

The South Australian GENEALOGIST



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About Genealogy SA

The South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Society Inc. Founded in 1973

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The South Australian Genealogist

Journal of the South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Society Inc.

The Photographic Collection in this Journal takes us back to when much of the Adelaide suburban area consisted of small farms, vineyards, market gardens, orchards and plant nurseries. Over time the land for these agricultural activities made way for housing as Adelaide's population grew.



Front cover: Almond trees in blossom in Marion, 1939. An interpretive trail installed by the City of Marion records the history of agriculture along the Sturt River. Almond

blossom tours were a popular attraction in Marion from around 1934 to 1955 with busloads of interstate visitors coming to see the spectacular blooms. Some commented that the petals blown onto a neighbouring field were so thick that they looked like snow. During the 1930s the Marion district produced one third of the almonds grown in Australia. By 1952 the almond groves started to give way to prefabricated homes. (Image courtesy of the State Library of South Australia, B 8742)



Back cover: Men packing celery at Paradise, 1937. The land to the north-east bordering the River Torrens and Fifth Creek was once considered Adelaide's food bowl. Making the

most of the fertile soil, gardeners planted cabbages, cauliflowers and celery in orderly rows made with a horse and plough. The produce was then trucked to the city's East End Market or put on a train to Melbourne. The land was considered valuable for housing with subdivision commencing in the 1960s. The last known family was still farming until the late 1980s. Today the land forms part of the Linear Park. (Image courtesy of the State Library of South Australia, B 54969)

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Future Issue Deadlines

for advertisers and Genealogy SA contributions.

May 2025

Submissions by 31 March 2025

August 2025

Submissions by 30 June 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 64.



Genealogy SA
Helping find your family history

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A Message from the President

by Robert Blair



Projects and Online Databases

2024 ended with another year completed in our 1938-1945 Marriage Indexing Project, with 1939 completed, and work in progress up to 1942.

Events

The Marketing and Promotions Committee has set a busy schedule of events for 2025.

A one-day seminar in January, *Sharpen Your Research Skills*, was sold out before Christmas. This seminar and the *Getting Started with your Family History* seminar will be held again during the first half of the year.

The Twilight Tuesdays and Wednesday@1 will continue through the year as well as the library tours which are available on the last Tuesday of the month at 11:00 am and the third Tuesday of the month at 7:00 pm. No bookings are required for the library tours, simply arrive at the Society Library by the starting time for the tour and find out what records are available.

The Society will also be participating in the SA History Festival in May with an event on 28 May 2025 to be held in the State Library. Details of the History Festival event will be found in the guide to the History Festival which should be available closer to May.

Details of events held in the Society Library can be found in the Events Calendar on the Society's website.

Library

While the Society is putting as much data as it can into its online databases, enabling members to access millions of records from home, there is much in the Society Library that will never be put online. This includes the Society's vast collection of family histories and local histories and the District birth, death, and marriage records. Access to these records is either through a visit to the Society Library or through the Society's research services.

Accessing the book collection is easy because the Library Catalogue is available on the Society's website, meaning members can search the catalogue from home and then know what they want to look at when they visit the library. Details of the microfiche and microfilm collection can also be found on the website under the Resources then Collections link.

The District birth, death, and marriage collection is on microfiche and computer and includes births up to 1928, marriages to 1949 and deaths to 1989, and is one of our most important collections. The Society's online birth, death and marriage indexes give sufficient details to enable the certificate to be located. While the marriage index is incomplete between 1939 and 1945, we do have indexes to find certificates for these years. There is more information on the certificates than is included in the indexes and this is especially so for events from 1908 on. For example, the place of birth is given for the parents of a child born, the groom and bride in marriages and the deceased

for deaths. The date and place of burial or cremation are also given on death certificates.

Members are encouraged to go further than obtaining dates and places from the indexes and look for the extra details available. If you are able this can be done by a visit to the Society Library to view the records. If a visit to the library is not possible then transcriptions of certificates can be ordered through the website. Generally, the details required to access a record are the name of the person, the date of the event, the district in which the event took place, and the event type, e.g. birth. For deaths from 1967 the Registrar's book and page reference is required, as is the case for marriages after 1937.

Please make it your resolution for 2025 to visit the Society Library to access the information you cannot get in the online indexes.



Submissions for May 2025 Journal

To commemorate Mother's Day we are looking for articles between 300 and 3,000 words on influential women in your family, or women who have had an impact on your life or society.

Articles submitted to saghs.editor@saghs.org.au by 31 March 2025 will be considered for publication in this special edition.



Come join our team.

Genealogy SA is always looking for volunteers.

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

A number of volunteer roles are available in:

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

If you are interested, visit our website

www.genealogysa.org.au

and register online.

From the Editor

by Kathy Ahwan



Welcome to 2025!

As the Christmas and New Year periods are traditionally when families make an effort to spend time together, I hope that you took advantage to obtain photographs and collect information and anecdotes to further your family history research.

The start of a new year may also be a time to set goals for your family history e.g. breaking down a brick wall or contacting a DNA match to share information.

This year you may wish to consider arranging your affairs to ensure that your family history research is dealt with in accordance with your wishes. I had never really thought about this until I was part of a group discussing what you wish to happen to your research in the future. I was taken aback when one participant stated that she wanted her research destroyed after she passed away. I thought what a waste of time and effort, but it all comes down to why we are doing our family history.

We never discussed family history in my family, and I have come to believe that some members had no idea of the generations before them. But my research has uncovered the origins of my family, as well as individual stories of courage and achievements. My wish is for someone in the family to continue my

research and ensure that the stories are passed on for generations to come.

I have identified who in my family is likely to continue the research. I have also taken steps to ensure that my research is organised and referenced, enabling work to continue into the future.

As researchers we have a responsibility to safeguard our research and make sure that it is passed on in accordance with our wishes. If we don't act now, someone else may act on our behalf, and so the best way to preserve our family history research is to include specific provisions in a will.

Another thing to consider during this year is writing an article for the Journal. The Journal brings together news and announcements from Genealogy SA, but a large part of it is about articles from our members. Articles long or short are welcome. Articles may tell the story of several generations or be a smaller piece about your genealogical journey to solve a mystery or knock down that brick wall. The latter may help others unlock some of the mysteries in their research.

If you have written something but are not sure that it is suitable for publication, I am happy to provide advice or put you in touch with someone to work with you.

You may not be aware that the Journal is distributed to our members (some 4,400 who live in South Australia, interstate or overseas), and to other family history societies interstate and overseas through our journal exchange program. Amongst this readership there may be someone who shares your research interest or may be able to assist in furthering your research.

There are occasions when members have asked to be put in touch with the author of a published article. (Note that Genealogy SA will not give out your contact details without your consent.)

In this Journal we have a number of articles that I think you will find of interest.

Sharyn Potiuch has provided excerpts from a diary kept by her great-granduncle, Ted Lawson, on life in Adelaide in the early 1900s. Resources like Ted's diary provide an interesting insight into life as our ancestors knew it, and for those of us old enough, we will recognise the names of South Australian institutions such as Woodroofes, Geo. Hall & Sons and John Martin's, which have long gone.

On a similar theme, Les Davies writes of his grandfather, Ernest Davies, a farmer in the mid-north of South Australia. Ernest kept a series of farm journals, and this article focuses on the journal for 1912-1919, which Les has transcribed and published. Again, another valuable resource giving insight into rural life in South Australia on a mixed farm during the early years of the 20th century.

John Carvosso tells the story of his ancestor born in Cornwall, England, Samuel Carvosso, who lived a full life as a businessman and community member after he came to South Australia in 1849. The article is a summary of John's book, *Samuel Carvosso – Coachbuilder and much more 1814-1874*, which he has entered for the 2024 TT Reed Family History Book Award.

In her article, *The Saint who Brought a Memory of Napoleon to South Australia: John Colbey 1821-1894*, Kathleen Emms writes about John Colbey, born in 1821 on the island of St. Helena, where his father served in the British East India Company, which was tasked with guarding the exiled

Napoleon Bonaparte. John arrived in South Australia in 1841 on the *John Cooper* after an arduous journey of 173 days, where he had a distinguished career with the post office.

Elaine Gifford solves the mystery of the connection between her ancestor, Herbert Woodgate, and the celebrated but unknown, Lady Brassey. Central to her article, *Discovering a Relative of a Relative of a Relative*, is a visit by Lady Brassey to Herbert in Terowie, in the mid-north of South Australia, in 1887. Through the resources of Trove Elaine learns more about Lady Brassey's visit to South Australia, before discovering her relationship with Herbert. Elaine's next quest is to discover more about Lady Brassey's title gained through marriage.

Finally, Elizabeth Barnes tells the story of her four times great-grandfather, Samuel Thiele. Born in Prussia, Samuel leaves everything behind and travels to South Australia, where, along with other German migrants, he settles in Hahndorf in the Adelaide Hills. Here Samuel and his family worked industriously to pay off their debts from their migration and land purchases. His legacy was the family that he left behind after his death in 1869, and his contribution to the community that he helped build.

Happy Reading
Kathy

Transcript of an Early 20th Century South Australian Farm Journal

by Les Davies

In late 2020 I published an annotated transcript of my grandfather's South Australian farm journal for the years 1912-1919. In working through his journal, not only did I hope to gain insights into my family's history, but I also considered that an analysis of its contents might provide a wealth of interesting and informative material for those with a personal or research interest in South Australian history, particularly about rural life on a mixed farm in the early years of the 20th century.

Before I provide an outline of the contents of the published transcript, it may be helpful to provide readers with an overview of the journal author's life and background. When the original journal was written, Ernest Tom DAVIES (born 4 February 1868, died 30 June 1956) was farming on 'Sunnycroft' comprising Section 125 in the Hundred of Napperby, South Australia.

Ernest Davies – his life and his outlook

Ernest was the fourth surviving child of Thomas DAVIES and Sarah-Ann (nee HAMENCE) who lived at 49 Victoria Street, Queenstown, near Port Adelaide. Sarah-Ann bore seven children, two of whom died at birth or shortly thereafter. Their surviving children were:

- Claude Eardley, born 5 April 1861
- Alfred Herbert, born 8 April 1863
- Fanny Jane Hamence, born 23 September 1865
- Ernest Tom, born 4 February 1868
- Edgar William, born 4 February 1870.

Ernest's father, Thomas, had emigrated from Pimlico (London) as a qualified plumber in

1854, having completed his apprenticeship with Thomas CUBITT, the journeyman carpenter, joiner and builder from Norfolk who became famous as the developer of much of central London (including Bloomsbury, Belgravia and Pimlico) during the first half of the 19th century.¹

Only limited details of Thomas's early years in the colony of South Australia are available, although records indicate that he joined the volunteer militia in Port Adelaide in 1855 [Infantry Volunteers, 2nd Battalion, Company No. 4 (Port)], and that he tried his hand at gold mining in Victoria in 1856-1857 before returning to South Australia to marry Sarah-Ann HAMENCE in the Wesleyan Chapel, North Adelaide on 22 December 1857.

In 1864 or thereabouts, he established a ship and house plumbing business on the corner of Nile and Robe Streets in Port Adelaide—initially in his own name and sometime later (from 4 January 1876), with his chief employee, Charles MCALLISTER. He serviced ships from his boat called the *Portonian*. According to notes left by his daughter Fanny, this business was 'very successful'.

Thomas was obviously a community-minded individual. Records indicate that he was a councillor (one of four) on the Queenstown and Alberton District Council during the years 1871 to 1873. He also continued his service in the colonial militia, being promoted to sergeant. He was a freemason, being 'raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason' in Adelaide Lodge No. 2 on 5 June 1866.

To date, I have not been able to ascertain where Ernest attended school. His oldest brother, Alfred, was educated at the Port Adelaide Grammar School (under the headship of a Mr Allen MARTIN) while his youngest brother Edgar attended Port Pirie State School (under the headship of a Mr RHA BRADDOCK), at least for the latter years of his schooling.

In 1875 tragedy struck the family with the death of Sarah-Ann on 26 August at just 35 years and 8 months of age. Her death notice indicated that, as 'the affectionate and beloved wife of Thomas Davies, and sister of Mrs. W. Morrish, Prospect Village, and Mrs. R. King, Port Adelaide', her passing was 'regretted by a large circle of friends and a sorrowing family'. Her death left five children ranging in age from Edgar (five years and six months old) to Claude (14 years and four months old), with Ernest just short of seven years and seven months old.

Did the grieving family look after themselves, with the older children helping to look after the younger ones? Did Thomas hire a housekeeper to help with caring for the children? Or did one or both of Sarah-Ann's sisters step in to help? To date I have not been able to find any information about this period in the family's life in Queenstown.

When Ernest was in his 14th year an article in the *Port Adelaide News* for October 1882 reported that Mr ET Davies presented an 'excellent paper' titled *Which is the most enjoyable—the pursuit or attainment of an object?* to a meeting of the Port Adelaide Young Men's Literary Society on 9 October 1882.² Evidently 'a large amount of discussion was evoked, and Mr. Davies was accorded a hearty vote of thanks for the pleasure he had given'. The following year the same newspaper reported that, at a meeting on 18 June 1883, the Constitution and Rules for a Port Adelaide Young Men's Christian

Association (YMCA) were adopted, and that Ernest was appointed as one of the committee members for 1883-1884.³ It may be that Ernest's interests and activities at this time were somewhat influenced by his father's community-mindedness.

Three years after Sarah-Ann died, Thomas left Queenstown and his Port Adelaide plumbing business and moved to the Napperby-Warnertown districts, having purchased several farms in the Hundred of Napperby named by him as 'Daviesville' (Section 135) and 'Pimlico' (Section 15); these properties are in the foothills of the Flinders Ranges just east and south-east of Port Pirie. What prompted Thomas to leave a successful business in Port Adelaide to grow wheat on the frontiers of South Australian settlement? I can only presume that a key reason was to provide future employment and a good income for his four sons; further than this, it was a common desire for British migrants to own their own piece of land in Australia, an opportunity denied in the United Kingdom where limited available land there was tightly held over generations by royalty, the church, the landed gentry, and parliamentarians.

Retrieved records indicate that Alfred, Thomas's oldest son, moved north with him in February 1878, although it is not clear whether the rest of the family moved at this time; the information above about Ernest's activities in Port Adelaide during 1882 and 1883 indicate that he, at least, delayed moving to the country.

However, by 1886 Ernest had moved. In addition to Ernest's 1912-1919 farm journal, I have in my possession Ernest's diary for 1886 which covers 12 months spent working on his father's farms.⁴ He was 17 years and 11 months old when he commenced the diary at the beginning of the year; I reasonably believe that this was

the first year he started farm work. Note that Thomas's landholdings did not include the third farm of 'Sunnycroft'—the farm that Ernest would eventually purchase—at this time, since it (together with the adjoining Sections 317W and 317E) is recorded as being owned by William Alfred BUDD in 1888.

Ernest's neat copperplate diary has an entry for every day of this year, recording the events in what must have been a typical life for settlers on the newly opened farmlands of the mid-north of South Australia in the second half of the 19th century. It is clear from his entries that the whole family was together in 1886. It is also apparent that Ernest and his siblings had several first cousins in the district. Their mother's sister, Mary Ann HAMENCE, was married to William MORRISH who owned Sections 10 and 11, south-east of Warnertown and Ernest mentions cousins Will, Walter and Bertha MORRISH in his diary. Another maternal aunt, Emily, who married Reuben KING, lived in the district at some stage; two of their sons, Charles and Norman, were married at the former Napperby South Wesleyan Church (located a short distance from Warnertown township) in 1884 and 1885. Their youngest son Walter was born in the same year as Ernest.

