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COVER PHOTOS



Front cover:

Photograph of a family comprising of a man, a woman, children and a dog (Image courtesy of

the State Library of South Australia, PRG 1610/11/191)

The theme for this Journal depicts love. As outlined in our Photographic Corner love can take many forms and is often remembered through photographs. This photograph, taken c.1897 in the far north of South Australia, records the love of parents for their children. Pets were often included in photographs as they were considered part of the family.



Back cover:

We were saddened to learn of the passing of foundation member, Shirley

Sampson OAM JP, in October 2025, after celebrating her 100th birthday in February 2025. Shirley is pictured cutting the cake to mark Genealogy SA's 40th birthday in 2013. Pictured with Shirley is Kingsley Ireland and Andrew Peake OAM. A tribute to Shirley celebrating her life is published in this Journal.

Future Issue Deadlines

for advertisers and Genealogy SA contributions.

May 2026

Submissions by 31 March 2026

August 2026

Submissions by 30 June 2026

Other submissions will generally be published in order of receipt.

Submissions may be emailed to:

saghs.editor@saghs.org.au.

Please note the guidelines in 'Notice to Contributors and Advertisers' on page 48.

Do you receive our monthly email newsletters?

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Genealogy SA
Helping find your family history

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A Message from the President

by Robert Blair

A Tale of Two Cities

The Society is participating in a project, *A Tale of Two Cities*, which will compare the life courses of settler generations in Hobart and Adelaide in the 19th century. The project is led by Professor Hamish Maxwell-Stewart from the University of New England and Professor Martin Shanahan from the University of South Australia (now merged with the University of Adelaide). Partner organisations include the Society, the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages, State Records, and the State Library of South Australia. A database of South Australian records is to be created which will include birth, death, marriage, land ownership, and other records. A Tasmanian database is in existence, created by Professor Hamish Maxwell-Stewart in projects in recent years and ongoing work. Work on the South Australian database will commence soon and will take years to compile. Academic researchers will be able to use the databases to compare populations in Adelaide and Hobart. With the Society as a partner organisation members will have access to the database through the Society Library, which will ultimately mean access to records not currently easily accessed.

When the project gets underway the Society will be looking for volunteers to assist in the extraction of data for the databases. This work will be done in the Society Library.

As part of the Society's contribution to South Australia's History Festival there will be a presentation by Professors Hamish Maxwell-Stewart and Martin Shanahan on

the project in May 2026. Further details including bookings will be available on the Society's website and the SA History Festival website.

Member Subscriptions

From 1 March 2026, member subscription rates will increase. Member subscriptions were last increased in September 2024; so they have been held for nearly one and a half years. They account for just over 80% of the Society's income so we are very reliant on them to fund our activities and provision of resources. For the year to June 2025 the Society incurred a loss. The current financial year is likely to see another loss making an increase to subscription rates a necessity sooner rather than later.

A significant percentage of our expenses is the depreciation on our assets where we recover the cost of those assets. Our capital spending in the current year is significant with around \$90,000 so far committed on our computer equipment and software to keep them current and supported. This is after taking up whatever discounts we qualify for with our not-for-profit status. This has also resulted in additional expense to maintain the security of our systems from hackers and cyber criminals. In fact we have incurred increased costs to maintain our systems in a state where our insurance providers would even offer insurance cover.

The cost of providing new data for our online databases has also increased. During 2025 we released over 1.2 million new records. We still have a huge backlog of millions of records to release and expect to

spend over \$30,000 in the current year on acquiring new records and reducing the backlog. In the year following this spend will probably be even higher.

This spending includes the cost of field trips where we go out to scan material for new records. Currently we have been scanning material at Lameroo and Penola. In the coming year this will expand to include Whyalla with other locations under consideration.

In addition to those costs which directly affect our ability to provide the services and resources we offer, there are other expenses such as the cost of staff and the cost of maintaining our premises. We own our premises so do not have the cost of rent, but the building has to be maintained and even though the cost of maintaining the premises might be far less than what it would cost to lease premises, they still add up.

So with increasing costs subscriptions will increase from 1 March 2026, with the new fees outlined in the Service Fees & Charges page in this Journal. We have endeavoured to keep the subscription fees to a minimum without affecting the financial security of the Society.

Errata

The article by Kathleen Emms, *The Two Buglers of the South Australian 3rd Bushmen's Contingent*, was published in the November 2025 Journal.

During the editing process I inadvertently inserted information in the article that was incorrect.

The second paragraph on page 20 stated that Howard Gay's father, Archibald, died at the Little Bay Infectious Diseases Hospital in Sydney in 1887 while visiting his brother Patrick.

Archibald did die at the Sydney hospital in 1887, but his brother Patrick was a resident of Adelaide, not Sydney. There is no evidence to support that Patrick had visited Sydney.

I apologise to Kathleen for this error.

Kathy Ahwan
Editor



MAD MARCH Book Sale

10:00 am to 2:00 pm

Genealogy SA Library

201 Unley Road, Unley Road



**Hundreds of second-hand
history books from \$5**



From the Editor

by Kathy Ahwan

In our November 2025 Journal we belatedly celebrated the 100th birthday of Genealogy SA's founding member. Shirley Sampson OAM JP. Not long after the Journal was published, we received a telephone call from Shirley's son advising that she had passed away. Fellow founding member, Andrew Peake OAM JP, has written an obituary celebrating Shirley's life and her dedication to community activities.

We were also saddened to learn of the passing of member Avian Pink in November 2025. Avian had been a member of Genealogy SA since August 1987 and was also a member of the National Trust South Australia for over 60 years. Avian had submitted an article on his half-grand-uncle, William Pink, in which he managed to solve the family mystery about William's death. As a tribute to Avian his article is published in this Journal.

Also published in this Journal is an article from Genealogy SA's Public Officer, Graham Jaunay, on the value of census returns in genealogical research. As I now start moving through my English ancestry, I have found census returns particularly useful to construct family units and validate with information from birth, marriage, death, and baptismal records. Children, particularly daughters, no longer listed as part of the family unit, may show up as servants employed elsewhere. If you want to learn more about census records after reading Graham's article you may wish to attend the England Special Interest Group's meeting on 2 April 2026, where they will be discussing how to build your family history from English census records.

This Journal has the theme of love. We received three articles, each taking a different perspective on the theme.

Judith Deane-Freeman tells of a mother's love for her only son who succumbed to injuries received at Gallipoli. Claire Miller, journeyed to the Egyptian Hospital to learn more about her son's death and visit his grave. While many mothers lost sons during the war, the option of travelling overseas was not always available to them. The tenacity of Claire to seek answers, and not rely on information from the Army, often incorrect because of distance and the confusion of war, demonstrates the depth of her love for her son.

Llewellyn Wray writes about four of her ancestors, each arriving in South Australia separately, who met and fell in love on the banks of the River Torrens. Once strangers, two partnerships were formed, and they went on to have large families.

Dr Dawn Jennifer shares the story of her fourth great-grandfather who opposed the marriage of his son to his sweetheart. Both were under the age of 21 years, which meant that they had to have the consent of their parents (the father) to marry. Banns were issued but permission to marry was not granted. Despite the objection, love eventually won, and Charles married his sweetheart, a union that was to last some 60 years.

Happy Reading
Kathy

Tracking Down That Elusive Ancestor

by Avian Pink

A story that my father always used to delight in telling was when his half-uncle, William PINK, was a boy. William's brother, Thomas, was digging a well in Clare, South Australia, and he sent William to the shop to buy dynamite and detonators. William was on a bicycle and dad always reckoned that if he had had an accident, the whole main street could have been blown up. Whether this was true, I don't know, but as a child, the story sounded amazing.

William went on to be regarded as somewhat of a *black sheep* in the family. Evidently, he was always going off somewhere on his own and the family never knew where he was. When I tried to find out when and where he died the answer was, 'up the eastwest railway line somewhere but don't know where or when.'

I discovered that William enlisted for service in World War I at Charters Towers in Queensland at the age of 42 years. He gave his place of birth as Clare and listed his brother John PINK as next-of-kin. His service number was 50746. His war records show that he served overseas from July 1918 before returning to Australia in August 1919. Most of his time was spent in England, although he was transferred to France for six months shortly after the end of the war, where he was charged with drunkenness and being absent without leave.

But I think my greatest triumph of detection was solving the mystery of where William died. The family tale of where he died was close; William had died at the Broken Hill Hospital on 18 September 1948. He is buried in the Catholic section of the Broken Hill Cemetery in an unmarked grave. He was 74 years of age and had never married.

It was in July 1977 that I wrote to the Police Station at Pooncarie, a small town on the Darling River, 119 kilometres north of Wentworth in New South Wales. I received the following reply: 'Inquiries in this patrol reveal, that your kin, William Pink was injured in an accident here about 1942. Because of limited medical facilities at Pooncarie he was taken to Broken Hill Hospital for treatment.' As for the accident at Pooncarie, all I know is a rumour that he fell down the hotel steps. I haven't had the opportunity to check out those steps!

In 1948 William moved from Pooncarie to Broken Hill for medical treatment four weeks before his death. It is believed by the locals who knew William that he never responded to treatment, dying from congestive cardiac failure and broncho-pneumonia. His funeral was attended by members of the Curlwaa RSL.



Avian Pink
(Image courtesy
of the Yorke
Peninsula
Country Times)

Are Census Returns Under-rated?

by Graham Jaunay



A significant problem in online genealogy is the widespread copying of inaccurate family history information posted to websites or user-submitted trees. Once incorrect data is posted, it can spread rapidly as others copy it without verification. This leads to the perpetuation of false connections, misidentified ancestors, and confusion in research.

In my opinion census returns are among the most valuable tools in genealogical research simply because they are good at placing people into their family units. Unfortunately, many researchers and especially those keen to post their families online seem to overlook them.

Censuses are taken periodically by governments to record demographic information. These documents provide rich details about individuals and households: names, ages, occupations, places of birth, and relationships within families. For family historians, census records not only offer a snapshot of a household at a specific point in time, but also serve as a vital tool to confirm other genealogical records and accurately link ancestors, especially those with common names, to the correct family lines.

