

'Relative Thoughts' published quarterly by  
Fleurieu Peninsula Family History Group Inc.  
PO Box 1078  
Christies Beach North SA 5165.



Quarterly Journal of the  
**Fleurieu Peninsula Family History Group  
Inc.**

# Relative Thoughts

Volume 28 No. 2

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# Fleurieu Peninsula Family History Group Inc.

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The Fleurieu Peninsula Family History Group Inc. (FPFHG) was formed in October 1996 by local people with a common interest in genealogy and was later expanded to include local history. Most of our members either live on the Fleurieu Peninsula or have ancestors who resided in the area.

We have several Special Interest Groups including computer groups to help members with their research.

Our Resource Room holds a large variety of information on CD-ROMs, as well as a growing library of books. Some are reference, but most can be borrowed by the members.

Our Journal is published quarterly and emailed or posted to members.

**Meetings** - Third Saturday of each month January to November.

1:15pm to 4:00pm

Resource Room open from 12:00pm

Uniting Church Hall, 23 William Road

Christies Beach, South Australia 5165

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## From the Editor

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Recently, a cousin contacted me to ask if I would be so kind as to meet a friend of hers. Her friend was in the throes of writing her first book. She wondered if my cousin knew any published authors who might be able to advise her. Replied my cousin, *Well, actually I do*. After spending an hour with her over coffee, the woman mentioned that she had a friend in Hallett Cove who was from South Africa. To cut a long story short, as it turned out I had met her friend once – her daughter was my eldest grandson's girlfriend. And to add to the connection, I used to live in Hallett Cove – just across the road from the house now the home of the South African family.

More recently, FPFHG member Kath Fisher and I gave a talk to the U3A Aldinga, courtesy of an invitation by fellow FPFHG members Neville and June Hudson. Our topic broadly encompassed the theme of 'connections'. Afterwards while Neville, June and I were chatting we discovered our own 'connection'. In the early 1970s June, a retired physiotherapist, had worked at the Darwin Hospital. *You must have known my sister*, I exclaimed. My sister was working in the same profession at the very same hospital at the very same time. As it turned out, they knew each other well.

We all have our moments of 'six degrees of separation'. We are all bonded as part of the same family, the human family. A wonderful example of the strength of family ties can be found in this edition of *Relative Thoughts*, in 'Where I Came From'.



Our cover photo for this edition features the new Aldinga War Memorial, officially opened on Remembrance Day, 11 November 2023. Located opposite the Aldinga Arts Eco Village on Port Road, it stands to commemorate and honour those from the local area who served. It includes the names of local residents killed in action during the First and Second World Wars, as well as a list of all wars, conflicts and peacekeeping operations in which Australians have served. The centrepiece of the memorial is the Aldinga Soldiers War Monument. This grey granite obelisk had been relocated from the corner of Main South Road and Stonehouse Lane.

Our feature articles within showcase service overseas and on the home front, during and after war, by individuals and organisations alike.

Lest we forget.

Many thanks to all who contributed to this issue.

**Cheryl Willis**



## ***President's Message***

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Welcome to our second edition of *Relative Thoughts* for 2024. Thank you to our new editor Cheryl who has revamped our Journal, and to all of you who have contributed articles. The year has started well with some great speakers, and good attendances at the general meetings. The two workshops we have had have also been well attended, and the 15 attendees at the March computer group gathering confirmed that the move to a daytime slot was warranted. We still offer two Special Interest evening groups, generally covering DNA on the first Tuesday of the month and a UK/US group on the third Tuesday of the month. Of course, you can still attend these groups if you have another issue you would like some help with. Make the most of your membership and use the facilities and groups that we have put together for you. See you in the Resource Room soon.

We are already at the end of March, and as I'm writing this we are heading into Easter. This delivers us all another great opportunity for family bonding, sharing stories and creating wonderful memories with our loved ones. It's occasions like these that are often held dear: the family camping trips, the



Easter egg hunts, the continuing of family traditions or the creation of new ones.

When this edition arrives to you, we will be getting ready to commemorate Anzac Day. I am always inspired to do a little more research on some of my family who served. Do you have someone in your family whose story you would like to share with us?

Happy researching!

***Sharon Green***

President

## ***Only Half a Certificate***

*by Heather Boyce*



*the tray full of 'stuff'*

I have a cousin, Peter, who I stay with sometimes in Melbourne and he always used to say, "Oh but I've hardly got any family stuff".