The diary clearly indicates that the job of opening new farmland involved a lot of backbreaking work. Taking stock to the limited water supplies available in the district appeared to be a particularly tedious daily routine for Ernest. But like his later farm journal, the diary also gives some interesting insights into other aspects of life on the frontiers of Australian farm settlement at this time, including very regular social interactions with friends, relatives and neighbours.

Ernest took ownership of 'Sunnycroft' in 1895; records indicate that the Crown Lease (Right of Purchase) for Section 125 was transferred to him on 24 August. Shortly after this, he married Ada Helen COWLED, daughter of Humphrey and Mary COWLED, on 20 February 1896; Ernest had just turned 28 and Ada was nearly 24. The wedding was held at 'Enderley', the farm homestead of the bride's parents on the lower reaches of the Broughton River, just south of Port Pirie. I have no information about where and how Ern and Ada met; because of their age difference (just over four years) it seems unlikely that they met at school but more likely at a church, as was very common in those days. From about this time forward, Ern's social world would involve fewer interactions with his mother's relatives and more with the extensive COWLED family network.

Three years and three months later, Ernest and Ada's first child, Thomas ('Tom'), was born on 19 June 1899, followed by a sister, Sarah Helen ('Nell') on 8 March 1902.

In 1920, when he was 21 years old, Tom took over the responsibility of broadacre farming from his father. Ernest then devoted some years to egg production and growing figs and citrus in the large home garden of 'Sunnycroft' homestead, before he and Ada left the farm to live in Risdon Park, Port Pirie, in mid-1937. Tom continued to keep farm journals for the next several decades. Transcripts of these journals, from 1920 on, are being prepared.

I never really knew my grandfather—he passed away in his 88th year when I was only six years old. However, I remember him as a tall man with an upright bearing, even in his 80s; because of his erect stance, he is always easy to pick out in old photographs of outings or catch-ups with family, friends, and relatives.



Napperby-Warnertown home of Ernest and Ada Davies. (Image, taken in mid-2023, courtesy of Anthony Davies, great-grandson of Ernest)

I have little idea of Ernest's outlook and opinions, but I believe that he took life quite seriously, consistent with the 'Victorian' outlook of the time. He was a strict teetotaler; several entries in his 1886 diary refer to his attendance at temperance and 'Blue Ribbon' meetings. In fact, his diary entry for 16 July noted that 'Fanny and I went up to the Temperance meeting in the evening - took the pledge'.

Both Ernest and Ada continued as strict teetotalers in their married life and, at

least in their later years, attended meetings of the Brethren in Port Pirie. Note that this was in the days before the late 1950s, a turning point in Brethren history when American 'Big' Jim TAYLOR took over Brethren leadership from his father James TAYLOR Snr and then directed the 'flock' to separate completely from the outside world—including their family and close relatives who were not Brethren members.

Ada was a very organised lady and, even on the farm, 'dinner' (the midday meal) and 'tea'



Photograph of Ernest DAVIES with Ada Helen (nee COWLED) and children Tom and Nell, 1910 (Image courtesy of the author)

(the evening meal) were held at set times; she had a small bell which she would ring at the back door of the farmhouse to call the menfolk to meals.

Life on the farm was quite social—lots of friends and relatives visited and often stayed at the farm; this was evident from Ernest's 1886 diary, his 1911-1919 journal, and Tom's journal which covered the decade or so after Ernest's journal finished.

There is little doubt that Ernest found the task of handling draught horses as the source of motive power for farm machinery one of the tedious roles of a farmer; I know that my father (Tom) did and was very glad to see the advent of tractors! A perusal of Ernest's 1886 diary and 1912-1919 farm journal indicates that many other aspects of farming life in the late 19th and early 20th centuries made earning a living from the land quite burdensome.

Ernest was a good illustrator, as evidenced by the artistic headings for many of the daily entries in his 1886 diary. This skill was also displayed in several large, coloured ink-wash maps of South Australia and Europe, which he (and his younger brother Edgar) drew, presumably while at school; a copy of one of these maps features on the cover of the journal transcript (see copy next page).

The published transcript of Ernest Davies' 1912-1919 farm journal

The transcript, titled *Ernest Tom Davies: South Australian Farm Journal for 1912-1919*, runs to 144 pages, and includes a table of contents, 34 photographs, five graphs, two maps, and various in-text tables and lists. The transcript also includes a list of names of people mentioned in the journal that may be of interest to readers who may have had, or still have, family or relatives in the area.

When this journal was written, Ernest was farming on 'Sunnycroft'. It contains farm notes (including rainfall, temperatures, and crop yields), records of income and expenditure, and diary entries for the years 1912 to 1919.

The predominant entries relate to records of the sale and supply of a range of different items of produce and services, from what was very clearly a mixed farm. Since 'Sunnycroft' was quite close to a major population centre, there was an obvious demand for its produce; Port Pirie was only eight miles (13 kilometres) away and, by 1910, had a population of about 12,000 and was the fourth busiest port in Australia.

Later in the 20th century, farms in the district became much more reliant on just two income sources, cereal cropping (wheat, barley, oats) and the production of merino wool. However, in these earlier days when cereal cropping on the margins of Goyder's Line was less reliable, farm families were dependent upon mixed farming to survive and prosper.

A number of journal entries relate to important events which happened during this decade, including the introduction of federal income tax and land tax, the special farm census of World War I, the development of powered flight, federal government action to reduce the excessive weight of wheat bags, and the initial establishment of an 'Australia Day'. My transcript provides further information and comment on each of these noteworthy events.

Ernest Tom Davies

South Australian Farm Journal

1912 - 1919

Edited by Les Davies



The cover of the journal transcript. It reproduces a hand-drawn map of South Australia which Ernest drew while at school in the late 1870s or early 1880s (Image courtesy of the author)

As noted above, Ernest was a good illustrator, as evidenced by the coloured ink map of South Australia reproduced on the cover of this transcript. However, unlike his 1886 farm diary which was written in neat copperplate handwriting with calligraphic headings, his 1912-1919 journal does not contain any drawings or calligraphy and is much more a working record of farm life written in everyday hand.

The completion of Ernest's journal approximately coincided with the time that Tom took over the running of the farm in 1920; Tom continued to keep a farm journal for the next several decades.

Ernest's journal illustrates that 'Sunnycroft' was one of the South Australian farms to diversify into 'mixed' farming, a matter

considered unwise by the South Australian Government and Surveyor-General, George GOYDER, in the latter half of the 19th century because of the unreliability of rainfall.

As well as being a record of farm accounts (income and expenses), business-related notes, and weather (temperature and rainfall), the journal also served as a diary of household, social, and farming events and activities. Commentaries are also provided on the significant amounts of data in the journal, including:

Rainfall: Graphs prepared for the transcript provide comparisons of rainfall recorded at 'Sunnycroft' at the beginning and the end of the 20th century (eight and nine years of data respectively).

Wheat: Since wheat was the main output of Ernest's farm, a discussion of South Australian wheat production is included; by 1884 wheat production in the country exceeded that of New South Wales and Victoria combined, and, for the rest of the 19th century, South Australia produced about 50% of Australia's wheat.

Weight of wheat bags: Ernest's data indicate that wheat bags handled on 'Sunnycroft' over the period 1912-1917 averaged around 347 pounds (157.4 kilograms), a huge weight for a man to lift! The discussion in the transcript details how the relatively new federal government stepped in to resolve this occupational health and safety problem which state governments had failed to address for almost 50 years.

Australia Day: A journal entry dated 21 August 1918 states 'Tom and Nell [Ernest's two children] went to Warnertown for Australia Day'. The transcript discusses the early 20th century history of Australia Day, relying heavily on newspaper reports of the time.



The development of powered flight:

A journal entry for 25 February 1914 states that 'Mr Jones flew on Pirie Racecourse, not much of a success'. Drawing on contemporary newspaper articles, the published transcript outlines the South Australian escapades, some daring, some foolhardy, some downright dangerous, of Mr AW JONES, a young English aviator.

Author's note: Copies of this publication may be purchased from Les Davies who lives in Canberra, Australian Capital Territory; he may be contacted by phone or email, as follows:

Telephone +61-428-841-897 (international)
0428-841-897 (national)

Email lpdavies@tpg.com.au

The current price of \$30 includes postage (within Australia) and packing.

If any readers have further historical information about any of the matters discussed in this article, particularly information which might shed more light on Ernest Davies' early life in Port Adelaide, the author would be pleased to liaise with them.

Wheat harvesting on 'Sunnycroft'; the harvester was a so-called 'Big E', made by Thomas Robinson & Co. of Spotswood, Melbourne. One of the photos included in the transcript by Tom Davies (Image courtesy of the author)

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The Saint Who Brought a Memory of Napoleon to South Australia: John Colbey 1821-1894

by Kathleen Emms

In 1821 on St. Helena, the second most remote inhabited island in the world in the South Atlantic Ocean, Napoleon BONAPARTE died and John COLBEY, a future South Australian, was born.

John's father, William, was a recruit of the British East India Company's Regiment on St. Helena; troops were employed there between 1659 and 1836. The muster records of 1821 state that William's date of enlistment was 16 October 1796,¹ the era when John BROOKE, the East India Company Governor, built substantial defence positions and increased the number of company troops on the island.²

St. Helena was owned by the British East India Company between 1659 and 1836.

The two regiments formed on St. Helena by the East India Company were named the St. Helena Artillery Regiment and the St. Helena Infantry Regiment.³ In 1836 the company troops were replaced by regular British troops when St. Helena passed from the East India Company to Britain and became a crown colony.

The muster records state that William COLBEY was a plasterer who was recruited at Wells, Somerset, England, and arrived on the island on the *Queen*, a ship which made three voyages for the British East India Company. The records also show that William served as a private in the St. Helena Artillery and was listed as a matross, the lowest rank in the artillery, in 1821. He was



Six views of St. Helena—From the sea (Image from <https://sainthelenaisland.info/artists.htm#ghbellasis18141815>)

one of the soldiers who assisted the gunners in loading, firing and also sponging the guns to stop them overheating.⁴

St. Helena was the most fortified place in the world by 1815, the British decided to exile Napoleon BONAPARTE there. He landed on the island, situated 1,870 kilometres (1,162 miles) from the west coast of Africa, in October of that year. By 1816, the East India Company's troops numbered 745 and the King's troops, sent to guard Napoleon, numbered 1,536.

Napoleon died on 5 May 1821 at Longwood House, St. Helena, and on 9 May 1821, regiments of both the East India Company and the King's troops took part in his funeral procession. Napoleon was buried under a willow tree in the Sane Valley, St. Helena.

Soon after Napoleon's death the hundreds of soldiers and other temporary visitors left St. Helena. The East India Company resumed full control of St. Helena and life soon returned to the pre-1815 standards. The fall in population caused a sharp decline in the economy. Economic hardship saw many former East India Company employees leave the island after 1836, as company troops were replaced by regular British troops.⁵

John COLBEY was one 'Saint', as residents of St. Helena were known, who obtained work as a British merchant seaman after leaving St. Helena. The first ship he is recorded as serving on was the *William Shand*. His employment was dated from 4 June 1838.⁶

The next merchant seaman record found lists John as crew on the *John Cooper*. This ship was constructed on the Clyde and left Greenock, Scotland on 16 September 1840 on its maiden voyage to Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, a voyage that took five months.

Robert JAMIESON, a steerage passenger on the *John Cooper* wrote in his diary:

*She was a new wooden Scottish clipper on her maiden voyage. She was 'copper-sheathed and fastened, the quarters/cabins small and cramped. It gave the passengers and livestock an extremely rough voyage. Some of the livestock on board included the CARMICHAEL family's two draught horse stallions, a draught mare and cows to keep the passengers supplied with milk.'*⁷

Also aboard was Mary Ann JOHNSTONE, who would later become John COLBEY's wife.

The journey of the *John Cooper* was not without its dramas. Newspapers reported that the *John Cooper* lost her mast for the first of four times in the Irish Channel and had to sail into a cove near Cork for repairs. The ship left Cork on 1 October 1840 only to be de-masted for a second time in a hurricane five days later in the Bay of Biscay. The ship had to be towed into Lisbon, Portugal to be refitted, thus causing a six-week delay.

Not only did the *John Cooper*'s crew and passengers suffer during the hurricane but they were 'put under four days' quarantine' at Lisbon because they did not have the required bill of health.⁸

After two more de-mastings, the *John Cooper* finally arrived in Port Adelaide, South Australia on 8 March 1841, a journey of 173 days. *The Adelaide Chronicle and South Australian Literary Record* reported on the *John Cooper*'s arrival on 10 March 1841.

THE "JOHN COOPER."

THIS fine vessel arrived from Greenock and Cork on Monday after a very unfortunate passage of upwards of five months, during which time she was no less than four times dismasted. Had she fallen in with moderate weather, she must have made a very short voyage, for she has proved herself one of the fastest of the Scotch clippers. She left Greenock on the 17th September, and two days afterwards she sprung her foremast, and was obliged to go into Cork, where she lay till the 1st of October. On the 6th of the same month she was caught in a hurricane off the coast of Spain, during which she lost everything above the lower masts. She then put into Lisbon, where she lay six weeks, and sailed thence on the 22nd November. On the line she was again caught in a squall, and lost her main and fore top-gallant masts; and again off the Cape, she lost her fore mast and top gallant mast.

She brings about ninety passengers—cabin, intermediate and steerage. Several are for this place, and the rest go on to Port Phillip. Among the passengers for Adelaide, are Capt. Watts and family—brother to our postmaster, H. Watts, Esq. The *Edina* was laid on to succeed the *John Cooper*, at Greenock.

The Adelaide Chronicle and South Australian Literary Record, 10 March 1841, p. 3

Whether it was planned for John COLBEY to settle in South Australia is unknown. In the *South Australian Chronicle* of 25 August 1894 it was stated that he was accidentally left behind when the *John Cooper* sailed to Melbourne. During the long five-month voyage to South Australia, John COLBEY undoubtedly became known to the passengers, including John WATTS, his wife Jane and their children. John WATTS was to succeed his brother, Lieutenant Henry WATTS, as South Australia's Postmaster General on 1 April 1841. John COLBEY must have formed a positive relationship with Captain WATTS, who appointed him 'the first letter-carrier in the colony' in February 1842.⁹

John COLBEY and Mary Ann JOHNSTONE married in the Holy Trinity Church,

Adelaide on 18 October 1841, seven months after their arrival. They went on to have nine children, eight of whom survived to adulthood:

Mary Watts GAY (nee COLBEY) (1842–1906)
 John Joseph COLBEY (1844–1870)
 Sarah Jane COLBEY (1846–1848)
 William Henry COLBEY (1847–1896)
 Thomas James COLBEY (1850–1906)
 Alexander Haggett COLBEY (1852–1918)
 Margaret Jane COLBEY (1854–1927)
 Edward Edmond Alfred COLBEY (1857–1939)
 Charles Hammond COLBEY (1859–1919).

Their first child Mary was given the second name 'Watts' undoubtedly in tribute to John WATTS, the Postmaster-General who was so important to their new life in South Australia.

John and his family lived in Colby Place, a lane off Halifax Street, Adelaide. It was a private lane, part of Acre 523. The adjacent lane on Acre 524 was known as St. Helena Place in recognition of the place of John's birth. These private lanes and streets were not part of Colonel Light's plan for Adelaide but they were formed as north-south shortcuts for people to get to work or shops quickly.