Census records are indispensable when corroborating information found in birth, marriage, death, and baptismal records. While civil and parish documents often provide the facts of an event, such as a birth date or the names of parents, census returns add context and continuity. They help confirm whether the individuals recorded in separate documents are indeed the same people.

For instance, a birth certificate might indicate that a child named Sarah Thompson was born in 1872 to parents John and Mary Thompson

in Lancashire. The 1881 census might list a household with John and Mary Thompson and their 9 year-old daughter Sarah, living in the same locality. This match in age, parental names, and location strengthens confidence that the birth record and the census refer to the same family unit.

One of the strengths of census records is that they are taken at regular intervals, typically every 10 years in many countries, allowing genealogists to follow families across decades. By comparing census data over time researchers can confirm family continuity and distinguish between individuals with similar names.

Changes in household composition, addresses, and occupations can all serve as identifying markers. A man named William Jones, for example, might appear in a town with dozens of namesakes. But if he consistently appears in censuses as a coal miner living on the same street, with a wife named Elizabeth and children whose names and ages progress logically from census to census, these details combine to create a unique profile that can be used to confirm other records.

A particularly challenging aspect of genealogical research is working with ancestors who have common names: John Smith, Mary Brown, William Taylor, and so on. When parish or civil records yield multiple candidates for a birth or marriage, census data becomes a key resource for narrowing down options and making accurate family connections.

The key is to analyse as many data points as possible: birthplaces, occupations, household members and even the names of neighbours or lodgers. For example, if a marriage certificate states that Thomas Clark married in Manchester and was a tailor, and a census

from the same period shows a Thomas Clark, tailor, living with a wife of the correct name and a birthplace that matches earlier records, this convergence of details makes a compelling case for a match.

Additionally, census returns often include extended family members, such as in-laws, grandchildren, or siblings, which can help verify family relationships. A census showing a widow living with her married daughter and son-in-law can confirm the daughter's identity and link her to earlier records under her maiden name.

It is not uncommon to find inconsistencies in census data. Ages may vary from one census to another, names may be misspelt, and relationships may be recorded incorrectly. However, recognising patterns across multiple censuses, such as consistent occupations or birthplaces, can help overcome these issues.

When discrepancies occur, other records should be brought in for comparison. For example, if the 1901 census lists someone as 45 years old and the 1911 census says 52, this minor variation may still be acceptable if other details match. Conversely, if the birthplace changes significantly or a spouse's name does not match a marriage certificate, further investigation is needed.

To get the most out of census returns:

- Use original images whenever possible to avoid transcription errors.
- Search by address when names are too common or mis-recorded.
- Track neighbouring households, especially in rural areas where extended families lived nearby.
- Combine with other records, such as wills, directories, and school records, to build a fuller picture.

Modern genealogy online platforms such as Ancestry, *FindMyPast*, and *FamilySearch*

make it easier than ever to access and cross-reference census data with other historical documents.

Census returns are more than just population statistics: they are personal histories captured in detail. By using census records to confirm information from other genealogical sources and to distinguish between individuals with common names, researchers can build accurate and compelling family trees. With careful analysis and cross-referencing, the census becomes not just a record of a moment, but a powerful bridge across generations.

Many census returns are readily available online. The best way to locate them and determine access is to undertake a simple search in the format: *country name + census*. You will be surprised at just how many records from a diverse range of countries are available! The following table focuses only on English-accessible resources in the most commonly researched countries.

Using census returns is a powerful way to confirm genealogical records and correctly place individuals with common names into the right families. Here is a step-by-step guide on how to do this effectively:

1. Confirm known information

Start with what you know from other records (e.g. birth, marriage, death certificates) and use census data to:

- confirm names, ages, and relationships within a household
- verify locations/residences over time
- cross-check occupations or marital status

2. Track families over time

Use multiple census years to:

- follow a family's movement or growth (additional children, changes in address)
- establish continuity that supports identity over decades

Country	Available	Where to Access
United States	1790–1950	Free: familysearch.org , archives.gov Fee: ancestry.com.au , myheritage.com
England & Wales	1841–1921, Also 1915 Register (fragments), 1939 Register	Free: familysearch.org (1881) Fee: ancestry.com.au , findmypast.com.au (inc 1921)
Canada	1825 (partial) to 1926	Free: Library and Archives Canada, familysearch.org
Ireland	1821–1911 (1821–1891 fragments)	Free: nationalarchives.ie
Scotland	1841–1921 (1921 partial)	Fee: www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk
Australia	No national returns retained	
New Zealand	No national returns retained	

- identify inconsistencies in age, name spelling, or birthplace that might still indicate the same person

Tip: Note recurring neighbours or nearby relatives in census records as these can provide additional linkage or context.

3. Distinguish between people with common names

When dealing with a common name (e.g. James Brown) look for distinguishing data points:

- occupation (e.g.: coal miner vs schoolteacher)
- specific birthplace (town/village, not just the county)
- household members (names, ages, relationships)
- address (especially if street names or house numbers are stable)

Strategy: Compare all candidates and eliminate those who do not match known facts from other sources. It often helps to create a spreadsheet to compare ages, locations, and household members across different census years.

4. Use relationships and extended family

Census records often include in-laws, grandchildren, or siblings, which can help:

- confirm a married woman's maiden name through co-resident parents or siblings

- place a child with the correct parents when multiple same-named households exist
- link widowed or older individuals back to their children's households

5. Combine with other records

Once a census suggests a likely match:

- look for a corroborating baptism, marriage, or death record
- check wills, directories, or military records
- use civil registration indexes to check for births/marriages in the same location and timeframe

6. Be aware of limitations

- ages are often approximate or vary between censuses
- relationships may be misreported or assumed by the enumerator
- transcription errors are common—always check the original image where possible

Tools that can help

- **FamilySearch, Ancestry, FindmyPast:** allow you to link census records to family trees and compare multiple data points easily
- **Census Address Searching:** useful for verifying if someone is at the same address over time
- **Mapping tools:** can visualise migrations or residence patterns geographically



Forbidden Love

by Dr Dawn Jennifer

In the autumn of 1839, in the county of Middlesex, England, my fourth great-grandfather, William Edward MALLEN, prevented his son, Charles Edward MALLEN (1819-1909), from marrying his sweetheart, Maria Matilda SANDWELL (1817-1900). The reasons for William's objections were not recorded. However, it is possible that he opposed Charles's marriage on the grounds that his son was a minor; a person under the age of 21 years could not wed without the consent of a parent or guardian.¹

Born on 23 December 1819 in Euston Square, St Pancras, London, England,² Charles Edward MALLEN was the youngest child of William Edward MALLEN and Harriet née BILLINGSLEY. At a young age, Charles was apprenticed to Messrs David and Thomas EDWARDS, cabinet makers to the Royal family,³ where his father and older brother, William (1817-1896),^{4,5} my third great-grandfather, were also employed.⁶

In late 1839, banns of marriage were published on three consecutive Sundays, 27 October, 3 November and 10 November at St James Church, Clerkenwell, Middlesex, England for the union of Charles Edward MALLIN [sic] and Maria Matilda SANDWELL.⁷ Church of England banns of marriage, also known as 'banns' or 'bans', are the public announcement of an upcoming marriage between two named individuals, a practice which continues to this day. The purpose of calling out the banns is to enable a third party to raise any legal impediments to a marriage to prevent the ceremony going ahead, for instance, where one or both parties is already married or underage.⁸ This is what happened to Charles and Maria. A note across the top of the banns of marriage record states

'These banns were forbidden by the Father of the Young Man.' Charles was only 19 years old at the time of his intended union, meaning that he could not legally marry Maria without his father's permission.⁹

Nevertheless, it seems that Charles and Maria, the daughter of James SANDWELL, a licensed victualler, and Matilda Ann née BAILEY, were determined to tie the knot. On 29 June 1840, just six months after Charles's 20th birthday, he married Maria at the District Register Office in the parish of St Luke, Middlesex, England.¹⁰ Despite Charles's age at the time, the marriage certificate recorded both parties as 'full age,' in other words over 21 years. At a time when registrars were not required to ask for documentary evidence of age it was common for people to claim they were over 21 in order to marry.¹¹ The decision to wed in a District Register Office meant the marriage could take place without the need to publish banns.¹² Whether William knew about his son's successful attempt to marry Maria is not known.

As with any marriage, the union was not without its challenges. The early years in particular witnessed a number of difficulties. In April 1843, a few months before their third child Amelia Matilda¹³ was born, the couple's two eldest children died from scarlet fever within five days of each other. Scarlet fever was a major cause of infant mortality at the time.¹⁴ Charles Edward aged two years and nine months¹⁵ and Maria Matilda aged one year and three months¹⁶ were buried a few days apart at Spa Fields Burial Ground in the parish of St James, Clerkenwell, Middlesex, England.