Now as a kid I used to go stay with my nanna and she had a suitcase full of stuff – I never really knew what happened to that suitcase. I guess all her four kids (my mum and her siblings) took some each when she passed away, but I know they didn't have much time to sort it out back then. On 31 December last year, Peter from Melbourne walked into my sister's house with a shopping bag bulging with, well, family stuff.

And far from being hardly anything, this information has solved two major family history mysteries in my life. There's so much information in there. And now we're wondering what else there is in Mum's filing cabinet and what the Queensland cousins might have.

In January, we took it all down to my sister's farm to digitise everything, and we set up the tripod with the camera hanging upside down over a light panel – same as the one in the FPFHG Resource Room. We



*camera, tripod and light panel*

photographed all the negatives so that they could be digitally processed into photos later. Then keeping the setup pretty much the same, we photographed all the photos and all the certificates, just using the light panel switched off so it provided a neat plain white background. And because we were reproducing them digitally, we found we could create images much larger than the originals ever would have been, sometimes seeing details that could never have been seen before.

Then we did all the soldiers' books.



*soldiers' books*

They're quite fragile, so we handled them with great care. We had my great grandfather's WW1 Soldiers Small Book, from the Durham Light Infantry, two books from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment dated 1888, and my great-great grandfather's book from the same regiment but dating back to 1854. Three of the four were kept rolled up and clearly had been stuffed into their owners' kitbags for years. We weren't able to fully unroll them flat and had to open them gently as best we could. We dared not try to flatten everything as we didn't want to damage them. When we opened them up and peeked inside, we

found that they showed all the places they served in, what medals they had and their wives' and siblings' details, and even a list of children.

When WW1 began, my great grandfather was recalled back into the military as he was an experienced trainer and regimental sergeant. In the back of his Soldiers Small Book he listed all his children and even the time of day they were born.

One enduring mystery had been my great grandmother's mother. I had found her eventually though, as she died just after the 1901 Census. But we knew very little about her. Through the family stories I had thought her husband had shot himself. In the midst of all of the collection there was just half a certificate with no name. That's all there was, but you might say, *what's half a certificate good for?* But it gives a date, the word 'inquest', a location – St Mary Newington – and I knew the family had lived there from the 1891 census. From researching



*half a certificate*

this inquest date and location, I learned that he had hung himself and I found a newspaper report of the inquest.

I thought the family stories told me that he had died ten months before a baby was born. Well, family stories can be close, but not quite correct, because lo and behold amongst the investigation – I went to Find My Past and went hunting using the dates and the area – I found the certificate of baptism for a baby ten months after the father died. But his birth registration showed that he was born only eight months after his father's death and had been baptised at two months of age. Family stories can be close but now we had proof. He was his father's child – but the next one wasn't, born four years later.

Also in the collection were some notes in my nanna's writing. I had previously asked Joy (Nieass) to help me find a death certificate for a woman named Edith Illingworth. I knew she existed and I've stood at her gravesite, but where she fitted into the family I could not find out. Nanna's notes went through all her grandfather's ranks and service history. On page two it said, 'Fanny died at sea'. Fanny was my great-great grandmother. She actually made it to England and is buried in Plymouth. Great-great grandfather married again, and then a third time. He couldn't keep a wife more than ten years – they all died. A daughter from the third wife came to live with the family in Adelaide – this was Edith – so she did exist.

So finding Nanna's notes and all those photographs was brilliant.

We used an Epson fast photo scanner –



*photos before and after of the Irish headstone*

we've got one just like it at the FPFHG Resource Room. When you do the scanning it has an excellent option to auto enhance – some of the original photos were faded and the auto enhanced versions were much clearer. The tools we used are reasonably available to all members in the Resource Room. The scanner does the backs of the photos as well and even gives them a file number that will keep them in order with the fronts. We used a light panel like the one we have here for the negatives and slides, and a camera on a tripod. A phone camera could probably be used instead with care.

So while we were lucky to have all these photos and documents, one of the best items was *only half a certificate*.



## ***Sister Lucretia Flower Smart*** ***Australian Army Nursing Service***

*by Judy Dowling*

Lucretia Flower Smart was the granddaughter of William Smart of Somersetshire, England, who arrived in South Australia in September 1840 with his wife Ann (née Budden), and two children. They settled in Eyre Flat, later known as Kangarilla, on a property named 'Park Farm'. William took up farming after clearing the land for wheat and other cereal crops, fruit trees and vines. Among other children born at Eyre Flat was Henry Alfred Smart, Lucretia's father.