John's long and successful career with the post office can be tracked as follows:

February 1842: First letter carrier in the colony of South Australia

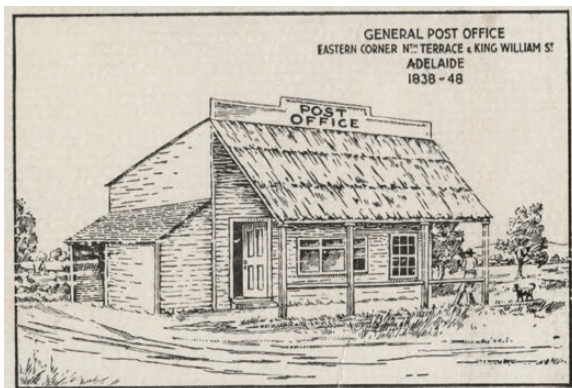
1851: Third clerk, salary £130

1868: Chief letter clerk

1874: Chief letter clerk, salary £280

18 February 1875: Promoted to Inspector of Postal and Telegraph services, third class

July 1880: Resigned due to age and failing health after 38 years of service.



General Post Office on the eastern corner of North Terrace and King William Street, Adelaide (Image courtesy of the State Library of South Australia B 43331)



Lithograph of the General Post Office, Adelaide, c 1860. (Image courtesy of the State Library of South Australia B 13755)

John's service to the post office was acknowledged after his retirement as reported in *The Express and Telegraph* on 7 October 1880 as follows:

At the German Club on Wednesday evening, October 6, a very pleasing and interesting event took place, Mr. John Colbey, inspector of the postal and telegraph services, being made the recipient of several handsome presentations made on behalf of the employees in the postal and telegraphic departments of the colony ... Mr. Colbey had known the departments and been connected with them from the day of small things, for it was thirty-eight years in February last since he first was connected with them. When he first

entered the service in 1842 the General Post-Office staff consisted of a Postmaster-General (the late Capt. Watts), Mr. Watts, jun., Mr. Baird, and Mr. Colbey; and seeing that he joined them at such an early stage, it must have been pleasing to him to watch the rapid advancement of the departments as the colony so greatly progressed ... Mr. Colbey had done much to build up the departments and to make them what they at present were—a credit and honor to the colony ... Mr. Colbey had found it necessary to sever his ties from these services now, and as he had always done his duty well and faithfully, to the satisfaction of the public and the Government, he carried away with him the goodwill of all.¹⁰

On 16 August 1894 John COLBEY died at his home on Glen Osmond Road, Eastwood of a sudden second attack of apoplexy. He was described as a 73-year-old 'Gentleman'. He was buried in the North Road Cemetery, Nailsworth on 18 August 1894.

The *South Australian Chronicle* of 25 August 1894 published the following obituary:

On August 16 Mr. John Colbey, an old Government official, died at his residence, Eastwood, at the age of 73. The deceased gentleman came to the colony in 1841 as a sailor in the ship which brought out Captain Watts, the late Postmaster-General. By accident he was left in the colony when the ship sailed and in 1842 he secured the appointment in the G.P.O., under Captain Watts, as the first letter-carrier in the colony. From that position he advanced to a clerkship and subsequently to the office of inspector of the post and telegraph service, which he held at the time of his resignation on account of ill health in October, 1880. In the early days Mr. Colbey was one of the smartest officials in the department, and he was much respected by his fellow workers. He was a native of St. Helena.

John's widow Mary Ann COLBEY died at Francis Street, Hyde Park on 29 November 1901. She was buried with John on 30 November 1901.

Two of John and Mary's sons, John Joseph and Edward (Ted) Edmond Alfred COLBEY, also obtained employment with the post office. John Joseph was listed as a clerk at the King William Street Post Office and Ted worked at the post office for 34 years.

Another son, Thomas, ran the general store and post office at Longwood, near Mylor in the Adelaide Hills, the settlement being named after Napoleon's residence on St. Helena. The name was suggested by Ted COLBEY 'in memory of Longwood, of

St. Helena, where Mr Colby [sic] sen., spent his early days.¹¹



A View of Longwood House, St. Helena, The Residence of Napoleon Bonaparte, 1817 (Image courtesy of Ackerman, Rudolph, A View & Plan of Longwood House, St. Helena. The Residence of Napoleon Bonaparte, London, Ackermann, 1817. Napoleon.Org, www.napoleon.org/en/history-of-the-two-empires/articles/a-visit-to-longwood/)

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Discovering a Relative of a Relative of a Relative

by Elaine Gifford

In 2021 my second cousin Lorna wanted to know more about her great-grandfather, so I researched English-born Herbert WOODGATE, who in the 1870s settled his family in Terowie in South Australia's mid north.

One day, wanting to understand more of Herbert's context, I searched Trove newspapers for 'woodgate AND terowie'. A paragraph in *The Terowie Enterprise* published in 1887 caught my attention. Among snippets about kangaroo hunting, railway timetable changes and school building additions was this item:

LADY BRASSEY AT TEROWIE.- On Saturday morning last Lady Brassey accompanied by her daughter, the Hon. Miss Mable Brassey breakfasted at Mr Woodgate's residence, and spent an hour or two with the family. Lady Brassey is a relation of Mr Woodgate.¹

An hour or two at breakfast I understood, for since 1880 when the broad-gauge rail reached Terowie from Adelaide, all passengers, goods and stock had to be transferred to the narrow-gauge system before continuing north. Nor was the name BRASSEY in itself a huge surprise, for Herbert WOODGATE, proud of his Kent and London family links, had already used ALLNUTT,

BRASSEY, HOOKER and WEST among the twenty forenames he and Marie DUNEMANN had given their five young children. But who, I wondered, was this visitor who needed no introduction in rural Terowie?

I knew that by 1887, both Terowie and the WOODGATE family were growing apace. But for now I still had much to learn for my WOODGATE project, so Lady BRASSEY had to wait.

At last, a few months later, there was time. Thanks to Trove and the Internet, I was soon on a roll. In the same month as the breakfast report, I was amazed to see several hundred BRASSEY references in South Australian newspapers. No wonder Lady BRASSEY's name was known in the mid-north!

Yet I, who had grown up in South Australia, had not come across this name among governors or explorers, or towns or streets named after important people. Who was this person?

Lord and Lady Brassey

Reading a selection of those newspaper articles, I learned that Lord and Lady BRASSEY with their son and daughters were staying at Government House in Adelaide, and there were daily reports of their movements. One day, for example, the



Main Street, Terowie, 1884 (Image courtesy of the State Library of South Australia, B 32938)

Governor arranged an excursion for them and other guests to his summer residence in the Adelaide Hills, where the whole party was treated to luncheon.²

The next day the BRASSEYs were to visit Mrs PENFOLD's vineyard before having lunch with the mayor at 'The Acacias', Marryatville. In the afternoon Lady BRASSEY and her daughters were to leave by train for Broken Hill, returning three days later.³ Whoever Lord and Lady BRASSEY were, this was no laid-back holiday.

Privileged travel, 1880s style

One newspaper article covered the whole trip to Broken Hill, or 'The Barrier' as it was often called, in great detail.⁴ What follows is only an outline.

Leaving Adelaide at 4.45 pm in the viceregal carriage, the party dined at Riverton on the way north. At the change of [rail] gauge at Terowie 'they were provided a comfortable sleeping car'. In the morning they had to alight at the border of New South Wales, where the South Australian rail line ended in the small settlement of Cockburn. Awaiting them was Mr WILSON, manager of the Broken Hill Mine. After 'breakfast laid on for them in the railway shed' Lady BRASSEY's carriage led a convoy to Broken Hill with a stop along the way to change the horses,

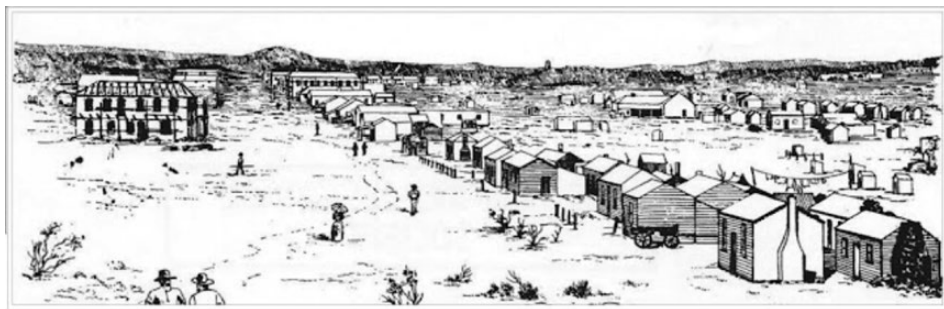
passing on the way a kangaroo and a long-tailed wallaby.

One might expect that after being 'very cordially received by Mrs and the Misses Wilson' in the township of Broken Hill, Lady BRASSEY would have taken the opportunity to recover from her overnight journey. But clearly this was not her style.

'Her Ladyship descended McCulloch's Shaft at a point where the mine is 216 feet deep, and was interested in examining the various kinds of ores. After dinner she went over the smelting works.' The next day included a different kind of shaft, the assaying offices where she saw a testing demonstration, travel to Silverton where she found 'much interest in the town' and, after a change of horses, the 'long dreary drive' [30 kilometres] back to Cockburn for meals prepared for them by Mrs WILSON. Only then could Her Ladyship retire to rest once more in the railway car.⁵

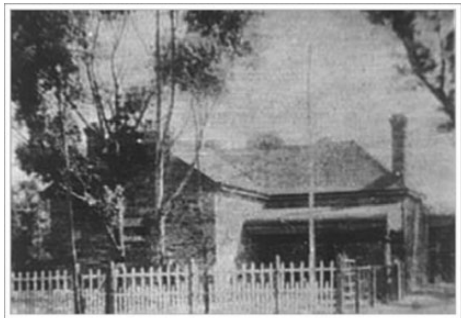
An early breakfast

It was when the party reached Terowie soon after 4:00 am that Lady BRASSEY was taken to the WOODGATES for breakfast before resuming the journey in 'the ordinary train' at 6:00 am. 'They eventually reached Adelaide a few minutes after noon, very tired, but highly pleased with their trip.'



Sketch of Broken Hill's main street in 1888 from the Pictorial Australian. Copied in 2018 from the Broken Hill Historical Society Facebook page. Lady Brassey commented that she had never seen 'such an entirely new place of the size before'.

The report concludes: 'Her Ladyship was cordially welcomed everywhere'.⁶



Mr Herbert WOODGATE's residence in Terowie
(Image courtesy of the State Library of South Australia, B 32922/3)

That same day (I felt tired as I continued reading) Her Ladyship and the Hon. Misses BRASSEY accompanied the Governor to the opening meet of the Hunt Club, afternoon tea at Glenelg, Government House for dinner⁷, with plans being made for multiple events two days later. On that day the 'distinguished visitors' were escorted to the viceregal carriage attached to the express train [to Melbourne] in order for them to meet up with Lord BRASSEY in Ballarat—but not before a stop in Murray Bridge involving several escorted visits and outings before they took up quarters in a 'boudoir car specially connected with the express train'.⁸

The Sunbeam?

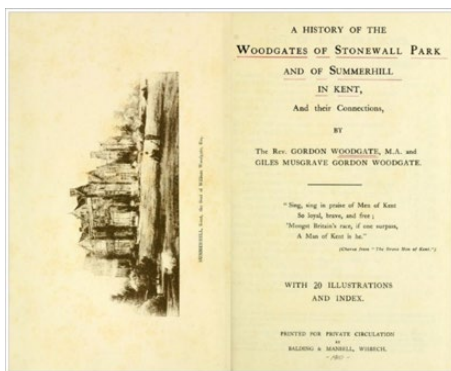
I was forming a picture of a charming, curious, energetic person. Her Ladyship was clearly gifted too. One evening, an Adelaide meeting of the St John's Ambulance Club received a letter from Lady BRASSEY enclosing a pamphlet that she had compiled about ambulance work.⁹ They decided to place her name on the list of honorary members. But who was she, and what was the *Sunbeam* in which Lord BRASSEY sailed from Port Adelaide to Melbourne with a

'favourable gale',¹⁰ and which Adelaide people had been invited to inspect? I had yet to discover the connection with the WOODGATES.

Gradually I pieced together both the story and the relationship.

The family connection

Fortunately, I did not find it difficult to learn how Lady BRASSEY and Herbert WOODGATE were related. When scouring the Internet as part of my earlier exploration of Herbert's English forebears I came across a goldmine of information in the Internet Archive. This was *A History of the Woodgates of Stonewall Park and of Summerhill in Kent, and their Connections*, by Rev Gordon Woodgate, MA and Giles Musgrave Gordon Woodgate, 1910.¹¹



Title page of the WOODGATE History, and a typical family dwelling (Image available at <https://archive.org/details/ahistoryofwoodga00wood/ahistoryofwoodga00wood/page/n7/mode/2up>).

Now, the key for me was in the title of the book—'and their connections'. Included in the book were a number of fold-out charts, images of stately homes, reproductions of portraits, extracts of family letters, and most helpfully, chapters on a number of well-to-do families who socialised and intermarried over more than a century.

It was in the ALLNUTT chapter that the search facility led me to the marriage of Anna ALLNUTT to Thomas BRASSEY. Charts and stories showed that Herbert WOODGATE and Anna shared an ALLNUTT great-grandfather, so were second cousins. With the WOODGATES and the ALLNUTTS moving freely between houses in London and in Kent, and Herbert and Annie (as she was known) being born only about a year apart, they were likely to have known each other from childhood. Annie married in 1860 when she was 21 years old. This being the year before Herbert left England for Australia, it is easy to imagine that he was at her wedding.



Portrait of Mrs Brassey in 1864 by Edwin Henry Landseer and Francis Grant (Image courtesy of the Hastings Museum and Art Gallery, HASMG:2004.43.4)

Even across the world the families were good at keeping in touch by letter or telegram, so it was not surprising that Annie, by now Lady BRASSEY, was able to let the WOODGATES know that she was going to be in Terowie on a certain date.

There was, however, still the question of her title, so I need to find out more about her husband. The story of my quest will continue in a second instalment.

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Samuel Thiele's Journey

by Elizabeth Barnes

Born around 1781 in the heart of Prussia, Samuel THIELE embarked on a remarkable journey that would span continents and generations. His life, which began in the tumultuous landscapes of 18th century Europe, concluded 88 years later on 23 April 1869 in the village of Hahndorf, nestled in the Adelaide Hills, in the Colony of South Australia.

While the early chapters of Samuel's life remain shrouded in mystery, pieced together through births, headstones, newspaper clippings, Lutheran church records, and the meticulous entries of shipping diaries, each fragment paints a picture of resilience and determination. These anecdotal glimpses reveal a man deeply rooted in his community and faith—traits that would later define his legacy in Australia.

Before setting sail for the Southern Hemisphere in 1838, Samuel was already a family man, married to the steadfast Anna Rosina SCHULZ, known as Rosina. Their partnership was the cornerstone of their decision to emigrate, seeking freedom and new beginnings in a land far from the familiar fields of Brandenburg.

Their children included Johann Christian born in 1809, Johann Friedrich known as Hanfried in 1812, Johann Wilhelm in 1819 and, possibly, Johann August in 1833, although it's uncertain if August was Samuel's son or his grandson. Family lore also hints that Rosina's Bible once listed all her children, but its current whereabouts are unknown.