Some years later, at the age of 29, Charles reportedly fell in with a group of ‘notorious housebreakers’.¹⁷ On 24 December 1851, he and three others were charged with ‘feloniously breaking and entering’ a warehouse, accessed via Charles’s house in Amelia Street, Walworth, Surrey, England, and stealing twine and sealing wax.¹⁸ Charles was acquitted on 6 January 1852. Even so, this likely represented a challenging time for his relationship with Maria and their five children, ranging in age from nine years to about 18 months.¹⁹

The decision to migrate to South Australia in the mid-1850s potentially represented the greatest test to their marriage. Charles, Maria and their five young children arrived in Adelaide, South Australia aboard the *SS Champion* in 1854.²⁰ Despite the challenges associated with migration and settlement in a different continent, the MALLEN family thrived in the new colony. A few years after their arrival, Charles’s and Maria’s family was completed with the birth of their youngest son, Walter, in 1860.²¹ Within the first 10 years of their arrival, Charles, a hard-working and ambitious migrant, saved enough money to buy land, including five acres at Clapham, Mitcham, South Australia where he built his first family home.^{22,23} Aside from his skills and experience as a carpenter and cabinet maker, expertise that would have been in high demand in the early years of the settlement, Charles aspired to learn as much as he could about the business of beer. He worked his way up the brewing industry ladder starting with a small, casual job to repair a malt crusher at Clarke’s Brewery in Halifax Street, Adelaide, South Australia in the late 1850s, to the position of brewer and manager at Simms and Chapman, a firm of brewers he remained with for many years. Charles’s transition to ‘well-known brewer of Mitcham’²⁴ followed the construction of the Waverley Brewery in 1877 in Lower Mitcham, South Australia

including a residence for his family.²⁵ Together with Captain John HAIMES he formed Haimes, Mallen & Co.,²⁶ which comprised 20 freehold and leasehold hotels in addition to the brewery.²⁷ The company was renamed Mallen & Co.²⁸ when senior partner HAIMES died in 1890.²⁹

Whatever William MALLEN’s concerns regarding his son’s marriage to Maria, the success and longevity of the forbidden union was evident 60 years later. Charles and Maria celebrated their diamond wedding anniversary on 29 June 1900 surrounded by their children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. In an interview with the local press, Charles was quoted as saying ‘we have had a very happy time together, and we have a chance of seeing our seventy-fifth wedding day, but I don’t think we shall see our hundredth’.³⁰ Sadly, the couple did not reach their 61st anniversary; Charles was widowed by the end of the year with the death of his ‘dear old wife and helpmate’ on 10 November 1900 at the age of 83 years.³¹ Charles died nine years later and was reunited with Maria in the Mitcham Church of England Cemetery.³²



MALLEN family plot, Mitcham Church of England Cemetery, Old Belair Road, Mitcham, 2023 (Image courtesy of the author)



The Waverley Brewery and family residence on the corner of Bull's Creek Road (Belair Road) and Princes Road, Lower Mitcham (Torrens Park) shortly after it had been bought by Adelaide Brewery Limited, circa 1936 (Image courtesy of the State Library of South Australia, BRG 397/2/137/8)



Waverley House, originally home of the MALLEN family, on the corner of Belair Road and Princes Road, 2025 (Image courtesy of the author)

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CAN YOU HELP?

MEHRTENS – Seeking images of the MEHRTENS family, founded by Luder MEHRTENS (1826-1895), who arrived with his mother and siblings on the *Pauline* in 1849, for a future article on the MEHRTENS FAMILY and the bone-mill factory they established in Dulwich and later at Dry Creek.

Please contact Andrew Peake at agpeake@gmail.com



A Mother's Love in Wartime and Beyond

by Judith Deane-Freeman

In 1916, an Adelaide woman named Claire MILLER, courageously travelled to Egypt alone after she learnt of the death of her only child in a battle at the Dardanelles. Her journey is a testament to a mother's unwavering love and her determination to learn the truth about her son's fate.

War brings about a heightened experience of love, intensified by the looming threat of separation and loss. This is evident in the personal letters preserved within the National Archives of Australia, where, among the service records of fallen soldiers, deeply personal expressions of love, anguish, frustration, and anger can be found.

In handwritten or typed letters, sometimes on torn scraps of paper, mostly requesting information and clarification, raw emotion is palpable. We are fortunate to have access to these records and those dating from World War I reflecting the changing nature of grief and revealing the sorrow experienced by bereaved families like the MILLERS, further complicated by societal pressures and expectations.

At the turn of the 20th century, private mourning was the norm for most Australians. However, with the outbreak of war, families' losses became public knowledge, widely reported in newspapers and discussed within communities. Families who had been lauded for sending their sons to fight were now expected to endure their losses with stoic pride. Yet, the archival letters tell a different story, rejecting the romanticised view of service and noble sacrifice. Instead, they reveal practical, heartfelt requests for information, such as the circumstances and location of death, and appeals for

photographs of graves, death certificates, and the return of personal belongings.

Claire Leeds Mary (nee RICHARDS) and Albert George MILLER lost their only child, Donovan James on 29 May 1915, from wounds received at Gallipoli. He was 24 years of age.

Albert was my great-grandfather's cousin, and I uncovered Donovan's story when seeking an explanation for my great-grandfather's impulsive enlistment in 1916 at 40 years of age, which ultimately resulted in his death.

Claire and Albert MILLER married in Adelaide in 1889 while both in their early twenties and appeared to have soon become financially comfortable. The family lived variously in Parkside, Maylands, and *Kiama* at Burnside. Albert's letters were headed 'AG MILLER, ORCHARD, MILLER & Co, General Merchants and Importers'.

Donovan went to Pulteney Grammar School, was a member of the Adelaide Rowing Club, and worked as a clerk before enlisting at Morphettville on 14 September 1914, serving as a private in the 16th Battalion, Australian Imperial Force.

Claire's only sibling, Rose RICHARDS married Albert's only brother Arthur MILLER and as that couple had no children, Donovan was the only RICHARDS' descendent, making his loss achingly poignant.

While the many statistics and studies available analysing the enlistment trends in World War I provide a framework of understanding, it is letters and diaries that reveal lived, personal experience. With the failure of the conscription referendums, it was up to individuals to make the decision to enlist,

and it was a common practice for families to decide among themselves who should go and who should stay, considering all the extenuating circumstances. Being an only child, being in safe employment and having dependents were generally considered good reasons to stay at home.

Claire and Albert's only child, Donovan MILLER, sustained a gunshot wound to the jaw at Gallipoli on 3 May 1915, during the attack at Bloody Angle. Perhaps he was fortunate, because many of the bodies lost in that battle were never recovered, while Donovan was transported to Tanta Hospital in Egypt for treatment, arriving there on 5 May. His father refers to receiving three letters written by his son in the hospital before he sadly succumbed to his injuries on 29 May 1915.

In 1916 Claire MILLER journeyed to Egypt to visit the hospital where her son died, to talk to staff and visit his grave which was at that time in the Native Presbyterian Cemetery in Tanta.

After spending six months in Egypt, she returned home only to discover a letter containing incorrect information about Donovan's death and burial. This prompted her to write a heartfelt response seeking to correct the record.

From the earliest days following Donovan's death, the MILLERs wrote numerous letters to the Army, seeking clarification on details and correcting errors such as names and place of birth. They were deeply distressed to have first heard of their son's death through social circles in Adelaide rather than official channels, prompting Claire to write to the Premier, who passed her letter to the Prime Minister. Other correspondence ensued regarding Donovan's personal effects, medals, and death certificate, and later, when Donovan was reburied in the Chatby Military Cemetery in Egypt, additional letters were

exchanged, indicating plans for both parents to travel there in 1922.

For the MILLERs, writing these letters was an act of empowerment, allowing them to personalise a death that was overshadowed by the vast sweep of history unfolding, but for them was immeasurably intimate and tragic. While their requests for accurate and timely information, were a profound expression of their love for Donovan, nowadays they can also be seen as a way of coping with the complexity of grief in such cataclysmic times.

Claire's journey to Egypt was not a common undertaking for Australians of her time and demonstrated her courage, grief, and devotion. It is hoped that her actions in some way prepared her for the long life she was to live as a mother whose only child was taken from her in such cruel circumstances. She died in 1935 and is buried in Mitcham Anglican Cemetery.

Find *my* past

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Email our office at saghs.admin@saghs.org.au for the discount code.

The code can only be used for one month (Family Tree) or 12 month (Everything) plans. The code can only be used once.



Riparian Romance: Love on the banks of the River Torrens

by Llewellyn Wray

This is the story of four of my ancestors, pioneers who arrived in South Australia by February 1837.

The first was William TUCKEY, aged 22 years, who arrived on the *Rapid* in August 1836. He was a crew member, but left the ship and became a surveyor's labourer, assisting Colonel William LIGHT with his surveying of the City of Adelaide.

The second to arrive was Henry Grigg HEWETT, aged 20 years, who arrived on the *Buffalo* in December 1836, with Governor HINDMARSH.

The third was Agnes HENDERSON aged 15 years, who arrived with her family on the *Coromandel* in January 1837. The crew of the *Rapid* were assigned to carry the women and children passengers from the ships' boats through the shallow water to dry land. William TUCKEY carried Agnes HENDERSON. He is reputed to have said 'that is the girl I am going to marry!'

The fourth of my pioneer ancestors was Mercy ABBOTT, aged 20 years, who arrived with her parents on the *John Renwick* in February 1837.

All these people would have walked the eight kilometres to where Adelaide was to be established near the River Torrens. Before the city was surveyed the first settlers camped on the banks of the river.

Colonel LIGHT and his surveying team made their camp between where the Royal Adelaide Hospital now stands and the River Torrens where they drew water.

Approximately 500 metres downstream, just past where the Adelaide Gaol was later built, the passengers from the *Buffalo* used rough light timber and river reeds to build a

row of crude huts which became known as Buffalo Row. The passengers from the *Coromandel* built their huts nearby, which became known as Coromandel Row.

So, these four young people were among a couple of hundred arrivals camped in the same vicinity. No doubt there was happy social interaction between them, especially among fellow passengers.

We know that Mercy ABBOTT and her family lived in Buffalo Row, in a hut built by Agnes's brother who had arrived with his family on the *Buffalo*. When his parents and siblings arrived Giles vacated his hut to accommodate them, and built a new hut nearby for his family.

We presume Henry HEWETT also lived in Buffalo Row. He would have known fellow passenger Giles ABBOTT Jr, and no doubt met other family members - including Mercy ABBOTT in Buffalo Row.

We presume Agnes HENDERSON and her family lived in Coromandel Row.

It was a short walk for William TUCKEY to visit the HENDERSON family, where he duly courted Agnes.

Henry HEWETT quickly set his eyes on Mercy ABBOTT, and courted her.

Love was indeed in the air on the banks of the River Torrens.

Love was still blooming 11 months later, when Henry Grigg HEWETT and Mercy ABBOTT were married in the Holy Trinity Church, North Terrace, on 30 November 1837, both aged 21 years.

William TUCKEY and Agnes HENDERSON also married in Holy Trinity Church, North Terrace,

Adelaide, on 1 January 1840. William was aged 26 years, Agnes was aged 18 years. (Perhaps the delay in their marriage was due to Agnes' parents wanting to be sure that it was true and lasting love that had developed on the banks of the Torrens, especially due to Agnes' young age.)

