 9am-11am AEST
PRESENTER: Bobbie Edes
COST: \$21 members \$31 non-members

Presentation (Virtual platform)

Solving genealogy brickwalls case study – finding a great grandfather

WHEN: Tues 17 June 2025 @ 7pm – 9pm AEST
PRESENTER: Mia Bennett
COST: \$31 members \$41 non-members

We hope you enjoy the education program for 2025. Remember to look on the GSQ website for up to date events & times.



Brisbane
City Council

GSQ in your local Brisbane City Council Libraries :

GSQ presents topics at your local Brisbane City Council Libraries. These presentations are free, but you need to book at the library. The Council pays GSQ a fee for presentations so tell your friends about them as Council monitors the popularity of the presentations and decides how many will be offered. See eNews for presentation topics, library contact details and dates in 2025.

DNA Clinics

The clinic help sessions are available to all GSQ members only and will be in your home with a one-on-one virtual meeting through Zoom or GoToMeeting. The clinics are held on the 5th Wednesday of the month. DNA clinic dates for 2025 are 30 April, 30 July and 29 October, but see eNews for any changes.

If you'd like to make an appointment, please email dna@gsq.org.au **by the Wednesday prior to the session**, stating you would like an appointment and set out your DNA problem.

The appointments will be for approximately 30 mins each on that Wednesday evening between the times of 7pm – 8:30pm. A virtual meeting link will be sent to you the day before the DNA Clinic with your appointed time and the name of the person who will be assisting you.

Interest Groups Meeting Dates 2025

Interest Groups for 2025 are full of bright ideas and tips. All members of GSQ are welcome to attend. Watch the GSQ website or eNews for information on dates, topics, and any event changes.

<https://www.gsq.org.au/gsq-events/list/>



Colonial & Convict Group • 10:00am – 2:30pm



13 April, 8 June, 10 August, 12 October,
14 December

• Second Sunday, even numbered months

DNA Group • 9:30am – 12:00pm (2:30pm even months)



27 April, 22 June, 24 August,
26 October

• Fourth Sunday, even numbered months

English/Irish/Welsh Group • 10:00am – 2:30pm



6 April, 1 June, 3 August,
6 October, 7 December

• First Sunday, even numbered months

Writing Group • 10:00am – 2:00pm



20 October

• Third Sunday, even numbered months

Chinese Research Group • 10:00am – 2:00pm



16 March, 25 May, 20 July,
15 September, 17 November

• Third Sunday, odd numbered months

German Research Group • 10:15am – 2:30pm



23 March, 25 May, 27 July,
28 September, 23 November

• Last Sunday, odd numbered months

Scandinavian Group • 12:30am – 2:30pm



16 March, 18 May, 20 July,
21 September, 16 November

• Third Sunday, odd numbered months

Scottish Group • 10:00am – 2:30pm



2 March, 4 May, 6 July,
7 September, 2 November

• First Sunday, odd numbered months

Family History Technology Group • 10:00am – 12:00pm



20 April, 15 June, 17 August, 19 October

• Second Sunday, odd numbered months

Our Interest Groups hold meetings at GSQ,
25 Stackpole Street, Wishart or online via Zoom.
Members of GSQ are welcome to attend.



GSQ MEETINGS



Following the COVID-19 pandemic, GSQ has instituted a number of virtual meetings using Zoom. These meetings provide support for members' research, and discussion about resources available and interesting topics.

Check the Events Calendar on the GSQ website for further information and confirmation.



25 Stackpole Street Wishart, QLD
PO Box 1467, Carindale Qld 4152
www.connections2025.org.au
convenor@connections2025.org.au

Brisbane
21 – 24 March 2025

Conference | Speaker Program

An exciting line-up of 48 local, national and international speakers addressing a wide range of history and genealogy topics has been secured for our conference, Connections 2025, to be held in Brisbane next March. The program is now online, Conference Program | Connections 2025 under the Conference / Conference program tab. Select each day to see your speakers.

Featured speakers

Headlining the speakers' program are four featured speakers – all experts in their field who will impart their knowledge and insights gained from many years of professional research and personal experience in Presentations and Masterclasses.

Judy G. RUSSELL, The Legal Genealogist®, a genealogist and lawyer, will provide expert guidance through the murky territory where law and family history intersect. An internationally known lecturer and award-winning writer, Judy holds credentials as a Certified Genealogist® and Certified Genealogical LecturerSM from the Board for Certification of Genealogists®.

Dr Nick BARRATT, best known for his work on the TV show *Who Do You Think You Are*, has written various history books and is a fellow of the Royal Historical Society, a teaching fellow at the University of Dundee and visiting academic at the Open University.

Hamish MAXWELL-STEWART is a professor of heritage and digital humanities at the University of New England and the CEO of Digital History Tasmania. He has authored many books and articles exploring the ways in which digital techniques can be used to shed fresh light on Australia's convict past.

Emeritus Professor Roland SUSSEX (OAM, FQA, Chevalier des Palmes Académiques) is a specialist in language, communication and culture, and health communication. Since "retiring" as Professor of Applied Language Studies at the University of Queensland in 2010 he has become a public intellectual, especially through weekly ABC radio broadcasts for over 26 years.

Sponsor speakers

Joining the featured speakers will be six speakers representing our Connections 2025 conference sponsors.

Ian CHAMBERS from FamilySearch.com will share his learnings from his involvement in FamilySearch's use of Artificial Intelligence and the development of the 'Get Involved' volunteer experience and mobile application.

Max PETTS from Imaging Australia & New Zealand will share his passion for innovation and preserving history through cutting-edge digitisation.

Jason REEVE and Jody TAYLOR from Ancestry.com will share insights into identifying collections to digitise, developing partnerships with National and State-level archives, and digitising associated collections for publication on Ancestry.com.

Cara DOWNES of the National Archives of Australia, an archivist of some 20 years, will impart her passion for making the archival collection available and discoverable by the public.

Alex DAW and Charlotte SALE of Queensland Family History Society will share their personal and professional



family history journeys. Alex loves helping others discover their roots while Charlotte, a seasoned genealogist with more than three decades' experience and training, has a talent for solving complex family puzzles.

Rosemary KOPPITKE of Gould Genealogy & History will share learnings gained from tracing her family history since 1985.

Conference speakers

Supporting our featured and sponsor speakers will be 36 conference speakers including three who will travel to Brisbane from the Netherlands, Ireland and England to present. They include professional and amateur

genealogists, family historians, story tellers with a focus on special interest areas, librarians, cultural heritage presenters, founders and caretakers of history societies and groups, researchers, authors, academics, archivists and a town planner. Topics covered will address general, personal, academic and specialist areas of family history and genealogy and appeal to a range of attendees at all points in their family history journey.

View the program to find out when to hear our conference speakers, view the topic synopsis and speaker profile under the Speakers tab.

Conference | Tour Details

[Monday - 24 March 2025]

All tours will depart from and return to the BTP Conference Centre, Eight Mile Plains.

- MacArthur Museum & Anzac Square Memorial Gallerie
- Miegunyah House & Newstead House
- Commissariat Store & Brisbane Museum
- Wolston Farmhouse
- Brisbane Heritage Trails

See <https://www.connections2025.org.au/monday> for more information and Registration.



Lies, secrets and Belonging; A GENEALOGICAL JOURNEY.

Marilyn Roberts

Our love of progress revolts at the transformation of the pretty sparkling streamlet into a black and stinking ditch, rolling its fetid waves slowly along, immediately in the rear of densely populated streets, until it reaches a "land debatable," to the left of the corner of Woolloomooloo and Riley-street, This horrible black ditch has long been the ink in which has been written the death warrants of hundreds of people.¹

This was indeed the ink that Charlotte Farquarson's (1828-1861) death warrant was written with. The very ink that no doubt played a large part in her early death from Phthisis at 10 Judge Street, Woolloomooloo. Phthisis, or tuberculosis, a disease associated with poverty, malnutrition, and overcrowding, was beginning to leave its mark on mid-19th century Australia.