In Prussia, Samuel faced mounting hardships due to his Lutheran faith. As a member of the Klemzig parish in Brandenburg—comprising Harthe, Glotzen, and Klemzig—he and fellow parishioners endured severe

persecution for resisting the Prussian King's imposed religious practices. According to a 1928 Lutheran Almanac, Samuel and Johann George KUCHEL of the Züllichau district were fined 50 marks each for not allowing their children to be taught state doctrines. When they couldn't or wouldn't pay, authorities seized and sold their belongings, and eventually Samuel's homestead.¹

By 1833, Samuel's family most likely faced financial ruin, pushing them to join other displaced Lutherans in Frankfurt an der Oder. By 1836, after years of petitions, the Old Lutherans were briefly granted permission by Kaiser Wilhelm to emigrate. Although this permission was revoked, they eventually received final clearance in 1838 to leave. The THIELEs, along with other families, travelled down the Oder River from Tschicherzig (now Cigacice, Poland), through Berlin, and on to Hamburg, where they awaited transport to Australia. Captain Dirk HAHN of the ship *Zebra* documented the Lutherans' austere lives and resilience, noting they subsisted on milk, potatoes, and bread, often using cows instead of horses to plough fields.²

According to the Old Lutheran Immigration List compiled by Iwan in 1943, Samuel resided in the quaint hamlet of Harthe,³ within Kriess County, Züllichau, Brandenburg—today's Karczyn, Poland. Here, he lived as a cottager, tending to modest land alongside his wife and their four sons. The household buzzed with the energy of youth and the promise of the future, with three of his sons—Johan Friedrich (known as Hanfried), Johann Wilhelm, and Johann August—growing up under his guidance.

The eldest son, Johann Christian, born in 1809 as recorded on his headstone, took a slightly different path. He married Dorothea KLENKE, a widow, and relocated to Kay in Zellichau, Brandenburg (now Kije, Poland). This move, less than 14 kilometres from Harthe, allowed Christian to stay close to his parents, thus maintaining the familial bonds despite his new responsibilities. In Kay, Christian established himself as a skilled shoemaker, contributing to the community's livelihood.



Johann Christian THIELE, Samuel's eldest son, with wife Johanne Dorothea KLENKE (Image courtesy of the author)

Samuel's life before emigration was undoubtedly shaped by the socio-political upheavals of Prussia. As a cottager, he worked tirelessly on his small farmstead, striving to provide for his family amidst the challenges of rural life. The decision to leave everything behind was not taken lightly; it was fuelled by a yearning for religious freedom and the promise of a better future that the burgeoning colony of South Australia represented.

In July 1838, Samuel and his family departed for South Australia, and are believed to have travelled aboard either the *Prince George* or the *Zebra*. While Samuel is nominally included on passenger lists for the *Prince George*, no surviving list definitively confirms his presence. The *Zebra's* journey was arduous, according to the logs of Captain HAHN of the *Zebra*. The *Zebra*, carrying Samuel's sister Christiane SEUSS, suffered significant hardship, with 13 lives lost to typhus and dysentery, and weathering a violent storm near the Cape of Good Hope. After 129 days at sea, the *Zebra* reached Holdfast Bay on 28 December 1838, though passengers did not disembark until 2 January 1839. The *Prince George* arrived earlier, landing on 18 November 1838, shortly after the *Bengalee*, which arrived two days earlier.

Tragedy struck on the journey when their friend and neighbour from Harthe, 61 year-old Johann Friedrich HOFFMANN, died on 30 October 1838. His wife, Maria, and daughter, Luise, organised a sea burial. Following tradition, the body was wrapped in canvas with the face uncovered, weighed down with ballast stones. The elder of the congregation led the funeral service, with fellow emigrants singing hymns on deck as the body was committed to the sea. Two of HOFFMANN's adult children, who were unable to emigrate, would only learn of his passing many months later.

After four months at sea, Samuel THIELE and his family arrived in Port Misery on 18 November 1838. Unlike a developed harbor, Port Misery was simply an estuary with no facilities for disembarkation. Men waded ashore, carrying women and children on their backs, and returned for their belongings. With worldly possessions packed onto handcarts or carried on their backs, the newcomers made their way to Adelaide—a modest settlement on the banks of the Torrens River. Captain Dirk HAHN, who felt responsible for their settlement, remained with the settlers to help secure land. The village of Hahndorf, later named in his honour, eventually became their home.

A new life in a strange land

In early January 1839, the German families, uncertain if there would be enough land in Klemzig, transported their belongings to Glen Osmond at the foothills. Captain HAHN negotiated with landowners for 150 acres in the hills, smoothing the way for the settlers. John H ANGAS, an influential figure in the area, provided critical support, advancing funds for provisions, which were repaid over time by the industrious community.⁴

Without formal roads, the settlers used animal trails and stock paths to reach their new land. The land was placed in trust until 1853, but from the beginning, it was considered theirs. The settlers first cleared the land of thick kangaroo grass, which grew up to five feet high, as well as trees, to create space for their homes. They built shelters with sloping poles thatched with kangaroo grass and used bullocks to drag logs, creating rudimentary tracks through the bush.

In these early months, the THIELE family survived on native animals, such as kangaroo, caught in traps for stews and soups. While they brought a few hens and ducks, these were kept for breeding rather than for

immediate consumption. The settlers, skilled gardeners, spent any spare time preparing garden beds and planting vegetables. Initially, they struggled with the dry, hot February climate, and they had little access to fresh vegetables. Early efforts included foraging for a native, yellow-flowered plant with edible, though bitter, roots and planting crops like peas, which became a staple. Seed wheat, critical to their survival, was a precious resource, costing as much as £1 per bushel.

Samuel and his sons each received three-acre blocks of land along Hahndorf's Main Street—specifically Lots 16, 17, and 34 (present-day 100, 102, 46, 48, and 50 Main Street). Samuel is noted as a cottager, with his sons Christian and Hanfried listed as shoemakers. Later that year, all the THIELE men, except for young August, took an oath of allegiance at Klemzig with other German settlers.

Samuel and his wife, Rosina, were notably industrious. By 1841, just two years after arriving, they had paid off significant debts from their emigration and land purchases. In March of that year, Samuel was robbed of a pound note (a considerable sum), but the thief was caught and sentenced by August.⁵

13. Joseph Glass, aged 30, committed May 3, 1841—For stealing from the person of Samuel Thiel, a one pound note, on the 6th March, 1841, at Adelaide. In gaol.

Adelaide Chronicle and South Australian Literary Record, 4 August 1841, p. 3.

By 1844, the THIELES had cleared four acres, cultivated wheat, and raised livestock, including nine cattle, two ponies, a pig, and 10 goats, suggesting that Samuel had acquired additional land. Their property on Main Street had expanded to include stables and pens, and Rosina most likely managed a cold room to store milk for cheese-making

and surplus for sale. Vegetable gardens were fertilised with animal waste, demonstrating the settlers' sustainable practices.

In 1847, Samuel and his sons were officially recognised as naturalised British subjects, granting them rights to purchase land and vote. This recognition marked a significant milestone in their integration into colonial society.⁶

The THIELE family grew over the years. Christian's family expanded with three more children, though they faced the loss of their second son. Hanfried married Anna Dorothea SCHMIDT and had 12 children. Wilhelm married Johanne Henriette LUBASCH, whose father, Gottfried LUBASCH, was a former comrade of Samuel's from the Moscow campaign and now a respected hotel owner and blacksmith. Wilhelm and Henriette had 10 children, with three dying young. The youngest son August, unmarried until 1856, eventually married and had 11 children,

though the first three did not survive infancy.

Samuel's sister Christiana and her husband Friedrich SEUSS, as well as his neighbor Maria HOFFMANN, were also part of the Hahndorf settlement, each receiving land.

By 1850, Samuel and his sons held significant land: Samuel owned 15 acres in Kuitpo and Onkaparinga, and his sons held 110 acres collectively.

In 1853, Samuel transferred ownership of Lot 17 on Main Street to August, most likely as preparation for retirement. August soon married, raising a growing family in the home that Samuel had originally constructed.

Samuel faced further challenges in 1855 when a fire threatened his and August's homes, though reports conflict whether it was Samuel's or August's house that burned. Despite these setbacks, the THIELE family persisted.⁷



The house that Samuel THIELE built. Fire burnt the rear and adjoining stables, c1913 (Image courtesy of the State Library of South Australia, B 16985)

Rosina passed away in 1862, and Samuel lived on until 1869, surrounded by his large family. At his passing, Samuel was survived by four sons, four daughters-in-law, and 27 grandchildren, with five more grandchildren born in the following years. Rosina and Samuel were buried in the cemetery of St Michael's Lutheran Church of which they were long standing members. Their headstone was a slab of red gum.

Samuel THIELE's story is one of resilience and determination. Despite the challenges and hardships, he left a lasting legacy through his family and community contributions. Although no images of Samuel or Rosina exist, the accounts of their lives speak to their strength, commitment, and enduring impact on the community they helped to build.

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(Image courtesy of https://localwiki.org/adelaide_hills/Reg_Butler)

Vale Reginald Graham Butler OAM (12 February 1941 - 29 December 2024)

Reg was a patient listener to all of his informants and a careful researcher with a remarkable ability to author both history and family history books that read so well.

Reg joined the Society in 1975 (member no. 121).

He taught at Nuriootpa High School (1963-1975) and Plympton High (from 1980) as well as other high schools. He was later appointed Hahndorf Education Officer from 1991 to 1993 before retiring.

During this period he wrote over 20 books including four family histories (FW NITSCHKE in 1971, CA WUTTKE in 1975, Christian Friedrich SEIDEL in 1976, and George HARDMANN in 1982). In 1977 he received the Alexander Henderson Award for the Best Family History.

Reg also authored many histories including histories of schools such as Birdwood High (1981), Plympton High (1985) and Hahndorf Academy/College including old scholar biographies (1989). His 1993 Mount Pleasant history contains 85 pages of biographical material of many of the pioneer families of the district.

In the days before the Internet, he produced books to assist genealogists: the Register of Personal Notices (1989) in cooperation with Allan Phillips, and the Adelaide Hills Bibliography (1992) in cooperation with Reg Munchenberg.

However, his special interest was Hahndorf. Not only did he author books about its history, he produced materials aimed at children that introduced them to its history and also guided them around its unique features.



Reg Butler at the launching of his book, 'In an essentially German Village' at the Hahndorf Academy, 1986. (Image courtesy of the State Library of South Australia, PRG 1631/86/142)

After retiring from the Education Department in 1994, he spent the next two decades researching old land titles records and incorporated his results in a database.

He received recognition for his efforts. In 2004 he was awarded the Australian Lions Foundation James D Richards Award for community service. In 2015 he received a Medal of the Order of Australia in the General Division for his service to the community as an historian.

Reg's vast and comprehensive library and data covering South Australian genealogy, land titles and local history about Hahndorf and the Adelaide Hills, have been installed in the newly created Hahndorf Archives. His data can be accessed online at https://localwiki.org/adelaide_hills/Reg_Butler.

Reg's research continues to help genealogists and historians.

Gilbert Materne
Genealogy SA

South Australian Life in the Early 1900s: An Account by Ted Lawson

by Sharyn Potiuch

My great-granduncle, Theodore Frank LAWSON (Ted), was born in Kensington, South Australia on 15 June 1898, the sixth of eight siblings.

By 1888, Ted's great-grandmother, Jane FORD, and grandmother Maria LAWSON, both widowed, along with Maria's three children (including Ted's dad) moved the family from Stockport to a small four roomed cottage on the north side of High Street, Kensington, about 30 metres east of Bridge Street. In time, it became Ted's parents' home, where Ted and his seven siblings were born.

It is fortunate that Ted wrote a family history that included detailed observations about his life and experiences in South Australia in the early 1900s. His recollections are reproduced below.

Early life

I can recall quite clearly happenings in our household prior to reaching the age of 5 years, two of these I would like to relate.

As soon as I was old enough to answer questions my dad did his best to impress upon me that my name was "Teddy Lawson the Irish Jew" and so it was that people passing our house would pat on my head and ask my name. Of course, I would blurt it out as directed, usually to their amusement. However, sooner or later this answer had to cease and it did so through the agency of a Mr. Robinson, the owner of a shoe store in The Parade, Norwood, who resided at Marryatville – about a mile and a half distant from his shop, and always walked along High Street en route. Invariably I would be standing at the gate watching the

passing traffic which included the horse trams, at which time Roy, my eldest brother, was a conductor.

Whenever Mr Robinson had another person with him, he would always ask my name and my reply would usually evoke loud guffaws so much so in fact that my developing brain told me that there was something wrong with my answer, but what? Not knowing the reason, I made up my mind not to answer the question in future, so I got around to the practice of just saying "Teddy Lawson."

The second story is rather different. It was June and I had been a schoolboy for 12 months, and had started the mid-winter holidays of one week which was always the last week in June.

Mum had not been well for a few days. One day mum told me to run up to Mrs Hansen – a great friend, who prior to her marriage had been a nurse in the Adelaide Hospital – and ask her to come to our home as soon as possible – the distance between our houses being little more than a quarter of a mile. After delivering this message I went along to play with my mates for the rest of the day, eventually arriving back home to find dad waiting for me at the front gate, a fact that made me feel in bad grace because I was late, but it was not so. His remark was "your mother wants to see you" and he ushered me into their bedroom where I was greeted by my beaming mother and my new sister Muriel.

I was so happy that I rushed out into High Street, the purpose being to wait for the tram on which Roy was the conductor. About

half an hour later when his tram came along and stopped at Bridge Street I hopped aboard, rushed inside where Roy was taking tickets, and blurted out loudly "we've got a new baby girl at home Roy!" By the time the tram had reached the next stop, Thornton Street, Roy had ushered me out and on to the road with a hefty kick in the backside, which I did not think fair nor funny.



Theodore Frank LAWSON, c. 1915 (Image courtesy of the author)

Employment

The eastern suburbs of Norwood, Kensington and Magill were favourably situated being approximately midway between Adelaide and the foothills where there seemed to be plenty of work for the unskilled in the vineyards of Auldana, Penfold's and Stonyfell, also the olive plantation and Dunstan's Quarries, whilst at the top end of Kensington were the terminus sheds of the horse trams

of Kensington and Marryatville lines. Each suburb had its own shopping centres, that of the Parade, Norwood always being a very busy area. There were also the large Cordial Factories of Woodroffes and Geo. Hall & Sons, whilst Cowells Timber Yards was another big company, and as a consequence there was always work of some variety for everyone desirous of obtaining employment.

Wages and salaries

The Trade Union Movement was already firmly established in South Australia so much so in fact that a paid Public Holiday under the heading of EIGHT HOURS DAY had been granted by the government, and at that the Union War Cry was known to all as: Eight Hours Sleep, Eight Hours Work, Eight Hours Play, for Eight Bob a Day.

Dad, a qualified bootmaker in the employ of the Federal Boot Company, was in receipt of a weekly wage of £2.8.0 to maintain a family of seven children plus mum and himself, which sounds decidedly paltry by existing standards. He was a competent tradesman and was able to supplement his wages by repair work from neighbours at night, but the most profitable work was the complete manufacture of surgical boots, with orders coming from doctors who specialised in footwear for persons with misshapen feet. In addition, he always maintained 3 hives of bees, which were more than sufficient for family needs thus permitting the sale of honey to chemists who always insisted that it be taken from the hive at the time of purchase. They paid an extra penny a lb. for this consideration.

It was customary for everyone to work 6 days a week, but there was always provision to finish the week not later than 1 p.m. on Saturdays.

Sick or annual leave were unknown factors. If you were absent from work, you were

not paid as a legal right. I was 22 years of age before I received 2 weeks annual leave with full pay.

Gas and electricity

Electricity was an unknown factor either for light or power.