Love continued in the air for Henry and Mercy HEWETT - they went on to have seven children, three of whom married and produced 38 grandchildren.

Likewise for William and Agnes TUCKEY, who had nine children, seven of whom married and produced 42 grandchildren.

The sixth child of Henry and Mercy HEWETT was Martha Louise Mary HEWETT. The second child of William and Agnes TUCKEY was Thomas TUCKEY. Love was in the air for this couple too, where both families lived in North Adelaide, not far from the River Torrens. They married in Holy Trinity Church, Adelaide, on 15 November 1865.

Their conjugal love continued for 17 years, resulting in the birth of 10 children, all female. Martha died of complications from childbirth. Thomas was left to raise a family of 10 girls. As the girls grew older most married, including my great-grandmother, but three of the girls remained unmarried, taking great delight in caring for their father for over 40 years.

I can personally attest to the love in that family. My father and grandfather were very attentive to 'the maiden aunts' as they were affectionately known. I remember visiting Aunty Lou, Aunty Nell, and Aunty Em, still living in the same house in the 1960s. They were the most loving, and lovable, people you could ever meet, and they spoke with great love and affection of their father and mother.

The love in the air down at the River Torrens all those years ago was well-founded and well-lived.



Llewellyn WRAY and sister with Aunty Em and Aunty Nell TUCKEY (Image courtesy of the author)

Vale Shirley Joyce Sampson OAM JP

Shirley was born at Port Pirie on 13 January 1925, the youngest of 11 children to John Henry PORTER and his wife Ada Rose LANE. John, and several of Shirley's siblings, were employed at the Broken Hill Associated Smelter. Her family were early arrivals into South Australia, having arrived on the *Dumfries* on 13 October 1839.

Her early education was at the Pirie West Primary School where she gained her Qualifying Certificate in 1937. She went on to the Pirie High School, doing a commercial course and gained her Intermediate Certificate in seven subjects. She met her husband, Richard Henry SAMPSON (SX23034), who was serving in the 10/48 Battalion during World War II, and they married while he was on leave in 1944. While her husband was away, she worked on fetes and badge-selling raising money for charities including the Red Cross, Young Men's Christian Association, Country Women's Association, Returned & Services League, hospitals and schools.

When her first son went to primary school she was elected to the Mothers Club Committee, and she continued to support this committee for all her children's education. Richard and Shirley went on to have three children, two sons and a daughter. Joining groups and clubs, and involvement in committees became the hallmark of Shirley's life.

Shirley was elected President of the Mothers Club at the primary school. She joined the Holdfast Bay Women's Bowling Club, later serving for 16 years on the Management Committee, and as President (1973-1975), Secretary, Selector and Chair of Selectors. She passed the first Women's Umpires course, examination of Bowls Law and Measuring, and became a state and national umpire and coach of new umpires. In 1995 she was



Cameo of Shirley Sampson (Image courtesy of the Sampson family)

awarded Life Membership of the Holdfast Bay Bowling Club.

In 1973 Shirley was a Foundation Member of the South Australian Genealogy and Heraldry Society and became the first librarian and the second secretary. For many years she was a volunteer in the Society library. Shirley and her husband had been long term members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons). Between 1984 and 2004 she and her husband served on six missions for the Church, both in Australia and overseas in Salt Lake City, primarily in the family history area. In 1988 Shirley published, *Porter ... they be thy people: An historical and genealogical record of the Porter families who settled in South Australia from 1839 to 1987*. A second and revised edition was published in 2015. (Both editions are in the Society Library.) It was only when reading this history that I realised that I was in fact distantly related through our mutual connections to the FERRES family.

In 1974 Shirley was appointed as a Justice of the Peace and was asked to study Adoption Law and sat on the bench in the Adoption Court until 1995. In 1977 she studied with judges and by correspondence, to become a member of the Quorum of Justices, enabling her to preside in magistrate courts in Adelaide and suburbs. In the same year she was also appointed inspector of the Women's Prison and the Remand Centre. During 1984-1988 and again in 1989-1991 she was on the Council of the Royal Association of Justices of South Australia, helping to start the training program for Justices in documentation and court procedure in city and country areas, as well as proofreading and editing the Justices Magazine.

In 2005 she received a National Day for Older Australians Award. In 2013 she became Patron of the Justices Bowling Club and in the 2014 Australia Day Honours, she was awarded the Medal of the Order of Australia, 'for services to the community through a range of organisations.'

In 2022, with failing health, she moved to the Kapara Residential Care Home at Glenelg, where she died on 26 October 2025, aged over 100 years.

Andrew Peake OAM JP

Vice President and Founding Member
Genealogy SA



Shirley Sampson receiving her Medal of the Order of Australia in 2014 from then Governor, Rear Admiral the Honourable Kevin Scarce AC CSC RAN (Rtd) (Image courtesy of the Sampson family)



Photographic Corner

Love is a feeling that can be expressed in many ways and is often remembered through photographs.



A romantic moment between Walter Tapley HALL and Vera Anderson GRIEVE was snapped at Bridgewater on 12 March 1922. Vera was 17 years old at the time while Walter was 7 years older.

(P00229-034)



The couple married at the Flinders Street Presbyterian Church on 26 June 1924 and shared a life together for nearly 57 years, sadly ending with Walter's death in 1983.
(P00225-051)



The love of a parents for their children is shared in many family photos and celebrated by their children on Mother's and Father's Days.

Proud father Frederick Hayward LOVEGROVE enjoyed this happy moment with daughters Bernice, sitting on his shoulders, and Laurice and Audrey sitting on his knees (c.1917).

(P00217-024)



Some families are fortunate to experience a mother's love over a number of generations. The ADAMSON family captured this moment after the birth of Arthur Falconer ROBIN in Adelaide in 1867. Arthur is being held by his great-grandmother, Elizabeth ANDERSON. His grandmother Margaret ANDERSON is standing to the right, while his mother Margaret ROBIN (nee ADAMSON) is on the left.

(P00202-013F)

While there can be many tiffs between siblings there are also many moments of care and affection. John McGregor HALL ensured his baby brother, Robert McFarlane HALL, was safe in the garden of their Parkside home In December 1933.

(P00226-16)



Pets are often considered to be part of the family. Leslie Percival BABBAGE, who enlisted in 1915, had a photo taken with his dog before he departed for overseas. He was wounded in France but survived and returned to Australia in 1919.

(P00198-030)



The dog was also part of the family when a photo was taken of Leslie's niece, Joan Carola TRENOUTH, in 1916.

(P00198-430)



People love a star, whether it be a film star, popstar, or sporting hero. Percy LEWIS was a distinguished footballer for the North Adelaide Football Club (NAFC). He made seven Grand Final appearances (the most by any NAFC player) and, amongst his other achievements was Best and Fairest in 1922. Percy was inducted into the SANFL Hall Of Fame in 2002.

(P00097-007F)



People also use the word love to describe their favourite activities, whether it be gardening, shopping, jigsaw puzzles, woodwork, sport, singing or travelling. Readers of this journal would add genealogy to the list!

John McGregor HALL loved to read a good book.

(P00228-162)



The friendship of a close friend can be considered as a form of love. A good friend is there through the good times and in times of trouble. Friends Norma JURY and friend Emily KLICHE demonstrated their bond with a hug in this family photo.

(P00092-040F)



Warwick Roland Eric DANSIE wrote on the back of the photo of him and a friend 'The other boy is my 'Cobber' Tim Woolford.' Mateship is embodied in Australian culture.

(P00207-04F)

New Members & Their Research Interests

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

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

BLAKE, Ms Jane (**HEALEY**, **HEALY**, **PARKER**)

BURTON, Mrs Marjorie (**GASTON**, **JONES**,
LAWSON, **MCHARD**, **READ**, **YORK**)

ENGLAND, Ms Margaret (**JENKIN**,
TRATHAN, **WILLMOTT**)

HOURIGAN, Ms Amy (**HOURIGAN**)

HUNTINGFORD, Mrs Meri (**BODDINGTONS**)

JEFFERY, Mr Graham J (**JEFFERY**, **SHERIDAN**)

JONES, Ms Karen (**ABBOTT**, **HALL**,
HARMON, **HOYLE**, **JACKLIN**, **LAMPARD**,
SINCLAIR, **SLADDIN**, **VON NIDA**)

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

LIVESEY, Ms Michelle (**LIVESEY**)

MCDONALD, Mrs Suzie (**HOWELL**,
RAWLINS, **THOMPSON**, **WEBB**)

PORCELLI, Mrs Gloria (**HOGAN**)

PRETTY, Ms Jeanette (**RAGLESS**,
SPOTSWOOD, **WILKINSON**)

RUTHERFORD, Mr Ian (**BUXTON**,
MADDEFORD, **PRIOR**)

SANDERCOCK, Mr Colin (**SANDERCOCK**,
STANBURY)

SHEIL, Mrs Sue (**BLOWES**, **COX**, **HOBART**,
WAGNER, **WHITING**)

SMITH, Mrs Sharon (**SCHNAARS**)

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

TEARLE, Mrs Sarah (**ALLEN**, **HARDINGE**,
MORLEY, **RAPSON**)

THOMAS, Mrs Judy (**SVANBORG**, **WOIDT**)

THOMAS, Ms Sally-Anne (**ALDRIDGE**,
MADIGAN, **REYNOLDS**, **THOMAS**)

THORNTON, Mrs Sue (**MARKOS**, **POLGLASE**)

TYNAN, Mr Andrew (**CHRISTIAN**, **COOP**,
FINN, **FULLER**, **RYAN**, **TYNAN**)

VIVIAN, Mrs Marg (**VIVIAN**)

WALDECK, Ms Bron (**BOWELS**, **COCKRUM**,
HANN, **MARTIN**, **WALDECK**)

WEIR, Ms Bindi (**BAKER**, **HARRIS**, **POTTS**)

WHITTAKER, Ms Anita (**CHU CHIN**, **DALY**,
HERBERT, **KELLY**, **MCCURLEY**, **WHITTAKER**)

WILKINSON, Ms Lauren (**HARRIS**, **WEBB**)

WILSON, Dr J Scott (**STEWART**, **WARNES**,
WILSON)



Public Holiday Opening Hours 2026



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

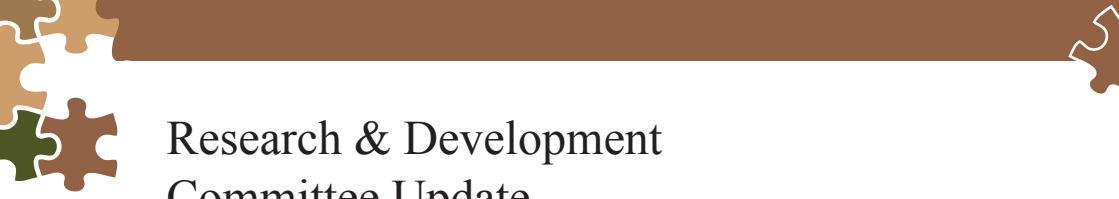
Adelaide Cup Day 9 March 2026 (Monday)

Easter Saturday 4 April 2026 (Saturday)

ANZAC Day 25 April 2026 (Saturday)

King's Birthday 8 June 2026 (Monday)

Labour Day 5 October 2026 (Monday)



Research & Development Committee Update

by David Ballinger

Marriage registrations project

I am extremely pleased to announce that we have completed the task of transcribing the 1938 to 1945 marriage registrations for the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages. These records are all now in our online databases and the images can be viewed on the reading computers in the Society library.