Yet her first three children's death warrants were written with an entirely different ink; theirs was written with the blue blood of privilege. Their names ring on, written into both the history of Sydney and Queensland.

Charlotte Farquarson, my great, great, great aunt, was just a lass of 13 years when her family left Indego, a farm in Tarland & Migvie Parish in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Parents, Andrew Farquarson and Jean Farquarson nee Glass, together with sister Jane (10) and three brothers, John (16), Henry (15), and Andrew (8) were accompanied by Charlotte's cousins Harriet Farquarson (1821-1883) and Harriet's half-brother William 'Dallas' Farquarson (1818-1854).

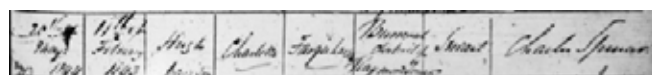
The family group left Dundee, Scotland on 2 June 1841 along with 88 other passengers, mostly farm workers with their families, all from Aberdeenshire, aboard the *Mathesis* on its maiden voyage to Port Phillip (Melbourne) and then onto Sydney.

Assisted by James Forbes Beattie these families were assigned 'to provide workers for lands which the North British Company had already acquired in Lochinvar and the Hunter Valley' New South Wales.² The trip was lengthier than most, requiring a short stop in St. Jago (Santiago) and then a further 92 days in Rio De Janeiro for repairs after a fire on board.³ With Australia almost in sight it must have been agonizing to stand by and watch as father, Andrew, suffered acute alcohol withdrawal before dying from 'delirium tremens'.⁴

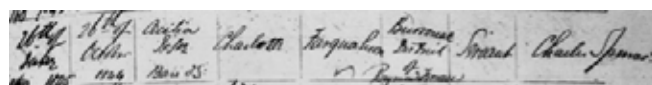
Seventeen days before arriving at Port Jackson on 13 January 1842, Andrew Farquarson was buried at sea, far from home, without the familiar funeral and mourning rituals, no father to help with settling into

a new life, and now no family posting to the Hunter Valley. The young family was split up, the older boys possibly becoming farm labourers, the girls and mother, domestic servants. The grieving thirteen-year-old was assigned for the next 6 months at a rate of £10 to Charles Bugden, 7km east of Sydney. Her older cousin, Harriet (21yo) headed north, 9km across the harbour, to Archibald Mosman of St Leonards Lodge, North Shore.

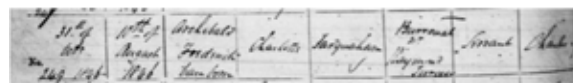
Charlotte may never have taken up the assignment, for by 11 February 1843, Charlotte, a servant, aged 14 and unmarried, gave birth to a boy named Hugh Farquarson at St Leonards. The child was later baptised in Burrowell on 20th May 1844.⁵ [Note: Birth in February 1843, conception probably in May 1842 just 4 months after arriving in Sydney]



26th October 1844, Charlotte, a servant, unmarried, gave birth to Cecilia Jessie Farquarson also baptised in Burrowell on 20th May 1845.⁶



10th August 1846, Charlotte, a servant, unmarried, gave birth to Archibald Frederick Farquarson, baptised in Burrowell on 31st October in 1846.⁷



Such was the information I had from research undertaken into my mother's family in the 1980's by my father. And this was literally as far as I had proceeded in my own exploration of this tree, an exploration begun in preparation for a writing a story for my granddaughter and nieces. A story to give the women from the past dignity, a space for the women of today to find 'belonging'.



As a newbie to genealogy, it was sheer luck that I joined the Facebook page **Genealogy in Australia** and saw a post discussing Charlotte Farquharson. The comments in the post, and further conversations with the poster were a surprise and sent me to some research done by my mother's cousin. The poster wrote:

Have you seen "Charlotte's Story" on the Central Coast Family History Society website? It was written by Rod Horton, Secretary of the Society whose gt gt grandparents were Andrew Farquharson and wife Jane (Glass). The story blew my mind as I am researching the Mosman family.

<https://www.centralcoastfhs.org.au/e-Muster%20Dec%2021...>

I hadn't seen it and in fact I hadn't spoken to mum's cousin, Rodney, for some time. This would be the start of *many* extended conversations right across the family.



Like generations for some 180 years or so, it was accepted that Cousin Harriet had borne three illegitimate children to Archibald Mosman before marrying him in 1847. But it was a lie; my 3 times great aunt had given birth to them. And Burrowell, Raymond Terrace was in reality

'Burroull,' on Williams Creek at Seaham in the Hunter Valley, a property Archibald Mosman's twin brother, George Mosman, had purchased.⁹ And further, the birth at St Leonards was the home of Archibald Mosman.

I grew up in Sydney so the name Mosman, a suburb on the North Shore, was very familiar to me. The names Hugh Mosman and his indigenous stockman, Jupiter Mosman, were also very familiar. I had come across them while researching my husband's tree of Cornish miners, who had settled in Charters Towers, yet I had no inkling how closely I was related.

The Goldsworthy Family Tree was my first experience of genealogy, compiled as we travelled around Australia following in my husband's family's footsteps. Watching the excitement and strong sense of belonging my husband gained along the way was addictive. I was now keen to replicate this in further uncovering my maternal line.

And now the strong possibility that Charlotte's children were 'Mosmans', I'd gone from a scarcity to almost a flood of information about the three babes.

Aged almost 5yo, 3yo and 18mths, they were separated

from their birthmother and brought up by her cousin, Harriet and Archibald Mosman.



Hugh Mosman ¹¹

Hugh, named as per Scottish naming convention, being the first child, was educated at Kings School. As well as discovering gold and founding Charters Towers, he was also a Queensland MLA. The *Australian Dictionary of Biography* rather unkindly says of him *Although politically well connected His speeches were few, conservative and unremarkable and he resigned*

in January 1905. He died, unmarried, at Toowong in 1909 leaving an estate of £70,000. ¹⁰

Cecelia Jessie, the second child, also named in the Scottish tradition after a long line of Mosman women, became Lady Palmer through her marriage to Sir Arthur Hunter Palmer, President of the Queensland Legislative Council. Cecelia died of Phthisis. Her obituary reads, *an elder sister of Lady McIlwraith and Mrs. A. W. Jardine. The gentleness of her nature, her unassuming manner, and her great patience under extreme suffering will embalm her memory in the hearts of all who enjoyed the privilege of her acquaintance.* ¹²



Archibald Frederick, also educated at Kings, was a grazier in Queensland and a member of the Native Police Force. He fathered four children marrying their indigenous mother, Meridah (Kitty) Guachaup on 4th November 1911. He died in Cloncurry, Queensland on 20th February 1918 aged 71.^{13,14} Jonathon Richards in *The Secret War: to A True History of Queensland's Native Police*

states that *Archibald asked for appointment to Native Police while working at Herbert Downs giving details of his Western Queensland experience and naming Inspector Murray at Blackall as a referee 1883 ... appointed cadet 1884; promoted to second-class sub-inspector 1884; tried unsuccessfully to withdraw his resignation and resigned 1890; admitted in 1903 that he had been living with an Aboriginal woman for 'over ten years' and they had three children.* ¹⁵

But what of Charlotte? She met Joseph 'Charles' Foster (1825?-1868) and although there is no evidence of

dwelling of Joseph Charles Foster, storekeeper, 10, Judge-street, Sydney, a puco-colored watch case; a large open-faced silver Geneva watch, "Bennett, maker

a marriage between them, they had four children together. A birth notice in 1859, for their third child, lists Charlotte at 23 Susan Street Woolloomooloo Bay.¹⁶ Later that year, the Sands Directory lists Charles as Storekeeper at 16 Palmer Street.¹⁷ After this, Charles is consistently listed at 10 Judge Street, his occupation either as storeman or storekeeper, whereas the St. Stephen's Anglican Register for Charlotte's burial in 1861 lists her as "Wife of a Mechanic".¹⁸

Charlotte's family now lived close by, her mother, Jane Glass (1805 -1853), was living at 75 Judge Street with husband, plasterer William Richardson. In 1860 her brother, Hary 'Henry' (1826-1906) was living at Palmer Street, with his new bride. They left soon after to join his brothers in Newcastle, but sadly, by December 1861, just one month after Charlotte's death they would be back to bury their first-born daughter, Priscilla also at St Stephens.