Just when gas became available for public use, I would not hazard a guess, but I do know that as far back as I can remember light in the leading stores, street lights, city and suburban halls, churches, hotels etc were all connected to the gas mains.

As for private houses, I certainly was never aware of any that enjoyed the benefit of gas lighting, and so it was a case of kerosene lamps and candles for the children's rooms. A kerosene lamp and a box of matches in the hands of a youngster – quite a risk.

Transport

In 1903 whilst Henry Ford and Wilbur Wright were endeavouring to overcome outstanding problems of their respective inventions, my thoughts were turned to the understanding that on June 15th I would be five years of age and eligible as a pupil at the Marryatville School, and that knowledge completely eliminated thought in any other direction.

In fact, nothing had been heard of the progress of Wilbur Wright and his flying machines. It was not until the commencement of the First World War that they received their baptism.

A few years after starting school, a 4 wheel, 2 seater and hoodless vehicle appeared almost daily in High Street, Kensington. It was chain driven with solid rubber tyres and a phut, phut 2 stroke motor belching clouds of smoke from an exhaust pipe. As its top speed was around 8 miles an hour, we youngsters developed the habit of running in the smoke behind the car – so the great Grand Daddy of the present day motor car

had arrived. I forget the name of the owner – he lived in Knightsbridge – a suburb of the well-to-do.

With interstate transport, a rail journey from Adelaide to North Queensland can be continuous (except for a change in the gauge of railway lines involving change of trains at the point of difference) passing through Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Rockhampton and Townsville on the way, with a daily service between each state.

Unfortunately, [the distance] between Pt Augusta and Kalgoorlie was a deterrent that the combined efforts of West Australia and South Australia could not surmount. Perth was not connected by rail to the eastern states until around 1925 when the Federal Government undertook responsibility for the cost of establishing a railway line from Sydney through to Broken Hill, Pt Augusta, Kalgoorlie and finally Perth.

Each state was also connected to each other by very fine Passenger Coastal Steamers with an arrival and a departure scheduled once every week.

A P&O Mailboat from England would arrive once every week, plus other boats from Europe and America. Having travelled to all of the capital cities by train, plane and boat, (Coastal Passenger Steamer), I would say without hesitation that the sea trip is by far the most pleasant.

For local transport, a railway line from the chief port is essential and for this reason and the fact that the beaches are in a fairly straight line, the seaside resorts enjoyed the rail service, while the northern, eastern, and southern areas continued with their horse trams. And so it was that a journey anywhere involved travelling in a horse drawn vehicle, be it tram or cart, the alternative = walk.

However, there was a glimmer of light at the end of the tunnel when electricity became a fact of life with the roadway from Gurr's Road, Kensington through to Adelaide and then to North Adelaide. The terminus being somewhere near the small park area between North Adelaide and Prospect. The laying of this line was a very slow job, but eventually it was completed around 1909. I can recall quite easily the sunny day when my brothers Gordon, Vernon, and I were amongst the crowd to see the first electric tram on its initial journey.

Fishing

Dad and his immediate pals were keen fishermen and in season frequently journeyed to Henley Beach on Saturday nights. They would arrive at the Henley Beach Hotel, spend the two hours to closing time in the bar, then the rest of the night and well into the morning with their rods and lines.

It was on one of these trips that the Licensee suggested that they should buy a boat and nets to make greater catches with surplus to sell. Transport problems could be solved by storing the boat and other gear in one of the many unused stables at the rear of the hotel. These proposals resulted in dad purchasing a clinker-built boat plus the materials sufficient to make a net ... of considerable dimension. And so, it was that immediately after Xmas dinner a light trolley owned by Alby Badman left Kensington with 4 men and 2 boys aboard plus 2 tents, a net, and blankets en route for Henley Beach. The tents would be erected within an hour, and knowing my dad pretty well he would have regarded the moment opportune for a celebratory drink or two.

On occasions when the initial hauls indicated adverse fishing conditions there would be no point in proceeding further along towards Glenelg, our favourite direction.

Had results been fair to good, fishing would continue until 4 a.m. or even a little later – the better the hauls the longer they would fish. There was never any difficulty experienced in disposal. Irrespective of the time of going to bed everyone was up and about by 7 a.m. Dad sorted the fish into heaps: the best for the locals, mostly boarding houses; the second best in 4 or 5 parcels to be taken out to mum, 4 of which had the name of a neighbour inscribed, the third heap for their own breakfast, and we youngsters got the rest, a heap of tiddlers – all above the minimum limit – and of course we had to do our own cooking.

After breakfast the lads would proceed amongst the boarding houses and sell the lot. The fish were slightly cheaper than similar fish in the shops. Between us we would usually return with almost £3 and as a standard weekly wage for an adult tradesman was £2.8.0 per week, it will be seen that given 4 or 5 nights a week good fishing conditions, the men were not suffering financially. Incidentally, I believe dad received half the proceeds, which was understandable since dad owned the boat and gear, and the large pieces of cooked lamb, beef or pork were cooked and paid for by mum at our expense.

They were good times and the arrival of Foundation Day at the end of January was not an occasion for pleasure by the lads.

Shopping

Life continued on happily enough. Thursday was always the day of the week for mum to do city shopping. John Martins was always a must. With a young family and the creator of most of the clothes that we wore plus articles for house use, there was a constant need for clothing material, to which purchases mum always added 1lb of sweets.

Weekends

Often, on fine Saturday afternoons when races were held at Victoria Park Course, about 2 miles from our home, mum would cut sandwiches for her brood and off we would go to the racecourse. This course is built on public parklands and as such no charge can be made for admission to the open area. This was always a most enjoyable outing.

After mum passed in 1907, dad lost the incentive to augment his wages doing boot repair work for neighbours. The household income at the time: Roy, at best was not in receipt of more than £1 per week; Vera, when free to work would be extremely fortunate to get 12/6 a week; whilst Gordon and Vernon during the grape cutting season would each earn 15/- per week. During the off season, whatever job either obtained would not return more than 12/6 weekly.

Grape cutting season

I preferred Stonyfell Vineyards, owned by Ronald Martin, the attraction being that I knew most of the lads who worked for him. For those six weeks it was a case of = out of bed at 5 a.m., leave home at 6 a.m., walk 3 miles to the vineyard, and start work at 7 a.m. The wage at the end of the week was 15/-. Not much money you will say for so much work, but those days you could purchase a lot of food for 15/-. I liked the work and it was a sorry day for me when Monday came around to toe the line at school.

For Vernon it was a different story. He was a splendid tradesman in his chosen profession as a Specialist Pruner. He decided to cut for Auldana Coy. The Manager, Mr Mazur (a Frenchman, by profession an expert Pruner) invited Vernon to remain with the company on a permanent basis. His principal duty would be pruning and eventually control of

the vineyards. Mr. Mazur would be his tutor. Vernon remained in the business of wine-making for the rest of his life. In later years he specialised on the Champagne avenue.

As for myself, I was a clerk in the employ of Nathan Solomon Draper & furnisher of Gouger Street, Adelaide, a Russian Jew and the best boss I have ever had. From Mr Solomon I received the benefit of his wisdom and shrewd guidance that has been beneficial to me throughout my entire life.

In March, 1924 I accepted an offer made by T.M. Burke Pty, Ltd., to supervise the regularity of payments from the purchasers of building allotments on the basis of £1 per block per month plus the payment of interest calculated quarterly. The increase in salary was minimal but the environment and conditions of employment were infinitely better and a future in real estate far more attractive than drapery & furniture.

Leisure

My friend, Mary Wilkins, was a Catholic as were all of her friends and parishioners of the large St Ignatius complex of Church, Jesuit Manse, Marist Brothers Residence & College and Church Hall, with tennis courts & Loreto Convent nearby.

To finance the cost of four bitumen courts, members of the club decided to hold a dance in the Church Hall on alternate Saturday nights. These were most popular and a great financial success.

The hall was always packed with dancers, with regulars from Grant Avenue, Toorak – my street of abode – including a lad who had hopes of becoming a ballet dancer. Bobby is now world famous in that capacity, his full name being Sir Robert Helpmann.

Towards the end of 1930 the economic recession throughout the world was also rampant in Australia necessitating violent retrenchment of employees and substantial reductions in the wages and salaries of higher paid male employees. In this avenue I suffered to the extent of 35% in two reductions. In February, 1932 my position was abolished and I was offered a similar rating in the Head Office (Melbourne). I had no alternative but to accept the offer.

Prior to my departure I sent a letter of resignation to the tennis club and a few weeks later was delighted to learn that my successor was a fine lad studying for a law degree named George Walters, who is presently Mr Justice Walters, of the Supreme Court in South Australia. The sad part was saying goodbye to Mrs Adams, my landlady, also my bedroom mate for several years, Alick Lill, a famous football name in subsequent years.



Theodore Frank LAWSON, c. 1925
(Image courtesy of the author)

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Samuel Carvosso (1814–1874): Coachbuilder and much more

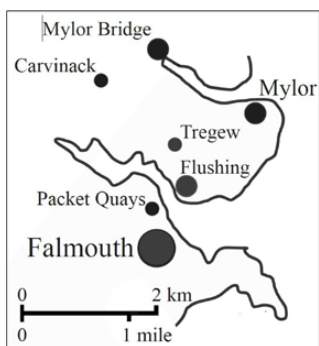
by John A Carvosso

Who was Samuel CARVOSSO, the Cornish coachbuilder and businessman of Adelaide during 1849–1874? His descendants forgot his story long ago, although it proves to be a fascinating insight into the energy and wide-ranging activities of the 'old colonists'.

Childhood years

Samuel CARVOSSO was born on 4 January 1814 at Tregew Farm, Mylor parish, Cornwall, to William and Jane CARVOSSO. He was the third of six boys and two girls. The first three boys, born within three years, must have been a lively trio.

William CARVOSSO was a tenant farmer of 99 acres. The heritage Tregew farmhouse and buildings still stand today. Situated on a 60-metre rise, Tregew Farm overlooked Falmouth, one mile (1.8 kilometres) to the south, where the tall packet ships were moored, and from which Samuel's family would later embark for South Australia.



Map of Tregew Farmhouse, Mylor, Flushing and Carvinack Farmhouse (Copyright John A Carvosso, 2023)

Pre-eminent during Samuel's first 20 years was his widely loved and revered grandfather, William CARVOSSO. He was a noted

Wesleyan class leader and evangelist during the Cornish Revivals of 1814 to 1835.

On his 14th birthday, Samuel was indentured as an 'apprentice ... in the art of body carriage and coach and wheel making' to John BENNETT.¹

When Samuel was 16 years old, Uncle Reverend Benjamin CARVOSSO (first Methodist minister to preach in Australia), Aunt Deborah (nee BANKS), and six children returned from Hobart, landing at Falmouth on 1 August 1830. Amongst the welcomers was Aunt Deborah's youngest sister Louisa BANKS, aged 16 years, who would later become Samuel's wife.

In December 1834, Samuel turned 21 years and completed his apprenticeship.

Samuel as a young man

After completing his apprenticeship Samuel crossed the Tamar River to spend several years with Whippys saddlery in Mayfair, London. Here he observed the 18-year-old Queen Victoria's coronation in 1837, 'occasioning a larger number of court-dress carriages than had ever previously been seen in London'.² He no doubt feasted on the details of so many different carriages. By early 1840, Samuel had returned to Cornwall's clean air and warmer climate.

Louisa BANKS was born on 12 May 1814 in St Austell, Cornwall, next to Charlestown Harbour. Her father, Baker BANKS Snr, was a master mariner and now the harbour master. Samuel's grandfather, William the evangelist, had stayed with the BANKS family when Louisa was 13 years old. The links with the wider Carvosso family grew.

Just after Louisa's father's death on 7 February 1840, Louisa moved to Tregew Farm. Samuel proposed, and they married in the Wesleyan Chapel, Killigrew Street, Falmouth, on 24 March 1840. It was an early Wesleyan wedding that only 'from 1837, Methodists were permitted to perform'.³

The married couple had started life together in Lemon Quay, Truro, a market town founded in 1175.

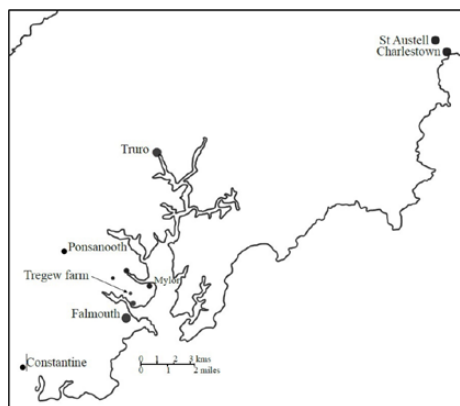
Called to jury service in Truro, Samuel displayed his outspoken nature and his 'fear God, not man' character:

I wish you to understand that we have not given Mr. Bulmore [jury foreman] authority. We have a judgement of our own ...

A verdict of acquittal was then given and recorded.⁴

William HODGE, of Truro, advertised in January 1841 that he:

... has engaged Mr. S. Carvosso [27 years], (From Whipyps, London) to superintend his Business.⁵



Map showing Falmouth, Truro and Charlestown (Copyright John A Carvosso, 2023)

By 1842, Samuel, at 28, was running the Lemon Quay coach manufactory in his own name and later opened a branch in Penzance. Further, Samuel constructed the remarkable mile meter in 1843 (see below), preserved in the Truro Museum.



1843 Mile Meter — Truro Museum (Copyright Royal Institution of Cornwall)

Throughout May and June that year, looting and food riots occurred. This was the beginning of 'the hungry forties' precipitated by the potato blight.

Emigration to South Australia

Soon Samuel's appetite was whetted for a more extensive horizon away from class, political unrest and the severe decline of Cornwall's prosperity. In 1848, Samuel, now aged 34 years, sold his Truro business.

Samuel's cousin, Robert Terrill RUNDLE, returned after eight years in Canada. His departure and return bookended Samuel and Louisa's married life in Cornwall. Robert had been conducting missionary work with the Blackfoot and Cree First Nations people of North America.

The *Glenelg* left London docks on 10 November 1848 with 130 passengers,

stopping at Falmouth where Samuel and Louisa, six months pregnant, plus their four children—Baker Banks aged seven years, William aged six, Louisa Ann aged four, Jane Anna aged two, and Louisa's niece Caroline BANKS, aged 23, all embarked. They emigrated 'unassisted'.⁶

The *Glenelg*, at 1,500 tons, nearly double the tonnage of other emigrant ships, was the largest ship to enter South Australian waters so far.

The family disembarked on an 'exceedingly mild', dry summer's day.⁷ Wharves, built nine years earlier, saved the family from wading knee-deep in Port Misery's mud. Arrivals that year were '13,472 people, the highest for the century. The population by year-end was 53,000'.⁸

Samuel and his family attended the Pirie Street Wesleyan Church. Later, they moved to Archer Street, North Adelaide.

On Blyth Street, off Hindley Street, behind the pioneer church Holy Trinity, was Mr COULLS' foundry. Here, Samuel commenced work.

Two years later, the colony experienced upheaval, with the discovery of gold in Victoria. A mass exodus of men from all strata of society occurred, but Samuel stayed.

The society the family entered was markedly unrestrained compared with England's class structure. Governor GREY described respectability as:

*... not monopolised by men of wealth and property ... not by the destination he had arrived at, but according to the road he travelled, and the five roads to respectability in Adelaide were early arrival, thrift, temperance and its illegitimate offspring absence, party, and the ownership of land.*⁹

Samuel ticked all five criteria. But respectability was not his end goal; becoming respected was the consequence of the road he travelled as a Cornishman and Wesleyan.