Henry married Lucy Emma Wade in November 1877 and farmed on one of William's sections of land at Baker's Gully. Lucretia, born there on 22 August 1878 (but registered Lucrecia), was their eldest daughter.

Lucretia commenced her training at Adelaide Hospital in 1908, gaining her nursing certificate in the same year. Nursing Sister Lucretia Smart had been in charge of ophthalmic, gynaecological and



*photo courtesy of Virtual War Memorial*

surgical wards at Adelaide Hospital. The nurses at this hospital were very well trained and had experience in dealing with tragic accidents that required subsequent amputations.

With the outbreak of war and an obvious need for nurses at the front, Lucretia was selected for enlistment with the 2<sup>nd</sup> Australian General Hospital in August 1914. She was 36 years old when, on 5 December that year, she embarked at Melbourne on the HMAT A55 *Kyarra*,

which was transporting 322 medical personnel to the front. The ship encountered heavy weather after leaving Sydney and the nurses attended to their first cases, who were sailors injured during the storm. It was reported in *The Register* on 18 January 1915 (p. 5) that the ship had arrived in Alexandria and a hospital was shortly to be established at the Mena Hotel in Cairo.

On 5 April 1915 Lucretia sent a postcard with her photo on the front and an account of her experiences



*photo courtesy of Royal Adelaide Hospital Heritage office*

written on the back. She had just moved from Mena House in Cairo to a new hospital established on an island in the Nile Delta at Alexandria. The casualties who were brought by the ship to the harbour were transferred by steam train from the dock to the hospital. Below is a letter to her mother.

*My Dear Mother,*

*I am now on duty at Alexandria, nursing our own wounded men from the front. They are brought here by Hospital Ships from the Dardanelles, very badly smashed about and lots of them have succumbed to their injuries – but we still have a great number recovering – there are a daily average of about 1300 wounded in our Hospital & in no 17 G.H. there are about 1000, at Heliopolis there are 2000 & oh! Dear they are all over the place. I've had a very strenuous time & have just had a couple of days off duty – going on again today at 2p.m. The sights have been too awful for description – There are only 5 of No 2 G. Hospital nurses here helping at no 15. The others are still in Cairo & Mena House yet they have only the slight injuries there – I expect they will all get down to Alexandria in time – The battle of the Dardanelles is not half over yet I'm afraid. Hope it is by the time you get this letter tho'.*

*I'm glad to come from Mena to Alexandria – because we are at the sea side now. It was getting very hot and very dusty out at the Pyramids – being on the edge of the desert. We are living at this*

*Hotel & its balconies which are all round overlooking the sea. It is only 2 or 3 minutes walk from the beach – Haven't seen or heard from Bert Tilbrook since I came to Egypt. If I knew his number or regiment I could write to him – I was on night duty in the big hospital & the seat of war is hundreds of miles away.*

*Fond Love, Lucretia.*

Later Lucretia was stationed closer to the fighting on a hospital ship, and when the orders were given for soldiers to evacuate from Gallipoli, the Australian nurses stayed behind to help the wounded. She returned to Egypt on 25 September 1915. Two months later she was assigned to the Hospital Ship HMAS A30 *Borda* in order to be trained for nursing the wounded soldiers on their voyage home to Australia. During the voyage she was temporarily promoted to Matron and safely returned to Australia on 13 December 1915.

Her courage in Egypt was recognised, and after the war she was awarded a 'Mentioned in Despatches Certificate' which was signed by the then Secretary of State for the War, Winston Churchill.

On her arrival home in December 1915, Lucretia was attached to the 7<sup>th</sup> General Hospital at Keswick, South Australia, established that year as a military repatriation hospital. (The well-known Repatriation Hospital at Daws Road was not built until WW2, when the Keswick premises were too small). It was reported in *The Register* of Thursday 2 March 1916 (p. 6) that she gave a series of impromptu lectures on bandages and nursing in Egypt at the Exhibition Sewing Circle, complete with demonstrations of bandaging techniques. The article added that

Lucretia was due to return to Egypt on duty 'soon', but this did not eventuate. Lucretia married Arthur Percy Rose on 10 February 1916 in St George Church, Goodwood. He had enlisted on 31 December 1915 and in February was attached to the 11<sup>th</sup> Field Ambulance at the age of 31. This must have been quite a dilemma for the couple. Her service records refer to her marriage and that Arthur finally embarked on 31 May 1916 to serve in France. Lucretia was finally discharged on 22 June 1916 as 'medically unfit'. Arthur served in France until his return in late 1919. He passed away in 1938 and was buried at West Terrace in the AIF Cemetery. Lucretia died at the age of 94 on 29 August 1972. She spent some of her later years at the Nursing Home for Retired Nurses at Magill. Lucretia was cremated and her remains laid to rest with Arthur's at West Terrace Cemetery.

