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The South Australian Genealogist

Journal of the South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Society Inc.

In this Journal the Photographic Corner commemorates the 80th anniversary of the end of World War II through photographs taken by friends and families of the times.

After the unconditional surrender of Germany in Europe in May 1945, the focus turned to the war in the Pacific. Following the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945, Japan offered its unconditional surrender to end the war. Finally, the Australian troops could come home.

Front cover:

March of Australian troops in King William Street, Adelaide (Image courtesy of the State Library of South Australia, B 1754/78)

Throughout the country thousands turned out to welcome home the Australian troops and thank them for their service. The troops marched with a sense of pride in being victorious, but with heavy hearts for mates who lost their lives in the war.

Back cover:

Friends and family wave banners of welcome in the hope of catching the attention of returning soldiers (Image courtesy of the Australian War Memorial, 122084)

Friends and family flocked to docks around the country to welcome home their loved ones. This photograph was taken at Woolloomooloo, New South Wales, where prisoners of war from Malaya disembarked for the Holsworthy base before being conveyed to their homes.

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Future Issue Deadlines

for advertisers and Genealogy SA contributions.

November 2025
Submissions by 30 September 2025

February 2026
Submissions by 31 December 2025

Other submissions will generally be published in order of receipt.

Submissions may be emailed to: saghs.editor@saghs.org.au.

Please note the guidelines in 'Notice to Contributors and Advertisers' on page 60.

Genealogy SA
Helping find your family history

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A Message from the President

by Robert Blair

A Pedigree or a Family History?

What will be the end product of your research–a pedigree of your ancestry with the basic facts of birth, death and marriage, or a history of your family with as many details of your family members as you can find on events in their life beyond just birth, death and marriage?

A family history does not have to be a published work; it might only be a narrative in the notes on persons in your family history computer program detailing events in their lives, or a document you have written summarising your research. If you are compiling a family history you are doing well–you are hopefully going to know your ancestors and their families as living people. If you are merely compiling a pedigree I strongly urge you to reconsider and go further in your research and make it a family history.

Within the Society there are many sources for information that can help you turn your research into a family history. There are the online databases, which include datasets for hospitals and asylums, schools, migration, and other records. While the main hospitals and asylums are in Adelaide there are also a number of country hospitals and lying-in homes in towns including Wallaroo and Kapunda, which were important areas with copper mines. The schools dataset contains school admissions spanning the period 1840 to 1990, although most records will be after the 1870s. The migration records include persons arriving in South Australia and persons departing. These datasets are being regularly updated with new records as we work through the source records. The other records dataset includes a vast collection of small datasets covering occupations and employment, clubs and associations, licences, electoral rolls, prisons, and much more. For all these datasets the online documentation has considerable detail about the records in the dataset. The documentation should be reviewed every time there is a database update. All the records in these datasets relate to some event or facet in the life of a person.

Aside from the online databases there is a considerable amount of material in the Society Library that can be used to add to your family history. There are the published family histories and local histories, all of which contain details of what people have done. Then there is the vast microform collection. Some of the microform records, such as the school admission records, are being indexed for the online databases. Details of what is covered in our microform collection can be found in the Microform Guide on the Society's website and can be accessed through the Collection link under Resources. For example, if the school your ancestors attended is not yet included in the online databases it may be available on microfiche in the Society Library, and the Microform Guide lists all the schools the Society holds records for. For members who are unable to access the Society Library a research request can be used to

have the research team check the records for you. Members living more than 100 kilometres from Adelaide are reminded that this can be done as part of the two hours free research they are entitled to every year.

There are also free sources outside the Society which can help with family history, such as Trove and SAILIS (the land and property database administered by Land Services SA). Through Trove a vast collection of newspapers can be accessed; generally anything is possible pre-1955. Apart from the birth, death and marriage notices there are countless references to events which name people. For example, through Trove I found an account of how one of my great-grandfathers injured himself. It was only a minor injury, but it was reported in detail in the 1870s newspaper. Then I found references to an affair his mother was having with a married man and how the man's wife behaved because of it. Another newspaper reference told of the fire that burnt down another set of great-great-grandparents' house and how the baby, my great-grandmother, was rescued by one of her very young, but older, brothers. Yet another set of references told of an accident that resulted in the death of another great-great-grandfather at 30 years of age at Currency Creek, and the concert that was later held to raise funds for his widow and their children. While it might seem a daunting task searching through newspaper articles even on a website as good as Trove, it is a case of if you don't look you will never find out what you are missing.

With SAILIS one can search South Australian land records for free. The website is sailis.lssa.com.au and copies of certificates of title may be downloaded through searches using the Certificate of Title link, then searching for the title reference at the historical name index search link under image search and finally entering the certificate of title reference detail in title image search. Searching the historical names index may be a bit daunting but with a little practice will become easier. When the certificate of title is viewed it can be saved to your computer as a pdf file. Through these searches you can then research the land your families owned up to recent times.

So, I ask the question again: are you doing a pedigree or a family history? With such a vast collection of resources available to you through your membership of the Society and other free resources, it would be a pity if you choose to do a pedigree of your ancestry only. Who knows what you are missing out on by not researching further? And remember if you don't look you will never know what you are missing.

South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Soc. Inc.
52ND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The 52nd Annual General Meeting of the South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Society Inc. will be held on Wednesday 22 October 2025 in the Society Library, 201 Unley Road, Unley, at 7.30 pm by order of the Council.

Members are requested to attend the library at 7:00 pm for a 7:30 pm start.

A light supper will be provided at the conclusion of the meeting.

Dale Johns, Honorary Secretary
31 July 2025

From the Editor

by Kathy Ahwan

It is encouraging to receive feedback that the articles published in *The South Australian Genealogist* are of interest. They cover a range of subjects from local histories through to stories of members' ancestors. I am also pleased to get feedback from members who tell me that they have never written anything before and are excited to see their story published in the Journal. And after a slow start it is encouraging to see members participate in our once-a-year themed Journal (look out for the advertisement for February 2026 in this Journal).

All articles published in the Journal are eligible to be considered in Genealogy SA's Family History Awards Article of the Year. This annual award is presented to the author or authors of the most outstanding article(s) published in the Journal in the calendar year. All nominees for the award receive a certificate.

I have been asked what the criteria are for articles for the Journal. As Editor I have adopted similar requirements to the TT Reed Family History Award, that is, the article must be published by a South Australian, or be about a substantially South Australian family. This provides a broad spectrum for articles. Authors often ask me whether their story is of interest for publication, and I have yet to find one that isn't. Everyone has a story to tell!

Still not convinced? Here are some recent examples where connections have been made through articles published in the Journal. In the February 2025 Journal Eizabeth Barnes shared the story of her four times great-grandfather, Samuel Thiele, who left Prussia to settle in South Australia. One member was intrigued with Elizabeth's story as his three times great-grandfather was fined along with Samuel for not allowing their children to be taught state doctrines in Prussia. There were also distant DNA matches with the member on sites managed by Elizabeth, but the member had not established how he was matched with these people. With Elizabeth's consent we put the member in touch with her, and hopefully he has discovered more about his family connections.

Also in the February 2025 Journal Les Davies wrote about his grandfather, Ernest Davies, and his life on a mixed farm in South Australia during the early years of the 20th century. Shortly after the Journal was published Les was contacted by a member (in the United States) who grew up on a sheep property in rural South Australia and had an interest in South Australian agricultural history. Les forwarded an old letter he had in his collection to the member telling first-hand of the depopulation of towns in South Australia's northern agricultural areas. In a strange twist of fate, the letter was written by the member's mother 95 years ago. So not only sharing their interest about rural South Australia, Les and the member are on the discovery to find out how their families may be connected.

… it shows the value of sharing our stories via magazines such as The South Australian Genealogist.

- Les Davies

In the May 2025 Journal, Janet Scarfe told the story of her aunt, Jean Campbell, who was appointed as the state's Senior Woman Peace Officer in charge of enforcing security among women workers in Adelaide's munitions factories. This article was of particular interest to one member as her mother and aunt worked in munitions during the war. Like many of us, the member regrets not asking more questions while her mother and aunt were alive, and so the conditions and rules of working in the munitions factories described in the article helped the member add to her family story.

Hopefully this feedback may inspire you to share your story in the Journal; you never know who may be reading!

In this Journal Elizabeth Hartnell-Young takes the story as told to her second cousin, who many years ago eavesdropped on the adults' conversation over afternoon tea. Elizabeth learns that her great-aunt, Ottilie Lablack, was born to widow Elizabeth Lablack in 1879, with no father listed on the birth certificate. Who was the father? Was there more than friendship between Ottilie and another family?

Fiona Errington writes of the process of using DNA to try to establish who may have been the father of her great-grandmother. There is no doubt that DNA can enable us to identify more connections in our family trees. However, it can also reveal relationships that are not what we thought they were. We should be prepared for both. If you want to know more about DNA testing, or how to interpret your results, you may wish to contact our DNA in Family History Special Interest Group which meets on the third Wednesday of each month. For further information contact the group at saghs.dna.saghs.org.au.

Judith Francis tells the story of Harriet and Robert Gouger during their voyage from Gravesend, England through to their arrival in South Australia in 1836. Robert is probably best known as one of the founders of South Australia and was appointed the first colonial-secretary. Judith tells the story from Robert's journal of their voyage, and life in the new settlement.

Kay Rollison tells the story of the Noonan family who arrived from Ireland in South Australia in 1851. Two years later the family managed to lease a farm at Gumeracha, before settling at Kapunda in 1859 to take up another farm lease. While there was an expectation that the family would remain in farming, the children took over licences for hotels in South Australia, and later in Broken Hill, New South Wales.

Dearne Paine writes of the humble beginnings of Ephraim and Elizabeth Allcock who travelled from Lincolnshire, England to South Australia in 1854. Settling in Happy Valley, Ephraim and his family managed to purchase land, establishing themselves as successful farmers, and well-known community members in the district.

In the February 2025 Journal Elaine Gifford solved the mystery of the connection between her ancestor, Herbert Woodgate, and the celebrated but unknown, Lady Brassey. In the conclusion to the story Elaine discovers more about Lady Brassey's title gained through marriage.

Happy Reading
Kathy

Der Uropa und das Liebeskind (Great-Grandpa and the Love Child)

by Dr Elizabeth Hartnell-Young

Seven-year-old Margaret sat quietly at the lace-clothed table with a cup of milky tea and German biscuits listening while her mother Blondie, grandfather Fred and great-aunt Louise MENZEL discussed the recent news from Adelaide. A well-known music teacher – Miss Ottilie LABLACK – had died, and Papa Fred remembered that she was about his age, as the two little Lutherans were born in the Barossa Valley about six months apart.[1]

Aunty Lou had interesting tales to recount, and young Margaret was intrigued. She listened, mesmerised, as Lou continued.

'Marie HAHNEL's father, Carl, was a blacksmith and leather worker, and Marie had married Paul LABLACK, who came to work in Carl's Lyndoch saddlery.[2] They had a little girl, Sophie Amalie, but Paul died when she was only one-year-old, leaving Marie a pretty young widow' recounted Lou, as she reached for another of the home-made biscuits.[3] 'She taught most of the local children music and played the organ in the Lutheran church. When Mrs LABLACK became pregnant about three years later we didn't really think about her being a single lady. This time she had another girl, Ottilie Louisa, who we all called Otti.[4] Mrs LABLACK continued teaching music and playing the organ.[5] I learnt piano with her, and she was a very good teacher.'

Das Liebeskind

'Father was always very good to that family because Otti was his Liebeskind,' Lou commented quietly. People still used some German words, although by now English was their language of choice. Margaret knew enough to understand that Liebeskind meant 'love child', but not its significance. Papa, however, had nearly choked on his tea and wanted more information. Aunty Lou reminisced for a while more, before moving on to other news.

And that is how, years later, I was able to make sense of a beautiful Christmas card photo with the message 'To dear Sophie with love from Otti'. Sophie MENZEL was my grandmother, and later someone added the words 'Lablack, Friend of Menzels, Lyndoch'. Found among the many family photos, cards and letters after an aunt died, this had been a puzzle to me, as I had never heard of Otti.

Otti's Christmas Card (Image courtesy of the author)

Thanks to Margaret, my second cousin, for eavesdropping on the grownups' conversations as a child, and sharing with me

Left to right: Ottilie LABLACK, Ella MENZEL, Fred MENZEL, Augusta KLOSE, Dorothea (Dolly) MENZEL (Image courtesy M Sloan)

more recently. Apparently, after fathering several children with his wife Dorothea, our great-grandfather Friedrich MENZEL struck up a relationship with the young widow Marie LABLACK. Her daughter Otti was born on 14 June 1879, six months after baby Fred MENZEL, and two years before the next MENZEL child, Aunty Lou. Four more MENZELs followed, the last in 1892.

The LABLACKs lived on the western side of Lyndoch, while from the early 1880s the MENZEL family rented a stone cottage on farmland to the east, backing on to the Lyndoch Creek.[6] The children attended the Lyndoch Public School, a solid new building of golden stone, where Otti and young Fred were in the same class. Soon after Otti started school in 1885 her sister died.[7] Naturally Otti enjoyed spending time with all the MENZEL children, especially Sophie, who was a couple of years older, and Louise, a little younger, and, like Otti, becoming accomplished on the pianoforte. Each Sunday Mr MENZEL would collect Otti and her mother in his German-style wagon to drive them to church. Two shiny draught horses did the work of transporting the little group, while the MENZEL children walked to the church.[8] It is not clear whether he gave any other support to the LABLACK family.

As they grew up, Otti and her musical friend Augusta KLOSE often had lunch with the MENZELs after church. After all, those lovely girls were her half-sisters. But did they know at that time? They all loved singing and making music. In one photograph from around the turn of the century, Otti and Augusta are seen in their lace-collared Sunday-best clothes in the garden of the MENZEL home at Lyndoch.

A career in music and teaching

Otti was clearly a strong young woman, most likely a natural teacher as well. She commenced a four-year training program as a pupil teacher on probation. Females made up the majority of pupil teachers in South Australia. This was not an easy route, and many candidates failed the entrance examination, roughly equivalent to Year 6 or 7 today. Once accepted, pupil teachers could start at the age of 14, and were expected to work long hours after studying teaching methods with the head teacher for an hour

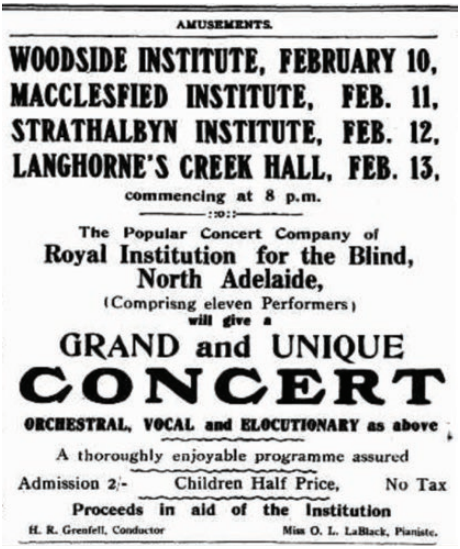
each morning.[9] A diligent student, Otti passed the Class 2 teaching candidates' examination at Easter in 1895, at the age of 15.[10] As the new century emerged, she was promoted to acting assistant teacher at the Lyndoch Public School.[11] But her long-term goal was to teach music. Musical education for girls was a highly desired attribute in South Australia at the time, and effective music teachers were sought after.[12]

In a catastrophe in 1898 Mr MENZEL died of typhoid, leaving a family of nine living MENZEL children, the youngest aged only six.[13] It was another blow for Dorothea, who for a few years managed the farm with her eldest sons. She felt it was time for a new start, so in the early 1900s, with daughters Louise and Sophie, she left Lyndoch and its many memories, good and bad, to settle in the Wimmera region in western Victoria, where other relatives had already gone.