Louisa's niece and househelp since marriage, Caroline BANKS, aged 22 years, left the Carvosso household. She married John TAPLEY, 32 years, on 1 September 1852 in the Wesleyan Church, Melbourne. Her cousins, Reverend Benjamin and Deborah CARVOSSO's sons Baker Banks, Joseph Hobart and David Banks, had arrived in Melbourne on 3 February 1852. Baker Banks witnessed the marriage. Samuel and Louisa named their last baby daughter Caroline Banks.

Flourishing business

Thomas BARLOW and family arrived in January 1853 after a voyage during which six adults and 53 children died. Samuel went into partnership with Thomas BARLOW forming Carvosso & Barlow, Coachbuilders, Hindmarsh Square.

They supplied carriages to ROUNSEVELL's flourishing, near-monopoly coaching business. The stables were just around the corner, on Pirie Street. The relationship was close, with Samuel acting as chair, and Thomas as a croupier to a ROUNSEVELL dinner.

In 1855 Samuel returned to JG COULLS's premises to commence business in his own name. Samuel's son Baker Banks was turning 14 years, and Thomas BARLOW's three sons, George, Joseph, and Ebenezer, followed their father into the BARLOW business.

During Samuel's first decade in Adelaide, the colony's population doubled and acreage under cultivation increased sevenfold. These unimaginable increases created fast-expanding markets for Samuel.

Samuel ... built coaches, agricultural equipment and—in good Cornish fashion—the steam engines ... used as pumps for firefighting.¹⁰

Samuel won the contract to build the third-class railway carriages for the new railway to Port Adelaide.

Coachbuilding at Samuel's works was substantial and used the latest technology:

Mr. Carvosso has just completed, at his extensive works at Blyth-street, a new omnibus for Mr. Opie on the American principle, to run between Adelaide and the Burra ... [with] accommodation for sixteen passengers ... The body is very lightly built, and hangs upon leather braces instead of steel springs, this method being found more suitable to the country roads. The whole is less than half the weight of an English omnibus with the same accommodation.¹¹

Only two years earlier, Cobb and Co had imported the first coaches with thick leather straps, called thorough-brace technology.

By 1857, Samuel, drawing on his farm upbringing, had expanded into making and selling ploughs and winnowing machines. Samuel applied his innovation skills to developing new agricultural equipment, including the quadruple plough. A letter to Samuel from Mr JOHNSON said, 'Whatever merit there is [for the quadruple plough] I most certainly think it due to you'.¹²

An obituary for a former employee, Mr ROWE, notes 'the coachbuilding establishment of the late Mr. Samuel Carvosso, then the leading maker in Adelaide'.¹³ Barlow & Sons may beg to differ!

Fire superintendent

Soon after Samuel and Thomas formed Carvosso & Barlow, they secured the housing

and operation of the Imperial Fire Insurance Company's fire engine. Later, the insurance companies formed the Assistant Fire Brigade. They engaged Samuel as its organiser.

Samuel's letter to the *South Australian Register* in 1857 expressed his clear thinking on firefighting and how constables should keep the unhelpful crowds at bay from breaking 'open so many doors and windows', which fed the fire with oxygen.¹⁴ On 20 September 1865, Samuel was still active, responding in 'a few minutes' with the fire brigade and No. 2 hose reel to a fire in Hindley Street. How often had Samuel arrived home reeking of smoke, much to Louisa's bemusement, or reflection on more clothes needing hand washing?

The Government met in 1858:

... attended by Messrs. Carvosso and Hills, from whom they received some valuable further information relative to the proposed Fire Brigade.¹⁵

Four years later in 1862, the Government formed the brigade, the forerunner of the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service, now 'one of the oldest legislated (government) fire services in the world'.

Community life

In November 1860, Samuel was elected to the City Council for the Gawler Ward. 'Such was his popularity, concern for the citizens, zeal for hard work and astuteness as a businessman'.¹⁶

Samuel warmly defended an alternative mayoral candidate and fellow Wesleyan. At the meeting in The Huntsman's Hotel, Samuel said colourfully:

... Mr. Colton, ... never called fellow representatives' liars', or threatened to 'punch their heads', he had never seen Mr. Colton out of temper whilst in Council.

Samuel was appointed to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society committee; Building and Investment societies (three directorships); Crinnis Mine, Angaston (board member and secretary); and the United Trades Mining Association (management committee).¹⁷

Samuel, on jury service on 19 May 1855, interrupted the court and asked for the clarification quoted below:

*A Juror requested the Court to call Mr. Tolmer to give some explanations, ... Mr. Tolmer said ... seen a bushranger, taken at Yorke's Peninsula, remove a handcuff with a piece of string in little more than a minute.*¹⁸

As in Cornwall, Samuel quickly saw the core issue. This resulted in a more just sentence. On 26 May, the judge was 'inclined to deal leniently', so only fined the now ex-constable, Henry DEWHURST, £10.

Church life

There were rolling outbreaks of Wesleyan revivals in the colony throughout the 1800s. They totalled 70 during Samuel's life in Adelaide.

Samuel hosted picnics at his 33-acre Tusmore estate for the Norwood Wesleyan Mutual Improvement Association; 2 January 1865 for the New Year's Holiday; and 28 December 1865 for the Foundation of the Colony Holiday.

A number of newspaper articles refer to Samuel leading a choir or a party of his friends at various functions. His obituary states:

*... remembered for the active part he took in connexion with the choirs, first of the Pirie St Wesleyan Church [1849f], and, ... Archer St [Wesleyan] Church.*¹⁹

His 'powerful voice' would also have been advantageous when he acted as fire superintendent, directing men above the din of fire and crowd.

Land

Owning land was a fundamental desire in the 19th century, and no less so in Adelaide. Samuel purchased/leased land in Blyth and Grote Streets, the central business district, Stepney Street, Melbourne Street and the Tusmore estate with its Knightsbridge House, demolished in the 1980s.

Financial hardship

In 1866, wheat exports dropped to one-third of the previous year's level. Britain was in the grip of the 'Panic of 1866' banking crisis, and 'an international financial downturn'²⁰ severely impacted Samuel's cash flow. The final straw came when 'Mr. Dean, one of his friends, failed in July 1866 [leaving Samuel] ... in a hopeless state of insolvency'.²¹ His Honor said '... there was no suggestion of improper conduct on Mr. Carvosso's part ... his books were well kept'.²²

Samuel may have reflected on the 1862 Adelaide Wesleyan Mutual Improvement Association's lecture on business, 'Accommodation bills had introduced ruin and misery into families to a fearful extent'.²³ However, sustained by his faith, he did not lose his indomitable spirit.

A second start

In 1867 Samuel was assigned to Port Lincoln as clerk of works for the jetty extension. He also managed the works on the Court House, Police Station, and Gaol, and supervised the Flinders Monument restoration and facing marble.



Only photo of Samuel Carvosso c. 1872, by T Duryea 'By Appointment to the Duke of Edinburgh', Adelaide. South Australia (Image courtesy of the author)

The New Wesleyan Church choir was 'under the able conduct of Mr. Carvosso', and daughter Jane Anna's singing 'was much admired and appreciated'.²⁴

Samuel then relocated in 1869 as the clerk of works for the new jetty at Mulgundawa, Lake Alexandrina. Later Samuel and Louisa joined their son William in Koorunga (now Burra). Samuel advertised as a coach builder and William as a draper. In August 1870, Samuel was elected jury foreman for a murder case. The accused was acquitted.

They stayed until 1872, when William moved to Wallaroo, where copper mining was taking off.

Nature is spent

Samuel then endured failing health. 'For the last three years, he had been gradually declining until nature seemed spent'—a life fully lived. He was living in Carvo Cottage, Stepney when he died on 29 November 1874. He was buried on 1 December in Plot 119, Walkerville Wesleyan Cemetery,

South Australia. Louisa died on 26 March 1876 and was buried in the same plot which contained seven other family members.

People live for a short while on this earth, yet some do mighty deeds during their time. People fade from the pages of history, yet, for a time, they have occupied centre stage, some longer, all heroic.

Carvosso – origins of name

As stated in the memoirs of William CARVOSSO the evangelist:

Carvosso is not a name of foreign extraction, as its orthography has often been supposed to indicate; but is pure old Cornish, or ancient British; and signifies a 'fortification', or a 'fortified rock' or 'castle'.

NOTE: This article is a summary of the book by John A Carvosso, *Samuel Carvosso – Coachbuilder and much more 1814–1874*, entered for the 2024 TT Reed Family History Book Award. The book is available to buy at johnacarvosso.com.

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Awards and Achievements

Each year the Society confers Certificates of Appreciation or Merit on those volunteers who have made substantial contributions to the Society over a prescribed number of years or who have provided an outstanding effort in a particular sphere of our operations.

The following Certificates were awarded at the 2024 Annual General Meeting:

Certificate of Appreciation for 10 years Volunteering: Heidi Ing

Heidi has previously been involved in working bees checking data for the Society's online databases. She has also been a member of the Marketing and Promotions Committee, Judging Committee for the TT Reed Family History Book Award and Society representative on the History Council of South Australia. Heidi was also the Editor of *The South Australian Genealogist*, a role which she held between 2013 and 2015, and again between 2021 and 2024.

Certificate of Appreciation for 20 years Volunteering: Jeanette Best

Jeanette has previously been involved in the transcribing and checking of records, and assisting members and visitors in the library with their family history research. Although no longer an active volunteer, Jeanette maintains her interest in genealogy by researching family history for friends.

Certificate of Appreciation for 50 years Volunteering: Nancy Baldock OAM

Nancy is the second person to reach 50 years volunteering with Genealogy SA. Nancy volunteers within the library assisting people with their family history research, and also helps out the Research Team responding to requests. She has also held many positions with the Society including Honorary Librarian, Council member, and member of a number of standing committees. Nancy became a Fellow in 1980 in recognition of her contribution to the Society and in 2000 was made a Life Member of the Society. In 2017 she was awarded the South Australian Premier's Certificate of Recognition for Outstanding Volunteer Service. In 2019 Nancy was awarded a Medal of the Order of Australia (OAM) in recognition of her service to community history.

Certificate of Merit: Neville Bottger

Neville has been involved in compiling indexes of births from South Australian newspapers. The indexes currently cover the years 1929 to 1950, and record, where available, the names of the parents and child, the birth date, place of birth and publication name and date. These indexes may be accessed within the Genealogy SA Library's Reference Collection.

Albert E Bond Photographic Studio, Port Adelaide, 1899-1943

At the beginning of the 20th century, a photographic portrait was a luxury few could afford. They were exotic, expensive, and far too time-consuming for the average working-class Portonian. It all changed with the arrival of portrait photographer Mr Albert Ernest Bond.

Mr Bond's Studio: Port Adelaide Through the Lens at the South Australian Maritime Museum, showcases some of the 2,000 glass plate negatives that were discovered on the old premises of Bond's St. Vincent Street studio. Spanning the 1900s to the 1940s, the portraits are an evolving snapshot of the people of Port Adelaide, and the events that shaped their community. Subjects include children, sailors, soldiers, brides, graduates, sporting heroes, dance troupes, and even some nuns!

The complete collection of photographs can be found at: <https://maritime.history.sa.gov.au/events/mr-bonds-studio-port-adelaide-through-the-lens/>.

Unfortunately, many of the photographs are unidentified, others only have a surname, and none are dated.



One of the images scanned from the Bond Studio collection. The image is of a child in fancy dress with a pram. The name PUDNEY has been written on the negative, with the words Gray PC & Holly Jnr. (Image courtesy of the South Australian Maritime Museum, BS00118)

However, it is likely that Society members may have Bond Studio photographs that are identified and dated. If you do, and can find your photograph in the collection, contact the South Australian Maritime Museum at maritime@history.sa.gov.au with any identifying information.

Andrew G Peake OAM
Genealogy SA founder and
Council Vice President



Photographic Corner

Adelaide is often referred to as 'a big country town'. While today, when compared to larger Australian capitals, this may reflect the relative ease of getting around and slower pace of life, in earlier years many suburban areas were quite agricultural. Small farms, vineyards, market gardens, orchards and plant nurseries operated up to the 1970s in areas which are now covered in housing. It can be hard to imagine cows grazing opposite the Genealogy SA building on the lands of Mornington House, now the Unley Shopping Centre and the Soldiers Memorial Gardens.

Initially, dairies were situated on the Adelaide Plains to supply fresh milk to the Adelaide population. Over time dairy farmers were forced to more distant areas because of the growth of suburban Adelaide. Garnett WILSON operated his dairy farm at 44 Days Road, Kilkenny (now Croydon Park). In addition to around 60 cows, he grew maize, lucerne and turnips as animal fodder.



Mornington House farm, Unley (P00018-36)



Garnet WILSON's dairy cows, Croydon Park (P00251-01)



Garnett WILSON on his horse Bessie (P00251-02)

In 1847 Daniel FERGUSON established his farm *Glenunga*, named from 'Glen' of Glen Osmond and an Aboriginal word 'unga', meaning 'near to'. When the land was subdivided in 1882 William HILL bought the western area and established his slaughterhouse and accompanying animal holding paddocks. After World War II it became a bacon factory, and the closing of this made inner suburban land available for the establishment of the Glenunga ovals and the relocation of Adelaide Technical High School, now Glenunga International High School, in 1964. On 16 March 1954, *The Advertiser* reported 'The disappearance of six horses from a paddock at Cunningham [Conyngham] Street, Glenside.'

Orchards and plant nurseries thrived across the plains, including citrus and olive groves, stone fruit and almond orchards. During the 1930s the Marion

district produced one third of the almonds grown in Australia. Tours of the almond blossom were popular in Marion from around 1934 to 1955. Thomas William BABBAGE, who became manager of the Glenelg Railway Company (now the tramline) established a nursery in the area of East Avenue and Aroha Avenue, Black Forest.



Thomas BABBAGE in his nursery (P00198-007)

On 2 July 1915 Adelaide held the first 'Violet Day' when violets became the flower for remembrance of those who died in World War I. Posies of violets and badges with a violet image were sold to raise money for the war effort. This continued through the interwar years, World War II, and until 1970 when the last

Violet Day was held. There were fields of violets in the Magill area, including one operated by Oliver Bayes FLAVEL, east of Rostrevor College. People would drive or catch the tram to buy and pick violets. The land was subdivided in the 1950s; today, Flavel Avenue, Woodforde runs diagonally through the old violet farm.



Picking violets at Magill (P00198-175)

Flat land with good soils and a reliable water source enabled commercial market gardens to flourish close to the city along the Torrens River to the east and west and along the Sturt River in the south. The mild climate and few frosts were ideal for the growing of tomatoes in glasshouses. Market gardening attracted many migrants to these areas, such as Bulgarians in Fulham Gardens and Italians in Campbelltown.



Market gardens in Sydenham, now Paradise (P00242-002)



MOULE market garden, Paradise (P00242-003)

During the 1930s to the 1960s the Torrens Valley was the main celery growing region in Australia. A variety was developed that was good for eating as well as cooking. A large percentage of the celery was sent to markets in Melbourne and Sydney.