Tenements in Judge Street ¹⁹



Unique ID: A-0000217
Series: Sydney Reference Collection (SRC) - Photographs
Date: Between 1st January 1970 and 31st December 1970
Date qualifier: circa
Format: Photograph - Print
Description: Shows three storey building on the corner, with Judge St to L, and view southwards along Forbes St towards William St.
Language: No linguistic content - Not applicable (200)

The tenements in Judge Street were infamous, even in the day. This area had once housed some of Sydney's earliest colonists in the finest of mansions, including that of the colony's richest, Commissary, John Palmer. It was land that Governor Darling had

chosen in 1840 to be subdivided to create 'a high status area ... which would serve as both example and chastisement to the debased populace of Sydney town'.²⁰ Yet in twenty years since subdivision it was a slum as described in the article 'Rambles Through Sydney'. Even in 1864 the writer expressed his shock at the conditions:-

It is truly a matter of astonishment to think that, notwithstanding all the wealth and property and intelligence of the inhabitants of Woolloomooloo, the great sanitary question of an adequate sewerage, and the concurrent advantages of pure, healthful air, should so long have been disregarded.

Why had this happened? Who was responsible? My Facebook poster-friend wrote about another Mosman family member who dined with Kings and Queens, finishing with the statement, *and she was just a girl from Randwick!* Randwick is only 6.4 kilometres away. I'm incensed. The residents of Randwick would never have been forced into this situation. Who had carved up the land and sold it without proper sanitation

and drainage? Who didn't regulate and prevent overcrowding ensuring all blocks were of a decent size? How did Judge Street become a twisting street that is one moment lane, one moment street?

Judge Street residents didn't take it lying down either. In a report to the council both Charles Foster and Charlotte's brother, Hary Farquarson, were both signatories.²¹

**Judge Street,
Stephen-street to William-street.
WEST SIDE.**
10 Foster, Charles, storeman
12 Hayek, John, carpenter
14 Brown, Mrs.



Yet a servant girl had somehow come to own property in Judge Street. I look for the exact location, not just the number '10'.²² Is 10 Judge Street a corner? In the 1970's the Green Ban led by the Builder Labourers Union and Jack Munday fought to have many of these areas protected, many sites weren't, but many were photographed. I trawl through the City of Sydney Archives. Could it possibly be this grand building?²³

From the Sands Directory, this would appear to be the corner referred to for a storekeeper. However, Forbes runs perpendicular to Stephen and parallel to Judge Street not as suggested in the photo below; it's so easy for a newbie to be taken in.

It's something deep down I want! For a servant to own this. But how? A police report on a

Stolen about 2 1/2 p.m. on the 23rd instant, from the dwelling of Joseph Charles Foster, storekeeper, 10, Judge-street, Sydney, a puco-colored watch case; a large open-faced silver Geneva watch, "Bennett, maker to the Queen, Admiralty Observatory, Cornhill Hill, London," these words are engraved on the inside case, "Liverpool" on the works; a small gold Albert chain and key set with green stone; and two photographs (women's) in cases. Value about £3 16s.

theft from the dwelling of Charles Foster refers to what sounds like a rather expensive watch and jewellery. What kind of shop did Charles and Charlotte run?²⁴

Archibald and Harriet got the children. Charlotte went back to Sydney, started a new family, and owned a shop. It may have been her choice entirely to leave to start a new life. Her cousin, Harriet, seems to have been quite influential in ensuring other members of her extended family were looked after, so why not Charlotte?

Time moved on and some sixteen years after her death (nine years after Charles' in 1877), Charlotte's brother, my great grandfather, Andrew Farquarson (1832-1906)



probably won't find out if she left her children of her own accord or if she was sent away. Or if Charles was such a love match, that a young girl would be prepared to give up all and start again. I won't know if she ever saw her children again, or even if they knew she was their mother and that she had died. I do know that, strangely, she has TWO burial dates.



26

There are questions that *could*, perhaps, still be answered. Questions relating to the arrears, and the shop, and the fates of her other children. I continue to search for them, *and* the children Charles had to Mary Jane Hornibrook (1836-1894) before he too passed away in 1868, leaving a grieving widow, just 32 years old, with eight children to care for in one of the worst, and to me, scariest parts of Sydney.

Charles and Charlotte may have lacked privilege but as a member of the 'friendly society,' Ancient Order of Foresters, Charles worked with others to raise funds providing financial and social benefits and support to members and their families.²⁷ He was proud to describe himself as Esquire.

Class inequalities may be balanced in the favour of the privileged, but it doesn't necessarily make their life any happier. Archibald and Hugh died alone, Archibald a chronic alcoholic. Cecelia died of the same wasting disease that took her mother, Charlotte (the disease of the poor, that eventually spread to become an epidemic without regard to class or status).

If Charlotte is not the rightful parent, as some suggest, to Hugh Farquharson Mosman, Cecelia Jessie Farquharson Mosman, and Archibald Frederick Farquharson Mosman, the alternative to accept is that an underage child was asked to stand before God, baptising the children as base-born (bastards) with no recorded husband, not once but three times.

took their eldest son, Henry Foster (1853-1900), to court for arrears relating to the property.²⁵ She must have been the owner and left it to her brother.

That's almost all I know; lies have been found out; secrets have been uncovered. Some of the personal stories I may never know.

We all make the best decisions for the best of reasons. This secret is one that two young women, Charlotte and Harriet, alone, far from family, influenced by powerful men some 20 years older, were forced to make.

EPILOGUE: Synchronistically, my ex-husband's niece visited from interstate the day I had finished this article. She has tactfully asked my 40-year-old son if he would like to be connected to *his* teenage half-brother and half-sister.

I have come full circle. There are still decisions to be made but Family is belonging, no matter the generation or the problem or the social class one is born into. This is the reason why I go down rabbit holes, trawl databases for hours; to find out just who I belong to, to find stories that make my heart sing.

¹Morning Herald (NSW : 1842 - 1954), Thursday 26 May 1864 <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/13085387#>

²Bulletin of the Maitland and District Historical Society. Vol 20, No 2, May 2013. <https://www.maitlandhistorical.org/resources/Bulletin%20May%202013.pdf>

³Horton, Rodney Charlottes Story p.13. <https://www.centralcoastfhs.org.au/e-Muster%20Dec%2021.pdf>

⁴Croucher, Wallace Gordon. Unpublished Farquharson Family Tree Research
⁵Horton, Rodney Charlottes Story p.14. <https://www.centralcoastfhs.org.au/e-Muster%20Dec%2021.pdf>

⁶Ibid.

⁷Ibid.

⁸Ibid.