Meanwhile, Otti's friend Augusta married a storekeeper named Heinrich FIEBIG in Lyndoch and went on to have children.[14] Both Miss LABLACK and Mrs FIEBIG were in demand as musicians, playing solo pianoforte items and duets at local fetes and other fundraising events. But a wider world beckoned, and in April 1912, when Otti was 33, she and her mother moved to Adelaide. The *Chronicle* reported:

> *Last evening a farewell social was tendered Mrs. and Miss Lablack. Mr. P. Zimmerman occupied the chair, and eulogised the good work done by the guests as organists of the Lutheran Church for nearly forty years. Mrs Lablack has resided in Lyndoch for 55 years and was engaged as a music teacher. Many of the musicians of the surrounding districts have received their tuition from her. Miss Lablack was once assistant teacher in the Lyndoch public school and won the esteem of the children.*[15]

In Adelaide, Otti continued her music studies with Miss Katherine COOK and Mr F BOWERING, and in 1915 received an advanced grade pass in pianoforte.[16] By the 1920s she was sought after as a performer, sometimes returning to Lyndoch to play at wedding ceremonies and the parties afterwards.[17] When her mother Marie died in Adelaide in 1927, the burial was held in Lyndoch.[18] Otti was now settled in the capital, where she continued to teach music and perform for many years.[19] In the 1930s, she supported the Royal Institution for the Blind, as pianiste for concerts in Adelaide and beyond.[20]



AMUSEMENTS.

WOODSIDE INSTITUTE, FEBRUARY 10,
MACCLESFIED INSTITUTE, FEB. 11,
STRATHALBYN INSTITUTE, FEB. 12,
LANGHORNE'S CREEK HALL, FEB. 13,

commencing at 8 p.m.

The Popular Concert Company of
Royal Institution for the Blind, North Adelaide,
(Comprisng eleven Performers)
will give a

GRAND and UNIQUE
CONCERT
ORCHESTRAL, VOCAL and ELOCUTIONARY as above

A thoroughly enjoyable programme assured

Admission 2/- Children Half Price, No Tax

Proceeds in aid of the Institution

H. R. Grenfell, Conductor — Miss O. L. LaBlack, Pianiste.

Royal Institution for the Blind Concert, Southern Argus, 5 Feb 1931, p. 2

Family members in the Wimmera also recall that Otti visited Aunty Lou in the early years of the 20th century, but by the time I was a child no one ever mentioned the relationship, if they knew of it, although family history was a shared interest. I have since found that this is just one of the secrets not mentioned in the 1984 publication *With Pride: The Menzels of Hoffnungstahl*. While this was

common at the time, it is disappointing, nonetheless. I remember my rather straight-laced aunts advising me how to behave as a member of a fine upstanding family of Lutheran background, with no skeletons in the closet. Now I wonder if this was a reaction to the story of the love child.

Ottilie LABLACK died in 1958, with no known children, leaving me no chance of verifying a DNA connection to the MENZEL family. She is buried under a simple white marble headstone in the Centennial Park Cemetery in Adelaide: a lost great-aunt to me.[21]

Acknowledgement

I thank my second cousin, Margaret SLOAN, who alerted me to this story in 2021, and provided additional material.

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The Ness Story

by Fiona Errington

In 2018, when investigative genetic genealogy identified John Joseph DEANGELO as the long-hunted Californian serial killer known as the Golden State Killer, two of my favourite hobbies came together: true crime and genealogy. And with his demise, I saw the chance to solve a family mystery.

Early in my family history journey, I was warned by an elderly paternal great-aunt that 'some things are better left alone'. This dire pronouncement had quite the opposite effect intended, but it was some years before I uncovered the truth.

It wasn't a serial killer. It was that my great-grandmother had been illegitimate and the identity of her father was unknown.

When the Golden State Killer was unmasked, I realised that commercially available DNA tests offered me a chance to identify my equally mysterious, but hopefully less murderous, ancestor.

The tree

Given that a tree is worth a thousand words, the line of descent from Mr X to me is as follows:

Mr X & Annie PHIPPS (born 1864)
  |
  Mollie PHIPPS (born October 1882)
    |
    Ethel PHILLIPS (born 1905)
      |
      Francis ERRINGTON (born 1935)
        |
        the author

The paper trail

Traditional research revealed that my great-great-grandmother, Annie PHIPPS, was born in 1864 in Trentham, Victoria.

On either 10, 15 or 18 (the date is not legible) October 1882, just after she turned 18, Annie gave birth to a daughter whom she named Mary Ann (Mollie) PHIPPS. The birth also occurred in Trentham. No father is named on the birth certificate.

Assuming a full-term pregnancy, Annie had become pregnant in around early January 1882, when she was aged 17.

Common sense dictates that the father was likely aged between 16 and 35 years when the baby was conceived, assuming that the conception was consensual. He would therefore have been born between 1847 and 1866. And, at some point in January 1882, he was in Trentham.

The DNA

With the paper trail dry and the discovery of the Golden State Killer fresh in my mind, I turned to DNA.

The testing

The first step was obviously for my father to undertake a DNA test, which he did through Family Tree DNA. I also uploaded his results to My Heritage and Gedmatch to increase the pool of matches. I was fortunate that one each of his paternal and maternal first cousins were still alive, and were willing to be tested. Finally, I tested my own DNA, this time through Ancestry, to widen the net of possible matches.

The sorting

I then began the process of sorting my father's matches into eight groups, representing the descendants of each of his eight great-grandparents who had the following surnames:

Paternal: ERRINGTON, GRAVESTOCK, JONES and DAVIES

Maternal: PHILLIPS, BUTTLE, PHIPPS and Mr X

I tried to do this by applying the Leeds method to create clusters, but found this less than illuminating (likely due to operator error). So I went back to old-fashioned 'common matches' method.

First, I identified and excluded all those who were common matches with my father and his paternal first cousin. That removed the descendants of four of the eight great-grandparents.

~~Paternal: ERRINGTON, GRAVESTOCK, JONES and DAVIES~~

Maternal: PHILLIPS, BUTTLE, PHIPPS and Mr X

The remaining matches were whittled down by another two branches because the descendants of the PHILLIPS/BUTTLE line, my father's maternal grandfather's line, seem to love DNA testing without me needing to pursue them with a cue tip. At least half a dozen different PHILLIPS lines had already tested, and so I was able to immediately exclude them and their matches from my search.

Maternal: ~~PHILLIPS, BUTTLE~~, PHIPPS and Mr X.

This left a smaller number of unidentified matches who must be the descendants of the two remaining great-grandparents, Annie PHIPPS and Mr X.

I had one last card to play. After the birth of Mollie, daughter of Mr X, Annie PHIPPS married and had another daughter who had numerous descendants. Yet again, I was assisted by the kindness of strangers, as one of this daughter's descendants agreed to be tested. This allowed me to remove from the 'unidentifieds' those who were PHIPPS descendants, rather than being related to the elusive Mr X.

So at the end of all of this, I was left with cluster of matches on my father's maternal line who did not match any of his known great-grandparents. This became known as the Magic Cluster.

Maternal: ~~PHILLIPS, BUTTLE, PHIPPS and~~ Mr X.

The magic cluster

First, make a list. This is a good rule in many areas of life, and is invaluable in understanding DNA matches.

I made a list of the top 'unidentified' matches across the different platforms. I then emailed or messaged these matches. Some replied, some didn't; but those who did were helpful and interested. Two of the matches were adoptees searching for their families, so I could be more help to them than they could be to me.

Some of the matches had readily available family trees, or trees which they shared with me. Of those who didn't have trees and didn't respond, I looked at their matches to see if any of them had trees, so that I could try to build trees for the treeless.

I then went through every tree and compiled another list of the surnames that appeared on each tree.

I was on to my third list when one surname recurred. Then it appeared again on the tree for another match. And again. It was

NESS. And the common ancestors who appear in many of these trees, but not on mine, were Thomas NESS and wife Mary, nee MCLAUGHLAN.

The Ness family

Thomas NESS and Mary MCLAUGHLIN arrived in Launceston, not yet married, on the *Commodore Perry* on 7 April 1855. Clearly the shipboard romance took some time to find its land legs, as they did not marry until 27 December 1856. They then moved to Melbourne, where they had six sons and one daughter:

- Thomas, born 1858
- Robert, born 1860
- Isabella, born 1862
- Alexander, born 1867
- Andrew, born 1870
- Henry, born 1873
- Charles, born 1876.

Given that Mollie was conceived in January 1882, the likely contenders among the NESS brothers were the three eldest: Thomas (then aged 24), Robert (then aged 22) and Alexander (then aged 15). The younger three NESS boys, Andrew (then aged 12), Henry (then aged 9) and Charles (then aged 6), were too young to be impregnating anyone in 1882.

Unfortunately, the two prime candidates, Thomas and Robert, had no known living descendants to test. Thomas died unmarried and (officially) childless, and Robert had one child who herself died without issue. The other NESS children all left descendants.

The numbers

In assessing the DNA matches, it was essential that I understood what the numbers actually meant. This was so that, first, I could confirm that it was indeed a NESS brother who was Mr X, and second, to see if there was any way of identifying which one was the culprit.

The DNA Painter Shared Centimorgan Table (SCT) was essential in this. This tool sets out:

- the relationship between you and a relative/ancestor, ranging from the closest being a parent or sibling, to the more distant, such as a half 3rd cousin twice removed (which I have abbreviated to ½ 3C2R)
- the average amount of shared DNA between people in each relationship
- the range within which the shared DNA between two people might lie.

For example, you and a ½ 3C2R will have on average 27 shared cMs of DNA, but the shared DNA could lie anywhere in the range of 0 to 78 cMs. I have taken to expressing these figures as 27: 0-78.

Assuming that Mr X had other grandchildren or great-grandchildren, these people would share the following relationships with my father and me, and would have the following amount of shared DNA as shown in Table 1.

Table 1

		Grandchild of Mr X	Great-Grandchild of Mr X	
My father	Relationship	½ 1C1R	½ 2C	
	Average cMs	224	120	
	Range	62-469	10-325	
Me		R'ship	½ 1C2R	½ 2C1R
	Average cMs	125	66	
	Range	16-169	0-190	

If Mr X had no descendants, but his siblings did, the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of those siblings, and their shared DNA with my father and me, would be as shown in Table 2.

Table 2

		Grandchild of sibling	Great-grandchild of sibling	
My father	Relationship	2C1R	3C	
	Average cMs	122	73	
	Range	14-353	0-234	
Me		R'ship	2C2R	3C1R
	Average cMs	71	48	
	Range	0-244	0-192	

Applying the numbers to the matches

Dad's biggest match was with Margaret at 149.5 cMs. She is the granddaughter of Andrew, one of the NESS brothers who I knew could not be Mr X as he was aged 12 at the date of conception. Accordingly, the numbers on Table 2 apply. The SCT showed that Margaret and my father were 2nd cousins once removed (2C1R). The anticipated average DNA is 122 cMs, but the full range is 14-353 cMs. So at 149.2 cMs, Margaret and my father are close to the average, and squarely within the expected range of shared DNA. Full marks, Margaret.

His next closest match was Jane at 127.5 cMs. Jane is the great-granddaughter of Alexander, one of the candidates to be a Mr X, as he was 15 at the date of conception.

According to SCT, if Alexander is Mr X, then Jane and my father are half second cousins (½ 2C). Anticipated average shared cMs is 120, and the range is 10-325. Jane's 127.5 cMs is therefore about spot on for this match. Atta girl, Jane. Alexander moves to the top of the list.

If Alexander was not Mr X, but one of his brothers was, then Jane and my father would be 3rd cousins (3C) with an average 73 cMs but a range of 0-234. At 127.5 cMs, Jane is within the range, but well above the average.

The best other matches were with me on Ancestry. It is important to remember that, as I am one generation more removed from these matches than my father, the shared DNA between me and the match should be lower. But this is where things get rocky. Buckle up.

Harry, like Margaret, was a grandchild of Andrew. Knowing that Andrew cannot be Mr X (unless he was a very precocious 12-year-old), Harry and I are second cousins twice removed (2C2R) and we should share

71 cMs or be in the range of 0-244. But Harry and I share 131 cMs, in the range, but almost double the expected amount! Boo to Harry.

Then there are Liz, Bruce and Bob, three great-grandchildren of Isabella NESS who I know cannot be Mr X on account of her not being a Mr. These three should all be my 3rd cousins once removed (3C1R), and so should have an average shared cMs of 48 or be in the range of 0-192. They have, respectively, 111, 61 and 56 shared cMs with me. Bruce and Bob are therefore close to the average, but Liz, again, is more than double the expected amount. All are however, within the range. Heavy sigh.

So what is my conclusion at the end of all this?

DNA testing and an analysis of the matches allowed me to identify Thomas NESS and Mary MCLAUGHLIN as my ancestors, and one of their sons as my great-grandfather. The documentary evidence alone would never have got me to this point.

The wide range of shared cMs between me and the matches, however, and the wide ranges into which the matches can fall, makes it difficult, if not impossible, to identify Mr X from among the NESS brothers. This is especially the case when two of the three candidates left no identified descendants for me to consider.

Given this, I have no option but to return to documentary sources to try to ascertain if any of the NESS brothers were living in, or visiting, Trentham or its environs around January 1882.

I did discover that one of Alexander's grandchildren married a resident of Trentham, but I have yet to work out how that fits into any narrative. It did occur to me that, in the absence of acknowledged paternity, the NESS descendants might want to tread warily when marrying anyone from Trentham!

So, unlike the men and women of the FBI, I did not 'get my man', but that does not mean the hunt is over. After all, it took 42 years to find the Golden State Killer.

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'Devoted to You': An Account of Harriet and Robert Gouger, 1836-1837

by Judith Francis

Harriet GOUGER, nee JACKSON, was in the third month of her pregnancy when she and her husband Robert joined the barque *Africaine* at Gravesend, England, on 30 June 1836. They had married only eight months previously, just after Robert had been appointed Colonial Secretary for the province of South Australia, a position he had long sought and worked hard to achieve. They would both have been excited contemplating their future, but also must have had some feelings of trepidation.

An observer of their fond farewells to family and friends would have noticed that Harriet and Robert were well-dressed people. Harriet was quite tall and regal-looking. Already on board were their five servants travelling in steerage. Robert had paid 85 pounds for a cuddy cabin located in the stern of the ship, built above the main deck and next to Captain and Mrs DUFF. The cabin was comfortably fitted out and Robert would record that it was here they both found a 'most delightful retreat from the noise and melee of the ship.'[1]

A week into the voyage a fellow passenger, Mary THOMAS, wrote about the conditions on board the ship in her journal: *'…this afternoon some rain fell and the wind rose considerably. The night passed squally…the ship rolling about so that nothing would stay in its place, and during the night in total darkness, as no light was allowed after 9 o'clock…it rained heavily with tremendous thunder and lightning.'*[2] Robert recorded in his journal that Harriet was very ill during the first weeks of the voyage, attributable to both seasickness and pregnancy. He wrote: *Thursday 7 July– Harriet has suffered much from indisposition, partly attributable to the motion of the ship. Bilious to the last degree, nothing has been found to quiet her stomach, or relieve the pain of sickness.'* [3] Harriet's malady continued, and one week later Robert wrote that her state of health was still very poor with *'constant sickness, violent headaches and other symptoms of serious disarrangement of the liver & stomach prevail.'* [4]

For Harriet she was appreciative that all on board were kind towards her, trying to find foods that were palatable to her. Her cabin had a nursery lamp with a kettle and saucepans to fix on the top. This afforded great comfort to Harriet as Robert was able to bring her a cup of tea or arrow root during the night.[5]

The ship's doctor, Mr Charles EVERARD, prescribed calomel (mercurous chloride) which was a quite common, but highly poisonous, medicine. He also advised her to rest quietly in bed. Fortunately for Harriet, Dr SLATER, a young Irish doctor was travelling in steerage. Robert sought SLATER's advice, and he suggested that Harriet leave her bed and go out on deck. Robert regretted that he had not fitted the cabin with a swinging cot, so he arranged for one to be constructed. This helped greatly, and Harriet's sickness abated. By 23 July Harriet was feeling much better, sleeping well in the cot and passing much of the day on deck.