Celery crop on MOULE's farm, Paradise (P00241-38)

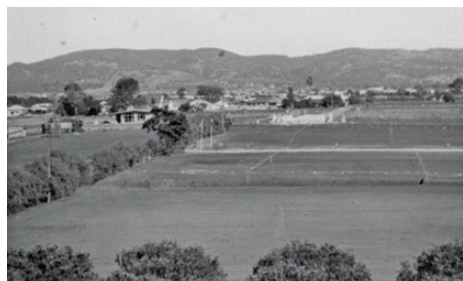
Orchardists and market gardeners transported their produce to markets for sale. The East End Market on East Terrace was Adelaide's first formal wholesale fruit and vegetable market. Opening in the 1860s it was expanded with the building of the Adelaide Fruit and Produce Exchange in 1904. This operated until the 1980s when it was closed, and a new market was opened in Pooraka.

South Australia is renowned for its wines. From the earliest days of European settlement vines were planted on the Adelaide Plains. Some well-known names in the district are Auldana, Woodley, Hamilton, Angove and Penfolds. In 1838 Osmond GILLES, South Australia's first colonial treasurer, bought property at Glen Osmond. He built his house, Woodley, there c1842, and in 1856 established a 20-acre vineyard. This later became Woodley Winery, famous for Queen Adelaide wines.



Box 4 06 Woodley vineyards (P00264)

The post-war 'baby boom' and increased immigration contributed to a rapid growth in Adelaide's population during the 1950s and 1960s. This continued, though more slowly, through the 1970s and in 1984 the population of Adelaide reached one million. Orchards and market gardens on the Adelaide Plains were bulldozed to make way for suburban housing.



Above: Clearing the land for a new subdivision, Paradise (P00241-76)

Left: Land ready for sale, Paradise(P00242-100)

Despite the loss of agricultural land on the Adelaide Plains remnants still remain to remind us of the past. Areas of vineyards can still be seen in Adelaide suburbia and Urrbrae Agricultural High School is only about five kilometres from the central business district.

P00252-01 Opening of Urrbrae Agricultural High School, February 1932



Research & Development Committee Update

by David Ballinger

Marriage registrations project update

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 marriage registrations have been completed and sent to the Registrar and released into our databases. The 1939 marriage registrations have also been completed and sent to the Registrar, and are in the process of being added to our online databases.

Registrations for 1940, 1941 and 1942 are moving towards completion.

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

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

If you feel that you can contribute on this important project, please contact me at saghs.randd@saghs.org.au

External scanning (Outreach program)

The scanning program for 2025 will involve multiple trips into country areas to work with the Lamerloo and District Historical Society, the Mallee Tourist and Heritage Centre (Pinnaroo), the Penola History Room, Millicent History Room, Yallum Park Homestead, and the Whyalla Family History Group.

We will also continue scanning records at the Uniting Church Historical Society and the Greek Orthodox Community of SA.

Three scanning teams continue to work from home scanning various records from the Theatre Organ Society of Australia (SA), Whyalla Family History Group, Mallee Tourist and Heritage Centre, various small groups as well as our own source data.

We are always in discussions with different organisations regarding the scanning of their records. If you have any ideas of potential scanning site that you believe may have be a valuable addition to our databases, please contact me at saghs.randd@saghs.org.au with the details so we can investigate it further.

The future for scanning

We are looking for additional people to be trained to use the scanners to supplement those volunteers already working in the program. Once trained you could be doing scanning in the library or onsite at suburban or country locations. If you feel that you have an aptitude for this type of work, and would like to pursue it further, please email me at saghs.randd@saghs.org.au.

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. If you feel that you can assist in any way, please email me at saghs.randd@saghs.org.au.

Working bees

Our working bees have continued to be popular, and all have been resounding successes. So far, they have proven to be very successful in completing a large

amount of backlog work and adding new volunteers to the teams.

The schedule for working bees for 2025 is:-

Sunday 9 February 2025

Sunday 13 April 2025

Sunday 22 June 2025

Sunday 17 August 2025

Sunday 2 November 2025.

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

It is anticipated that we will be having some specialised working bees during the year. Look out for notifications of the dates in future Journals, digital newsletters, Facebook, and our online Events Calendar.

If you haven't been a regular at the working bees over the last few years, and feel that you would like to either resume or start, contact me on saghs.randd@saghs.org.au to register your interest

Succession planning

The Research and Development Committee and dedicated Team Leaders and teams are currently all transitioning through a series of succession expansions with new volunteers coming into the group to take over work to 'spread the load'. This will ensure that the Society has a flow of experience to take it through the next 25 years.

If you feel that you may have the experience to take on a small role to be a part of this vibrant, and essential, group, please contact me at saghs.randd@saghs.org.au to arrange a time to discuss the options.

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



<https://www.familysearch.org/en/rootstech/>

RootsTech 2025



RootsTech 2025, hosted by FamilySearch, is the world's largest family history conference. The free event will be held online 6 to 8 March 2025.

Take your skills to the next level with:

- exciting keynotes
- the latest innovations around DNA
- how AI is taking family history to the next level
- and much, much more!

Registration is now open at familysearch.org/en/rootstech/registration/online/pass.

News from the Special Interest Groups

Germanic and Continental Europe Group

We look forward to the Germanic and Continental European Special Interest Group meetings in 2025 to be held either via Zoom or in the Library as a hybrid meeting. The meetings will be held on the second Wednesday evening of each month at 7.30 pm. Please check the Events calendar for up-to-date information.

Last October Philip MANN presented his research on his maternal line which, over a century, moved from Schwarzbrunn in Bohemia to Buccleuch in the Murray Mallee of South Australia. He discussed the lives of the women in this line which runs chronologically from SWAROWSKY to RÖSLER/ROESSLER to FLEISCHMANN to WOLF to NICKSCH to KUCHEL. He identified some anomalies that can arise in genealogical searches from what one would assume are reliable sources. Recently Philip received documents from the Czech National Archives which have helped his research and awakened his school-day knowledge of Latin, enabling him to read the church records.

In November 'Researching old Australian German Cemeteries' was a subject that included a lot of information. Kaye ELLEN provided more information on the Tatura German Cemetery in Victoria, and also shared information about her exploration of Angas Valley Cemetery near Sedan. Philip MANN, on behalf of Sharon MANSELL, presented information about the Buchfelde Cemetery. Kingsley discussed his great-grandparent NEUMANN's headstone written in old German at Rosenthal cemetery. As there was not enough time the remainder of the information will be presented as Part 2 at our February 2025 meeting.

The December meeting was enjoyed by 26 members as a social evening and a celebration of Christmas and New Year. It was nice to be able to meet other members in person, but we missed our country and interstate Zoom members. A shared supper and wonderful Gingerbread house filled with treats, made by Kingsley's daughter Sarah, all added to the festivities.



Co-Convenor, Kingsley NEUMANN, cuts the Gingerbread house at the Germanic and Continental European Group's end of year supper (Image courtesy of WV PREISS)

Plans are in progress for a couple of outings in 2025.

Please contact the Convenors at any time with your ideas for future meeting topics.

Co-Conveners: Aileen Preiss & Kingsley Neumann saghs.gce@saghs.org.au.

Scotland Group

Our last meeting for 2024 was a 'Members Show and Tell' which gave members an opportunity to present about an aspect of their research or family history. We had four excellent presentations.

Kathleen PATITSAS told the group about her recent overseas trip to England, Ireland, Scotland and Europe to visit places that were significant to her family. In Scotland, Kathleen found memorial inscriptions in the Ramshorn graveyard in Glasgow for her MUIRHEAD ancestors. The Ramshorn graveyard is one of Glasgow's oldest graveyards and was used up until 1915. In the 20th century many of the memorial stones in the graveyard were relocated and placed in the surrounding walls to give the graveyard a more park-like appearance. Kathleen also visited the Argyle Arcade on Buchanan Street in Glasgow where her great-great-grandfather Henry McKinnon MUIRHEAD trained as a watchmaker, silversmith and jeweller before emigrating to Adelaide in 1850.

Cathy HAWES presented a story about her research to resolve errors made in a long-standing documented family history that had been published in 1985 regarding the correct identity of her Scottish great-grandmother Ann GIBSON. Cathy had found inconsistencies in the information presented in the book. It was quite a puzzle which Cathy managed to sort out. Cathy

has since had difficulty in convincing others who have repeated the original error in their family trees.

Peter COPLAND gave a presentation on 'MyHeritage, DNA, and Me'. Family Tree DNA has retired their tree builder tool and has entered into arrangements with MyHeritage to provide this function. Peter spoke about his experience with MyHeritage following this transition.

Lastly, Chris WRIGHT spoke about a 'virtual' family reunion that she organised. Chris uses private Facebook groups that she has created to share her research results and to help advance her research by making contact with a wider group of people with a common interest. There was quite a bit of discussion about the way that Chris is using Facebook.

We will continue to meet bimonthly and on the first Sunday of the month during 2025 (avoiding public holidays and long weekends).

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



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

What's On

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

FEBRUARY 2025

-
- 2 Scotland Group:** The Journey of Marion and Sarah McBain, 2:00 pm, via Zoom
-
- 5 Wednesdays@1:** Adelaide Showground Museum and Archives, 1:00 pm, Genealogy SA Library or Zoom
-
- 5 Genealogy Computer Users Group:** 7:30 pm, via Zoom
-
- 6 England Group:** Ancestry – 1921 Census for England and Wale and Pro Tools, 7:30 pm, via Zoom 7:30 pm, via Zoom
-
- 9 Working Bee – General:** 10:00 am to 3:30 pm, Genealogy SA Library
-
- 10 Irish Group:** Back to Basics – the essential resources for Irish research, 7:30 pm, via Zoom
-
- 11 Family Historian Software Users Group:** 7:00 pm, via Zoom
-
- 12 Germanic & Continental European Group:** Exploring Australian German Graves – SAGHS Cemetery Records, 7:30 pm, via Zoom
-
- 18 Genealogy SA Library Tour:** 7:00 pm
-
- 19 DNA in Family History Group:** RootsTech, 7:30 pm, via Zoom
-
- 20 Family History Writers Group:** Anne Ford, 2022 TT Reed Book Award Winner, Speaks About Her Writing Journey, 7:00 pm, via Zoom
-
- 23 Using DNA for Family History:** 10:00 am to 3:00 pm. Genealogy SA Library (**SOLD OUT**)
-
- 25 Genealogy SA Library Tour:** 11:00 am
-

MARCH 2025

-
- 4 Twilight Talks:** Exploring the Overland Telegraph Diaries, 7:00 pm, Genealogy SA Library or Zoom
-
- 5 Genealogy Computer Users Group:** 7:30 pm, via Zoom
-
- 6 England Group:** Bring Your Brick Walls, 7:30 pm, via Zoom
-
- 10 Irish Group:** Finding Irish Resources on Ancestry and MyHeritage, 7:30 pm, via Zoom
-
- 11 Family Historian Software Users Group:** 7:00 pm, via Zoom
-
- 12 Germanic & Continental European Group:** Following the Wendish Trail - Revisited, 7:30 pm, via Zoom
-
- 15 Mad March Book Sale:** 10:00 am to 2:00 pm, Genealogy SA Library
-
- 18 Genealogy SA Library Tour:** 7:00 pm
-
- 19 DNA in Family History Group:** 7:30 pm, via Zoom
-
- 20 Family History Writers Group:** Chart Types for Family History Books, 7:00 pm, via Zoom
-
- 23 Getting Started with Your Family History:** 10:00 am to 3:00 pm. Genealogy SA Library (**LIMITED PLACES**)
-
- 25 Genealogy SA Library Tour:** 11:00 am
-

APRIL 2025

-
- 2 Wednesdays@1:** 1:00 pm, Genealogy SA Library or Zoom
-
- 2 Genealogy Computer Users Group:** 7:30 pm, via Zoom
-

3 England Group: 7:30 pm, via Zoom

6 Scotland Group: My Ancestors' Places in Scotland and England: A Road Trip, 2:00 pm, via Zoom

8 Family Historian Software Users Group: 7:00 pm, via Zoom

9 Germanic & Continental European Group: 7:30 pm, via Zoom

13 Working Bee – General: 10:00 am to 3:30 pm, Genealogy SA Library

14 Irish Group: 7:30 pm, via Zoom

15 Genealogy SA Library Tour: 7:00 pm

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

17 Family History Writers Group: 7:00 pm, via Zoom

27 Sharpen Your Research Skills: 10:00 am to 4:00 pm. Genealogy SA Library (**LIMITED PLACES**)

29 Genealogy SA Library Tour: 11:00 am

MAY 2025

1 England Group: 7:30 pm, via Zoom

6 Twilight Talks: 7:00 pm, Genealogy SA Library or Zoom

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

12 Irish Group: 7:30 pm, via Zoom

13 Family Historian Software Users Group: 7:00 pm, via Zoom

14 Germanic & Continental European Group: 7:30 pm, via Zoom

15 Family History Writers Group: 7:00 pm, via Zoom

20 Genealogy SA Library Tour: 7:00 pm

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

27 Genealogy SA Library Tour: 11:00 am

28 History Festival Event: 1:00 pm, Hetzel Lecture Theatre, State Library of South Australia

Special Interest Groups

Meetings of Special Interest Groups are held regularly each month online through Zoom or in the Genealogy SA Library at 201 Unley Road, Unley.

For more information on joining a Zoom meeting please contact the Genealogy SA office on (08) 8272 4222, saghs.admin@saghs.org.au 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)

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

Australian Plonky by Ian Hickinbotham REF/HIC/A/BIOG

Autobiography: Sir John Stokes KCB. RE 1825-1902 by Sir John Stokes REF/STO/BIOG

A Boy From One Tree Hill by John B Hicks REF/HIC/A/BIOG

Family Histories

Silas Mead (1834-1909) and his Baptist Family: 'Learning, Living, Giving Christ'
edited by Rosalind M Gooden, Ken R Manley and Stefanie C Pearce FH/MEA

Schulz Family History, c1848-2004: The Three Children: Wilhelm Johann Gottlob Schulz, Johann August Schulz, Maria Louise Karutz (nee Schulz) compiled by Ruth C Welsh FH/SCH

The Rev John Waterhouse (1789-1842) and his Family by Rowland S Ward FH/WAT

Indexes

SA Newspaper Births 1950: Revised and Updated June 2024
compiled by Neville Bottger REF/BIR/SA/IND

Local Histories

Millicent and District: Men of the Past
by the Millicent Friends of the Library LH/MILLCENT

Congregational/Uniting Church Henley Beach, 1883-2023: A Comprehensive History of the Church From Its Beginnings Until Today
by Murray McLennan LH/HENLEY BEACH

Paths of Righteousness: The History of Christ Church, Mount Gambier and St. Margaret's, East Gambier by Anne Ashworth LH/MOUNT GAMBIER

Tales Out of School: A Short History of Cadell Primary School
by Brian Young LH/CADELL 2nd copy

Frayville School by Kevin Scheer LH/FRAYVILLE 2nd copy

Swan Reach Soldiers' Memorial Bowling Club History 1963-2013
by Di Hartman LH/SWAN REACH

Grange Surf Life Saving Club Inc: A History – 1955 to 2005 by David Engel LH/GRANGE

Whyalla Family History Group Inc.: 25 Years, 1988-2013 compiled, edited and published by Jessie Bremner, Marja Neilsen and Fran Mason LH/WHYALLA

Whyalla Family History Group Inc.: 35 Years, 1988-2023
by Cathy Hutchinson, Gerry Gillen and Stephen Stanley LH/WHYALLA