*Source:*

This article, prepared by Judy Dowling, was published in *WW1 ANZACS of the fleurieu peninsula: Stories from Pioneer Families*, compiled by members of the Fleurieu Peninsula Family History Group and edited by Jan Lokan, 2016, to commemorate the centenary of ANZAC. For members who do not have a copy, it is available for loan in the FPFHG Resource Room.

*....understanding now just what Keswick Hospital meant to my grandfather – so much more that he died just outside as they transported him from home to Keswick in a medical crisis.*

**Marie Noble**

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## **TROVE Trivia**

### PRIMITIVE METHODIST CONNEXION.

REV. DR. ANTLIFF, of London, will VISIT STRATHALBYN Nov. 13,14,15, and 16.

PROGRAMME OF SERVICES AT THE INSTITUTE:

SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 8 p.m., a TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

SABBATH, Nov. 14. THREE SERMONS

MONDAY, Nov. 15, PUBLIC TEA and MEETING.

TUESDAY, Nov. 16, at 8 p.m., a LECTURE;

Subject – "Happiness in Wedlock."

***Southern Argus, Thursday 11 November 1875***

## **3110 Private William Charles Goldfinch**

*By Cheryl Williss*

At 4.30pm each day, the Last Post Ceremony is presented in the Commemorative area of the Australian War Memorial (AWM), Canberra.

On 14 September 2020, by sheer luck I learned that my maternal grandmother's cousin, 'Willie' Goldfinch, would be commemorated that very day. I sat down to watch it live, courtesy of the AWM's Facebook page.

Although I had visited the AWM on two occasions, this was the first time I had seen the ceremony. And here I was sitting at my desk watching it on my laptop. Below is an extract from the speech, which can be viewed along with all the ceremonies on the AWM website.

### **Speech transcript**

**3110 Private William Charles Goldfinch, 50th Battalion, AIF  
KIA 16 August 1916**

Today we remember and pay tribute to Private William Charles Goldfinch.

William Goldfinch, known as 'Willie', was born on 26 December 1896, the eldest son of William and Bessie Goldfinch of Curramulka, on the Yorke Peninsula in South Australia. His early education was conducted almost entirely privately under a Mr Griffiths at Curramulka. In 1912, Willie's parents moved to Meningie to run a small sheep station, and Willie went with them, continuing his studies through mail courses at



home while helping his father run the farm.

Willie Goldfinch was desperate to go to war when it broke out in 1914. Men under the age of 21 needed parental permission to enlist, and Willie asked his father as soon as he turned 18. His father did not consent to his oldest son going to war until the following year, when Willie successfully enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force from Adelaide in July. He underwent a period of training in Australia, leaving for active service overseas with reinforcements to the 10th Battalion in September 1915.



Private Goldfinch was first sent to Egypt, meeting the 10th Battalion as it was evacuated from the Gallipoli peninsula. He continued training in the desert for several months. During this time the Australian Imperial Force underwent a period of expansion and reorganisation, and as part of that process, Goldfinch was transferred to the newly formed 50th Battalion.

The 50th Battalion arrived in France in June 1916, prepared to fight on the western Front. Its first major operation came in August 1916, when it entered the front line near the French village of Pozieres. Two days later, the 50th Battalion attacked towards a fortified farmstead called Mouquet Farm, suffering extremely heavy casualties from the constant shellfire.

Private Goldfinch was not with the battalion when it was relieved from the front line after the attack. He was posted as missing for months, until a court of enquiry was held to determine his fate. Sergeant Annis, described as “a careful, reliable witness”, gave evidence that on 16 August, Private Goldfinch was sitting in a trench with severe facial wounds. Another soldier went past Goldfinch, touching his body as he went through. As he did so, Goldfinch fell over, and the men could see that he was dead and probably had been for some time.

After the formal determination of Willie’s fate in 1917, his captain wrote to the family ...

... Private Goldfinch’s remains were not found during the war, and

remained missing for 12 years. It was not until the Imperial War Graves Commission was continuing its work around Pozieres in 1928 that his body was discovered. His family were notified, and his father wrote back to say “We are all pleased to hear that he has been found and has been cared for. Thanking all concerned very kindly ... any other communication will be very welcome”.