⁹https://freesettlorfelson.com/george_mosman.htm

¹⁰Australian Dictionary of Biography <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/mosman-hugh-4261>

¹¹<https://www.fotc.au/research/hugh-mosman/#hugh-mosman-13883>

¹²https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/204071431/lady_cecilia_jessie_palmer#view-photo=210059165

¹³Horton, Rodney Charlottes Story p.13. <https://www.centralcoastfhs.org.au/e-Muster%20Dec%2021.pdf>

¹⁴https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/250296439/archibald_mosman#view-photo=271725340

¹⁵Jonathon Richards *The Secret War: A True History of Queensland's Native Police*

¹⁶Sydney Morning Herald Tuesday 13 Sep 1859 P.9 <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/13030706>

¹⁷Sands Sydney, Suburban and Country Commercial Directory, 1858 <https://archives.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/nodes/view/1898994>

¹⁸<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/194049139/person/312543186365/facts>

¹⁹City of Sydney Archives and Resources <https://archives.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/nodes/view/693764>

²⁰Dictionary of Sydney <https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/woolloomooloo>

²¹<https://archives.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/nodes/view/978874?sk=1fa526497b0429904aaeece4d107d0ac&keywords=judge+william&type=all&highlights=WylqdWRnZSlSindpbGxpYW0iXQ%3D%3D>

²²<https://archives.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/nodes/view/566862?sk=1fa526497b0429904aaeece4d107d0ac&keywords=judge+william&type=all&highlights=WylqdWRnZSlSindpbGxpYW0iXQ%3D%3D>

²³Sands Sydney, Suburban and Country Commercial Directory, 1858 <https://archives.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/nodes/view/1898994>

²⁴New South Wales Police Gazette - 1864. https://www.ancestry.com.au/imageviewer/collections/1942/images/31842_216734-00017?pld=53470

²⁵The Sydney Morning Herald on 3 Aug 1877 (page 7)

²⁶Sydney Anglican Parish Registers <https://www.ancestry.com.au/family-tree/person/tree/194049139/person/312543186365/facts>

²⁷Medievalism in Australian Cultural Memory. <https://ausmed.arts.uwa.edu.au/items/show/140>



GUNPOWDER

Gunpowder is an outback Queensland town and locality some 90 miles from Mt Isa. In the 2021 Census the locality of Gunpowder had a population of 104 people. To the south of the town lies the Waggaboonyah Range. Other mountains in the area, although not very lofty are Kangaroo Point, Mt Gordon (330 metres), and Mt Oxide (370 metres). The countryside is very red, given the rich ore deposits, largely copper, that surround the town. Mines have operated in the area over an extended period of time. Mt Oxide was discovered by Ernest Henry in 1882. Owing to its remote location little mining took place until the 1920s. The main mining periods were 1927 to 1943 and 1955 to 1960, when the higher-grade ore was worked by underground methods with access via an adit (horizontal passageway giving access to a mine), and 1967 to 1971, when the lower grade envelope and remnants of high-grade ore were bulk mined by open-cut.

Underground mining produced 79,000 tons of ore (15.9% copper) for a yield of 12,500 tons of copper and some 355,000 tons of ore, averaging 2.5% copper were treated at the Gunpowder concentration plant in 1970–1971. Leaching and precipitation operations in the 1962 to 1965 and 1978 to 1982 periods yielded an additional 1,369 tons of copper.

Between World War I and World War II an indigenous townsite existed on the site named Waggabundi (after the Waggabonga Aboriginal tribe). The abandoned townsite is about one kilometre south of the existing open pit. Mount Oxide Mine is now classed as an abandoned mine site as there are no current mining leases or environmental authority in place.

To cater for the growing township in 1969 the Waggaboonyah Dam was built for water storage. This added greatly to the amenity of the local area and Gunpowder's residents were able to use the dam for recreational purposes. A school opened on 27 January 1970 to enable children of mine workers to receive a primary school education. The school opened with an enrolment of 48 students from Year 1 to Year 7 with two teachers. By the end of 1970 a third teacher was employed. Due to transience in the price of copper the school closed on 24 September 1982, but with an uplift

in copper prices, it opened again on 24 January 1991, closing permanently on 31 December 1999.

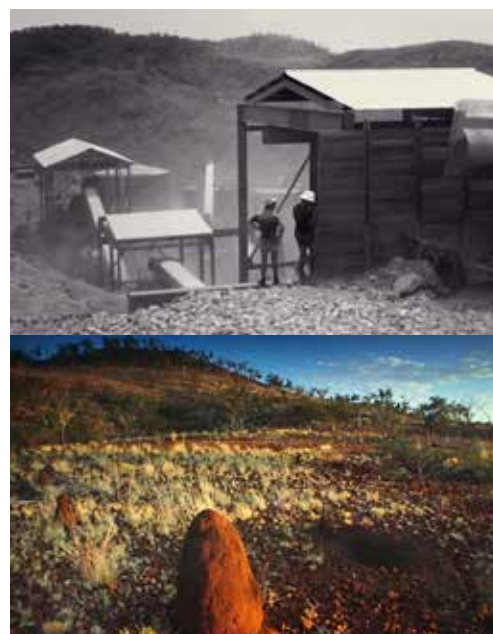
During the 1970s Gunpowder boasted a store, swimming pool, a caravan park, a motel, and some ninety-one houses. These houses arrived by truck in two pieces, were assembled onsite and were fully airconditioned once completed, something very necessary, given the climate. In 1976 mine employees were provided with a fully furnished four-bedroom house for \$12.60 per week and electricity was free.

Readers may wonder why 'Gunpowder' – nobody is quite sure how Gunpowder came by its name, but the most widely accepted version is that the original miners were Afghans who used to bring explosives in over the creek, with a wagon accidently tipping barrels of gunpowder into the creek which became known as Gunpowder Creek.

Will Gunpowder rise to live again?

Sources

Wikipedia – <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gunpowder>
 Queensland Places- <https://queenslandplaces.com.au/gunpowder>
 Woman's Day, 1 November 1976, pp. 35 - 36



Gunpowder Qld

Farmer, Soldier

ANDREW PETRIE PORTER (1886-1917)

Trooper K. Butcher with his horse at the 10th Light Horse Regiment's sports day in July 1943 - <https://commons.wikimedia.org/>

Marg Doherty



Andrew Petrie Porter

Andrew Petrie Porter was the son of two Scottish emigrants. His parents, Alexander Elgin Porter, known as Sandy, and Jane Auld Davidson, arrived in Moreton Bay in the then colony of New South Wales (NSW) in 1849 and 1854, respectively.¹ Andrew was the youngest of eight surviving children. He was born at North Branch in the colony

of Queensland on 21 November 1886. His paternal grandmother, Ann Bland, was the midwife at his birth.²

Andrew was named after one of the early European settlers in Moreton Bay, Andrew Petrie. The Porter family settled in Moreton Bay after arriving from Sydney. Sandy, his brother James, and their father, James Porter, worked for Andrew Petrie's construction company. The younger members of the Porter family were also educated by the Petrie family tutor, leaving the Porters with a great fondness and respect for the Petrie family, which led to Sandy and Jane's youngest child being named after the Petrie patriarch.³

Andrew, or Andy as he was known, went to North Branch Provisional School and then worked on his parent's property, *Boxthorne*, as he reached adulthood. With the advent of the First World War, Andy had a decision to make – whether or not to enlist. Australia was one of only two allied countries that did not have conscription, although it was a controversial subject. Two referenda were held, and both were defeated.

While the conscription issue created high community emotions in Australia, Andy's decision to enlist could have been impacted by either side of the conscription debate. He may have received a white feather as a civilian, as feathers were given to some men who were

not in uniform to symbolise their cowardice. Andy may have been impacted by the death and injuries received by the ANZAC troops at Gallipoli. Maybe this was personal with the loss or injury to a friend.

Andy went to Toowoomba to enlist on 29 December 1915, probably after spending Christmas with his parents and other family. He was living at *Boxthorne*, his parents' property near Pittsworth, and he was a farmer. Andy's description on his Australian Imperial Force (AIF) file portrays him as about five foot eight inches tall, with grey eyes, dark brown hair, turning grey, a sandy moustache, thick-set, and being hard of hearing. He gave his father as next of kin, and he said his age was twenty-nine years and one month, which was very accurate.⁴

Andy's parents had only him to worry about, as no other brother enlisted. Andy embarked on *SS Itonus* at Brisbane on 8 August 1916 as part of reinforcements. He became a private in the 26th Battalion, and his military serial number was 5398. Andy spent some time training before being posted to the Western Front. Andy's life was unremarkable at first, except that he contracted mumps and was admitted to a hospital in Etaples, France.⁵

Andy went missing on 9th October 1917 at Passchendaele/Polygon Wood. Andrew Petrie Porter was reported as missing in action on 13 October 1917, and on 15 April 1918, he was declared 'Killed in Action' by the Court of Enquiry from the 26th Battalion. Andy's cousin, another AIF member, Sergeant William Burnett Banks of 13 Australian Machine Gun Company, made inquiries on behalf of the Porter family, but could ascertain nothing more than was discovered by the Wounded and Missing Enquiry Bureau.⁶