By the end of the month the winds had abated, and Harriet was now in excellent health and spirits. She enjoyed the

phosphorescence of the sea with its movements creating an abundance of sparkles of great brilliance, flocks of flying fish surrounding the ship, a large turtle swimming by, and in one instance, not less than 100 porpoises and bottle-nosed whales at a time, some 20 feet long. The weather was now much warmer and quite agreeable on deck, but in the cabin the temperature ranged between 82 and 84 degrees.[6]

Harriet celebrated her 32nd birthday on 1 August and Robert wrote: *Warmly did our hearts respond to those of our friends who on the 1st of this month would celebrate at Barkway* [Harriet's hometown] *the anniversary of Harriet's birthday*.[7] At midnight glasses were raised to wish every blessing on all.

And so the journey continued. Robert recorded on 4 September 1836: *Harriet remains in excellent health, and as she does not allow an hour to pass unemployed, she is in tolerably good spirits. It cannot be matter of surprize if she finds herself sometimes sighing after absent friends, more especially as she has failed to discern one among the passengers with whom she is likely to form a close intimacy. Her time is spent in needlework, and mine between reading to her, renewing my acquaintance with figures and amusing myself with my goats.*[8]

On 19 September the Cape of Good Hope coastline was sighted, appearing like a great cloud in the distance, and then thankfully, on 22 September, after three months at sea, the ship anchored in Simon's Bay. This gave them a few days respite from the confines of the ship.

On leaving South Africa, a further four weeks of sailing brought the shores of South Australia in sight, causing great excitement. A tragic decision was made on 2 November when the ship briefly anchored near the western coast of Kangaroo Island, and six young men were rowed ashore. They intended to walk to Nepean Bay, believing it was just several days' trek overland. Having landed the group, the *Africaine* then sailed eastward through Endeavour Strait. Finally on 3 November 1836, the ship anchored in Nepean Bay, a journey of 16,000 miles, taking 126 days.[9]

After the long voyage from England Harriet found herself welcomed by the gentle breeze across Nepean Bay which brought an enticing scent of sweetness. Overhead the limitless sky was rich in its purples and blues, the stars seemingly brighter than those ever seen at home. Beneath her feet the ship rocked gently at anchor in a silent world asleep and waiting.[10]

That day Harriet and Robert went ashore to visit the settlement. On 3 November 1836 Robert wrote in his journal: *In wandering with H. among the partially cleared brushwood, we one day fell upon a hut–one room of about 12 foot square, inhabited by 2 men and a woman–a native of Van Diemen's Land, of most forbidding appearance. The men were runaway Sailors, who had never approached the Company's settlement with a view of obtaining employment. One of them sternly ordered the woman to get some tea and make it. She accordingly cut off a branch of the tree, and put it into the pot, thus obeying the mandate of her lord. The taste of this decoction was not disagreeable.*[11]

Sadly, there was no news of the six young overlanders who had set off several days earlier, giving concern to all, so a local search party was organised. Tragically Dr SLATER and Mr OSBORNE both perished during their tortuous journey and Robert himself would report on his recollections in the weeks to come. There still remain contradictory stories as to what actually occurred.

Rather than unload the ship at Kingscote, as it was reported that this was not to be the site of the capital city Adelaide, GOUGER, John BROWN and Captain DUFF made the decision to sail to Rapid Bay on 7 November, to meet with LIGHT, the surveyor-general.[12]

Robert went ashore at Rapid Bay with a large party led by Colonel LIGHT. On his return he regaled Harriet with stories of the lovely valley and its rivulet containing freshwater fish, and large trees. On the second day there, while on a walk, Robert gathered a nosegay of the most beautiful flowers for Harriet to put in her cabin. The ship then proceeded higher up the gulf to anchor at Holdfast Bay on 9 November.

Robert left the ship that first morning and waded ashore onto the firm sand, intent on finding a place to pitch a tent for his wife. He determined on a spot shaded by large gum trees, near fresh water, in the middle of a meadow covered with pastures, about one mile inland from the shore. Pollard and Alfred, their servants, helped Robert transport their packages from the beach to the site using a portable truck brought from England. Robert spent the next 10 days setting up camp. He commented that the heat was sometimes oppressive and the flies and mosquitoes afflicting. Robert returned each night to the ship, wading breast high through the sea as a sandbar lay in the way of the small boat. Harriet's impatience to join Robert knew no boundaries and on 19 November she finally left the ship. The pathway to the tent was first a deep sand, then an uneven field covered with high grass, intersected by two gullies. The tent was double, and in comparison with any in the colony, a very comfortable residence. The tent consisted of two sections, bigger than most other tents. Robert laid down a boarded floor, a luxury of much importance. The tent also had a verandah which served as a store-room, thereby keeping the interior in excellent order and neatness. Harriet reflected that they would be very comfortable in their new quarters, while they awaited the arrival of the HMS *Buffalo*, with Captain HINDMARSH, who was to serve as Governor of the new colony.[13]

Robert wrote: *December 27th—Last Sunday was Christmas Day! What a temperature to regale on plum-pudding! Nevertheless we did so! In the morning we attended prayers, read by Mr Kingston, with a sermon on 'The Birth of Christ', but the congregation did not exceed 30 persons. Yesterday was oppressively hot: in the hut the thermometer stood at 86°; in the tent, under the inner covering, 104°; and under the outer covering, 116°. The fowls and goats appeared exhausted by the heat, the open mouths and outstretched wings of the former, and the frequent and laborious panting of the latter, showed their painful sensations.*

He continued: *December 28th—This morning, on going as usual to let out my goats, I saw two large ships entering the Bay, which proved to be the Buffalo…and the Cygnet from Port Lincoln*.[14] Before 8 o'clock Robert received a request that a meeting be held on the *Buffalo*. At this meeting, quick decisions were made, leading to the Governor, officials and their families coming ashore that afternoon. A Council meeting was held in Robert's tent, followed by the swearing of the necessary oaths of allegiance, and the Governor's commission being read. At 3 o'clock, after discussing the final wording of the Proclamation of the Colony, a public reading was undertaken. While this moment was the culmination of many years of effort by Robert and others, his feelings of elation were quickly replaced by a greater concern.[15]

Dr EVERARD was summoned to attend Harriet soon after the ceremony. While Harriet could hear the words of the Proclamation being read, her senses were overwhelmed with the coming of her child. Outside the celebration continued with drunken yells from the men and sailors. There was singing and dancing.[16] Finally her child arrived safely on 29 December–a son called Henry Hindmarsh GOUGER. Governor HINDMARSH claimed him to be his godson, the first child born in the newly minted colony of South Australia. His birthday and life would forever be a commemoration of a great occasion. The boy was healthy, and Robert a proud father.[17]

Over the next few weeks Robert wrote in his Journal:

December 30th—Wife and child both going on well…

December 31st—My wife taken seriously ill with symptoms of fever…

January 1st, 1837—H. somewhat better…

January 7th—H. has been getting on very slowly, but to-day she thinks herself strong enough to remove from the hut to the tent, where she will have less noise, as when known that the tent is occupied by her, persons on business will go to the Government Hut during proper hours…

January 17th—The last week has been one of intense pain. On Sunday Mr Everard declared H.'s state to be most serious. This induced me to arrange a meeting between Mr Everard and Dr Jackson, of the Buffalo, as the former had expressed an opinion that my wife was labouring under pulmonary consumption, which opinion Dr Jackson confirmed...

January 22nd—This week has brought two arrivals to the colony, the Coromandel, from London, with emigrants, and the Africaine from Van Diemen's Land, with stock. Received letters from home, and though often separated from my family before, I never felt, on receiving communications from my relatives, such strong emotion as I now do...To-day our infant has been privately baptised by Mr Howard. The name given to him is 'Henry Hindmarsh,' the first after one of my brothers, and the second was given, not only out of respect to the Chief Magistrate of the province, but as a matter of permanent interest in the history of his birth.

January 23rd—H. has to-day been in a dreadful state from increased fever, causing intense anxiety…

January 25th—Yesterday H. passed a more comfortable day, and was able to take a little nourishment; has had a good night, and to-day is still mending. The great difficulty is the want of more air and quiet...The William Hutt arrived here to-day from Kangaroo Island, bringing the remainder of my goods left by the Africaine.

February 3rd—Every day adds to the weakness of my dear wife, and not even hope will soon exist as my solace; but this Journal is not a place for a detail of her sufferings; this mournful history must be reserved for exclusive communications; as it, however, mainly influences all my movements, it maybe necessary sometimes to advert to it…

February 4th—Dr Wright having recommended me, for the sake of change of air, to build a cottage on high ground at Adelaide, I walked over there this morning, with a view to fixing upon a spot on which to locate temporarily. This was my first visit to the disputed ground, not having walked many yards from my tent during my wife's illness. After having taken a rapid view of the place, which presents beauties and facilities for improvement quite beyond my expectations, and decided upon a plot of ground for the erection of my cottage...[18]

Residence of Robert GOUGER Esquire, 1837 by Elizabeth Fisher. The small building in the garden to the right of GOUGER's house is believed to be the burial site of Harriet and Henry before they were interred in the Adelaide Public Cemetery, West Terrace (Image courtesy of the Art Gallery of South Australia, 731HP1)

But a temporary move did not occur, and Robert was a man now plunged into despair and grief. His journal abruptly ends on 16 February. Harriet died on 14 March, 11 weeks after Henry's birth, with Henry passing away the next day.

Trinity Church burial records indicate that nearly two weeks later, on 25 March, mother and child were buried by Reverend HOWARD in Adelaide.[19] Where? Why did Robert delay their burials? Had Harriet had some thoughts on where she wanted to be laid to rest?

Colonel LIGHT completed the survey of the City of Adelaide on 10 March. Much discussion then took place as to the best way to allocate the priority land selections of investors. After a series of public meetings it was agreed that the first 437 selections of town acres would take place on 23 March by ballot. Robert held Land Order No. 169 for his father-in-law Anthony JACKSON, which was a guaranteed selection. Through the ballot process Robert secured Town Acre 685 for Mr JACKSON, at the corner of King William Street and South Terrace. Robert then bought eight town acres at auction, five in the south-east corner of the city, surrounding the initial JACKSON selection. MacGillvray states it was here Robert interred Harriet and Henry, the first persons buried within the Adelaide terraces.[20] Various newspaper reports concur that Harriet was buried in GOUGER's garden.[21]
At some point Robert erected a small building to protect their grave. Robert abruptly left Adelaide on 8 November 1837, and on returning in June 1839, stated that he found that his tenants had used 'the cemetery of my late wife as a summer house and a sleeping room'.

In his official role as Colonial Secretary Robert was instrumental in establishing the management of the Adelaide Public Cemetery at West Terrace, and was a member of the Board which was gazetted on 22 August 1839. He purchased the first cemetery lease in September 1839. This plot is in Road 1 South, Path 17, East. Here he reinterred Harriet and Henry. Sadly, there was once a wooden fence around their plot and a gravestone with a brass plate (this was stolen in 1869). The plot is now bare ground.

Only three months after the reading of the South Australian Proclamation on 28 December 1836, the province's first mother and child had died. Both were mourned by Robert for the remainder of his life.

Robert GOUGER in 1833 (Image courtesy of the State Library of South Australia B 48189)

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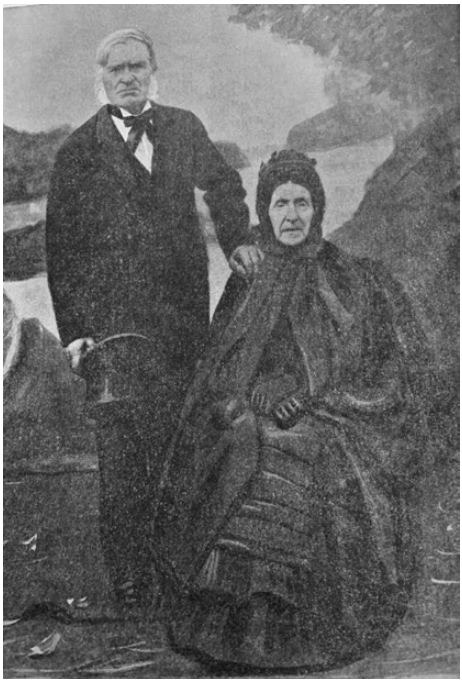
From Farm Servants to Licenced Victuallers

by Kay Rollison

It is often noted that, in the words of Eric RICHARDS, Irish emigrants to South Australia 'faced the established and unquestionable primacy of Anglo-Scottish colonisation'.[1] The SA Irish History Hub suggests that 'British antagonism and anti-Catholic sentiments contributed to many Irish immigrants being treated with hostility'.[2] By the time Irish emigrants arrived in any numbers, a consciously hierarchical copy of British class structure had already been created in South Australia–albeit with the top levels largely made up of adventurers who aspired to gentility, rather than being born into it. Most Irish emigrants, especially the Catholic ones, found themselves at the bottom of the social and economic heap, with the expectation that they would remain as labourers or servants all their lives. Many of these emigrants struggled to flourish in South Australia and have left little historical record. But some, by a combination of hard work and good luck, managed to propel their families into the comfortable middle-class. And they have left a record, however imperfect, of that process. Here I am tracing the story of my husband's branch of the NOONAN family, who went from landless farm servants from County Clare, through land ownership, to that other path to prosperity open to South Australian Irish Catholics: licenced victuallers running a pub.

James NOONAN, my husband's great-grandfather, was born at sea. And he was lucky not to die at sea, because the *Marion*, the ship bringing James's family to South Australia in 1851, was wrecked on Troubridge Shoal, just a few miles short of Adelaide. The *Marion* was a new boat, launched in 1850, chartered by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commission to bring assisted migrants from Plymouth to the colony.

There were 350 souls on board, including, according to the passenger list, James's father and mother, John and Catherine NOONAN, his brothers Michael and John, and sisters Mary and Margaret. The accident happened at about 8 o'clock in the evening, in hazy but fairly calm conditions and the vessel did not immediately break up. Two smaller ships and the Government schooner *Yalata* were able to ferry all the passengers to safety.[3]



John and Catherine NOONAN (Image courtesy of the author)

No stories have been passed down through my husband's family about how John and Catherine, their older children and a babe in arms arrived in Adelaide. We see from the passenger list that John and Catherine were from County Clare, Ireland and that John was 38 years of age, Catherine 33, Michael 17, Mary 15, John 13, and Margaret 11. John senior, Michael and Mary were all listed as farm servants.[4] We can guess that they left Ireland as part of the great exodus caused by the Irish Potato Famine, which was particularly severe in County Clare. It is estimated that between 1841 and 1851 Clare's population declined by more than a quarter,[5] and that as a proportion of the 1851 population, Clare had the most evictions of any county.[6] John and Catherine were relatively old to be making a new start in a new country, but they must have thought there was little future for their growing family in Ireland.