All that remains to complete the task is receiving new, readable images from one book for November/December 1940. Once we have received those images we should be able to complete the transcribing within four to six weeks.

I wish to pass onto the Marriage Registrations Team Leader, Chris Bates, and his team of dedicated volunteers, the thanks, not only from the Society, but also from the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages for a job well done.

Online Databases

In 2025 there were 20 updates across the online databases giving a total of just over 1.2 million new records. The datasets updated included Marriage Registrations, Death Registrations, Newspaper Births, Newspaper Deaths, Newspaper Marriages, South Australian Church records (Burials, Marriages and Baptisms), South Australian School Admissions, Hospital admissions and a new dataset - Biographical Index of South Australians – Supplementary.

2026 will bring more updates given the amount of work being released to our Database Development Team to work on prior to being released into our online

database. So far we have updated the Marriage Registrations and South Australian Church records (Marriages and Baptisms).

Database preparation work is currently being carried out on the Newspaper Deaths, Newspaper Births, All Other Records, Hospital Admissions and Cemeteries databases.

External scanning (Outreach program)

The scanning program for 2026 is about to commence with multiple trips into country areas to work with the Lameroo and District Historical Society, the Mallee Tourist and Heritage Centre (Pinnaroo), the Penola History Room, Millicent History Room, Yallum Park Homestead, and Whyalla Family History Group.

We will also continue scanning records at the Uniting Church Historical Society and Greek Orthodox Community of South Australia. Three teams are working from home scanning various records from the Theatre Organ Society of Australia (South Australia), Whyalla Family History Group, Mallee Tourist and Heritage Centre, and various small groups as well as our own source data.

The future for scanning

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

Wishing to become a part of the database volunteers?

As always, we are always looking for

additional volunteers to do either data entry, data checking or data corrections.

Work can be done either at home or in the SAGHS Library.

Working Bees

Our working bees have continued to be popular, and all have been resounding successes in completing a large amount of backlog work and adding new volunteers to the teams.

The schedule for General working bees for 2026 is:-

Sunday 1 March 2026

Sunday 3 May 2026

Sunday 5 July 2026

Sunday 13 September 2026

Sunday 1 November 2026

The working bees will involve work on paper checking, computer corrections and headstone image file renaming.

For further information

If you would like to:

- assist in our projects with data entry, checking or corrections or scanning of records,
- be involved with our working bees, or
- suggest potential scanning sites that may be a valuable addition to our databases,

please contact me on

saghs.randd@saghs.org.au.

Thank you!

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

David Ballinger FSAGHS

Chairperson, Research & Development Committee



Come join our team.

Genealogy SA is always looking for volunteers.

Our volunteers play an important role in pursuing our objective of promoting genealogy, and contributing to our resources of South Australian family history information.

A number of volunteer roles are available in:

- data checking
- projects
- research
- events, and
- the library.

If you are interested, visit our website

www.genealogysa.org.au

and register online.

News from the Special Interest Groups

DNA in Family History Group

At the start of 2025, the founder of the DNA in Family History Special Interest Group, Richard Merry, stepped down from his post after many years of excellent work facilitating our group. The Genealogy SA Council appointed two new co-convenors: Carmel Dundon and Selina Lucarini.

In 2025, the group met 10 times via Zoom to share member case studies, demonstrate techniques for DNA analysis, and to discuss topics ranging from adoption, ethics, tools such as Banyan and What Are The Odds?, and the broader applications of DNA analysis to our family histories. It was a great year of many lively discussions, and we look forward to continuing these into 2026. In December, we celebrated Christmas with a joint party at the Genealogy SA library with the Irish, England, Scotland and Family History Writers Special Interest Groups. Members Gail EDWARDS, Chris BATES, and Helen STAGG won third, second, and first prize respectively of our door prize, taking home Christmas goodies. We look forward to another year of successful meetings and another cracker of a Christmas Party in 2026.

Membership

Membership of the DNA in Family History Special Interest Group is casual and does not require regular attendance or any obligation to share your own story. While we love the contributions of all members of our group, many attend via Zoom simply to listen and learn. We welcome all Society members to come along and see how DNA can help with your family tree, even if you have not completed a DNA test, or are completely in the dark on the topic. To become a member of our group, email saghs.dna@saghs.org.au or simply attend a Zoom meeting and you will be added to our mailing list.

Meetings

The DNA in Family History Group's usual meeting time is the third Wednesday of each month at 7:30pm (South Australian time) via Zoom, excluding January and December. Sometimes, as in October of 2025, we hold joint meetings with other Special Interest Groups, and any date or time change will be communicated to all members via email. You will also receive an email reminder each month and an email with the Zoom recording.



Left to right: Gail Edwards, Chris Bates, and Helen Stagg, winners of the door prizes at the Joint Special Interest Group Christmas Party 2025

These recordings remain available for two months after the meeting has occurred.

Call for Topics

This year, we are again calling for expressions of interest from all Society members to contribute to our group by presenting case studies, suggesting topics for others to present, sending in your questions to be discussed live, or starting a discussion on a relevant journal article. We can help you to workshop your presentation if needed and we can provide tech support and Zoom guidance. Please get in touch if you have any ideas for a month's topic and send your expressions of interest to our email at saghs.dna@saghs.org.au.

We gratefully thank all our speakers and contributors to the DNA in Family History Special Interest Group in 2025, as well as our members who attended each meeting and offered their assistance and insightful questions. Our first meeting of 2026 will be held on Wednesday, 18 February with a case study entitled 'A Journey Through Ethnicity, History & DNA Matches' presented by Terry Liddy. We look forward to seeing you all (and hopefully some new faces!) there.

Co-convenors: Carmel Dundon & Selina Lucarini saghs.dna@saghs.org.au

Scotland Group

Our last meeting for 2025 was our annual 'Members Show and Tell' which gave members of the group an opportunity to present an aspect of their research or family history. We had four excellent presentations on quite different topics.

Sue SAUTTER told us about a branch of her family that has an interesting history. Miniature portraits of two of the family members exist that were possibly painted about 1820. Copies of these portraits have been passed down through the family. Sue

explained the differing views about the identity of the people in these portraits.

Jo-Anne MCMEEKIN, spoke about her recent trip to Scotland, where she was able to visit places that her family had lived and locate their graves. Jo-Anne contacted the local authorities before she left for her trip, and they provided information which enabled her to find the graves.

Terry DUGGIN gave a presentation about St Kilda which is a small, isolated archipelago off the coast of the Outer Hebrides. It was a harsh existence on the islands. The islands had been populated for thousands of years until the last permanent residents left in 1930.

Russell GARDINER showed photographs from his travels in Scotland of some of the major tourist places and castles. Russell has also been able to visit some of the places that were significant to his family and find out more about a collection of letters written to relatives in Scotland by members of his family who had emigrated to Australia.

We will trial the hybrid meeting format (with people in the Genealogy SA Library and a Zoom connection for those unable to attend in person) in 2026 after holding all of our group meetings on Zoom only since the Covid restrictions were introduced. We will continue to meet bimonthly on the first Sunday of the month (while avoiding public holidays and long weekends).

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

What's On

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

FEBRUARY 2026

- 1 Scotland Group:** Your Family: Where did they live?, 2:00 pm, Genealogy SA Library or via Zoom
- 4 Genealogy Computer Users Group:** 7:30 pm, via Zoom
- 5 England Group:** History of English Markets, 7:30pm, Genealogy SA Library or via Zoom
- 9 Irish Group: Back to Basics:** For beginners and a refresher for experienced researchers, 7:30 pm, via Zoom
- 10 Family Historian Software Users Group:** South Australian BDM Records, 7:00 pm, via Zoom
- 11 Germanic & Continental European Group:** Central Sisters of Saint Joseph, 7:30 pm, Genealogy SA Library or via Zoom
- 12 French Huguenot Group:** Origins and Exile, 7:00 pm, Genealogy SA Library or via Zoom
- 14 Library Tour:** 2:00 pm, Genealogy SA Library
- 16 DNA Analysis with WATO:** 6:30 pm to 9:00 pm, via Zoom
- 18 DNA in Family History Group:** A Journey Through Ethnicity, History & DNA Matches, 7:30 pm, via Zoom
- 19 Family History Writers Group:** Why You Should Write an Article for the Genealogy SA Journal and How to Go About It, 7:00 pm, via Zoom
- 22 Sharpen Your Research Skills:** 10:00 am to 4:00 pm, Genealogy SA Library
- 24 Library Tour:** 11:00 am, Genealogy SA Library

MARCH 2026

- 1 Working Bee – General,** 10:00 am to 3:30 pm, Genealogy SA Library
- 4 Wednesdays@1:** Getting Started with AI in Family History, 1:00 pm to 2:00 pm, Genealogy SA Library or via Zoom