Willie Goldfinch was reburied in the Serre Road Cemetery No. 2 in France, where he lies today ...

At the end of the speech, the Last Post was sounded. I stood to attention beside my desk, my tears flowing freely.

If you would like to follow the AWM’s Facebook page, it can be found at <https://www.facebook.com/AWMemorial>

My own research on Willie had led me to the files of the Australian Red Cross Wounded and Missing Information Bureau. I sourced these files here: <https://www.awm.gov.au/advanced-search/people?roll=Australian%20Red%20Cross%20Wounded%20and%20Missing%20Files>

The bureau was first formed by volunteers in 1915, to trace the whereabouts of the sick, missing and wounded after the death tolls from Gallipoli began filtering through. In these files I read seven statements by soldiers, most of whom were in the trenches with Willie on the night he was killed. The statements were taken in various locations over a period of months and ultimately presented to the court of enquiry. I also learned that, to his

mates in the trenches, he was not known as 'Willie'. They called him 'Goldie'.

My research had also led me to the details of the days leading up to and including the night Willie died; sourced from *Australian Imperial Force unit war diaries, 1914-18 War: Infantry, Item number: 23/67/2, Title: 50th Infantry Battalion, August 1916.*

## Front Line

14/8/16

Terrific bombardment all day. Enemy guns blowing trenches and Saps to pieces. Stretcher bearers and runners having very difficult task have been augmented. Very fine individual acts being performed. Casualties to 12 noon about 45 killed and 105 wounded. Lieut Baynes wounded and shell shock.

15/8/16

Heavy enemy bombardment up till midnight last night. Battalion again attacked at 10pm but [having been] weakened by the all day bombardment were only partially

successful. Casualties to 12 noon 110 killed & 400 wounded approximately. Officers wounded Lieut Colonel Hurcombe (shell shock), Capt WM Fowler, Lieuts WH Bowden, RL Rhodes, VG Dridan, & WP Hoggarth. Battalion to be relieved tonight.

16/8/16

Relieved by 4th Battalion 1st Brigade and Battalion started to move out about 8pm last night, last Coy arriving at Wire Trench after midnight. Showery weather made move out difficult, but in spite of heavy shelling casualties during move were slight. Battalion stayed at Wire Trench all night and moved to Brickfields at 9am. Bivouacked (*sic*) at Brickfields & Battalion very weary & knocked up. Lieut VG Dridan died of wounds received.

WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY (When heading not required.)			Army Form C. 2118. Page 3 50th Inf Bn AIF
Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information
Front Line	14/8/16	8pm	and Saps leading to Front Line. Very difficult to be the first outwater up. Numerous casualties during this attempt to provide more reserves. Capt Hurcombe 5th wounded in thigh but after receiving dressing returned to his Company. Enemy artillery also very active, but position taken last night considered, everything going smoothly.
	14/8/16		Terrific bombardment all day. Enemy guns blowing trenches and saps to pieces. Stretcher bearers and runners having very difficult task. I have been augmented. Very fine individual acts being performed. Casualties to 12 noon about 45 killed and 105 wounded. Lieut Baynes wounded and shell shock.
	14/8/16		Heavy enemy bombardment up till midnight last night. Battalion again attacked at 10pm but were weakened by all day bombardment were only partially successful. Casualties to 12 noon 110 killed & 400 wounded approximately. Officers wounded Lieut Colonel Hurcombe (shell shock), Capt WM Fowler, Lieuts WH Bowden, RL Rhodes, VG Dridan, & WP Hoggarth. Battalion to be relieved tonight. Showery weather made move out difficult, but in spite of heavy shelling casualties during move were slight. Battalion stayed at Wire Trench all night and moved to Brickfields at 9am. Bivouacked at Brickfields & Battalion very weary & knocked up. Lieut V.G. Dridan died of wounds received.

## **May Marion Reynell née Byard**

*By Cheryl Williss*

May Reynell was a leading player in the formation of the League of Loyal Women of Australia. Established in July 1915, its purpose was to promote 'a strong sense of fellowship and Imperial duty amongst women, and to link together all those who are engaged in patriotic and national service to the mutual benefit of their respective associations'. With the motto, 'For God and the Empire' and a business-like approach, the league united women of all classes in war work, assisting the lines of communication between the various women's groups and bringing a sense of organisation and purpose to women's war efforts.