It is worth taking a second look at the *Marion's* passenger list.[7] There are two puzzles. The first is that there are two daughters missing from John and Catherine's family: Honora, born in 1845 and Bridget, born in 1847. Later evidence shows that they were indeed the children of John and Catherine, and born in Ireland. There were three other families from County Clare on the *Marion*. Could they have known each other, and agreed to include Honora and Bridget in their own families so John and Catherine could avoid having to pay extra for children under 14– £5 a head, instead of £2? Families with more than three children under 10 were not eligible for assistance:[8] would two under 10 and another on the way have excluded the family altogether?

Only Thomas and Honora HYNES had children of the right ages, and while the NOONANs and HYNES certainly maintained close contact in South Australia, Bridget HYNES, aged 4, could not have been Bridget NOONAN, as John NOONAN junior married Bridget HYNES, daughter of Thomas HYNES, some 14 years later. Secondly, when John died in 1898, it was reported that he was 94 years old–he had been born in 1804. But that makes him about 48 in 1851, not 38 as recorded in the *Marion* passenger list. Possibly his age was wrongly recorded in the ship's papers, but more likely John, knowing it would cost £6 a head for adults over 40 instead of £2, and fearing his age would tell against his application to emigrate, was not entirely honest when he made it.

The local Adelaide press was sympathetic to the plight of the new arrivals, but not surprisingly used the occasion to criticise the Governor and the Legislative Council for their parsimony in not having better facilities for new arrivals,[9] and for having previously turned down a request for a lighthouse on the shoal.[10] The wreck did at least prompt action on this latter complaint: a lighthouse began operating on Troubridge Island in 1855. The Governor also responded to pressure to provide work for at least some of the married men with families, and £200 was set aside to pay for works in the parklands, with free tools thrown in;[11] they later unsuccessfully asked for the tools back. Perhaps John or Michael found work under this scheme.

Such assistance was certainly necessary. August 1851 was not a great time to arrive in Adelaide, as the colony was facing recession. In a population of 63,700, there were 7,000 unemployed.[12] As farm servants, John, Michael and Mary probably had marketable skills, but they were clearly in competition with many others for farm work–the balance of land, labour and capital being badly askew. Large-scale capitalist agriculture in Ireland had eroded the distinction between 'farm servant', and 'agricultural labourer'; originally it turned

on the sort of contract workers had with their employer, rather than the sort of work they did.[13] Farm servants had a longer contract, lived on the farm and aspired to become farmers themselves. The NOONAN family may have emigrated with such hopes. In any case, John did not wait long to find work, and joined the mass exodus to the Victorian gold fields early in 1852. Unlike many others, according to his obituary he 'met with considerable success'.[14] This enabled him on his return in 1853 to lease a farm at Gumeracha in the Adelaide Hills from the South Australian Company. Thus, he and his family sidestepped the Wakefieldean expectation that poor new emigrants should provide labour for their richer fellow colonists. You could say the family had had the luck of the Irish, but no doubt hard work and hardship played their part.

Once the family was settled at Gumeracha, John and Catherine had two more children, Cornelius, born in 1854 and Elizabeth, born in 1855. The family remained there for about six years. The area had been occupied early in the white settlement of the colony by the South Australian Company as a sheep run. The original inhabitants, the Peramangk people, were mostly displaced by the mid-1850s as agricultural expansion meant competition for water, areas being fenced off, and the local flora and fauna destroyed. So it is unlikely that the NOONAN family had much to do with any Aboriginal people. In 1859, John took a five-and-a-half-year lease on 135 acres in the Hundred of Belvidere,[15] near Kapunda, a much less isolated location. The town and the surrounding area had a significant Irish Catholic population, first as workers on the sheep-run of the Anglo-Irishman Charles BAGOT, and later as workers in the Kapunda copper mines, which opened in 1843. One of the state's earliest Catholic parishes was established there in 1850, and St John's Catholic Church opened in 1854. As the Irish Catholic population grew, it was replaced in 1863 by a larger church, St Rose of Lima.[16]

John senior remained on the farm near Kapunda for 17 years. He had the right to purchase, but it is unclear whether he did so. His eldest son Michael moved to a farm at Allen's Creek nearby. In 1862 he married Bridget DARMONDY in Kapunda, presumably in the old church. By 1865 his second son, John junior was farming at Light, also near Kapunda. In that year he married Bridget HYNES, daughter of Thomas HYNES, his parents' fellow-emigrant from County Clare, at Kapunda, presumably in the new church. James and his younger brother Cornelius worked with John senior on the family farm. John also won contracts from the local district council for roadmaking.[17]

Then in 1872, John junior and James both took up several parcels of land in the mid-north at Gulnare Plains. It is possible that initially their father selected the land in his name; it is not always clear whether the purchaser is John senior or junior. He was probably taking advantage of the *Strangways Act 1869*, which for the first time allowed credit purchase (20% deposit and the balance at the end of four years) of up to 320 acres in agricultural areas beyond the bounds of existing freehold land. The selections were in the newly proclaimed Hundreds of Bundaleer, Koolunga, and later nearby Caltowie. These transactions showed the Act working as intended, by making agricultural land within Goyder's Line of adequate rainfall available to young farmers who might otherwise have gone to other colonies where land was more accessible.

This began a complex web of land dealings over several decades by the family, including lease, purchase and mortgage. The brothers at Gulnare were soon joined by their younger brother Cornelius, though he moved in

1881 to land further north at Wirreanda near the small town of Cradock. Four of John senior's daughters, Mary, Margaret, Honora (one of those missing from the *Marion's* passenger list), and Elizabeth, married, either at Kapunda or Gulnare, mostly to local farmers, and Bridget (the other missing from the *Marion* list) joined the Sisters of St Joseph as Sister Mary Modesta. Michael fell on hard times at Allen's Creek, was declared bankrupt, and also moved to Gulnare. He later relocated his family permanently to Kalgoorlie in Western Australia. John and Catherine also moved to Gulnare; she died there in 1893.

John junior, who raised merino sheep as well as growing wheat at Gulnare, became the family patriarch after John senior's death in 1898. When he died in 1915, John junior, who had by that time retired to nearby Georgetown with a 'handsome competence', was lauded as taking 'the foremost rank' among the local residents. Besides being the largest landowner in the Gulnare district, he contributed to the local community as Chair of the Georgetown District Council, a justice of the peace and a member of the North-Eastern Licensing Bench. He played a 'prominent part' in the building of St Mary's church and presbytery at Georgetown.[18] Several of his many children settled in the area.

James was only 21 years of age when he began farming at Gulnare, no doubt under the direction of his father and brother. In 1875, in St Ignatius Church, Norwood, he married Elizabeth KELLY, born in 1848 at Callington, and they immediately started a family, not all of whom survived beyond infancy. Catherine (1876-77) was born at Gulnare, but all the rest–James (1879-1939), Winifred (1881-82), Michael John (1882-1961), Cornelius Francis (1885-1961), William Henry (1889-1906), Mary Teresa (1889-1971) and Anthony Joseph (1890-93)–were born after the family moved to Caltowie in 1878. Possibly James wanted to be independent of his father and older brother, or maybe he needed more land. Over the years he amassed 760 acres in three sections in the Hundred of Caltowie. The story of how he acquired one of these, section 317, illustrates the kind of land dealings he engaged in. The 302 acres in the section were originally bought for a little over £400 in 1879 by one James BROADRIBB, who almost immediately sold it to agents in Adelaide, who then mortgaged it first to John BAKEWELL and then to John WHYTE. In 1881 WHYTE leased it to James NOONAN. In 1891, after two more changes of ownership, John KELLY, another Adelaide agent, sold it to James, who mortgaged it back with KELLY.[19] He also at times held crown leases, which presumably did not count in his overall tally.

Although he was a farmer all his working life, and expected at least his eldest son to follow suit, James took one step that set his family on a different path. The town of Caltowie, surveyed in 1871, grew quickly once a railway connected it to Port Pirie in 1878. It soon boasted two hotels, the Caltowie and the Commercial. For reasons we can only guess at, James took over the licence of the Caltowie Hotel in 1899. He held the licence until his death in 1901, when it was transferred to his second son, Michael John. Maybe he had become chronically unwell and was unable to do the hard work of farming, so sought a less punishing occupation. And in the light of later events, when she became licensee of a hotel, it is possible that his wife Elizabeth was the driving force behind the hotel venture.

James did not take part in community building like his brother John, though of course he did not live as long. If he supported St Killians, the Catholic church in Caltowie, or the associated convent school, there is no

record of it. His one recorded community involvement was to sell liquor at the 1899 St. Patrick's Day picnic of 'athletic sports and horseracing…in the grounds of Mrs Kildea (kindly lent for the occasion), there being about 400 persons present'. 'Host J. Noonan, of the Caltowie Hotel, had a booth and appeared to be doing a good trade.'[20]

James died in Caltowie in 1901. He was only 50 years of age. His eldest son James was 22, Michael John 19, Cornelius Francis 16, and William Henry 14. Mary Teresa was only aged 12 years. James left a will that tried to look after all of them, and his wife Elizabeth, but ultimately failed to do so, at least in the manner he intended. He probably wrote it when he knew he was dying. In 1904, the trustees had to go to court to try and establish what they could or could not do under the terms of the will which the judge described as 'homemade'. It aimed to buy or lease a farm for James, leave a small legacy to Mary Teresa when she turned 21, and divide any other property–the 760 acres and a life insurance policy–among the three younger boys, Michael John, Cornelius Francis and William Henry. They were to support their mother over and above the £1 a week provided for her in the will. As for the hotel, his trustees were instructed 'that the portion of my business now carried on as an hotel be discontinued and disposed of as soon as possible after my death.'

There were some odd conditions in the will: for example, Mary Teresa could only get her legacy 'conditional upon her having acted obediently towards her mother and my trustees', and the younger sons and daughter had to 'keep together and work harmoniously one with another' to get their inheritance. The judge dismissed the first condition out of hand–how could it be determined? But it was not the oddities of the will that frustrated James's intentions. Once the hotel business was sold, and debts were paid, there was not enough money to buy or lease a farm for James and give something to the younger children. And James's aspirations for his children were not what they wanted anyway. Did he fear the boys preferred the hotel business to farming, and that was why he was anxious that it be sold as soon as he died? Or did the estate need the money to fund his other plans? Whatever his intentions, it was soon clear that the two elder boys were far more interested in the hotel side of things than in being farmers.

The family only stayed in Caltowie long enough for James's estate to be settled and for James junior to marry Esther KILDEA of Caltowie in 1904. Then the whole family moved to Broken Hill. Michael John had visited Broken Hill with the Jamestown lacrosse team in 1903; perhaps he was excited by the prospects of the booming, raw, frontier mining town, which had only come into existence after the discovery of extensive silver lead deposits in 1883. And from 1888, the railway ran direct from Caltowie to Broken Hill.

By 1905, the Globe Hotel in Broken Hill was licensed to James NOONAN and listed as the business address of the NOONAN Brothers. Their grandfather and grandmother, John and Catherine, would have been proud of the family progression from emigrant landless labourers to a standing where their young grandsons had sufficient capital, both financial and social, to start their own business as licenced victuallers. And that is the beginning of another story.

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All articles published in *The South Australian Genealogist* are eligible for consideration for the Society's Article of the Year Award.

This annual award is presented to the author or authors of the most outstanding article(s) published in the journal within a calendar year.

Visit www.genealogysa.org.au for further information.

We would love to read your stories.

Aileen Preiss: A Dedicated Volunteer Retires

It has been my privilege to work alongside Aileen as a co-convenor of the Germanic & Continental European Special Interest Group over the last five or six years. Aileen has been a long-time member of Genealogy SA and is well-known and highly respected in the Society.

Perhaps not everyone knows the background of this hard-working lady. Aileen is descended from two German immigrants (Friedrich LUHRMANN and Carl Isidore KLOTZ) who arrived in South Australia in the mid-1800s, both marrying English women.

Aileen became a registered nurse and midwife in the 1960s after training at the Royal Adelaide and Queen Victoria Hospitals. She met Wolfgang Victor PREISS, a geology student, in 1964 and they married in 1968. They have a son and a daughter, and two grandsons. After working with Resthaven Aged Care she retired from nursing. Aileen then decided to further research her German ancestry. She joined the South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Society (SAGHS) in 1999 and became involved with the Germanic & Continental European Special Interest Group, working closely with that group's convenor, the well-known Dulcie LOVE, who had a large collection of books and documents relating to German settlers in South Australia. Following Dulcie's death in 2009, the group needed a new convenor to continue. Des MATERNE and Aileen volunteered to take on this task, working together as co-convenors.

On the eve of her departure for a holiday in Europe in 2010, Aileen was handed a form by Gilbert MATERNE, seeking a guest speaker for the 13th Congress of the Australasian Federation of Family History Organisations planned for Adelaide in 2012. While in Germany, Aileen visited historian Dr Anitta MAKSYMOWICZ in Zielona Gora, Poland, with whom she had corresponded while working with Dulcie. Anitta later accepted an invitation from SAGHS to speak about early German settlers at the congress.

During her seven-week visit to Australia, Anitta was hosted by SAGHS and Friends of Lutheran Archives as well as some of her interstate contacts. Anitta has maintained a close friendship with Adelaide, resulting in a closer relationship between SAGHS and Lutheran Archives. Aileen has also been involved with functions held jointly with the German Club's Schutzenfest and the German Heritage Research Group's annual seminars. Aileen appreciated David BALLINGER's guidance in having Dulcie's German cards digitised and indexed so that all may access them on the MPC Viewer.

Having two co-convenors worked well and when Des retired from the position Ben HOLLISTER stepped in as co-convenor with Aileen. Aileen and Ben worked together, greatly expanding the membership and scope of activities of the group. When Ben's business activities necessitated his withdrawal from his role in the group, Kingsley NEUMANN joined Aileen as co-convenor.

In March 2020 the Covid pandemic required us to cease our meetings in the SAGHS Library. The group commenced Zoom

meetings on-line in May. This proved very successful. Interstate members and overseas visitors were able join the meetings. Currently, hybrid meetings are held, with some members attending in the library and others joining on-line.

New members continue to join the group and have enjoyed Aileen's friendly welcome. Her excursions to places of historical interest have proved particularly popular but she always acknowledges it is the members of our group who so willingly share their research and knowledge that make this group so worthwhile.

Best wishes for the future, Aileen!

Kingsley Neumann
Co-Convenor
Germanic & Continental Europe Special Interest Group

NEW – TRIAL GROUP

French Huguenot Special Interest Group

7:00 pm Tuesday 26 August in the Genealogy SA Library or via Zoom

The topic will be 'The Huguenots: The Almost Forgotten People' presented by Robert Nash, Secretary of the Huguenot Society of Australia. The presentation will tell the story of the Huguenots and discuss their descendants in Australia.

For further information and to register for the meeting visit the Events Calendar at: www.genealogysa.org.au/whats-on/events-calendar.

SUBMISSIONS FOR FEBRUARY 2026 JOURNAL

Love is in the air
Share the love stories from your family tree.

We are looking for stories of love–for example, everlasting love, lost love, a mother's love, a father's love, long-distance love, unrequited love–for our February 2026 Journal.

Articles between 300 and 3,000 words submitted to saghs.editor@saghs.org.au by 31 December 2025 will be considered for publication in this special edition.

South Australian
Genealogy & Heraldry
Society Inc.

201 Unley Road, Unley, SA 5061
PO Box 3114, Unley, SA 5061

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

This insert contains important information about the Annual General Meeting to be held on Wednesday 22 October 2025, including the election of members to fill the vacancies on the Council for 2025-2027.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the 52nd Annual General Meeting of the South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Society Inc. will be held on Wednesday 22 October 2025 at 7:30 pm in the Society Library, 201 Unley Road, Unley.