- 4 Genealogy Computer Users Group:** 7:30 pm, via Zoom
- 5 England Group:** The Founding of South Australia, 7:30 pm, Genealogy SA Library or via Zoom
- 9 Using DNA for Family History (Part 1),** 1:00 pm to 4:00 pm, via Zoom
- 9 Irish Group:** Telling Irish Stories & It Doesn't Have to Be a Book, 7:30 pm, via Zoom
- 10 Family Historian Software Users Group:** 7:00 pm, via Zoom
- 11 Germanic & Continental European Group:** 7:30 pm, Genealogy SA Library or via Zoom
- 14 Mad March Book Sale:** 10:00 am to 2:00 pm, Genealogy SA Library
- 14 Library Tour:** 2:00 pm, Genealogy SA Library
- 16 Using DNA for Family History (Part 2),** 1:00 pm to 4:00 pm, via Zoom
- 18 DNA in Family History Group:** DNA at Roots Tech 2026, 7:30 pm, via Zoom
- 19 Family History Writers Group:** An Accidental Writer, 7:00 pm, Genealogy SA Library or via Zoom
- 23 Using DNA for Family History (Part 3),** 1:00 pm to 4:00 pm, via Zoom
- 29 Scotland Group:** 2:00 pm, Genealogy SA Library or via Zoom
- 31 Library Tour:** 11:00 am, Genealogy SA Library

APRIL 2026

- 1 Genealogy Computer Users Group:** 7:30 pm, via Zoom
- 2 England Group:** Building Your Family History From English Census Records, 7:30 pm, Genealogy SA Library or via Zoom
- 8 Germanic & Continental European Group:** 7:30 pm, Genealogy SA Library or via Zoom

- 9 French Huguenot Group:** Faith, Dissent and Tolerance, 7:00 pm, Genealogy SA Library or via Zoom
-
- 11 Library Tour:** 2:00 pm, Genealogy SA Library
-
- 13 Irish Group:** 7:30 pm, via Zoom
-
- 14 Family Historian Software Users Group:** 7:00 pm, via Zoom
-
- 15 DNA in Family History Group:** 7:30 pm, via Zoom
-
- 16 Family History Writers Group:** 7:00 pm, via Zoom
-
- 26 Getting Started With Your Family History:** 10:00 am to 3:00 pm, Genealogy SA Library
-
- 28 Library Tour:** 11:00 am, Genealogy SA Library
-

MAY 2026

- 3 Working Bee – General,** 10:00 am to 3:30 pm, Genealogy SA Library
-
- 6 Wednesdays@1:** A Tale of Two Cities: Long-run social and economic mobility in Australia, 1:00pm to 2:00 pm, Genealogy SA Library or via Zoom
-
- 6 Genealogy Computer Users Group:** 7:30 pm, via Zoom
-
- 7 England Group:** England Parish Records: More than just baptisms, marriage and burials, 7:30 pm, Genealogy SA Library or via Zoom
-
- 9 South Australia's History Festival:** Library Tour, 2:00 pm, Genealogy SA Library (bookings required)
-
- 11 Irish Group:** 7:30 pm, via Zoom
-
- 12 Family Historian Software Users Group:** 7:00 pm, via Zoom
-
- 13 Germanic & Continental European Group:** 7:30 pm, Genealogy SA Library or via Zoom
-
- 17 Sharpen Your Research Skills (Part 1),** 10:00 am to 2:30 pm, via Zoom
-
- 20 DNA in Family History Group:** 7:30 pm, via Zoom
-
- 21 Family History Writers Group:** 7:00 pm, via Zoom
-
- 24 Sharpen Your Research Skills (Part 2),** 10:00 am to 2:30 pm, via Zoom
-

- 26 South Australia's History Festival:** Library Tour, 11:00 am, Genealogy SA Library (bookings required)
-

- 31 Sharpen Your Research Skills (Part 3),** 10:00 am to 2:30 pm, via Zoom
-

- 31 Scotland Group:** 2:00 pm, Genealogy SA Library or via Zoom
-

Special Interest Groups

Meetings of Special Interest Groups are held each month via Zoom or in the Genealogy SA Library.

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

Regular Meeting Dates

Genealogy Computer Users Group: 1st Wednesday of every month (not December and January)

England Group: 1st Thursday of every month (not January)

Irish Group: 2nd Monday of every month (not January)

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

Germanic & Continental European Group: 2nd Wednesday of every month (not January)

French Huguenot Group: 2nd Thursday of every 2nd month (not January)

DNA in Family History Group: 3rd Wednesday of every month (not January)

Family History Writers Group: 3rd Thursday of every month (not January)

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

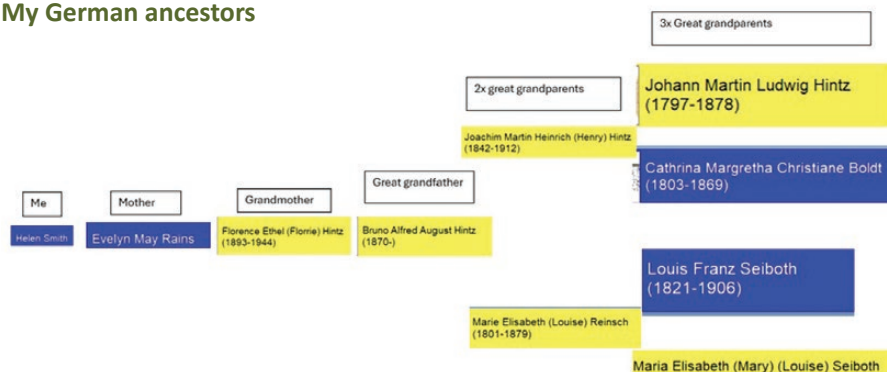
News from the Germanic & Continental Europe Group

At our July 2025 meeting Helen Stagg presented on her HINTZ/HINZE family from Mecklenburg-Schwerin. An abridged presentation is published for members' interest.

Co-convenor: Celeste Schulze

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My German ancestors



German background

My mother's paternal line was of English origin and arrived in South Australia from as early as 1837. My mother's maternal line is half-English and half-German. Therefore, at the 2x great-grandparents' level, I am one-eighth German. The region that the HINTZ family came from was part of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The earliest census records show that from 1794 till 1797, my 4x great-grandparents, Christian Friedrich HINTZ with his wife, Catherine Dorothea nee RUSCH lived near Glasewitz, about 30 kilometres south of Rostock where Christian worked as a labourer and small farmer. Christian Friedrich and Catherine Dorothea then moved to Lalendorf, 10 kilometres south of Glasewitz. This is where my 3x great-grandfather Johann Martin Ludwig HINTZ was born on 23 May 1797.

In 1807 the family moved 50 kilometres northwest to the small village of Malpendorf, near the Baltic Sea, where they lived for four years until 1811. Their third child was born there. Afterward, they relocated about 10 kilometres to the town of Rakow. Sadly, it was there that my 4x great-grandmother died of a chest infection on 6 January 1811, aged only 39 years.

In July 1811, six months later after his first wife's death, Christian Friedrich married the widow Anna Catherina WOLF in the Neubukow Evangelical Church about five kilometres away.

The family continued to live at Rakow for 34 years until Christian Friedrich's death in 1845, aged 82 years. Christian Friedrich, and both his wives, Catherina and Anna, are all buried in Neubokow Cemetery.

In 1830, my 3x great-grandfather, Johann Martin Ludwig HINTZ married Catherina Margretha Christiana RADELOF nee BOLDT at Steffenshagen not far from Neubukow. The Steffenshagen Evangelical Church was established 1171-1186 and is one of the largest churches in Mecklenburg. Its winged altar is dated 1440-1460 (pre-Reformation) The family lived at Steffenshagen for seven years until migration to South Australia.

Migration family

In 1846, my 3x great-grandparents, Johann Martin Ludwig HINTZ aged 49, recorded as a wheelwright, and his wife, Catherine Margretha Christiana, aged 43, left Mecklenberg for a new life. My great-great-grandfather Joachim Martin Heinrich HINTZ was just four years old when they emigrated to the Province of South Australia, just 10 years after colonial settlement. On 27 June 1846, the *Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee Patel* sailed from Bremen on its second voyage to Australia, and arrived at Port Adelaide on 28 October, with 250 passengers.

Upon their arrival in Adelaide, the HINTZ family spent several years in Klemzig. Evidence of their stay comes from an advertisement placed by Johann Martin Ludwig in 1847, which read:

*A dark brown gelding, with white hind feet and one white forefoot, a white mark on the forehead, and a short tail, not branded, has been straying on sections 491 and 492 (known as the village of Klemzig) for the last three or four weeks, causing considerable damage. The owner may reclaim the horse by paying for damages and expenses at the wheelwright's shop of Johann Hintz in Klemzig. If not claimed within three weeks, the horse will be sold to cover the costs.*¹

By 1855, the HINTZs were still living in Klemzig. Johann's application for naturalisation in

January of that year listed him as a farmer from Klemzig. Shortly after, however, the family moved to Tanunda, where it is possible that Johann initially worked as a wheelwright before purchasing land in 1865 in the Hundred of Nuriootpa. Later, the family moved again, this time to Australia Plains, where Johann's eldest son, Friedrich Christian Martin, also owned property.

Schoenfeld Cemetery

One of the ongoing concerns in my research has been the relative obscurity of my female ancestors. Historical records, particularly those found in Trove articles, often focus on the men in the family—detailing their land acquisitions, court dealings, disputes, and other notable activities. In contrast, the women in my lineage are far less frequently mentioned. When they do appear, it is often in passing—perhaps as witnesses in a court case or an inquest—but rarely do we get a fuller sense of their lives. This lack of documentation for my female forebears has always been a significant challenge in piecing together a complete family history.

I know next to nothing about the life of my 3x great-grandmother Catherine HINTZ who was widowed once, then remarried, and travelled across the world with four children. Presumably, she held everything together while her second husband worked to establish himself and acquire land for farming. Yet, her role in these significant chapters of life remains largely hidden. When I discovered that she had passed away at the age of 66 in 1869 at Schoenfeld, I felt compelled to learn more about her final resting place and, in some way, to pay my respects.