The Bureau undertook some research about Andy's death. Private J. Lee reported seeing Andrew's body on 10 October 1918 in Polygon Wood. 'He was badly knocked in the body, being hit by a piece of shell.' Private Lee was a civilian friend of Andrew's from North Branch. Lee said, 'he was killed 9th October at "Machine Gun Post", a 5.9 shell knocked them all out. Killed instantly every one of them except Wiesner... I was not there but enquired for him afterwards. This was at Brookseinde Ridge ...'⁷



Another informant, Sergeant H. Marshall, said:

At Passchendaele, on Oct.9th/17, I saw Porter and a group of men in a shell hole. I saw a shell burst right into them and Porter and 8 or 9 others were literally blown to pieces. I went up to try to identify Porter amongst others but failed to identify him or any of them as their remains were so terribly mangled.⁸

Another witness, Private C H Robinson, said nothing more was heard of A. P. Porter after a shell burst amongst his platoon.⁹

Richard Reid, an historian at the Australian War Memorial (AWM), examined the available information on Andy. He commented:

Andrew Petrie Porter's case is a fairly straightforward one. Looking at the War Diary of the 26th Battalion it shows them supporting the attack of other battalions of the 2nd Australian Division on 9th October 1917 to the east of Broodseinde. The battle that day was called 'Poelcappelle' by the British, but '1 Passchendaele' by Charles Bean, the Australian official historian. You could say Porter was killed in one of those actions fought between 31st July and early November 1917, which are collectively known as the 'Third Battle of Ypres', but popularly as 'Passchendaele'. They were fought to the east and north of the Belgian town of Ypres and all 60 infantry battalions of the AIF took part in actions fought there between 20th September and 12th October, after which they were withdrawn from the line.

The 26th 'War Diary' mentions that they suffered 26 casualties on 9 October 1917, but it didn't break this down into killed and wounded. The AWM Roll of Honour shows that ten men of the unit died on that date, Porter among them. One or two of these may have been wounded earlier. Porter's name is on the Menin Gate Memorial to the Missing at Ypres indicating he has 'no known grave'. Reading the Red Cross file suggests to me you can ignore the Polygon Wood account and take it that he was with others when killed by a shell burst and that the body was most probably not found. If he was buried, then the grave was subsequently lost. Virtually 50 per cent of all the dead in the World War I battles in Belgium have 'no known grave', so he is by no means unusual. You can read Charles Bean's account of the AIF's actions on 9th October 1917 in *The AIF in France, 1917, Vol IV, 'Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-1918'*, pp.878-900.¹⁰

To put the third battle of Ypres in context for Australia, by the time the battle was almost over, the AIF had over 38,000 casualties and 10,000 dead, which Matthew Haultain-Gall describes as outweighing the Australian losses of previous battles in the First World War. Further, there were 6,000 Australians whose bodies were not recovered or were not identified.

Andy's family were not the only Australian family grieving for the dead at Ypres.¹¹

While the family had many years of uncertainty about Andy's death, the Supreme Court probated Andy's will in 1918. Andy left his real estate to his father to use and enjoy during his lifetime. He then called on his executors to convert the property into money when they thought fit after his father's death. The funds were then to be divided into forty-eight parts for distribution as follows:

- four parts to his sister Annie Stirling, wife of James T. Stirling of Gunbower, Pittsworth - grazier
- four parts to his sister Jane Edwards, wife of Richard Edwards of Pinkenba, near Brisbane - farmer
- four parts to his sister, Mary Graham, wife of David Graham of Brisbane, miner
- nine parts to Alexander Elgin Porter, son of brother Alexander Elgin Porter
- nine parts to May and Elsie Porter, the daughters of his brother, Alexander Elgin Porter, in equal shares
- nine parts to Jean Porter, daughter of brother Archibald Banks Porter
- the remainder to James Porter, son of his brother James Porter.¹²

Andy's body has never been identified. He is commemorated at the Menin Gate to the Missing and the Australian War Memorial, Canberra. Also, the Registrar General in Queensland issued a death certificate for him in 1922. As technology progresses, maybe one day Andy's remains will be identified and buried in a military ceremony to commemorate his service and his giving up of his life. In the meantime, he is memorialised on his parent's grave at North Branch.

¹State Records Authority New South Wales (NSW), 'Assisted Immigrant Passenger Lists', Series 5316, reel 2135, item 4/4787, via Ancestry; Queensland State Archives (QSA), 'Assisted Immigration 1848-1912', ITM 18475, <http://www.archivessearch.qld.gov.au/Search/ItemDetails.aspx?ItemId=18474>, assessed 31 March 2024.

²Birth certificate of Andrew Petrie Porter, born 21 November 1886, Darling Downs Central District, Registrar General, Queensland, (Qld), ref. 1887/C/2205.

³'Passing of a Pioneer. Mr. James Porter. Record Strenuous Life', Darling Downs Gazette, 29 August 1912, p. 5, cols 5-7.

⁴National Archives of Australia (NAA), series B2455, item no. 8018348, Porter, Andrew Petrie. <https://www.naa.gov.au/>, accessed 1 April 2024.

⁵*Ibid*; Australian War Memorial (AWM), Embarkation Rolls, RCDIG 1067581, <https://www.awm.gov.au/>, accessed 1 April 2024.

⁶AWM, Wounded and Missing Enquiry Bureau, Australian Red Cross Files 1914-1918, 2180303H.

⁷Private J Less, quoted in Wounded and Missing Enquire Bureau, f2180303H.

⁸Sergeant H Marshall, quoted in Wounded and Missing Enquire Bureau, 2180303H.

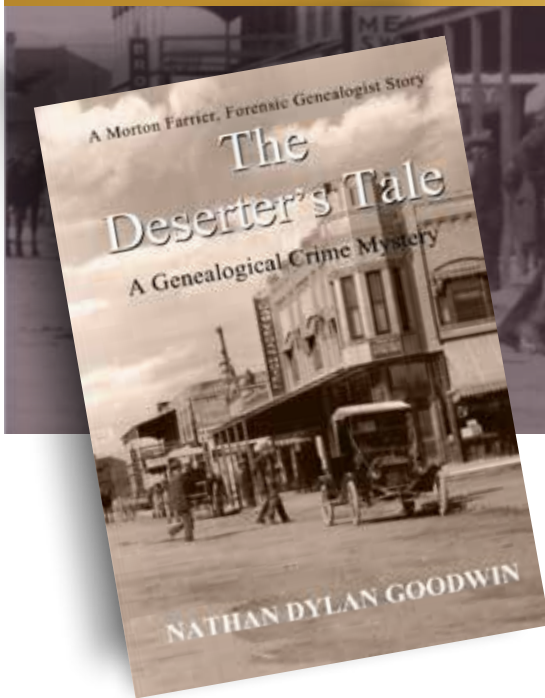
⁹Private C. H. Robinson, quoted in Wounded and Missing Enquire Bureau, f2180303H.

¹⁰Richard Reid, historian, Department of Veteran's Affairs, to Margaret Doherty, email 2 January 2012, Canberra.

¹¹Matthew Haultain-Gall, *The Battlefield of Imperishable Memory: Passchendaele and the Anzac Legion*, Monash University Publishing, Clayton, Victoria, 2021.

¹²QSA, Ecclesiastical wills, 1918/774 for Andrew Petrie Porter, ITM2822072.

BOOK REVIEW



THE DESERTER'S TALE: A GENE^OLOGICAL CRIME MYSTERY

BY NATHAN DYLAN GOODWIN

Marg Doherty

Recently, the publisher sent GSQ a copy of another of Nathan's genealogy mysteries. Earlier, the publisher sent me a review copy of the first book in the series about Morton Farrier, a forensic genealogist. I reviewed the first book in *Generation* a couple of editions ago. While the earlier book was a good read, Goodwin, in this tenth book, was much improved. It was a very enjoyable book.