DRAFT

AGENDA

1. **Present, Apologies and Proxies**
2. **Minutes of Meetings of Members**
   - AGM 51 of 23 October 2024
3. **Receipt of Annual Reports**
   - President's Report
   - Committee Reports
   - Group Reports
4. **Presentation of Annual Financial Statements**
   - Statement of Income and Expenditure
   - Statement of Financial Position (Balance Sheet)
   - Statement on behalf of Council
   - Report of the Auditors
5. **Receipt of Reports**
   - Report by Council
6. **Appointment of Auditor**

   "that MGI Assurance (SA) Pty Ltd be appointed as auditor for the 2025/2026 financial year"
7. **Election of Council Members**
   - Declaration of Vacancies
   - Election of Council Members
   - Recess for Appointment of Council Members to Offices
8. **Awards**
   - Awards for Service
9. **Close of Meeting**

Dale Johns
Honorary Secretary
31 July 2025

All proxies must be in the hands of the Secretary by no later than **6:30 pm Tuesday 21 October 2025.**

PROXY VOTING FORM

South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Society Inc.

201 Unley Road, Unley, SA 5061
PO Box 3114, Unley, SA 5061

Please print all details except signatures.

I, Member No:

(FULL NAME)

of

(ADDRESS)

being a current financial member of the Society do hereby appoint:

(a) Member No:

(FULL NAME)

of

(ADDRESS)

OR

(b) the duly appointed Chairperson of the meeting

(delete either a or b, whichever is not applicable)

as my proxy to vote for me and on my behalf at the Annual General Meeting of the South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Society Inc. to be held on Wednesday, 22 October 2025, and at any adjournment thereof.

† This form is to be used **in favour of** the proposed resolution number/s:

(INSERT THE RESOLUTION NUMBER/S)

† This form is to be used **against** the proposed resolution number/s.:

(INSERT THE RESOLUTION NUMBER/S)

listed in the notice of the meeting. Signed:

† To be inserted if desired. Unless otherwise instructed, the proxy may vote as thought fit on any issue.

*NB: A proxy must be a financial member. This form must be in the hands of the Secretary no later than **6:30 pm Tuesday 21 October 2025**.*

A photocopy/print of this form is acceptable.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR COUNCIL

South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Society Inc.

The following nominations have been received for election to **five** vacancies of Council:

Graeme Adcock

David Ballinger

Robert Blair

M Dale Johns

Phil Lokan

Andrew Peake

In accordance with the Society's Constitution a secret ballot will now be conducted at the Annual General Meeting. Financial members unable to attend the meeting may apply to the Returning Officer on saghs.retofficer@saghs.org.au for an absentee vote using the attached form. Requests for an absentee vote via post should be received by 8 October 2025 or via email by 5:00 pm 15 October 2025 to allow the Returning Officer time to send out voting papers.

The Council has appointed Meryl Stephenson as Returning Officer and a Scrutineer will be appointed nearer to the Annual General Meeting.

A supporting statement from each candidate seeking election is provided on the following pages.

The following Councillors' terms of office continue until the 2026 Annual General Meeting:

David Barber

Ann Catford

Fiona Errington

Helen Livingston

Beryl Schahinger

SUPPORTING STATEMENTS FOR CANDIDATES NOMINATING FOR COUNCIL

The following statement have been provided by candidates seeking election to the Council for 2025–2027:

Graeme Adcock

Graeme was born and raised in the Mallee of Victoria. In 1973 he joined the South Australian Police and undertook a 42 year career before retiring in 2015 as the Superintendent in charge of the eastern third of Adelaide, the CBD and North Adelaide, having spent 10 years as part of the SAPOL Senior Officers Management Group. In 2002 he was awarded a Churchill Fellowship to research and study rural and remote policing in England, Wales, America and Canada, which he undertook in 2003. In 2007 he was awarded an exchange to the New Zealand Police where he undertook the role of operational Superintendent for Auckland City Central. In 2012 he led the South Australian Police contingent to Christchurch in response to the Christchurch Earthquake for which he received the Australian Humanitarian Award. He acquired the family history research 'addiction' in about 2014 which has resulted in him researching and writing a book, soon to be published. He is a past President and life member of the Churchill Fellows Association of S.A. and is presently the Vice Chair of the S.A. & N.T. International Police Association. He simply hopes to positively contribute to the professional leadership and management of the SAGHS.

David Ballinger

I have been a member of SAGHS since 2007, a councillor since 2011, Vice President since 2021, and Chair of Research and Development Committee since 2014, as well as member of the Management and IT sub-committees. I am a former convenor of the Irish Special Interest Group and joint founder and first convenor of the Computer Users Special Interest group with Richard Merry. I was awarded Fellow of SAGHS in 2022 and Life Membership in 2024. I am the South Australian Representative on the governing council of the Australasian Federation of Family History Organisations (AFFHO) and have been President of that organisation since 2024. I have been researching my family connections in South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, New Zealand, England and Ireland for over 25 years.

Robert Blair

I have been President of the Society since the 2022 AGM. If re-elected I am willing to continue in that role. I have also served on the IT Committee and the Research and Development Committee though I am stepping down from the latter to allow new blood on that committee. I was also President from 1992-2000 and since 1981 have been a library volunteer, mainly on Saturdays. Two of the most important things I have dealt with in the last three years are maintaining the Society's relationship with the Registrar of Births Deaths and Marriages and succession planning. With the former the Society has greatly benefited with new records being made available. It has also led to the project the Society is undertaking to create an index to 1938-1945 marriages for the benefit of both the Registrar and the Society. With the latter we are gradually bringing in new blood into the committees and office bearers of the Society and this is an ongoing program.

SUPPORTING STATEMENTS FOR CANDIDATES NOMINATING FOR COUNCIL

M Dale Johns

As a long-term member of Council, I believe my knowledge and experience in governance and management, my past role as a library volunteer and as a keen researcher and family historian would continue to assist the Society Council in further developing the impressive resource holdings, research facilities, and other opportunities offered by the Society. These support the continued relevance of the Society while maintaining our pre-eminent status in the genealogical community especially with regards to the opportunities presented by technology. My membership of Council, especially as President and Secretary, has given me an invaluable insight into the operations and business practices of the Society in becoming and continuing to be an invaluable resource and support for members and the genealogical community. My time as a volunteer in the Society Library has enabled me to not only advise and assist others in their research endeavours but has enabled me to identify the challenges experienced by other researchers and to promote the Society to non-member researchers. My continued membership of professional associations (Accounting and Information Technology) from my auditing career enable me to keep abreast of matters that assist in the overall management of the Society.

Phil Lokan

I am nominating for re-election to the SAGHS Council. I've had a passion for history for many years, starting in grade 9. This extended to family history at the start of the new millennium when my recently retired parents began research into their forebears. I have had great fun searching through cemeteries in Cornwall, church records in Germany and service records and battalion logs with the Australian Archives seeing where my ancestors have been and what they've been up to. I joined SAGHS in 2021 after moving from Canberra to Adelaide in 2020, and immediately became involved in the IT Committee. I joined the Council in 2022, filling the casual vacancy left after the death of Sue Lear, and was re-elected at the AGM in 2023. I have chaired the IT Committee since 2022. I have 25+ years experience in the Commonwealth government working in both technical and management roles in IT. These included programming, email and database administration, security, data centre and infrastructure management, project management, and risk identification and treatment. I hope to continue contributing to SAGHS Council, bringing my experience in many aspects of IT and in public sector management.

Andrew Peake

By profession, Andrew Peake was a social worker, retiring when he turned seventy. However, his lifelong passion is in history. He published his first family history in 1971. In 1973, he, together with the Anglican Archbishop of Adelaide, founded the South Australian Genealogy and Heraldry Society. Andrew went on to publish over thirty publications, largely with a focus on local and family history, exploration, biography, and bookplate history, together with numerous articles. Along the way, he transcribed the Baghdad Christian Cemetery while a hostage in Iraq in 1990, a Christmas Island cemetery, Cook Island cemeteries, plus many cemeteries in South Australia. Andrew added to his social work degree, a Graduate Diploma in Local and Applied History in 1995 and Master of Letters (Australian History) in 1998, from New England University. Andrew's contribution to family history was recognised by being made a Fellow of the South Australian Genealogy and Heraldry Society in 1978; the Australasian Federation of Family History Organisations (AFFHO) gave him a Meritorious Service to Family History Award in 2003; and he was presented with the Medal of the Order of Australia (OAM) in 2020 for his contribution to community history.

ABSENTEE VOTE REQUEST

South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Society Inc.

201 Unley Road, Unley, SA 5061
PO Box 3114, Unley, SA 5061

Please print all details except signatures.

I, Member No:

(FULL NAME)

of

(ADDRESS)

being a current financial member of the Society hereby request an absentee vote for the election of members to Council to be conducted at the Annual General Meeting on Wednesday 22 October 2025, and at any adjournment thereof.

Signed:

A photocopy of this form is acceptable.

Please return this form to the Returning Officer via:

a. post to the Returning Officer, PO Box 3114, Unley, SA 5061 by 8 October 2025

or

b. email to saghs.retofficer@saghs.org.au by 5:00 pm 15 October 2025.

The South Australian
Country Women's Association
for
Dressmaking
AUCKLAND CHAMBERS

Humble Beginnings: The Life of Ephraim and Elizabeth Allcock

by Dearne Paine

American President Thomas JEFFERSON (1743-1826) once famously wrote that 'agriculture is our wisest pursuit, because it will in the end contribute most to real wealth, good morals, and happiness.'[1] At that time in 1787 the First Fleet was en route to Botany Bay, and the challenges of establishing successful farming enterprises on the second driest continent in the world were yet to be realised by the Europeans. By 1855 Australian agriculture was still a precarious occupation, but this did not deter (or was not communicated to) thousands of agricultural workers immigrating to South Australia every year. According to the 1855 South Australian census, one in 16 people was noted as a farmer, with one in seven people engaged in an agricultural occupation (labourers, stockmen, shepherds, etc.).[2] Included among the 12,000 South Australians who toiled the soil that year were John Ephraim (known as Ephraim) and Elizabeth ALLCOCK.

Elizabeth was born to Joseph and Rebecca SEYMOUR (nee LAXON), a poor working-class couple who married in Moulton, Lincolnshire, on 14 May 1819 and moved to Long Sutton after the birth of their first child Thomas in late 1820.[3] They were admitted to the Sutton Workhouse where Thomas died three months later and their second child, Thomas William Laxon, was born in late 1822.[4] Over the next nine years the family, including additional children Mary Ann and Charles, were admitted and discharged from the Sutton Workhouse at least three times, in between living at Little London, Long Sutton, where Joseph worked as a labourer and gardener.[5] Charles died at the Workhouse in April 1831 and Elizabeth was born at Little London the following year and baptised on 29 April 1832.[6] Less than two years later, on 2 February 1834, Elizabeth's father died,[7] and on 12 March 1838 Rebecca gave birth to another child, Charles, whose father is not noted on official records.[8] Charles was raised with the family, but died on 26 June 1841.[9]

Little is known about Ephraim ALLCOCK's family. However, he advised census enumerators in 1851 that he was born in Whaplode, Lincolnshire, in the mid-to-late 1820s.[10] Despite extensive research in Australia and England, no official records can be found verifying this statement, nor details of Ephraim's parentage, direct family, or where he lived during his early years. Like Elizabeth, he was uneducated and had likely worked in labouring jobs from a young age. In the late 1840s Ephraim was living at Long Sutton, where he presumably met Elizabeth and where they were married in St Mary's Church on 30 April 1849.[11] The marriage certificate noted John Ephraim ALLCOCK as Ephraim's father, but again no family connection or official records could be located to confirm this.[12]

St Mary's Church, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire where Ephraim ALLCOCK and Elizabeth SEYMOUR were married in 1849 (Image courtesy of Church management)

After they married, Ephraim and Elizabeth settled at Daniel's Gate, Long Sutton, close to Elizabeth's siblings and families.[13] On 28 December 1849 their first child, Mary Elizabeth Ann, was born,[14] followed by another daughter, Rebecca Jane, on 18 May 1851.[15] The family then moved to Lutton where Tom William was born on 12 February 1853. During the cold winter months of the following year Rebecca Jane succumbed to bronchitis and whooping cough and passed away at home on 29 March 1854.[16]

Whether it was because of this loss, the struggles of Lincolnshire life, or perhaps a desire for change, Ephraim and Elizabeth decided to immigrate to South Australia and, with their two children Mary and Tom, embarked on the ship *Norman* at Southampton on 28 November 1854.[17] The *Norman* departed on its maiden voyage nine days later and had an uneventful voyage, being one of only a few ships to arrive in South Australia with no births or deaths recorded.[18] After docking at Port Adelaide on 7 March 1855, they disembarked two weeks later and made their way to Cherry Gardens where they were welcomed by Elizabeth's aunt (her mother's sister) Mary Jarvis NORTON and her family. Three months later on 19 June 1855 Ephraim and Elizabeth's fourth child, Henry Edward, was born at Cherry Gardens.[19]

Armed with the knowledge imparted by the NORTONs on the local area, Ephraim and Elizabeth moved their young family west to the Happy Valley district in 1856 where Ephraim leased a small hut and farmland from Richard TAPLEY located at Section 72 Flagstaff Road (north-eastern corner of Flagstaff and Black Roads, Flagstaff Hill) and worked as a labourer.[20] On 10 September 1858 daughter Margaret Emma was born, but the following year tragedy struck when Margaret and first-born son Tom both contracted croup – Tom passing away at home on 18 April 1859 aged six years, and Margaret the following week on 26 April 1859 aged seven months.[21] The following year on 14 October 1860 their sixth child Ephraim John was born, but passed away from teething on 19 April 1861.[22] It is presumed all three children were buried together at the old Happy Valley Cemetery. However, there are no official records to confirm this or their later re-interment in the current Happy Valley Cemetery.

In 1862 Ephraim, Elizabeth, and their two surviving children, Mary and Henry, moved a few kilometres south to Section 458 Happy Valley Drive (known as the 'Sand Hills'), leasing a cottage and 20 acres from Hugh KENIHAN.[23] That year on 22 November 1862 son Ephraim Charles was born, followed by daughter Emma Jane on 22 February 1865.[24] In 1868 they moved across the road to Sections 899 and 2107 Happy Valley Drive, leasing 89 acres and cottage from Henry MOSELEY.[25] The next year they moved again, leasing 36 acres and a four-roomed house at Section 477 Happy Valley Drive (north-eastern corner of Happy Valley Drive and Manning Road) from Joel ROBERTS, with a right to purchase thereafter.[26] As well as farming this land and tending its abundance of fruit trees, Ephraim took up a new job as wood carter. In February 1876 he and Elizabeth bought this property and for the first time became freehold landowners.[27] In January 1877 they purchased another land parcel across the road from their existing property, being Section 432 Happy Valley Drive (south-eastern corner of Happy Valley Drive and Manning Road), and leased out small portions of both properties to other farmers over the next 14 years.[28]

By the 1880s life was content for Ephraim and Elizabeth, and a new family chapter was beginning. Eldest daughter Mary married David Henry EASTON on 26 March 1880 and produced three sons by 1888,

and youngest son Ephraim Charles married Mary Elizabeth EASTON (niece of his brother-in-law David Henry EASTON) on 31 July 1889 and moved to Clarendon, leaving brother Henry to assist his parents in running both farms. Henry never married and lived at Happy Valley for most of his life, working as a farmer and labourer.