You would think finding a cemetery would be straightforward, but the Schoenfeld Cemetery is surprisingly inconspicuous, located at the corner of Muster Road and Greens Road, not far from Freeling.



Schoenfeld Lutheran Cemetery, 2025 (Image courtesy of the author)

According to the Schoenfeld Burial Register², Catherine HINTZ was buried 119 feet from the north side and 22 feet from the east side in an unmarked grave. After making a rough estimate of where the north and east boundaries might be, we stepped out approximately 119 feet from the north side and 22 feet from the east. I gathered some branches and a stone, trying to mark what I believed would be Catherine's final resting place.



Helen Stag trying to mark the estimated location of the grave of her 3x great-grandmother at Schoenfeld Cemetery, May 2025 (Image courtesy of the author)

The cemetery contains just over 100 burials, but only 19 headstones, many inscribed in German. Many of the burials are of children and infants. The earliest burial dates to 1863, while the last occurred in 1937. Close to the cemetery, there was once a small Lutheran school that also served as a place for church

services. Many of the burials were conducted by the teacher, Mr Carl HASELOFF, until his sudden death in 1874 from an accident.

A heritage report from 2019, titled *Light Regional Council Cemeteries Management Plan*, states that: 'This cemetery is the only remaining relic of the substantial community of Lutheran settlers in that area and reflects the close-knit nature of the initial settlers, both physically and socially.'³ It is pleasing to note that since my visit earlier in 2025, the cemetery has now been fenced but I would be pleased if some action was taken by the Light Regional Council to address the recommendation made in the Heritage Survey which specifically called for 'sites with limited or no physical remnants of memorials or plot surrounds to be identified with a marker as per Council's proposal to install a small chamfered top post with engraved plaque, following on from ground penetrating radar to establish locations of unmarked graves.'⁴

In 1878, Catherine's husband, my 3x great-grandfather Johann Martin Ludwig HINTZ was tragically killed when a storm damaged a shed where he was working as a wheelwright at Australia Plains. He was aged 81 years. It seems that life had worked out reasonably well for him up until that moment. He now rests in an unmarked grave at Immanuel, Point Pass Cemetery—a quiet reminder of the many lives whose final resting places deserve to be acknowledged and remembered but have no headstone or marker.

The Tanunda tragedy: Marie Louise Seiboth

Now for some background of my other Prussian 3x great-grandparents, Louis Franz SEIBOTH and Marie Elisabeth, nee RENSCH who migrated to South Australia from Crossen in Brandenburg on the Wandrahm

in 1854. This family has proven more difficult to trace but it appears likely that Franz Louis left South Australia for New Zealand in 1860 leaving his wife and daughter behind in the Barossa. Marie Elisabeth SEIBOTH, also sometimes referred to as Louise, was older than Louis and was living in Tanunda with her daughter also called Marie Elisabeth.

On 31 December 1862 at the age of 19, my great-great-grandmother, Marie Elisabeth (junior) gave birth (as a single woman) to a daughter, Otilie Emma at Tanunda. Otilie's father is cross-referenced on the Genealogy SA database as Julius WACHOWSKY. I have no information on this man or indeed of their relationship, but Otilie was later raised as part of the HINTZ family.

When Otilie was about two years old, Marie entered into a relationship with Carl POHLAND with shocking consequences, not just for her and the family but for all of Tanunda. Newspaper reports at the time described POHLAND as 'a man of mysterious antecedents, unknown and unrecognized by his own countrymen. He was a man of very bad repute, and of ungovernable passions.' Another report describes him as distinguishing himself as 'a good customer to Tanunda's public houses and a favourite Don Juan to its poor girls.'⁵

In May 1863, Carl POHLAND revealed his dangerous temperament when he threatened a woman who had rejected his advances. Armed with a gun and a knife, he sought to intimidate her into submission.⁶

Astonishingly, despite the grave nature of his actions, he escaped with only a light penalty—a missed opportunity for justice that would have unfortunate consequences.

It was during this time that POHLAND became involved with Marie SEIBOTH. For over a year, they maintained a relationship, but as Marie came to know him more intimately, she

recognised his true, unsettling nature. She ended the relationship, but POHLAND refused to let her go. His obsession turned into relentless harassment. Unable to endure his constant pursuit, Marie fled from her mother's house—where POHLAND was also lodging—and sought refuge in Lobethal, hoping to escape his reach.

*For a brief moment, it seemed as though Pohland had accepted her decision. He left her mother's home, expressed remorse for his behaviour, and solemnly promised to leave her in peace. Trusting his words, Marie returned home. But the promise quickly proved hollow. Pohland resumed his harassment, which in some news accounts was described as "molestation."*⁷

*The situation escalated dangerously in February 1865. Confronted again by Marie's rejection, Pohland produced two pistols from his pocket. "There is a ball in each," he said coldly, "one for you, and one for myself, if you do not accede to my wishes." Terrified, Marie begged him to desist and pleaded for the weapons. To her surprise, he handed them over. Yet, fearful of his vengeance, she decided not to involve the police or to surrender the pistols at that time.*⁸

POHLAND's harassment of Marie did not abate. When he learned that Marie intended to marry Henry HINTZ, his obsession turned to rage. He declared openly that he would rather kill her than see her with someone else. In a chilling display of premeditation, POHLAND told several people on the Thursday before the attack that he planned to travel to Adelaide the following morning to purchase a revolver—explicitly for that purpose. And so, he did.

Terrified by these threats, Marie and her mother took urgent action. At 9:00 am on Friday 7 April 1865, they entered the office

of the clerk of the court in Tanunda and demanded protection. As tangible proof of the danger she faced, Marie brought with her the two pistols she had taken from POHLAND in February. She handed over the weapons, which provided a clear signal of the seriousness of the threat against her life.

However, instead of being met with immediate concern, Marie encountered indifference and doubt. Upon hearing that the direct threats had occurred several weeks prior and that she had not reported them at the time, the clerk remarked that a magistrate was likely to refuse to issue a warrant for POHLAND's arrest. Nevertheless, he suggested she could try. The clerk then summoned the local police officer who instead of offering support, reprimanded Marie for not reporting the matter at the time.

Marie was then handed a blank warrant and had to make her own way to the nearest Justice of the Peace, Mr William JACOB, living approximately four miles away at Moorooroo, on Nitschke Road near Tanunda. With her interpreter, Mr REINHARD, she travelled to JACOB's property to obtain the required signature. After hours of navigating the bureaucratic process, the formalities were not completed until after 6:00 pm.

Between 6:00 and 7:00 pm that evening, Mr REINHARD returned the signed warrant to the clerk of the court, who was by that time relaxing in the parlour of the Tanunda Hotel. The clerk accepted the warrant but knew the town's only police officer was absent and that no further action could or would be taken that night. Marie would have to wait until the following morning for enforcement.

After spending the entire day desperately trying to convince officials of her urgent need for protection, Marie was left helpless and unprotected overnight.

Determined to see the warrant enforced at the very start of the day, Marie and her mother rose early the next morning, Saturday 8 April 1865, intending to visit the police station as soon as possible. But before they could leave, at around 7:00 am, POHLAND entered the SEIBOTH home unannounced.

Louise immediately demanded that he leave, but POHLAND refused. She noticed that he had a pistol in his coat pocket. Acting quickly, Louise took Marie by the hand and, holding POHLAND back with her other hand, led her daughter to the door, crying out for help and urging Marie to run for assistance. Marie fled in terror, but POHLAND shoved past Louise and gave chase.

Marie later testified that as she ran, she fell to the ground. POHLAND caught her, pinned her down with his left hand, and with his right hand, drew a revolver from his coat pocket, pressed the muzzle to her left breast, and fired.

Incredibly, Marie managed to escape despite her injury, reaching the vicinity of SUESSBIER's house. Louise, horrified by what she had witnessed, ran screaming for help and rushed to her daughter's side. Neighbours quickly came to assist and carried Marie into the SUESSBIER home, while others fetched Dr Julius PABST and the police.

Meanwhile, POHLAND had returned to the SEIBOTH house and killed himself with a gunshot wound to his forehead. Although Marie's injuries were serious, the doctor expressed some hope for her recovery.

The incident sent shockwaves through the Tanunda community. The level of public outrage was so intense that the case was raised in the South Australian Parliament just weeks later, questioning how it was possible that the clerk of the Tanunda court failed to act promptly on the warrant and

why nothing was done to protect Marie when the danger was so clearly imminent. Whether any formal inquiry or systemic changes followed remains uncertain.

My 2x great-grandmother, Marie SEIBOTH showed considerable resilience to not only survive such a traumatic ordeal but to continue with her life so soon after—marrying just three weeks later on April 30, 1865—to Joachim Heinrich (Henry) Martin HINTZ. She had survived the life-threatening assault, the persistent harassment and 'molestations', the system's failure to protect her as well as the public scrutiny that followed. History shows she went on to build a life, raise a family, and run hotels with her husband. Maybe the demands of life in the 19th century, especially for women, offered little space for processing emotional pain—survival often left no choice but to continue on.

Joachim Martin Heinrich and Marie Elisabeth Hintz and their trials

Joachim Martin Heinrich HINTZ often referred to as Henry, married Marie SEIBOTH on 30 April 1865 at Tanunda, at Mrs SEIBOTH's home where the terrible suicide had followed the attempt on Marie's life a few weeks earlier.

They had six children together: Alma Johanna Julia, Selma Dorothea Georgina, Bruno Alfred August, Cecilia Bertha Mary, Herbert Ewald, and Priska Flora (all born at Tanunda). On Christmas Day 1882 the infant daughter, Priska Flora, died at just six months of age, a deep personal and family grief.

Heinrich (Henry) was a wheelwright by trade, yet like many in the 19th century, he adapted and diversified his livelihood, taking on the demanding role of hotelier. Running the Barossa Inn in Lyndoch and later the Noarlunga Hotel would have placed them right at the heart of their communities—hotels were community hubs and social



Joachim Martin Heinrich HINTZ

gathering points and used for important meetings and even inquests.