May Byard had married winegrower Carew Reynell in 1910 and was the mother of two young children. May was the inaugural president of the Morphett Vale branch of the Liberal Union, and she and her husband were also on a 'settlers welcome committee' that helped newcomers to South Australia. In December 1914, Carew joined the AIF, as major and second-in-command of the 9th Light Horse Regiment.

Scores of young Australian women were also making their own way to Egypt, London, and later, France, wanting to do their bit for the war.



On 2 May 1915, May's brother Douglas was killed on the Gallipoli peninsula. The following September, May received the news that Carew had also been killed at Gallipoli, on 27 August. May responded by throwing herself into her war work.

Early in 1916, May went off to Egypt with the aim of assisting her late husband's regiment. While away, she established a 'light refreshment and recreation room' in a tent at Heliopolis. She also arranged for an inscribed iron cross to be sent to Anzac Cove, where it was installed above

Carew's grave not long before the AIF evacuated Gallipoli.

In October 1914, a South Australian branch of the British Navy League was established. The Navy League was essentially an advocacy organisation supporting the naval defence of Britain's



*Carew Reynell*  
*courtesy Virtual War Memorial Australia*

colonies and its essential shipping routes. Carew Reynell was a founding member, soon followed by May Reynell's father, Douglas Byard. After Carew's death, May stepped up her own involvement in the league. In 1918, she and her father compiled a patriotic 'Naval Calendar', which highlighted the war's naval battles.

To the Editor

Sir – It is to be hoped that the appeal for the Red Cross will be so generous that the many workers who have given unremitting service

for so many years will feel assured that they have the hearty support of all in its efforts to provide comforts for our men when sick or wounded. Adverse criticism seems to have arisen through a misunderstanding of the scope of the society. No doubt, there was much confusion in the men's minds about the various kinds of canteens provided in the camps or nearby by other organisations, and also by residents in the last war. These provided suitable buildings, equipment, and service, and, for the men's benefit, sold light refreshments, writing paper, &c., at bare cost. Obviously, such things could not be provided for free.

So much has the Red Cross stood for generous distribution, that every effort of the kind was attributed to the society; hence the persistence of the idea that comforts had sometimes to be paid for. In spite of the clearest statement of the scope of the Red Cross, this confusion arises over and over again, and the Red Cross committees everywhere have experience of it. It must be dispelled, and perhaps the best way would be for all workers to follow up every statement of this kind in their locality, and trace it to its source, insisting upon details of when and where the alleged charges weremade.

The present appeal is for funds and goods to provide all possible comfort for those who have of their own free will left their homes and safety to face hardship and danger for our protection, when they fall



sick or are wounded. It is really the only active league of nations, united by the bond of Christian compassion with the sufferings of our fellow creatures. Through such a league of men and women of good will in every land, we can work to break down the barriers which divide nations by the great power of sympathy. By looking beyond the present conflict and accepting it as a tremendous challenge, we can gain courage to go on until the forces against the Christian ideal are overcome. – I am, Sir, &c.,

MAY REYNELL, Reynella

*Advertiser*, Saturday 9 March 1940

After the First World War, May Reynell continued her work with the Reynella Red Cross. During World War Two, she held regular garden parties in the grounds of the Reynell family winery to fundraise for the war effort. In December 1940 she established Goodwill Week, with the aim of bringing together community residents from diverse backgrounds

and religions.

In 1929 May's only son, Richard, went to England to study at Oxford. After graduating, he remained in that country and joined the Royal Air Force. On 7 September 1940, he was killed when his aircraft was shot down during the Battle of Britain. May had now lost a husband, son and brother to war.

In 1954, May donated a parcel of land from the family estate on which to build the Reynella Memorial Hall. She died on 20 May 1967 and was laid to rest in the Christ Church Cemetery, O'Halloran Hill.

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#### *Reference:*

Extract: Williss, Cheryl, *Miss Marryat's Circle: a not so distant past*, Wakefield Press, Adelaide, 2018.

A previous article on May Reynell was also published in *Relative Thoughts* Vol 12 No. 2, April 2008.



*Lieutenant Colonel Carew Reynell, 9th Australian Light Horse Regiment, chatting (picking lice from clothing) at Hill 60 on 27 August 1915. He was killed in action the next day. AWM H02784*

## ***The Angorichina Hostel for Tubercular Soldiers***

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### **Ella Cleggett**

*by Cheryl Williss*

Tuberculosis was a much-dreaded disease. Throughout the nineteenth century consumption, as it was then called, was the most common cause of disease among young adults. In 1927 the Angorichina Hostel in the Flinders Ranges was opened by the governor of the day, Sir Tom Bridges. The hostel – established for ex-servicemen who were suffering from tuberculosis – was the brainchild of Miss Ella Cleggett.