In April 1889 Ephraim and Elizabeth celebrated their 40th wedding anniversary. That year Ephraim retired from wood carting and reverted to farming, having unsuccessfully tried to sell the majority of Section 477 in 1888.[29] A fourth grandson was born in late 1890, but by then Ephraim's health had deteriorated and he passed away at home of Bright's Disease on 4 September 1891.[30] His funeral was held three days later and he was laid to rest at the old Happy Valley Cemetery.[31] In late 1892 his remains were exhumed as part of relocating the deceased from the old cemetery to construct the Happy Valley Reservoir, and he was reinterred at the current Happy Valley Cemetery.[32]

Upon Ephraim's death Elizabeth inherited both properties, leasing 10 acres of Section 477 to her son Ephraim Charles who had returned with his family to Happy Valley.

The rest of this land and all of Section 432 were leased to her youngest daughter Emma who married Englishman and local vigneron William 'Billy' MANNING on 25 November 1897.[33] In 1893 the State Government compulsorily acquired 11 acres of Section 477 as part of the Happy Valley Reservoir, reimbursing Elizabeth £225 5s.[34]

Elizabeth remained at the family property, enjoying time with her four surviving children and growing brood of grandchildren – 13 in total. She passed away at home on 21 February 1907 of heart disease aged 74 years, and was laid to rest the next day with her husband at the Happy Valley Cemetery.[35]

From humble beginnings, Ephraim and Elizabeth established themselves as successful farmers and were well-known community members in the Happy Valley district for 35 years. Although private and unassuming, their strength of character and determination to survive and thrive in the everchanging seasons and economy of their adopted homeland show their unwavering commitment to making a better life for their family, future generations, and each other.

Headstone of Ephraim ALLCOCK, Happy Valley Cemetery. The name on the headstone is different from the name used on official records as John Ephraim ALLCOCK. No headstone has been laid for Elizabeth ALLCOCK (Image courtesy of the author)

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Discovering More About the Relative of a Relative of a Relative

by Elaine Gifford

A few years ago while doing research for my second cousin Lorna, I came across a puzzling 1887 newspaper item about a Lady BRASSEY having breakfast with Lorna's great-grandfather Herbert WOODGATE in South Australia's mid-north. Further research revealed that Annie BRASSEY was Herbert's second cousin from England. But each discovery seemed to raise more questions. Why were she and her family being entertained by the Governor of South Australia? Who was Lord BRASSEY, and what was the sailing vessel named Sunbeam which featured in their story?

Lord Brassey

Thomas BRASSEY was easy to find online, and is also included in the *Australian Dictionary of Biography*.[1] The wealthy son of an English railway magnate, he grew up with a great love of the sea, and started sailing during his school years. As well as studying law and later becoming a member of parliament, he gained a master mariner's certificate. His privileged life enabled him to cruise extensively in his own yachts, including in the Mediterranean and to Canada. He and his wife Annie lived in his constituency of Hastings in the south-west of England. Here their five children were born between 1863 and 1875.

In 1881 Thomas was knighted for his work in establishing volunteer naval reserves. Five years later he became a peer as Baron BRASSEY of Bulkeley. So this was how Herbert WOODGATE's cousin Annie ALLNUTT became Lady BRASSEY.

Life with the Brasseys

Annie and Thomas seem to have been well matched. He went to sea whenever other duties permitted. And Annie? Why be confined to home, even in one's child-bearing years? With the assistance of nurses and governesses, she took every opportunity to accompany her husband on his cruises. While at sea her custom was to rise early to write, initially in the form of letters to her father, about their experiences as they travelled. In the 19th century equivalent of a travel blog, she then published these stories privately.

Advancing to steam-assisted vessels, Thomas commissioned his third yacht, the *Sunbeam*, launched in 1874. Two years later, with their youngest child only about 15 months old, they embarked on this luxury vessel to journey around the world, possibly the first circumnavigation by a private yacht. There is no need to imagine Annie assisting with compass or with sail, for the complement of 40 or more included crew, household staff and even some pets.

We can learn a great deal about this extended journey because on their return to England Annie published an account of the cruise. The book was called *In the Trades, the Tropics, & the Roaring Forties*, or *A Voyage in the Sunbeam: Our Home on the Ocean for Eleven Months*.[2] Readers marvelled at the exotic experiences which wealth could enable. The appetite for this early example of travel writing led to many further editions, and translation into other languages followed.

At last I was finding out why Lady BRASSEY's name was known in far-away South Australia.

Nineteenth century world travel, Brassey style

Despite having grown up in South Australia (though not in the 1800s) I had never heard

of the names BRASSEY or *Sunbeam*. Now I found that even in 2022 the book was not unknown. As part of my general search for BRASSEY references, I came across a cover photo on eBay promoting 'one of the great books of 19th century travel, written by one of England's most wealthy women as she voyaged around the world in sumptuous style'. The blurb was informative:

> *First published in 1878, A Voyage in the Sunbeam is a journal detailing the Brassey family's voyage around the world. Annie Brassey delights in the mild Tahitian and Hawaiian breezes, shivers in the Japanese cold, and swelters in the Arabian heat. She struggles to keep down her breakfast sailing through the Straits of Magellan, and boldly marches her children up to the caldera of an active Hawaiian volcano. She suffers many hardships, but Brassey is undaunted, retaining a childlike wonder in the sights she sees.*
>
> *Their travels took them from England to Madeira, Cape Verde, across the Atlantic to Brazil, Argentina, Chile, across the Pacific to Tahiti and Hawaii, and eventually to Japan, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Yemen, Egypt and back to England.*[3]

What travellers they were! As well as sightseeing and collecting memorabilia, social contacts were important to the couple. Their genuine interest in faraway places and people was appreciated along the way. A comment I saw repeated, particularly of Lady BRASSEY, was that everywhere she went, 'she met royalty and was treated like royalty'.

Life at home

It seems that the adventurous Lady BRASSEY was never content simply to be a privileged 'lady'. She was known for her charitable work especially for the St John Ambulance Association. Many cultural and natural history objects brought back from their travels were organised and displayed in their home museum. In addition, she was an accomplished photographer who exhibited her work and collated albums, a number of which are still in existence.

An obituary would later lament: 'The bazaars Lady Brassey has opened, the stones of new buildings she has laid, the distributions of prizes she has conducted, and the many gatherings she has graced with her presence, will all recur to the minds of the inhabitants of English towns ... admired by all, and beloved by many of the people of Hastings.'[4]

The final voyage

It may have been when Lord BRASSEY lost his seat in parliament in 1886 that the decision was made to take all the family on another long voyage for the sake of Lady BRASSEY's health. She had suffered from a form of bronchitis from childhood, though it seems that she rarely curtailed her activities because of it. This would be the voyage which included the Australian colonies.

Because of the popular interest earlier books had generated and with improving world communication, this new journey was widely reported. For example, *The Port Augusta Dispatch*, though distant from the proposed route, rather unkindly reported that 'Lady BRASSEY is out on the cruise once more with her husband in tow. The "Sunbeam", with the historienne of her voyages, "dear Tom", and the children on board, left Burmah in March for Singapore, Fremantle, Adelaide and Melbourne.'[5]

'Consigned to a watery grave'

After the *Sunbeam's* visits to Adelaide and Melbourne, the yacht continued past the Barrier Reef and around to Port Darwin. Sadly, it had not yet reached Mauritius when Lady BRASSEY, struggling with ill health on these seas, died of malaria, and was buried at sea.

There was a huge outpouring of grief at her passing. Even the 900 residents of Terowie in South Australia were favoured (thanks to Herbert WOODGATE's English links and *The Terowie Enterprise*) with a mostly effusive obituary from a Hastings newspaper. Adding local interest, the long article recalled 'as but yesterday, Lady Brassey sitting at breakfast at Terowie in a less pretentious cabin than that in which her whole life seemed to be so much devoted, and before daybreak we find her showing the same motherly affection to children of her relatives as she did in years now past and gone.'[6]

An Australian Brassey

One child in that Terowie household, Hamilton Ernest Brassey Joseph WOODGATE, who was about to turn four, may have been particularly smitten by the pre-dawn visitors. I wonder if this was when family usage settled on 'Brassey' as his main name? He would grow up to become my cousin Lorna's much beloved grandfather, known as Brassey H WOODGATE.

So thank you, Lorna, for setting me off on this fascinating journey of discovery, 134 years after Lady BRASSEY's final voyage in the *Sunbeam*.

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Photographic Corner

The year 2025 commemorates the 80th anniversary of the end of World War II. 'VE Day', or Victory in Europe Day, marked the end of war in Europe and took effect at midnight 8 May 1945 after an unconditional surrender on all fronts was signed by Germany on 7 May 1945.

On 14 August 1945 the Allies demanded unconditional surrender by Japan. 'VP Day', or Victory in the Pacific Day (also known as Victory over Japan or 'VJ' Day by some countries), marked Japan's acceptance of this demand. For Australia World War II was finally over.

According to the Australian War Memorial 990,900 Australians enlisted in World War II. Of that number 557,799 served overseas and 433,101 inside Australia. South Australian enlistments numbered 54,660. Over 27,000 Australians gave their lives.

Private Jack GRIEVE enlisted in 1941 and served in an Australian Personnel Staging Camp (P00225-013)

Off duty in Queensland, 1940s (P0099-06)

Crew of HMT Orion waving farewell to escort ship HMAS Canberra, November 1940 (P00149-06)

C Section, 2nd 4th Reserve Motor Transport Company served in Malaya and Singapore, 1941 (P00195-01)

An Australian nursing sister, Egypt, c1941 (P00149-30)

In the early years of the war some Australians were exempt from serving. Reserved occupations included those involved in medicine, agriculture, manufacturing and engineering that were deemed so important to the war effort.

With so many men enlisting, women took on new roles in essential industries. Thousands also joined the women's auxiliary services which were formed in 1941–the WAAAF (Women's Auxiliary Australian Air Force), the AWAS (Australian Women's Army Service) and the WRANS (Women's Royal Australian Naval Service).

A Leaving Class digging air raid trenches at Kadina High School, 1942 (P00162-063)

The home front for Australians changed in 1942. The Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941, followed by the fall of Singapore on 15 February, and the bombing of Darwin on 19 February 1942. In February 1942 blackout restrictions were introduced and air raid warning instructions issued. Barbed wire was also strung across many east coast beaches.

The wedding of Able Seaman Cyril Stanley WINDOW and Daphne COURTIS, Gawler, 1944 (P00157-04)

Burnside Patriotic Carnival parade and march past, 19 April 1943 (P00161-73)

The situation for reserved occupations also changed. From 1 April 1942 all male labour was controlled, and a national registration of both male and female labour was completed. The government had the power to say what every man should do whether in the armed services, war industry or civilian industry.

In June 1942 rationing was introduced, and ration books were issued for food and clothing. Many brides borrowed dresses or wore regular dresses for their weddings.

School children collected bottles, newspapers, old tyres or anything else that could be recycled for the war effort.

On 15 August 1945 Prime Minister Ben CHIFLEY declared, 'Fellow citizens, the war is over.' On the previous day *The Advertiser* reported:

JOYOUS FESTIVITY FOR ADELAIDE

VP-Day Carnivals All Over City

The celebration of Victory-in-the-Pacific Day is to be made a joyous occasion in Adelaide. Arrangements are in hand for dancing in the city streets, concert parties and parades by bands.

Research & Development Committee Update

by David Ballinger

Marriage registrations project

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

The 1938, 1939 and 1940 marriage registrations have been completed and sent to the Registrar and released into our databases. I can now advise that the marriages for 1941 have been released to the database development team to be worked on prior to release to our databases. It is anticipated that the marriages for 1942 will have been released to the databases by the time this Journal is published.

The transcribing for 1943 and 1944 marriages has now commenced and portions of those years are already moving through the checking and corrections stages. This leaves only 1945 to complete. We envisage commencing that year during July/August this year.

In addition, we have received the next tranche of marriages from the Registrar which will bring our database to February 1950.

We welcome any interest in assisting with this project either as data entry or checking or correction.

Due to restrictions on viewing the original images this work can ONLY be done in the Society Library.

External scanning (Outreach program)

The scanning program for 2025 is underway again after a small hiatus due to matters outside of our control. This will entail 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 the scanning of records at the Uniting Church Historical Society and Greek Orthodox Community of South Australia.

In addition we have three teams 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?

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 successful in completing a large amount of backlog work and adding new volunteers to the teams.

The schedule for general working bees for 2025 is:-

Sunday 17 August 2025
Sunday 2 November 2025

Please note that these are general working bees with work being done on paper checking, computer corrections and headstone image file renaming.

Online Databases

So far this year, we have updated the marriage registrations, newspaper births, South Australian school admissions and have added a new dataset – Biographical Index of South Australians – Supplementary.

Database preparation work is currently being carried out on the newspaper deaths, newspaper births, all other records, hospital admissions, cemeteries, and passengers to South Australia databases.

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,

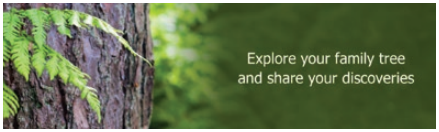
please contact me on *saghs.randd@saghs.org.au*.

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

Family Historian Special Interest Group



A family history program is an ideal companion to help family historians keep their research organised, at whatever stage of the genealogy they are at. Such software is designed to help:

- build your family tree,
- keep thorough and accurate research notes,
- include documents and photos,
- create lists, and
- generate an extensive range family tree charts and research reports.

Family Historian excels in all these aspects.

Read the full article at https://www.family-tree.co.uk/how-to-guides/family-historian-a-guide-to-family-history-software/.

Join our Special Interest Group on the 2nd Tuesday of each month where we help each other to utilise family history tools to improve our genealogical research and recording.

For more information, contact Co-Convenors: Malcolm or Trish at *saghs.familyhistorian@saghs.org.au*.

Dorothy 'Puss' Campbell: Her Great Adventure

Dorothy Janet Campbell, always known as 'Puss', was one of nearly 3,600 women to serve in the Australian Army Nursing Service (AANS) in WWII.

Her wartime service took her to England, Egypt, Palestine, Papua New Guinea, Queensland and back home to Adelaide.

On her departure, Puss's younger sister Betty prayed that God would keep her safe on her 'great adventure'.

Puss did indeed have a 'great adventure'. It was recorded in her own daily diary and photographs, and in the official diaries of the hospitals in which she served.

Her Great Adventure is a ground-breaking study of Australia's army sisters in WWII. It shows Puss and her colleagues nursing in many and varied circumstances. It brings to light for the first time the sisters' lives away from the wards – their travels, sightseeing, friendships and romances.

Previous publications have focused on the small number of sisters who died or were taken captive.

Her Great Adventure is a fresh, factual and engaging perspective on Australian army nursing in WWII.

Dr Janet Scarfe is a professional historian and Puss Campbell's niece. Her research and publications include Australian army nursing sisters in WWI and WWII.

'Puss'' story is as much that of the Australian Army Nursing Service as her own. A thoughtful commentator has opined that the Australians of the World War 2 period were the 'greatest Australian generation'. I would contend that the stoicism and sense of service that Janet conveys to us all through the prism of 'Puss' Campbell's time in uniform reinforces that notion very strongly.

I congratulate her most warmly on this fascinating biography of a lady and her colleagues in extraordinary times.

- General the Honourable Sir Peter Cosgrove AK AC(MIL) CVO MC (RETD)

The book is available from the Matilda Bookshop in Stirling, the Army Museum of SA at Keswick Barracks, openbookhowden, or by contacting Janet at janet.scarfe@internode.on.net.