The HINTZ family movements between Tanunda and Lyndoch also paint a picture of a family seeking opportunity in colonial South Australia. Mobility was often necessary, and records are patchy as families followed work and other commitments across these small rural settlements.

1883 was a significant year for family events for Marie and Henry:

- the lease of Barossa Inn at Lyndoch was renewed in March
- Bruno left school aged 13 and took up the trade of blacksmith
- Ottilie married Thomas WINTON of Gawler
- Henry returned to Tanunda as blacksmith in September.



Barossa Inn at Lyndoch
1880s (Image courtesy
Lyndoch Historical
Society)

Nothing much is heard from the family until March 1887. Bruno aged 17 years, faced court for forging and uttering a cheque at Tanunda for £12 8s, an offence for which he faced a 'police trial', was convicted at the Supreme Court, and sentenced to 6 months hard labour. On his release in September that year, he and another youth were arrested for breaking and entering and stealing an accordion which they sold, a crime which landed him in Yatala Gaol for another 18 months hard labour.

Prison records are quite helpful with genealogy, as they hold loads of personal information and photos. Record No. 2793 of 10 October 1887 from goal in Adelaide, discloses that Bruno at age 18, was 5 feet 8 inches tall, 11 stone 6 pounds, medium build, fair complexion, oval face, light hair, blue eyes, medium forehead, medium nose, perfect teeth, round chin, with a vaccine mark on his left arm. His religion was Lutheran, and occupation given as blacksmith's striker.⁹

When Bruno was discharged from prison the second time in November 1888, he moved to Victoria, assumed an alias, and started a family. Meanwhile around that time, Henry and Marie HINTZ were living in Gilbert Street in Lyndoch. On 22 June 1891 two of their

South Australia.		Australia.	
PRISONER'S REGISTER, CONVICT DEPARTMENT.			
Name <i>Bruno, George</i>		Number <i>2793</i>	
Who received	<i>14. October 1887</i>	 	
Where born	<i>S. H. Gb.</i>		
Class assigned to			
Date of Conviction	<i>14. October 1887</i>		
Offence	<i>Drunkening</i>		
Is well known	<i>Yes</i>		
Judge or Magistrate	<i>Mag. Justice</i>		
Indictment	<i>11. October 1887. South Aust. Gaol</i>		
Refers to	<i>South Aust. Gaol</i>		
Date of Release			
Where born			
Place of Conviction			
Convicted by			
Judge or Magistrate			
Where residing			
Occupation			
Religion			
Remarks			
PERSONAL DESCRIPTION Age Height Weight Complexion Hair Eyes Build Teeth Other CRIMINAL HISTORY AND REMARKS <i>14. April 1887. 14. August 1887. 12. August 1889.</i>			

Image courtesy of State Records SA, GRG54 41 032,
16 April 1883 to 12 August 1893

daughters, Selma and Bertha, married in a double wedding at the HINTZ Lyndoch home. Selma married Heinrich ENGEL, a local farmer, and Bertha married William TAINSH. Even more trials and tribulations came the way of Marie HINTZ after this event.



*The Domestic Drama of Selma and Heinrich Engel:
A Marriage that Captured the Town's Attention*

The stormy marriage of Selma HINTZ and Heinrich ENGEL certainly kept the local community abuzz. This wasn't just a private disagreement—it spilled into the courts, the newspapers, and the town's daily gossip. Prior to their wedding, it had been agreed that the newlyweds would live with Selma's parents, Marie and Henry at Lyndoch, until ENGEL could build a new house. His own home was still occupied by his parents, and Selma flatly refused to live under the same roof with them. ENGEL dutifully delivered furniture to the HINTZ house for his bride-to-be and promised to provide whatever else was needed.

It was further agreed that ENGEL would pay half the rent and 10 shillings a week for his own board. Selma's board was considered

exempt, as she was expected to assist her mother in the household. It was noted, however, that Selma's father, Henry, was often away working, which may have influenced the household needs.

For a while, the arrangement worked. But within four months, ENGEL tired of the set-up. He wanted to live with his wife independently but was unwilling to displace his own parents from his house. Instead, he rented three rooms elsewhere. Selma, however, refused to move anywhere except to his family home.

On 5 November 1891, ENGEL had had enough. After a few drinks, he turned up at the HINTZ house to retrieve his furniture. Marie HINTZ flatly refused to let him take it, claiming the furniture now belonged to her daughter. She added that ENGEL owed £8 10s for Selma's board, and the furniture would not be released until he paid.

Dramatic scenes ensued. Selma went into hysterics. Marie was distraught. Neighbours were drawn to the commotion. And in the heat of the moment, Henry physically pushed ENGEL off the premises. Adding to the spectacle, Selma, in a fit of rage, chopped up some of the furniture herself—including a couple of chairs and an opossum rug—before collapsing in exhaustion and having to be carried inside. The community surely retold this story for weeks.

ENGEL sued for £19 over withheld furniture and an alleged assault by Heinrich HINTZ; the HINTZs counter-claimed for Selma's unpaid board. In court, Selma said she sold her bedstead and blankets because ENGEL left her no money. Asked whether she helped with housework as agreed, she retorted, 'Certainly not! I did not intend to work when I had a husband to work for me.' When the magistrate joked about marrying 'for better or worse,' Selma shot back, 'It seems I did. What should I take him for?' She dismissed

the idea of marrying for love with a scornful 'Love!'

The magistrate found for ENGEL on both counts, awarding £17 in damages, to reduce to £1 if the furniture was returned.

The quarrel spilled into the press. ENGEL advertised in *The Bunyip* that he would not be liable for his wife's debts, claiming she had left him without cause. Selma replied that he had paid nothing for her support, taken the furniture, and failed to collect her as agreed, insisting she had never refused to go with him.

Hostilities resurfaced in 1901 when ENGEL remarried. Charged with bigamy, he was tried in the Supreme Court after Selma's father testified that his daughter had been living in Lyndoch with her parents since the separation. Lacking proof that ENGEL knew she was alive within seven years of his second marriage, the judge dismissed the case.

In February 1902, Selma again went public, applying under the *Married Women's Protection Act* for separation and maintenance on grounds of adultery, cruelty, and desertion. The matter was remanded, and no final outcome is known.

Another Family Trial: Bruno's Children and Marie's Final Years

Meanwhile, life brought further challenges for Marie HINTZ. Her son Bruno's troubled history took another tragic turn when his wife Lillian died prematurely in Adelaide in 1904, aged just 35, leaving behind six young children under the age of 12 years. There is no evidence that Bruno had reconnected meaningfully with his family by that time, and in fact, he disappears from the records shortly afterward, abandoning his children. They were fostered out separately, each going to different homes. The eldest, Alice, aged 12, was taken in by her grandparents, Henry and Marie, in Williamstown. It seems

likely that, despite their advancing years, they took her in for companionship, for help in their household, or simply because they were the only ones left willing to shoulder the responsibility. Marie died just two years later in 1906, and Henry died in 1912. Tragically, young Alice died of typhoid at the age of 18, and she was buried alongside her grandparents in unmarked graves in the Williamstown Cemetery.

A Family's Complex Legacy

The HINTZ family story is one of twists and turns, of court battles, broken marriages, lost children, and premature deaths. But it is also a story of endurance, of building and rebuilding, and of adapting to the circumstances that life threw their way.

REFERENCES

- ¹ <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article71607621>.
- ² Schoenfeld Burial Register, no 29, Lutheran Archives.
- ³ Light Regional Council Cemeteries Management Plan.
- ⁴ Light Regional Council Cemeteries Management Plan, 2019-2025, Item 6.3.
- ⁵ *Adelaide Express*, 18 April 1865, p. 2.
- ⁶ *Adelaide Express*, 18 April 1865, p. 2.
- ⁷ *Adelaide Express*, 15 April 1865, p. 3.
- ⁸ *Adelaide Express*, 15 April 1865, p. 3.
- ⁹ State Records SA, GRG54 41 032, 16 April 1883 to 12 August 1893.



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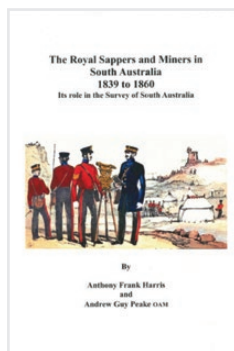
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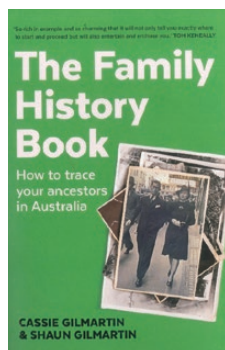


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This book includes biographies of sappers and miners involved in the survey of South Australia. These sappers and miners were the backbone of the Survey Office for two decades in South Australia, and their officer in charge, Captain Edward Charles Frome, set the ground rules for surveying in South Australia. One of his lasting legacies was his instruction that indigenous place names should be used wherever possible.

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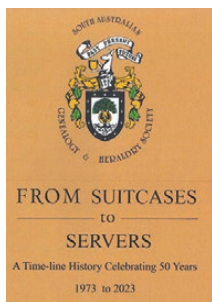


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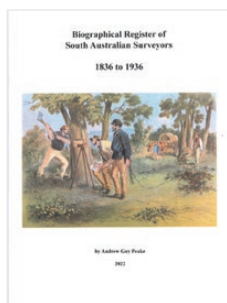
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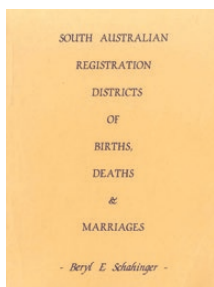
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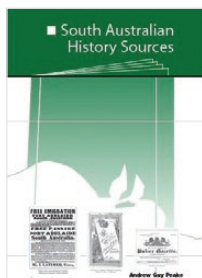
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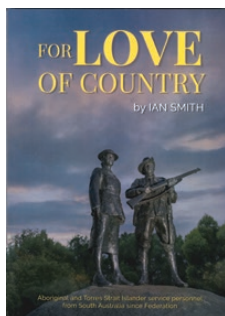
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