The premise is that Farrier visits Salt Lake City to speak at Rootstech. Farrier describes visiting Salt Lake City as a genealogist's dream holiday. At the same time, he is researching his wife's great-grandfather, who lived in Las Vegas. The book commences and ends with scenes around Morton's family life, but the remainder of the book relates to Morton preparing and presenting at Rootstech and his research into his wife's relatives.

The Rootstech component of the story was rich in Morton's presentation preparation as a panel member on DNA. This scene was full of name-dropping British and American well-known genealogists. Also included were details of the concept and processes of how DNA can connect unknown family members.

When Rootstech was over, the author concentrated on describing the search for the great-grandfather. This research takes him to Las Vegas, where he delves into prohibition and researches that period of American history. Goodwin also briefly discusses the Suez Crisis and the First World War, particularly the battles at Ypres. For the First World War, there is mention of the

various records available on the various genealogy sites. During the book, Goodwin mentions *GenealogyBank*, which was new to me. It is one of the biggest sites for American newspapers. The downside is that it is a paid subscription service. I also heard about *Transcribus*. This was also unknown to me, and my interest was heightened when I heard about it again in an education session. *Transcribus* is an AI text recognition site for transcribing handwritten documents.

As discussed, Goodwin's book contains techniques to improve the reader's genealogy research. A particular example is that he describes how to search the FamilySearch Library Catalogue. While the main character does his research in Salt Lake City, the same techniques apply to doing a remote search. Goodwin mentions many DNA concepts, including tools such as a DNA Painter and the various sites for DNA tests. Without a doubt, my genealogy processes improved with this new knowledge.

This book is not without humour; there are several sections in which the author is less than serious. I particularly enjoyed his scene where Morton and an older, experienced archivist interacted. For me, it was an enjoyable laugh-out-loud moment.

I should mention that although I have only read the first and the tenth books in this series, some references were made to the other eight books, but I do not feel that my enjoyment of the tenth book was lessened by not reading the other books. While I may seek out the other books, I recommend reading this series if you enjoy reading about genealogy and its concepts and processes. Nathan Dylan Goodwin is an author to read and improve your genealogy knowledge as you go.

a War Photograph Story

Sharyn Merkley



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

Flers Battlefield May 1917

600501

Part of the Flers line improved by Australians during the winter. Pictured, seated on the duckboard are, left to right: Mr Alexis Aladin, Australian War Artist; Mr C E W Bean, Australian War Correspondent, and Mr John Maseford, Australian Artist.

<https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/C388956>

This striking photograph is from the Australian War Memorial online collection.

It's worth exploring what these three extraordinary men were doing in the wasteland of the Western Front near the village of Flers in France. Taken in May 1917, the image depicts trenches reinforced and used by Australian troops in November 1916 during the Battle of the Somme. Behind the decimated tree line lies the remnants of the village of Flers, its basements used for refuge by soldiers.

Six months after the battle, the three men sit in allied territory, looking towards the new frontline to the north.

Charles Edward Woodrow Bean, born in Bathurst New South Wales in 1879, was responsible for establishing the Australian War Memorial and is most remembered for his official history of Australia during the First World War. Bean narrowly defeated Keith Murdoch in the

ballot to become Australia's official war correspondent.¹

Charles Bean witnessed firsthand the carnage of the Somme. By May 1917, he had already conceived the idea of a memorial to commemorate Australia's war dead, and work had begun in London, to collect objects, and document Australia's war efforts.

In this caption Maseford is incorrect. It should be Masefield. By the outbreak of World War 1, English-born John Masefield was already a well-respected poet and writer. Initially rejected from the British Army as medically unfit, he eventually went to France with the Red Cross. Appalled by the conditions for sick and wounded soldiers, he endeavoured to develop a travelling field hospital but failed to convince the French authorities of its usefulness. However, the British Army sent him to Gallipoli to look at a similar scheme, resulting in his book *Gallipoli*, published in 1916. In early 1917 Masefield was sent to the western front to similarly chronicle the story of the Battle of the Somme.² Although labelled in the caption as an Australian Artist, he was an English writer and journalist, no doubt being guided over the battlefields by Charles Bean.

Similarly, Alexis Aladin was not an Australian war artist but a Russian-born political activist exiled to Britain in the early 1900s. Born in 1873 to a peasant family, Aladin was expelled from university for political agitation. After the 1905 revolution, he was elected to the revolutionary peasants' party in Russia's first elected Parliament, the Duma. However, the Duma which lasted only 72 days, was dissolved by the Tsar, and Aladin was again exiled to Britain.

At the outbreak of World War 1 Aladin began employment as a journalist, travelling throughout Britain and Ireland. As his internal passport reveals, he travelled to France in late 1916.³ In late 1917 he returned to Russia and was imprisoned by the Bolsheviks. He continued to oppose the Red Army and returned to London in 1919. Remaining in Britain for the rest of his life, Aladin remained keenly interested in Russian politics until he died in 1927.

The three men sitting on the battlefield did not meet by chance. Another photograph taken on 10 May 1917

shows the three men again, this time sitting on top of a trench with Lieutenant Will Dyson, who had only that month been appointed Australia's first official war artist, on Bean's recommendation.⁴

Some more images of the battlefield and trenches taken in May 1917 show that an official photographer was following their progress. All the men, including the photographer, were perhaps reflecting on the outcome, recording their impressions, and wondering how best to inform their audiences.

¹More about Bean and a link to his official history can be found here: <https://www.awm.gov.au/about/organisation/history/charles-bean>

²<http://www.battlelines-redrawn.co.uk/masefield.html>

³Passport found <https://university-collections.wp.st-andrews.ac.uk/2016/01/21/reading-the-collections-week-45-the-papers-of-alexis-aladin/>

⁴<https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/P11030813>



An artillery horse used for transporting ammunition to the guns and its unidentified Australian ...
<https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/E00002>



<https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/C54548>



Charles Bean in Egypt 1915
<https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/C53640>

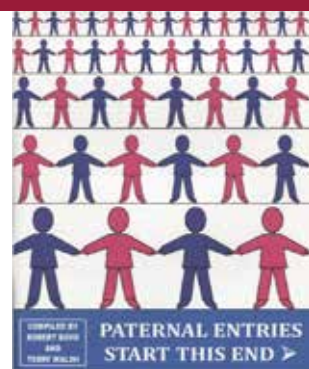
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Sisters at War

Portrait of Staff Nurse Florence Howman (on left) and Staff Nurse Mary Agnes (Daisy) Day. Nurse... c 1914-1918 - <https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/C1285925>

Marg Doherty



Sister Annie Isabella 'Nance' Griffiths - Australian Army Nursing Service (AANS) in May 1917
Australian War Memorial - P11645.001 - <https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/C2089031>

Nurse Adelaide Clara Ramsay and her sister Lilian Gertrude Ramsay served in the First World War as members of the Australian Army Nursing Service (AANS). Adelaide served in Egypt, while Lilian served in India. These sisters did not have a brother at war, but they went to war to care for wounded Australian men and men from many other countries.

Adelaide and Lilian were only two examples of Queensland-trained nurses who were sisters and who enlisted and served overseas. There are other examples. Five sisters from the Francis family were trained nurses, which was considered an early respectable profession for educated women in Australia. Three of these sisters served overseas. Ida and Ruth served on the Western Front, while Sara served in India.

Estelle, Julia and Mary Ellen Fisher were Queensland-born sisters who all served in the AANS in the First World War. Mary Ellen served in a Casualty Clearing Station (CCS) on the Western Front while her sisters, Estell and Julia, were in India.