<i>Wirrulla: The Town With a Secret: History of Wirrulla and Districts, The Little Place Where Big Things Are Done</i>	LH/WIRRULLA	
<i>Footballers to Foot Soldiers: The Port Adelaide Football Club in World War I</i> by Matthew Agius	LH/PORT ADELAIDE	
<i>Proceedings of History of Moonta Seminar, September 19th-20th 1970</i> by the Yorke Peninsula Adult Education Centre	LH/MOONTA	2nd copy
<i>A Continuing History of the Adelaide Children's Hospital, 1976-1989</i> by Brian Fotheringham	LH/NORTH ADELAIDE	2nd copy
<i>The Early History of the Guichen Bay District</i> by Kathleen Bermingham	LH/ROBE [pamphlet box]	
<i>The Settlers of United States, Morphett Vale, South Australia</i> by Vaughan S Cullen	LH/MORPHETT VALE	
<i>The Eudunda Family Heritage Gallery: The First 25 Years</i> by Samuel Doering	LH/EUDUNDA	
<i>A Beacon of Hope: A History of Elizabeth Church of Christ</i> by Pat Russell, Ben Stewart and Ross Webster	LH/ELIZABETH	
<i>Old Torrens Vale and Hay Flat: A Tour of These Historic Districts</i> by Margaret Morgan	LH/YANKALILLA	

Local Histories - Adelaide

<i>Adelaide Remember When: The Boomer Stories</i> by Bob Byrne	LH/BYR/ADE	
<i>The History and Records of the West Terrace Cemetery Adelaide (4th edition)</i> by Andrew G Peake	LH/PEA/ADE	2 copies

Writers Group

<i>Leaving a Legacy: Turn Your Family Tree Into a Family Book</i> by Rebecca Shamblin	REF/SHA/WG	2 copies
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Reference - Cemeteries

<i>Monumental Inscriptions Young Cemetery 1861-2006</i> by Jan Grant and June Penny	REF/CEM/NSW	
<i>The First Boulder Cemetery (later known as 'Old Boulder' Cemetery): September 1899 to May 1904: Reserve No. 4382</i> by Tess Thomson	REF/CEM/WA	
<i>Stories from the Mount Barker Cemetery</i> by the Mount Barker National Trust	Chart Section [In Storage]	

Reference - General

<i>Teach Yourself Palaeography: A Guide for Genealogists and Local Histories</i> by Claire Jarvis	REF/JAR/G	2 copies
<i>Family Photo Detective: Learn How to Find Genealogy Clues in Old Photos and Solve Family Photo Mysteries (updated edition)</i> by Maureen A Taylor	REF/TAY/G	

The Family History Book: How to Trace Your Ancestors in Australia

by Cassie Gilmartin and Shaun Gilmartin

REF/GIL/G

2 copies

Essential Skills for the Occasional Genealogist

by Jennifer Patterson Dondero

REF/DON/G

Reference - Convict

Tasmanian Convicts by Dianne Snowden

REF/SNO/CVT

Reference - Indigenous

Our Identity is Our History and Our Future by Neva L Wilson

REF/WIL/A/INDIG

2nd copy

Reference - Military

Australian Women and War by Melanie Oppenheimer

REF/OPP/WAR

The Lost Diggers by Ross Coulthart

REF/COU/G/WWI

Reference - Shipping

Paddle Steamers of the Murray River by Kit Bennett

REF/BEN/SHIP

Reference - Australia

Photographers and Copyright by Frances Coyne

REF/COY/A

Reference - South Australia

The Last Post; ... or, How to Build the Heysen Trail in 400 Years or Less

by Terry Lavender

REF/LAV/SA

An Insider's History of the Adelaide Symphony Orchestra

by Paul Blackman

REF/BLA/SA

From Suitcases to Servers: A Time-Line History Celebrating 50 Years

1973 to 2023 by the South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Society

REF/SAG/SA

2 copies

Our Journey at a Glance 1930-2010: A Tribute to the Greek Orthodox Community of South Australia on its 80th Anniversary

edited by Athan N Anagnostou & Penny Anagnostou

REF/ANA/SA

2nd copy

John Martin's: The Story of South Australia's Beloved Department Store

by Paul Flavel

REF/FLA/SA

2 copies

A Future Unlived: A Forgotten Chapter in South Australia's History

by Michael Wohltmann

REF/WOH/SA

The Stobie – An SA Icon: Celebrating 100 Years of the Stobie Pole

by SA Power Networks

REF/SA/SA

[pamphlet box]

2 copies

Reference - Tasmania

Snarers and Cattlemen of the Mersey High Country:

The Lees of Lees Paddocks by Simon Cubit

REF/CUB/TAS

Reference - Victoria

The Belfast Fantasy: James Atkinson in the Antipodes by Marten A Syme REF/SYM/VIC

Even the Dog Wouldn't Eat It: A Light Hearted Look at an Era That Will Soon Be Forgotten by Mollie Kalms REF/KAL/VIC

The Diggers From China: The Story of Chinese on the Goldfields
by Jean Gittens REF/GIT/VIC

Melbourne's Missing Chronicle: Being the Journal of Preparation for Departure to and Proceedings at Port Philip by John Pascoe Fawkner REF/FAW/VIC

Reference - Britain

Finding Your Way Around the English & Welsh Censuses, 1841-1901
by Graham Jaunay REF/JAU/G/BRI 2nd copy

Reference - England

Portsmouth Old and New by David Francis REF/FRA/ENG/HAM

Clovelly and Its Story by Nancy Ruthven REF/RUT/ENG/DEV

The Ancestor: A Quarterly Review of County and Family History, Heraldry and Antiquities, Volumes 1 (1901) to 5 (1903)
Magazine
[In Storage]

The England of Henry Taunt: Victorian Photographer: His Thames, His Oxford, His Home Counties and Travels, His Portraits, Times and Ephemera edited by Bryan Brown REF/BRO/ENG

Historic Methodist Sites in England by Dr Arnold D Hunt REF/HUN/G/ENG
[pamphlet box]

Reference - Lancashire, England

The Registers of St Mary, Lancaster, 1821-1837 transcribed
by Dr Ernest Bosdin Leech, J Perkins and CD Rogers REF/LAN/G/ENG/LAN

Reference - Lincolnshire, England

Historic Lincoln by FT Baker REF/BAK/ENG/LIN

Reference - Oxfordshire, England

Around Woodstock in Old Photographs compiled by James Bond REF/BON/ENG/OXF

Reference - Sussex, England

A Century Ago: Cuckfield in 1897: The Dawn of Queen's Hall
by Alan Miller REF/MIL/ENG/SSX

Reference - Yorkshire, England

Pontefract: A Borough and its Charters catalogue prepared
by Brian Barber, Robert Frost and Sylvia Thomas REF/BAR/ENG/YKS

Reference - Ireland

A Guide to Tracing Your Mayo Ancestors (third edition) by Brian Smith REF/SMI/IRL 2 copies

Reference - Scotland

The Parishes, Registers & Registrars of Scotland (new edition)
by the Scottish Association of Family History Societies REF/SCO/SCT 2 copies

Reference - Wales

Workhouses of Wales and the Welsh Borders by Peter Higginbotham REF/HIG/WLS

Reference - International

The Family Tree Scandinavian Genealogy Guide: How to Trace Your Ancestors in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway by David A Fryxell REF/FRY/EUR 2 copies

Aland: Ahvenanmaa: The Aland Islands by Heikki Saynevirta REF/SAY/FIN

Lembote: The Ruined Chapel of St Olof at Lembote
by the Aland Government Museum Department REF/ALA/FIN [pamphlet box]

Signildskar: The Ruined Chapel Beside the Old Mail Route
by the Aland Government Museum Department REF/ALA/FIN [pamphlet box]



Library
Open
Hours

Phone 08 8272 4222

Address 201 Unley Road, Unley
www.genealogysa.org.au

Tuesday 10:00 am - 9:00 pm
Wednesday 10:00 am - 4:30 pm
Thursday 10:00 am - 4:30 pm
Saturday 10:00 am - 4:30 pm
& selected Public Holidays



Public
Holiday
Opening
Hours 2025

The Genealogy SA Library will be
OPEN from 1:00 pm to 4:30 pm on
Adelaide Cup Day – 10 March 2025

Easter Saturday – 19 April 2025

ANZAC Day – 25 April 2025

King’s Birthday – 9 June 2025

Labour Day – 6 October 2025

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.

ALLSOPP, Mr Dennis (**ALLSOPP, KEATING, VERRAN**)

AUGUSTSON, Mrs Anthea (**FRASER, GAMMON, GLADSTONE, SIMS**)

BELL, Mr Chris (**BELL**)

BLACK, Dr Sarah (**BOASE, BUTTFIELD, CAREY, CHAPMAN, PEARCE, SHEPHERD**)

BORLASE, Mrs Jennifer (**COLLINGS, GILBERT, HORN, HORNE, LANGE, PERRY**)

BRAITHWAITE, Ms Catherine (**BRAITHWAITE**)

COLE, Mrs Glenys (**COOPER, MORRISON, STRATFORD**)

COULSON, Mrs Sandra (**EGLINTON, HARRIS, PLUNKETT**)

CROWLEY, Mrs Carolyn (**HATHERLY, MINNEY, SANGSTER, WEGENER**)

HARLEY, Ms Nadine (**LOCKWOOD, MITCHELL, PAYNE**)

HARTLEY, Mrs Lynne (**CANN, GEHAN, KING, PRIDHAM**)

HAYHURST, Mrs Jan (**BADCOCK, DEVEREUX, ELMER, GASCOIGNE, HORTLE, LUCAS, MACEY, RIDGLEY, RUDGLEY, SHERGOLD, WILDAY, WINKWORTH**)

HOLDEN, Mr Chris (**CURNOW, DAVIS, MULLER, O'DEA, PAYNE, SAMMELS, SCHMIDT, WAIT**)

HOWISON, Mrs Christine (**RIDLEY, SMITH**)

JONKLAAS, Mrs Olwen (**FOULDS**)

KITSON, Miss Pauline (**KITSON**)

LINNERTSON, Mrs Fiona (**HANDSAKER,**

LINNERTSON, SNEDDON, STAFFORD)

MCCLEERY, Mr Kim (**VON NIDA**)

MILLER, Mrs Deb (**FRY, MILLER**)

PAGE, Miss Kylie (**BLACKEBY, PAGE**)

PARKER-THOMSON, Ms Elise (**PARKER, THOMSON**)

PRAITE, Mr John (**LOVELOCK, PRATT**)

RAWADY, Ms Rose (**CRAWFORD, DAVIES, GREERE, GREERY, JONES, NEWBERRY, NEWBURY, SNELLING**)

RUPKALVIS, Mrs Jo (**JACOBS, JOHNSON, RUPKALVIS**)

TAPP, Ms Tania (**GALE, HAINES, MAIDMENT, MEYER**)

TAYLOR, Mr Brett (**SMITH, TAYLOR**)

THAIN, Mr Simon (**CHAMBERLAIN, L'ESTAGE, NICHOLSON, PARHAM, RICHARDSON, ROEPCKE, TRANTER**)

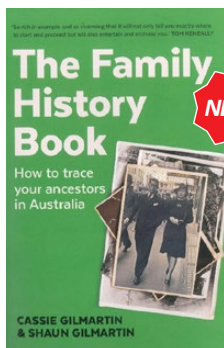
TOZER, Miss Penny (**BELL, BLACK, HONNERY, LOSE, MCINNES, NASH, PRITCHARD, TOZER, WILLIAMS**)

VIVIAN, Mrs Marg (**VIVIAN**)

WALKER, Mrs Barb (**BISENBERGER, EISSEN, MENZ, PUMPA**)

WHELAN, Mr Tony (**JENNINGS**)

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)

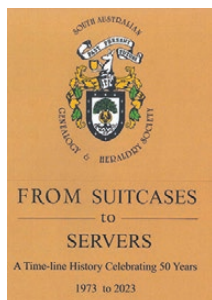


Coromandelians: South Australian Pioneers of the Coromandel

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.

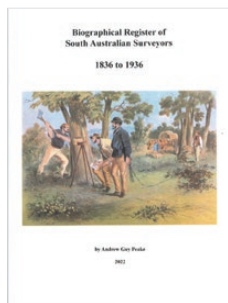
\$66.00 (Members: \$60.50)



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.

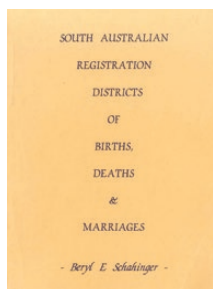
\$12.00 (including postage)



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.

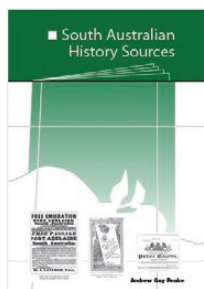
\$30.00 (Members: \$25.00)



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.

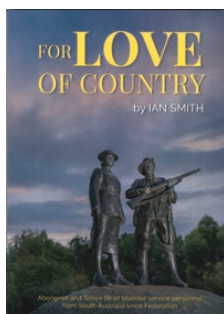
\$30.00 (Members: \$25.00)



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. As one of the most active areas of genealogy, 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. The publication is B5 in size, spiral-bound for ease of reading and contains 310 pages of revised, updated and new material.

\$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

Online Shop - Looking for a great genealogy gift?

Our online shop has a range of items that you can purchase including mugs, books, photographs, tote bags, notebooks, jigsaws. Visit GenealogySA.redbubble.com



Service Fees & Charges

The fees listed below reflect the new fees and charges effective from 1 September 2024.

Login to the website to renew your membership through our safe online payment gateway.

Annual Subscriptions

Ordinary Membership:

Australian resident	\$121.00
Overseas resident	\$110.00

Associate Membership:

Australian resident	\$60.50
Overseas resident	\$55.00

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

Joining Fees

Ordinary Membership:

Australian resident	\$22.00
Overseas resident	\$20.00

Associate Membership:

Australian resident	\$11.00
Overseas resident	\$10.00

Other Fees

Journal:

Journal only, per annum	\$46.00*
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**Within Australia. Postage calculated for Overseas customers.*

Library visitors fees:

(includes use of equipment)	
Per day or part thereof	\$20.00

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

Photocopies and Prints:

A4 \$0.20 A3 \$0.50

Library overdue fines per week \$1.00

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

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 Edition) 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.

Photographs & Graphic Images

Please send photographs or images as attachments via email. Save image files at maximum quality (e.g. 300 dpi TIFF or JPEG file format) aiming to make each

image at least 1MB. If you embed photographs or images into a document, please also send images as individual files.

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

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

For Advertisers

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

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

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ALL READERS:

The views expressed in the articles and other material in this Journal do not necessarily reflect the views of the Society, its members, the Editor or the publisher (all and any of whom are referred to as 'the Society').

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

About the Society

MEMBERS

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

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

Use of microform readers and computers in the Library is free of charge. Applications for membership are welcome from all those with an interest in genealogy and family history. New members are required to pay a joining fee with their first subscription. Membership renewals are due annually from the date of joining.

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.

COMPUTER USERS GROUP

saghs.computer@saghs.org.au

DNA IN FAMILY HISTORY GROUP

saghs.dna@saghs.org.au

ENGLAND GROUP

saghs.england@saghs.org.au

FAMILY HISTORY WRITERS GROUP

saghs.FHW@saghs.org.au

FAMILY HISTORIAN GROUP

saghs.familyhistorian@saghs.org.au

GERMANIC & CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN GROUP

saghs.gce@saghs.org.au

IRISH GROUP

saghs.irish@saghs.org.au

SCOTLAND GROUP

saghs.scotland@saghs.org.au

The South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Society Inc. has been registered by the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission.

Library fund donations of \$2 and over are tax deductible.



www.facebook.com/GenealogySA



Genealogy SA
Helping find your family history 

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08 8272 4222
201 Unley Road, Unley SA
www.genealogysa.org.au