Approximate price $39.95 + pph.

ISBN 978-06489388-3-5.

News from the Special Interest Groups

Family History Writers Group

The Family History Writers Group has had an interesting year so far with a wide variety of guest speakers and subjects discussed.

Terry DUGGIN has given two different presentations, both interesting and informative: learning all about indexing using Word, followed by various ways of building family charts and how we can use these important tools in our work. Anne FORD, TT Reed Award winner in 2022, presented a colourful and interesting session all about her award-winning book (*The Families of John and Mary Matilda: the Birkett, Higgins and Shutter Families in England and South Australia*) sharing some insights on how she went about it.

We also enjoyed a lively presentation and discussion by writer and blogger Carmel GALVIN. Carmel showed us different ways to record and share our family histories and stories, other than writing a book. She shared her ideas, practical examples and tools to produce interesting blogs, amongst other things. In June we re-looked at all things Trove: tips for using Trove, the many aspects of the Trove collections, dealing with unexpected and potentially unpleasant discoveries on Trove and what to collect to include in articles we are writing.

We are looking forward to some practical writing sessions during the second half of the year with hybrid meetings, where those who can make it can enjoy being back in the library and those at home will still be able to participate.

Judy Smith and Emily Richardson have joined Doreen as co-convenors of the group and we are all looking forward to working together.

Co-Convenors: Doreen Kosack, Judy Smith & Emily Richardson saghs.FHW@saghs.org.au

Germanic & Continental Europe Group

The Germanic & Continental Europe Group continued to have a busy time with activities at our May meeting, discussing the importance of naturalisation certificates, which can reveal information very useful to genealogists. Aileen PREISS shared an illustrated talk about early naturalisation of Aliens in South Australia followed by members Ray DUNDON, Ian SIMON, Debra BURKE and Kaye ELLEN all presenting family naturalisation information which collectively expanded our knowledge. Today much more information is available online.

The information presented was a relevant introduction to the importance of our group outing to Bethany a few days later to share the thrill of Philip MANN and Mark CODY presenting the naturalisation certificate of Daniel SCHLINKE, a relative of Philip's, to Don ROSS in the Barossa Museum in Tanunda. (Please see the May 2025 Journal for further information.) The Barossa Museum is well-worth visiting, not only because of the extensive exhibits of early settlers' lives, but also because it includes the late Pastor Henry PROEVE's map showing the sites of departure of those settlers from Germany to Australia in the 19th century.

After lunch in the Tanunda Hotel, the group visited the remnants of Daniel SCHLINKE's flour mill in the picturesque Tanunda Creek on the property of Anna and Robert SCHRAPEL. The mill was washed away in a flood.

At the June meeting, Aileen's last as co-convenor, she was surprised to be presented with a beautiful arrangement of flowers from the Society by Robert Blair, Dale Johns and David Ballinger, and with a gift from the group. Aileen handed over

The Germanic & Continental Europe Group at the June meeting in the library. Aileen PRIESS, retiring co-convenor of the group, is seated second from the left (Image courtesy Peter Schulze)

Mark CODY, Don ROSS and Philip MANN at the presentation of Daniel SCHLINKE's naturalisation certificate to the Barossa Museum (Image courtesy WV Preiss).

her SAGHS lanyard to Celeste SCHULZE, the incoming co-convenor of the Germanic & Continental Europe Group. We were delighted to have Dale with us as he has always been very supportive of our group.

We then enjoyed hearing about the family histories of members Kaylene DOMMENZ, Helen STAGG, Kingsley NEUMANN and Celeste SCHULZE. We wish all the very best to Celeste and Kingsley and are sure that our enthusiastic group will continue to enjoy our meetings, both in the library and online. Aileen greatly appreciated the lovely, shared supper provided by the group.

Co-Convenors: Aileen Priess & Kingsley Neumann saghs.gce@saghs.org.au

Irish Group

The Irish Group meets on the 2nd Monday of each month (excluding January). Our meetings are held via Zoom. We currently have over 120 members in our group but are always delighted to welcome new members. We are a helpful group and are happy to help anyone working through the complexities of Irish research.

At our April meeting we looked at finding Irish ancestors in military records. We examined records in Ireland, including those of the Royal Irish Constabulary. We also looked at the military records for those who had emigrated to Australia and other countries such as Canada, the United States and New Zealand.

Judy SMITH investigated Irish settlement in South Australia at our May meeting and looked at the type of immigrants and the patterns of immigration into various districts in South Australia. She also highlighted many of the Irish resources available in the Genealogy SA Library.

Recently Dr Brian HANISCH and his wife Jo travelled to Ireland and Scotland to 'walk' in the footsteps of their ancestors. At our June meeting Brian presented a photographic record of many of the places they visited with explanations about where their

ancestors lived and what resources were used to identify places of relevance.

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

Scotland Group

At our June meeting we discussed the topic 'Using Social Media to Connect with Family'. Chris WRIGHT, who is a regular attendee at our group meetings, gave an excellent presentation covering several different aspects of social media. Chris is a society member from central Queensland, a retired IT professional, has been researching her family history for many years and is an active user of a range of social media.

Chris discussed the following applications:

- *BlueSky* – a replacement for *Twitter* and used by a number of genealogists
- *Mastodon Social* – similar to Facebook but not driven by algorithms or advertising
- *WeAre.xyz* – a family archive website. A gedcom can be loaded on the site along with articles, documents and artefacts to share with others and can be private or public
- *Discord* – a site that enables online video meetings at any time (without formally booking a meeting like Zoom). Documents and information can be stored and shared on the site
- *Blogger* – a free blogging site which can be used for public or private pages
- *Facebook* – private and hidden groups can be created to avoid some of the issues with this site

Chris described how she had used *Facebook* to organise an online family reunion and how she has successfully used it to communicate with others who have a common interest in her research. Chris also provided a handout with links to the various sites and brief notes of the applications discussed in her presentation.

ScotlandsPlaces Website

The ScotlandsPlaces website (scotlandsplaces.gov.uk) was closed down in June 2025. The site could be easily searched by place name to find maps, plans, photographs and written records about a particular place. The site had hosted information from three different national collections held by Historic Environment Scotland, National Records of Scotland and the National Library of Scotland. You will now need to access the material directly from the organisations that had contributed to ScotlandsPlaces.

Historic Environment Scotland (HES) has launched a new digital portal for the historic environment: https://www.trove.scot/. Users can now delve into Scotland's heritage with the platform, which brings together millions of HES's unique and diverse collections of information, images, video, spatial data and archival material in one convenient place for the first time.

Maps are available from the National Library of Scotland site: https://maps.nls.uk/ which is an excellent site.

Material from the National Records of Scotland will be available on the ScotlandsPeople site: https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/. These records include the 15 different types of taxation from the 17th and 18th centuries such as the Hearth Tax, Land Tax and Window Tax. Some improvements have been introduced with the change such as indexing the servant tax rolls by name. The Ordnance Survey name books are also now available on the site. These records form the earliest complete gazetteer of Scottish place names and are a great source when researching places where your ancestors lived.

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.

AUGUST 2025

3 **Scotland Group**: Scottish Clans: Are They Relevant to Genealogy?, 2 pm, via Zoom

6 **Wednesdays@1**: Writing and Researching 'The Trials of Billy Freeman', 1 pm, Genealogy SA Library or via Zoom

6 **Genealogy Computer Users Group**: 7:30 pm, via Zoom

7 **England Group**: Military Records for the Battle of Waterloo, 7:30 pm, Genealogy SA Library or via Zoom

10 **Using DNA for Family History**: 10 am to 3 pm, Genealogy SA Library **(BOOK NOW – PLACES LIMITED)**

11 **Irish Group**: Dublin in Depth: The importance of Dublin in Irish history and Irish genealogy, 7:30 pm, via Zoom

12 **Family Historian Software Users Group**: 7 pm, via Zoom

13 **Germanic & Continental European Group**: 7:30 pm, Genealogy SA Library or via Zoom

17 **Working Bee – General**: 10 am to 3:30 pm, Genealogy SA Library

19 **Library Tour**: 7 pm, Genealogy SA Library

20 **DNA in Family History Group**: Adoption Case Study, 7:30 pm, via Zoom

21 **Family History Writers Group**: Story telling: Getting started writing your stories, 7 pm, via Zoom

24 **Genealogy SA Family History Awards Presentation**: 2 pm, Genealogy SA Library

26 **Library Tour**: 11 am, Genealogy SA Library

26 **French Huguenot Group**: The Huguenots: The almost forgotten people, 7 pm, Genealogy SA Library or via Zoom

SEPTEMBER 2025

3 **Genealogy Computer Users Group**: 7:30 pm, via Zoom

4 **England Group**: Where to Find County Records for Staffordshire, 7:30 pm, Genealogy SA Library or via Zoom

8 **Irish Group**: Key dates in Irish history: Creating a framework for your Irish family, 7:30 pm, via Zoom

9 **Family Historian Software Users Group**: 7 pm, via Zoom

10 **Germanic & Continental European Group**: Who Were Buchsfelders?, 7:30 pm, Genealogy SA Library or via Zoom

16 **Library Tour**: 7 pm, Genealogy SA Library

17 **DNA in Family History Group**: 7:30 pm, via Zoom

18 **Family History Writers Group**: A journey of discovery: Writing about your unexpected finds, 7 pm, via Zoom

21 **Scotland Group**: 2 pm, via Zoom

28 **Sharpen Your Research Skills**: 10 am to 4 pm, Genealogy SA Library **(BOOK NOW – PLACES LIMITED)**

30 **Library Tour**: 11 am, Genealogy SA Library

OCTOBER 2025

1 **Genealogy Computer Users Group**: 7:30 pm, via Zoom

2 **England Group**: Birth Records in England, 7:30 pm, Genealogy SA Library or via Zoom

8 **Germanic & Continental European Group**: 7:30 pm, Genealogy SA Library or via Zoom

12 **Genealogy SA Open Day**: 10 am to 3 pm, Genealogy SA Library

13 **Irish Group**: 7:30 pm, via Zoom

14 **Family Historian Software Users Group**: 7 pm, via Zoom

15 **DNA in Family History Group**: 7:30 pm, via Zoom

16 **Family History Writers Group**: 7 pm, via Zoom

21 **Library Tour**: 7 pm, Genealogy SA Library

22 SAGHS Annual General Meeting: 7 pm for 7:30 pm start, Genealogy SA Library

28 Library Tour: 11 am, Genealogy SA Library

NOVEMBER 2025

2 Working Bee – General: 10 am to 3:30 pm, Genealogy SA Library

5 Genealogy Computer Users Group: 7:30 pm, via Zoom

6 England Group: The Legacy of the Vikings, 7:30 pm, Genealogy SA Library or via Zoom

10 Irish Group: 7:30 pm, via Zoom

11 Family Historian Software Users Group: 7 pm, via Zoom

12 Germanic & Continental European Group: 7:30 pm, Genealogy SA Library or via Zoom

18 Library Tour: 7 pm, Genealogy SA Library

19 DNA in Family History Group: 7:30 pm, via Zoom

20 Family History Writers Group: 7 pm, via Zoom

25 Library Tour: 11 am, Genealogy SA Library

30 Scotland Group: 2 pm, via Zoom

Special Interest Groups

Meetings of Special Interest Groups are held each month online 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)

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

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

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

Library Tours

Have you walked into the Library and felt overwhelmed, not knowing where to start?

Why not join one of our Library tours and learn more about the many resources that we have to help you with your family research?

Tours are free for members. Check our Events Calendar for dates and times at: www.genealogysa.org/whats-on/events-calendar

New Books in the Library

These items are now available in the Genealogy SA Library. The second copies are available for loan. To find these items and more you can search our library catalogue at www.genealogysa.org.au/resources/society-library/about-the-library.

Biographies

One Life, Three Countries: The Story of a "New Australian" by Otto Gaczol with Andrew Gazcol	REF/GAC/A/BIOG	
Thomas Thornton Reed: Anglican Archbishop of Adelaide Essays and Reminiscences by Airlie Black	REF/REE/A/BIOG	2nd copy
The Migration of Charles Walter Hyde by Marilyn Hyde	REF/HYD/A/BIOG	
The Life Story of L.W. Heffernan O.A.M. by LW Heffernan	REF/HEF/A/BIOG	
Something of Ourselves: The Stories Behind the Members of the NAA (SA) WRANS Sub Section by the Naval Association of Australia (S Aust): WRANS Sub Section	REF/NAV/A/BIOG	2nd copy
The Defiant Anti-Conscriptionist: The Curious Life of E.H. Coombe by Helen Hennessy and Patricia Booth	REF/COO/A/BIOG	

Family Histories

Emigration and Perseverance: Story of the Moodie and Robertson Families from 1831 by Ann Galway	FH/MOO	
The Ayoub Family History compiled by David Freeman	FH/AYO	
Killanoola: The Story of the Seymour Family by Rob Linn	FH/SEY	

Indexes

SA Newspaper Births 1952: Revised and Updated Nov. 2024/Feb. 2025 compiled by Neville Bottger	REF/BIR/SA/IND	
SA Newspaper Births 1953: Revised and Updated May 2025 compiled by Neville Bottger	REF/BIR/SA/IND	

Local Histories

Port Adelaide and Its Institute 1851-1979 by Michael Page	LH/PORT ADELAIDE	
Lameroo Hospital Centenary 1912-2012 by the Centenary Celebrations Committee of the Lameroo Hospital	LH/LAMEROO	
Counties, Hundreds and Towns by Tony Bott	LH/FLINDERS RANGES	
Tales of a Lakeside Town: A Compilation of Articles, Newspaper Excerpts, and Images of Old Milang by Wanda Hopkins	LH/MILANG	
Down the Bay!: A History and Appreciation of Glenelg, Brighton and Holdfast Bay by Derek Whitelock	LH/GLENELG	2nd copy
Angaston Primary School Centenary, 1878-1978 compiled by LP Mulraney	LH/ANGASTON	2nd copy
Loxton North Primary School Silver Jubilee, 1954-1979: Saturday 4th August, 1979	LH/LOXTON	

Accidents Taken from the People's Weekly From 1890-1904 by Doug C White	LH/MOONTA	
The History and Development of Mt. Compass by the Residents of Mount Compass District	LH/MOUNT COMPASS	
Norwood Oval's 100th Birthday by the Norwood Football Club	LH/NORWOOD	
Good Times, Hard Times: The Past and the Future in Elizabeth by Mark Peel	LH/ELIZABETH	2nd copy
Port Adelaide: Tales From a Commodious Harbour by John Couper-Smartt	LH/PORT ADELAIDE	2nd copy
Old Delamere: A Tour of the Old Townships of Delamere and Bullaparinga compiled by Margaret Morgan	LH/DELAMERE	
Stirling: A History Since Its Beginnings in 1854 by Chris Chardon	LH/STIRLING	
The Victor Harbor Horse Tram: The Story of the Tourist Tramway to Granite Island compiled by Kim Bird, Tom Wilson and Doug Bunker	LH/VICTOR HARBOR	
Flinders Index No. 1, Containing Historical Information About the Flinders Ranges and Northern South Australia in General by Tony Bott	LH/FLINDERS RANGES	
History of the Rotary Club of Mitcham: 60 Years of Community Service, 1962-2022 edited by Christabel Dodsworth and Dr Peter Dry	LH/MITCHAM	
Paxton Square Cottages: Burra South Australia by Eric Fuss and Meredith Satchell	LH/BURRA	
A Landmark of Faith: Church of the Immaculate Conception Mintaro and Its Parishioners, 1856-2006 by Gerald Lally	LH/MINTARO	2nd copy
The Second Australian Run: April 12th 1997 by the MG Car Club of SA Inc.	LH/KIMBER	
Kimber Birthday Run Instructions: April 12th 1997 by the MG Car Club of SA Inc.	LH/KIMBER	
The Inaugural Australian Kimber Run: 1996 edited by David Wicks	LH/KIMBER	
Australian Kimber Annual Run 1999 by the MG Car Club of South Australia	LH/KIMBER	
Australian Kimber Annual Run 2000 by the MG Car Club of South Australia	LH/KIMBER	
Macclesfield: Reflections Along the Angas edited by Jim Faull	LH/MACCLESFIELD	2nd copy
A History of Wandearah 1874-2024 by Jo-anne and Alyce Ferme	LH/WANDEARAH	
Exploring the Anatomy of a Region: Proceedings of an Interactive Lecture Series on the History of the South East of South Australia, April 2000-May 2001 edited by Margaret Muller	LH/SOUTH EAST	2nd copy
St Augustine of Canterbury Anglican Church, Unley S.A., 1924-2024 by Anne Ford	LH/UNLEY	