The above are only a few examples of nursing sisters who were trained nurses and served overseas in the First World War. They were examples of women who

pushed the boundaries of acceptable activities and were professional women who served their country overseas during the First World War.¹

Sarah Macdonald, known as Sadie, came from a family of seven daughters, six of whom became nurses. Sadie Macdonald and her sister Flora both served in the AANS and at CCS on the Western Front.² Flora trained and worked as a Baby Clinic nurse on her return.³

Sadie Macdonald worked with returned service personnel after her active service in Europe. After discharge, Sadie, aged 44, took on a new role. After almost four years of strenuous service, including at a CCS on the Western Front, Sadie became matron of Ardoyne.⁴ This Red Cross home for ex-servicemen with advanced tuberculosis opened in November 1920 in Brisbane.⁵ Although tuberculosis was often not diagnosed during active service, it was accepted by the Repatriation Department as a latent disease stimulated by the privations of active service spreading the disease amongst troops.⁶ By 1920, the Repatriation Department estimated around 3000 soldiers returned, with the prevalence of tuberculosis increasing in the Australian community where tuberculosis was already occurring.⁷ Lloyd and Rees, in their administrative history of Australian repatriation arrangements, state the incidence of tuberculosis in service personnel was expected to rise as returned service personnel aged.⁸ This required facilities such as Ardoyne in the repatriation system, although the Red Cross managed them.⁹

At Ardoyne, Matron Macdonald had a staff of four ex-army nurses, including Beatrice Coves, who was head sister and like Macdonald, Coves remained at Ardoyne for its entire existence.¹⁰ The Ardoyne staff were regularly praised for their care, and the Red Cross annual report for 1931/1932 states of Ardoyne "the Matron and sisters had a trying time and amongst letters of thanks we see how their endeavours to ease the suffering of their patients was appreciated by the men and their relatives".¹¹ In a letter, the wife of a deceased patient thanked the Red Cross:

...and also the Matron and Nurses at 'Ardoyne' for their many acts of kindness to my dear husband during his illness.



Army nurse Matron Sadie Macdonald, 1948.
<https://collections.slg.qld.gov.au/viewer/IE2750943>

The Red Cross report for 1930/31 reports that there were several very sick patients in the 66 patients treated at Ardoyne that year.¹² The following year's report noted several patients were in bed the whole year.¹³ This was heavy work, and the deaths from tuberculosis were constant. Macdonald and her nurses worked very hard. When the home closed in February 1936, 560 patients

had been treated, of whom 174 (or around one-third) had died. Sadie Macdonald and Beatrice Coves were continuously providing care until the deaths of these men and were with them when they died.

¹²'Centenians Death', The Telegraph, Brisbane, 19 July 1943, p. 2.

²AIF, First AIF, Personnel Dossiers, 1914-1920, MacDonald, Sadie Charlotte, series B2455, barcode 1845392; AIF, First AIF, Personnel Dossiers, 1914-1920, MacDonald, Flora, series B2455, barcode 1844637.

³'Ardoyne entertainment', Brisbane Courier, 20 December 1930, p. 16; 'Early Staff Records of Services, - First Appointment March 1918', ITM2052518, Queensland State Archives, Brisbane,

⁴AIF, First AIF, Personnel Dossiers, 1914-1920, MacDonald, Sadie Charlotte; 'Seventh Annual Report 1920/1921', Australian Red Cross Society, Queensland Division, 1921, Australian Red Cross Society, Queensland Branch Archive, Brisbane.

⁵'Seventh Annual Report 1920/1921', Australian Red Cross Society, Queensland Division, 1922, Australian Red Cross Society, Queensland Branch Archive, Brisbane.

⁶Lloyd and Rees, The Last Shilling, pp. 227-228.

⁷Larsson, Shattered Anzacs, p. 179.

⁸Lloyd and Rees, The Last Shilling, pp. 227-228.

⁹Larsson, Shattered Anzacs, p. 179.



Outdoors group portrait of unidentified nursing sisters at No 3 Australian General Hospital...
<https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/C39065>



Five tips for searching historical records

- 1) Have a goal – know who or what you want to find.
- 2) Try variations of spellings, dates, and geographic locations.
- 3) Search for members of the same family.
- 4) If it's available, look at the image of a record. Images often include more information than what appears on the search results and in indexes.
- 5) It's ok to leave some search fields blank but be sure to include a surname.





BLOG BEAT

Snippets from GSQ's Blog | www.gsq-blog.gsq.org.au/

December 2024 - March 2025

2 December 2024 - Charlotte Sale

Finding Frederick

DNA can help solve many genealogy problems and this is what Charlotte decided to learn more about, to help identify her husband's Great grandfather, Frederick. The story is a good explanation of how Charlotte went about solving his identity.

9 December 2024 - Bobbie Edes

18th Unlock the Past Cruise Roundup

Bobbie wrote about the genealogy conference at sea that a large party of GSQ folk attended. With well-known key speakers of Chris Paton, Mia Bennett and Michelle Patient along with other expert presenters including Helen Smith.

27 January 2025 - Bobbie Edes

Accentuate the Positive 2024

This is a genealogy challenge set by Jill Ball (GeniAus) each year and Bobbie set about explaining 18 of the 20 points whilst all the time remembering to accentuate the positive, despite some difficulties along the way.

3 February - Jennifer Harrison

What's in a name? Family history clues

There is no end to Jennifer's bank of knowledge and in this blog she wrote about the numerous issues to consider when investigating your Scottish family name. Looking into the surname origins of the three main recognisable areas was also explained.

10 February - Pauline Williams

Extending family history research

In this story Pauline researched the origin of one of the nine instances of Herbert Stirling she has in her family tree. She found that unlike many of the coalmining males in her extended family, this Herbert was a grocer in Cotmanhay near Ilkeston. The blog leads us through the many discoveries she found throwing a deeper understanding of the man's character.

17 February - Catherine Thompson

A Death by Drowning, an Inquest and the Brisbane Flood of 1890

Brisbane is a city that is well used to floods and the three day March 1890 flood held a particular tragedy for her family as Laurence Evans who drowned on 13 March 1890. After a session with mates at the Queen's Arm Hotel, the group of lads decided to use a punt in the river. Unfortunately, his body wasn't found until a couple of days later.

24 February - Stephanie Ryan

Arrivals in Moreton Bay 1849-1850: a population boost with a difference

Stephanie takes an in-depth look into how the immigrants to early Brisbane in this two-year period influenced the future growth of the city. As well as the different schemes set up, this period included some of the latter-day convict arrivals sent at the request of graziers and agriculturists who sought cheap convict labour.

3 March - Sue Bell

Another mysterious death in Paris

We've followed the Marmadukes in Sue's family through previous blogs and this story centres around Marmaduke Charles Alexander Bell who was born in 1880. Having briefly served in WW1, he was living in Paris in 1940 when the city fell and spent the next two years as a POW in that city where he died in 1942. Sue leads us through his interesting life story.

10 March - Yvonne Tunny

Echoes of War: The Franz Family's Tragic Legacy

Having lost his brother during WW1 and being injured himself, Arthur Edward Franz returned home to the family farm in 1919 in Queensland and later set up his own farm nearby but lived with his mother. In 1930 he mysteriously disappeared, and his body has never been found. Yvonne writes about how this deeply affected his close family.

17 March - Bev Murray

The Demise of a Gold Prospector

There are many 'ghost towns' abandoned throughout our countryside, and some of these are the final resting spot of adventurous ancestors. Bev explains about her visits to some such places and researched the story of two goldminers who perished in Western Australia.

24 March - Bobbie Edes

Letters from Thomas: A Battle of Waterloo survivor

Bobbie has researched her 3xg-grandmother's brother Thomas Neville extensively while visiting TNA Kew. Born in 1786 he joined the army in 1805 serving in the 15th Hussars throughout his career. With his leg badly injured at the Battle of Waterloo, he was awarded a very small pension and the family hold two letters written to his sister begging for help. It's a sad story of a man who served his country but ended his days in poverty.

31 March - Di Edelman

The Butlers of Benenden, Kent, England

This story is based on Di's 2xgreat grandparents, George and Charlotte Butler from Kent and their seven children who sailed as Assisted Migrants, arriving in Sydney on 1 September 1839. The story continued as Di followed their lives through their various New South Wales locations.



GSQ Catalogue

The GSQ Library contains thousands of resources, unique records and publications.