Ella was born in Mount Barker, the fourth of six daughters of John and Louisa Cleggett. When she was three years old, the family moved to Auburn in the state's mid-north, before returning to Mount Barker where Ella began her schooling. After an attack of scarlet fever her hearing began to fail, and she was transferred to correspondence school.

During the First World War Ella was active in the Children's Patriotic Fund. This brought her to the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, located at Bedford Park, where she saw the effects on the men who suffered the social stigma associated with tuberculosis. She took up the cause, and as secretary of the South Australian Tubercular Soldiers' Aid Society, she devoted the rest of her life to the welfare and rehabilitation of tubercular soldiers,

as well as raising public awareness of the disease.

A friend of Ella's had a tubercular brother who had found benefit in camping out each year in the Flinders Ranges. Ella was inspired – and Angorichina Hostel was the result. Angorichina covered some 28 hectares of donated land between Parachilna and Blinman, approximately 100 kilometres north of Hawker. The hostel's first matron was Grace Burns, formerly a sister at the Myrtle Bank repatriation hospital and a recipient of the Royal Red Cross for her work during the Great War.



*view of Angorichina Hostel\_SLSA B 59300*

At the hostel, occupational therapy was offered to the patients in the form of furniture making, taught by Albert Pimlott, a former tubercular patient and a carpenter by trade. Thanks to a generous donation by philanthropist Sir Tom Elder Barr Smith, a workshop was established

from which arose a profitable industry creating high-quality furniture out of surplus red-gum railway sleepers.

The Red Cross donated £100 to help set up Angorichina. Once established, the Red Cross began subsidising the Tubercular Soldiers' Aid Society with £2 per week per inmate, and continued to provide further assistance. The 1934 annual meeting of the Red Cross reported that:

Tubercular soldiers, both in and out of hospital, have been assisted with clothing, bedding, grocery, and medicine orders, and during the year £722 has been given to the Tubercular Soldiers' Aid Society as payment for fees for five men and a monthly medical inspection of Angorichina Hostel.

The hostel remained open until 1973.

*Source:*

Williss, Cheryl, *Miss Marryat's Circle: a not so distant past*, Wakefield Press, Adelaide, 2018.

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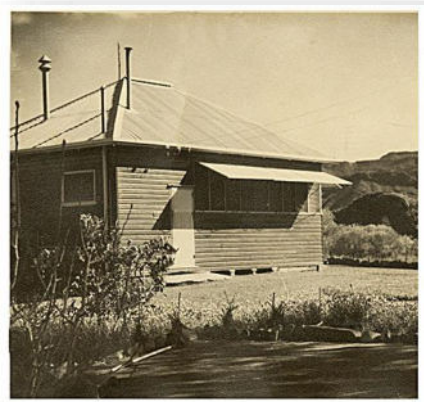
## A Boy in the Flinders Ranges

*by Marie Noble*

My dad, Lloyd Douglas (1923-2016), lived a chunk of his formative years at the Flinders Ranges Angorichina Tuberculosis Hostel site, approximately 500 kms north of Adelaide. He and his parents, Percy and Alma Douglas, resided in the Charles Moore Chalet from 1928 to 1933. During this time Lloyd was the only child living within the Angorichina Hostel complex.

The Angorichina Hostel was opened in 1927 to First World War veterans recovering from service-inflicted tuberculosis (TB). Charles Moore was the third chalet built for veteran patients' families and the first to have connected water and electricity. Percy was one of these veterans. He had also co-ordinated fundraising events alongside Ella Cleggett, the instigator and driving force of the Angorichina Hostel Project. Percy was an early patient of the Hostel.

The admiration of Ella Cleggett's work is widespread, as well as deep. Angorichina patients are quoted in newspaper articles as thinking of her like 'a sister or mother'.



*Charles Moore Chalet\_SLSA\_SRG 488 18 35*

When young Lloyd arrived, 'Miss Cleggett' arranged correspondence schooling for him.