Local Histories – Adelaide

The Writings on the Wall: Stories, Poems and Memories by Past and Present Staff and Volunteers of the Old Royal Adelaide Hospital edited by Bronwen Webb	LH/WEB/ADE	
Court Houses in Adelaide, 1837-1988 by Marisa G Loren	LH/LOR/ADE	2nd copy

Newspapers

The Advertiser: My Tributes July 1-December 31, 2024	Advertiser Section	

Reference – Indigenous

Aboriginal Land Rights and Self-Determination at Hermannsburg 1972-1982 by Greg Marks, Paul Albrecht and Garry Stoll	REF/MAR/INDIG	
Too Much Cabbage and Jesus Christ: Australia's 'Mission Girl' Annie Lock by Catherine Bishop	REF/BIS/INDIG	

Reference – Military

Sister Viv by Grantlee Kieza	REF/KIE/WWII	
Her Great Adventure: Dorothy 'Puss' Campbell WW2 Army Nursing Sister by Janet Scarfe	REF/SCA/WWII	2 copies

Reference – General

The Family Bible: A Priceless Heirloom: Its History and Involvement with Inscriptions of Family History Events by Rena King	REF/KIN/G	

Reference – Australia

Anticipating Tomorrow's Defence Needs: A Century of Australian Defence Science by Peter Donovan	REF/DON/A	

Reference – New South Wales

A Vision for Australia: The Snowy Mountains Scheme 1949-1999 by Robert Raymond	REF/RAY/NSW	

Reference – Northern Territory

Great Central State: The Foundation of the Northern Territory by Jack Cross	REF/CRO/A/NT	2nd copy
Borroloola and Gulf District Death by the Genealogical Society of the Northern Territory	REF/BOR/A/NT	2nd copy

Reference – Queensland

Bundaberg History and People by Janette Nolan	REF/NOL/QLD	

Reference – South Australia

Hidden Heroes: Celebrating the Women Who Have Shaped the Adelaide Lithuanian Community edited by Birute Beal, Jurate Grigonis, Edita Meskauskaite and Daina Pocius	REF/BEA/SA	
Hidden Heroes Continued: Celebrating the Women Who Have Shaped the Adelaide Lithuanian Community edited by Birute Beal, Jurate Grigonis, Edita Meskauskaite and Daina Pocius	REF/BEA/SA	
The South Australian Story, 1856-2006 as told by Today's Artists, June 4th-July 5th 2007 by the Royal South Australian Society of Arts	REF/RSA/SA	
More Than Miners: Cornish Essays from South Australia edited by Jan Lokan and Philip Payton	REF/LOK/SA	2nd copy
Business, Charity and Sentiment. Part Two: The South Australian Housing Trust 1987-2011 by Susan Marsden	REF/MAR/SA	2 copies

No Convicts There: Thomas Harding's Colonial South Australia
by Max Carter — REF/CAR/A/SA — 2nd copy

South Australian German Connections: Networks, Travel, Business and Communications: Proceedings of a Workshop Held at the Langmeil Centre, Tanunda on the 27th May 2023 by the German Heritage Research Group — REF/GER/A/SA

The Donkey Drivers by Kath Burbridge — REF/BUR/A/SA — 2nd copy

Reference – Tasmania

Around Circular Head by Pauline Yvette Buckby — REF/BUC/TAS

Reference – Victoria

Hidden Heroes: Celebrating the Women Who Have Shaped the Melbourne and Geelong Lithuanian Communities edited
by Birute Beal, Jurate Grigonis, Edita Meskauskaite and Daina Pocius — REF/BEA/VIC

Reference – Britain

Britain by Britrail: How to Tour Britain by Train by George Wright Ferguson — REF/FER/BRI

Reference – England

The Ancestor: A Quarterly Review of County and Family History, Heraldry and Antiquities — Magazine-In Storage

Reference – Cheshire, England

Life and Labour in Victorian Macclesfield by George Longden — REF/LON/ENG/CHS

Reference – Lancashire, England

The Registers of St James, Haslingden 1679-1744
transcribed by John Simpson — REF/LAN/ENG/LAN

Reference – London, England

The Pictorial Guide to the Tower of London by A Former Resident Governor and Major of Her Majesty's Tower — REF/FOR/ENG/LDN

Reference – International: Canada

Death Notices of Ontario by William D Reid — REF/REI/CAN

Orchard Park, Through the Ages by Ruth J Getty — REF/GET/CAN

Reference – International: Lithuania

Tracing Your Lithuanian Ancestors From Australia by Daina Pocius — REF/POC/LTU — 2 copies

Reference – International: New Zealand

An Ulster Plantation: The Story of the Katikati Settlement by Arthur J Gray — REF/GRA/NZL

Reference – Ireland

A Guide to Tracing Your Tipperary Ancestors by Noreen Higgins-McHugh — REF/HIG/IRL

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.

ABBOTT, Mr Wayne **(ABBOTT)**

ANDERSEN, Mr Chas **(ANDERSEN, DANCKS, SCHOFIELD, SMART)**

BEAUMONT, Ms Kathy **(BEAUMONT, PRIDHAM, SALISBURY, WATSON)**

BLACK, Mr Graham **(BUTLER, LAMBOURNE, SIXSMITH, STEINWEDEL, TAYLOR, WISE)**

BROWN, Ms Jocelyn **(GIBSON, SUTHERLAND, WEST)**

BURNS, Ms Wendy **(BARRETT, BISHOP, HILL, O'SULLIVAN, PEARSE, SCHULTZ, SELLICK, SYMENS, THOMPSON)**

BUTCHER, Mr Wayne **(BUTCHER, FELLENBERG)**

CLOUGH, Mrs Colleen **(CLARK)**

CURTIS, Mr Laurence **(TUCKER)**

DONA, Mr Christopher **(BESSEGATO, BOOTHEY, CRESPAN, DAVIS, DENTON, DONA, GALLACHER, GAMBAROTTA, HILL, HUTCHINSON, MARTIN, MCCASKIE, MCDONALD, MCELLISTER, MIDDLETON, O'SULLIVAN, PALMER, PASSALACQUA, SCHWARZ)**

EDWARDS, Ms Sue **(BEINKE, BURNS, KREIG, MCDONALD, NICODEMUS, OLIVER)**

FABRO, Ms Alle **(DOWSETT, GOODYEAR, JOHNSTON, MCCONNELL, NOBLETT, RUTT)**

FENNER, Ms Larrelle **(BENSTEAD, EXELBY, FENNER, KOCH, LONGMUIR, PENDER, WRIGHT)**

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

FRANCIS, Mrs Julie **(DIENER)**

FRASER, Ms Jane **(BALLINGER, FITZSIMONS, SWAIN)**

GEERING, Dr Adrian **(GEERING, HEITZMAN)**

GILLIAN, Ms Selena **(SKINNER)**

JARDINE, Ms Fiona **(JARDINE, MACKLEY, MURRAY, SEMMEL)**

KHASSAIA, Mrs Carly **(DAVEY, DUNN, KNOWLES, TAAFE)**

KIRK, Mrs Tania **(JONES, MCGRATH, O'NEILL)**

LANGTON, Ms Sally **(CONWAY, LORRAINE, RASMUS)**

LEE, Mr Warrick **(BOSCENCE, DOYLE, ERRINGTON, LEE, MANSON, WIBDAY)**

LLOYD, Ms Carolyn **(EDWARDS, HINKS, HUDSON)**

MARTINDALE, Ms Julie **(BARBER, MULLAN, REID)**

MCLEOD, Mrs Kerry **(CULLEN, GIBSON, HALLIDAY, HILLIER, MARSH, SPALL, STIRLING, SWAYNE)**

MOONEY, Mrs Judi **(COSH, YOUNG)**

NIKPALI, Ms Chris **(GARDEN, RAMSAY, REID, THOMSON)**

PINNER, Mrs Helen **(PINNER, WEYMOUTH, WILMSHURST)**

PONSANA, Miss Catherine **(BOURMAN, CAUSBY, CRUMP, MANGELSDORF, MARSH, MOSEY, SCHMIDT)**

POWLESLAND, Ms Mary **(HAYWOOD, HOGBEN, MCGHAY, NICHOLSON, PALMER, POLLARD)**

RICHARDSON, Ms Penny **(AXFORD, CHUCK, GODFREY, KENT, MATTHEWS, MCBEATH, MCQUADES, PAGE, PEAKE, RICHARDSON-MARSHALL, RICKABY, USHER)**

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

SIMS, Mr Rob **(BAILLIE, HOLMES, LEE, SIMS, TRIMMING)**

SPENCER, Miss Angela **(BREWER, CAHIR, NEVILLE, RUSSELL, SPENCER, WALTERS)**

STROTHER, Mr Trevor **(HANN, JENNINGS, MACCALLUM, STROTHER)**

TAYLOR, Mr Mark **(TAYLOR)**

UPHILL, Mrs Christine **(MARTIN, MOYLE, PRISK, SHEA, UPHILL)**

VINCE, Ms Helen **(MAWDITT, SAWERT, VINCE)**

WINTER, Mrs Lynda **(DWIGHT, LONGFIELD, SHEPHERD, WINTER)**

WOODS, Mrs Laura **(AVERIS, BAWDEN, BOOTH, COFFEY, DAWSON, EDSON, FRANCIS, GILLON, JUGGINS, KILLINGSWORTH, RINGVALL, SANDFORD, WARDEN, WELSH, WOODS)**

WRAIGHT, Mrs Sandie **(RADFORD)**

Previous winner 'THE MIDDLING SORT: A SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FAMILY HISTORY'

Entries for the 2025 TT Reed Family History Award are now open.

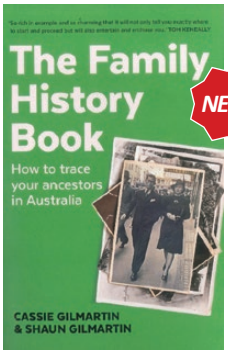
The TT Reed Family History Award is for a book published in 2025 by a South Australian, or substantially about the lives and times of a predominantly South Australian family.

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

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

Entries close 4:00pm Friday 30 January 2026.

Bookshop



The Family History Book
by Cassie and Shaun Gilmartin

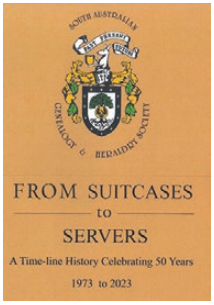
The Family History Book takes you through the steps of researching and building a family tree, finding records of births, deaths and marriages, looking up newspaper archives and probate records, researching immigration and shipping, examining military records, as well as discovering your story through DNA testing.

$35.00 (Members: $30.00)

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

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

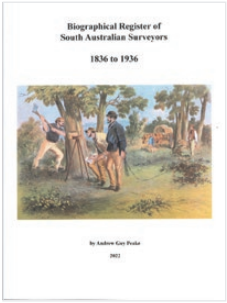
$66.00 (Members: $60.50)



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

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

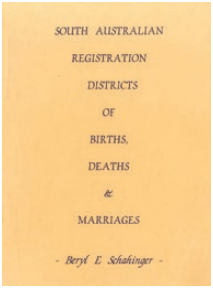
$12.00 (including postage)



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

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

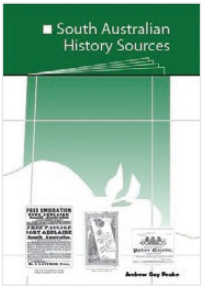
$30.00 (Members: $25.00)



South Australian Registration Districts of Births, Deaths & Marriages
by Beryl E Schahinger

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

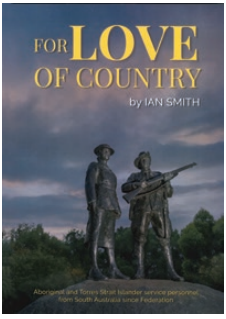
$30.00 (Members: $25.00)



South Australian History Sources
by Andrew Guy Peake

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

$50.00 (Members: $45.00)



For Love of Country
by Ian Smith

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

$65.00 (Members: $60.00)

Family History for Beginners & Beyond
by The Heraldry & Genealogy Society of Canberra Inc

This book has extensive references for both beginners and the more experienced family historian, and is a practical guide to help readers trace their ancestry and family story. This 16th edition builds on these solid foundations and includes five new chapters, some dealing with emerging trends in family history, others concerning formerly overlooked or more complex research. One of the new chapters tackles DNA research and the benefits of using DNA to further genealogy research. This section contains many references to internet resources and social media groups. Writing your story is another new chapter. It provides information on many ways to share and present your family history research including on-line or hardcopy, website, blogs and slideshows. The book also contains chapters on researching your First Nations people, tracing Chinese-Australian ancestors and exploring ancestors in New Zealand.

$45.00 (Members: $40.00)

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

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

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(includes use of equipment)

Per day or part thereof	$30.00*

Members of other societies affiliated with AFFHO, and who reside outside of South Australia, are admitted at no charge *(proof of membership required)*.

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Research services:

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

SA Look-ups:

Members	$13.20 each
Non-members	$26.40 each

Genealogy SA Transcription Service:

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

Members	$13.20 each
Non-members	$26.40 each

The indexes of the records can be found on our website under Online Database Search and transcriptions can be individually ordered and paid for through our website: www.genealogysa.org.au/services/research

Public Holiday Opening Hours 2025

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

Labour Day – 6 October 2025

Notice to Contributors & Advertisers

Contributors

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

Electronic submissions only.

Email: saghs.editor@saghs.org.au

Submissions should be less than 3,000 words.

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

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

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

The Editor reserves the right without exception to edit articles.

Items accepted for publication in the Journal may also be added to the Genealogy SA website.

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

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

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Quarter page (128 x 43 mm)	$33
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Space must be booked two weeks before the copy deadline. Payment is required at the time of booking; prices quoted include GST.

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The Society is not responsible for the accuracy, adequacy, currency, suitability, legality, reliability, usefulness, completeness, relevance, correctness or otherwise of the statements made or the opinions expressed by the authors of the articles or of the information contained in this Journal, or for any verbal or written advice or information provided by or on behalf of the Society, whether provided in connection with an article or otherwise. The Society cannot vouch for the accuracy of offers of services or products appearing in this Journal, or be responsible for the consequences or outcomes of any use of or contract that may be entered into with any advertiser.

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MEMBERS

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

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

Use of microform readers and computers in the Library is free of charge. Applications for membership are welcome from all those with an interest in genealogy and family history. Membership renewals are due annually from the date of joining.

LIBRARY

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

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

Website: www.genealogysa.org.au

RESEARCH SERVICE

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

SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS

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

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saghs.computer@saghs.org.au

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