The library is updated on a regular basis and is a valuable source of information, especially for those records which are not yet online. The Catalogue can be searched by the title of the publication, its author(s), keyword or ISBN and can be accessed from the Society's webpage at: www.gsq.org.au/library-catalogue/

TITLE	CALL No.	ITEM
Tips and tricks of deciphering German handwriting: a translator's tricks of the trade for transcribing German genealogy documents	GER/411/001	Book
Ayot St Peter & Lemsford : monumental inscriptions	HRT/820/001	Book
Local news: life in Shetland as reported in the provincial newspapers. Vol 1, The emigration years 1862-1881	SHI/205/001	Book
The magic of German church records: finding the key to your ancestor's past	GER/411/002	Book
Three centuries spanned: life story of E.D. (Ted) Smout O.A.M., A.S.M., Legion of Honour (Fr)	530/SMO/001	Book
Transvaal to Tair Kowt: Australians at war	QLD/614/002	Book



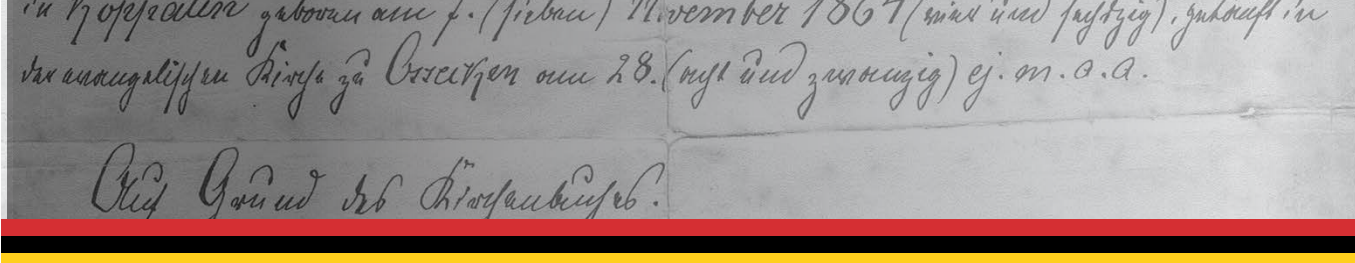
Family Tree Magazine

With so many genealogy websites available for your family history quest, how do you know which sites are the best? Leave it to our genealogy experts! We constantly scour the web for great resources, and once a year, whittle those down to our annual list of the 101 Best Genealogy Websites. Here, we've compiled our picks into a handy directory that makes it easy to find the top sites for your family history goals: Just choose the category that matches your interests to see the best sites to visit. See their website at: <https://www.familytreemagazine.com/best-genealogy-websites/>



The Family History Federation has launched a series of monthly podcasts, beginning in September 2021. The Really Useful Podcast brings together speakers from across the family history world including professional researchers, enthusiasts, authors, lecturers, and people involved with family history societies. These conversations have our guests sharing their thoughts on a wide range of topics relating to family history.

For more information and links to upcoming podcasts, see <https://www.familyhistoryfederation.com/podcast>



“TIPS AND TRICKS OF DECIPHERING GERMAN HANDWRITING”

"Have German genealogy documents but can't read them? You're not alone. Whether you are a beginner, intermediate or advanced genealogy enthusiast, these easy-to-use transcription and translation tips by professional German handwriting translator Katherine Schober will help you reach new levels in deciphering your ancestors' genealogy records. In this newly-revised, comprehensive collection of Katherine's most popular articles and blog posts, you will discover how to easily recognize a number of letters in the old German

handwriting, become familiar with the abbreviations, occupations and outdated words that pepper German documents and learn how to use the very same resources as a professional genealogy translator when deciphering letters, diaries, church records, certificates and more. Complete with 'real-life' handwriting samples, German word glossaries and additional lists of genealogy tools"--Publisher's description



It is timely to thank everyone who is involved in the production of GSQ's journal, *Generation*. It is the result of the work of many people. Firstly, GSQ members and others contribute the stories that many look forward to reading. They share the joys and challenges of family history research so we can all improve our research skills. Please continue to contribute your stories.

Thanks to Russell Fraser, the editor of *Generation* for the past six years. Russell pulled all your stories together. For each edition Russell reminded those who contribute to the regular features – such as the list of new members, library acquisitions, book review, and President's report – to provide their information. Thank you, Russell. The journals you have produced have been of the highest quality. I'm certain Russell would add his thanks to the proofreaders whose work ensures *Generation* is of the highest quality.

Huge thanks to Tina, who does a wonderful job each quarter taking all the stories, regular features, and other information and putting them into a very eye-catching format with appropriate illustrations – creating each edition of *Generation*.

Just as GSQ relies on the efforts of many volunteers – so does its journal *Generation*. Thank you to all who contribute every quarter.

I encourage you to take advantage of everything that your society, GSQ, offers. Apart from *Generation* every three months and monthly eNews, there is the Resource Centre itself which contains a wealth of information – perhaps about your ancestors. There, you can access

some paid databases, as well as books, microfiche and microfilm, and other computer-based records.

Apart from these records the main benefit of visiting the Resource Centre is interactions with other genealogists like yourself. Perhaps one of the others at the Centre, or a Research Assistant, knows something which will help you break down one of your brickwalls.

And remember the MyGSQ section of our website. It contains access to other websites and databases which you can access from the comfort of your own home.

GSQ Interest Groups meet regularly (usually on Sundays) to discuss their areas of interest across many genealogical topics. Meetings are either via Zoom through which you can attend from the comfort of your own home or utilise the hybrid model wherein you can come to the Resource Centre or join in via Zoom.

Take advantage of everything that GSQ has to offer, including regular free Zoom sessions on a variety of subjects. Additionally, there are paid educational events you can attend (often for a fee, but sometimes free) covering a range of topics. If there is a subject you are interested in, let us know – perhaps GSQ can organise for it to be presented in coming months.

Hope to see you at GSQ or online. Good luck with your genealogical endeavours.

Janice Wellard
Provisional Editor



Get the most out of your

GSQ MEMBERSHIP

The members' only section of our website allows you access to databases such as:

- Funeral Directors Records index and images
- Cemetery Records Index
- Pedigree Charts index
- Unrelated Certificates index and images
- QLD communal settlers index
- Generation journal
- Catholic records index
- Research interests of other members

Other member benefits include:

- Access to GSQ's Resource Centre which includes a large library of books and magazines from Australia and the rest of the world, plus thousands of microfilms, microfiche, DVDs, etc
- Free access to world-wide Library subscriptions to Ancestry, Find My Past, Family Search, MyHeritage, TheGenealogist, RootsIreland, Irish Ancestors, Fold3, Newspapers.com and the Biographical Database of Australia as part of your annual subscription fee
- GSQ's monthly eNews and quarterly journal Generation (emailed to members for no charge). Printed copies for members \$65 (posted within Australia). Non-members: Electronic \$45 and printed posted within Australia \$75
- Interest Groups which meet monthly or bi-monthly
- Education courses and workshops with reduced rates for members and secure online booking via the Events Calendar or GSQ Shop

GSQ members have access to MyGSQ

To log into MyGSQ, select Membership Sign in and Manage Account and enter your GSQ email and password. If you do not remember your password, you can request that it be reset. Select the MyGSQ from the top TAB and then click on the large Blue MyGSQ. You will be asked to sign in again then you have full access to everything in MyGSQ.

- Discounts on GSQ products such as genealogical books, magazines, etc
- Limited free research for members who reside more than 100km from GSQ
- Free publication of research interests in MyGSQ section of website
- Reciprocal visiting rights to other family history societies – see full list at: <https://www.gsq.org.au/what-gsq-offers/reciprocal-arrangements/>

Member's interest areas:

One of the advantages of membership of GSQ is to be able to contact other members who may be researching a surname and/or place of interest to you.

Log into MyGSQ and access the Member's Interest Areas to search for a surname or place.

Members are encouraged to submit their interests. Contact webcoordinator@gsq.org.au and list the surnames that you are researching, together with location and period details. Your email address will allow other members to contact you.

Try this out. You could find someone who can help with your research. Or, you might find a new cousin!

Now there's even more to your family story



With millions of new records added every year and new discoveries to be made with AncestryDNA, it's little wonder Ancestry is the world's favourite family history resource.

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