In his spare time at Angorichina young Lloyd explored the many gullies and bush paths, fossicked in stony creek beds, learnt to swim in chilly waterholes and developed a fascination for the Angorichina Weather Station, especially where it measured hours of sunlight (minus those periods covered by a little boy's hands). He rode on donkey carts hauling wood to the men's furniture

workshop and he got growled at if he went too near the patients' vegetable garden, their hostel quarters or the hospital wing.



*Percy, with the Angorichina Joanna Poultry Farm incubator*

What he loved most was hours spent helping his dad at the Joanna Poultry Farm, especially incubating soft fluffy chicks. And he had favourites among the egg-laying hens.

Most exciting, but also scary, were the massive dust storms that could roll in. They came in black over the surrounding hills and everyone rushed around securing shutters and doors. Afterwards everything, even hands and faces, were gritty. Lots of cleaning jobs followed.

Visitors came and went. Parties arrived periodically, creating special social events, food, excursions, card games etc. Governor and Lady Hore-Ruthven visited a number of times. They were especially interested and supportive of the Angorichina TB project, had fostered fundraising and many donations. On one occasion Lady Hore-Ruthven gave a delighted Lloyd a ride on the foot rail of her vehicle. Ella Cleggett was a regular visitor, often delivering goods, gifts and news from Adelaide. Patients, who

became close friends, also came for a time then left, to return for healing as needed.

In 1933 when Alma was pregnant with their second son, Percy moved his family back to Adelaide. Lloyd was then ten years old and entering the school system for the first time, but he had had the benefit of Ella Cleggett as his former teacher.

Percy returned to Angorichina as his health required. In Adelaide he continued to coordinate fund raising for the Hostel. He settled his family permanently in West Croydon, but died from the tuberculosis in March 1945. Alma lived on there for almost 40 years.



*Alma, Lloyd and Percy Douglas at Angorichina c1933 in front of their chalet*

Lloyd eventually made his own family home close to the Flinders Ranges. He and his wife made sure their own children and grandchildren grew up experiencing the ruggedness and beauty each season brought to the Ranges, and their own country life mirrored the community values that ensured the nurturing success of Angorichina TB Hostel.



## ***A Short History of***

### **The Red Cross in Australia**

*My dad, Lloyd, once commented “The Red Cross was so good to us.”*

**Marie Noble**

1914: The Australian Branch of the British Red Cross Society is formed on 13 August, nine days after the outbreak of the First World War

1915: The Wounded and Missing Enquiry Bureau and a national scheme for voluntary aid detachments (VADs) are formed

1918: Junior Red Cross formally established in Australia

1919: League of Red Cross Societies is formed in Geneva

1920: Foundation president, Lady Helen Munro Ferguson, leaves Australia and is appointed Australia’s representative on the board of the League of Red Cross Societies

1926: VADs are formally recognised as a technical reserve of the Army Medical Corps

1927: Australia recognised as a national society in its own right by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

1929: Beginning of the blood transfusion service in Victoria

1931: British Red Cross declares 12 May, Florence Nightingale’s birthday, Red Cross Day

1939: Outbreak of World War Two on 3 September.

1940: Bureaux for wounded, missing and prisoners of war are established in each state

1941: The Australian Red Cross Society is incorporated by Royal Charter

1941: VADs are called up for overseas service in the Middle East

1941: Australian Red Cross social welfare services expand, with social workers deployed in all Australian general hospitals (AGHs)

1942: Singapore falls, 15 February, and POWs become Australian Red Cross’s number one priority

1944: Australian Red Cross membership reaches around 450,000

1944: ICRC is awarded Nobel Peace Prize

1945: War ends, 15 August; Australian Red Cross focuses on peacetime work, including rehabilitation, disaster relief and Junior Red Cross

1948: Australia’s first civilian mobile blood donation unit makes its maiden journey to Donnybrook in Western Australia

1949: New Geneva Convention extends protection to civilians in time of war

1950: Australian Red Cross field force serves with British Commonwealth occupying force in Japan and Korea

1955: Worst floods on record devastate New South Wales; Red Cross VADs are deployed

1955: Commonwealth assists state governments with funding for Red Cross blood transfusion services

1958: Australia ratifies four Geneva conventions

- 1960: First plastic blood packs are used in Australia and replace glass bottles during the following decade
- 1964: Australian Red Cross celebrates 50 years
- 1966: Australian Red Cross field force is deployed in Vietnam
- 1974: Cyclone Tracy destroys Darwin; Australian Red Cross is there
- 1977: Additional protocols to the Geneva Convention are enacted to protect victims of armed conflict
- 1983: Ash Wednesday Bushfires in Victoria and South Australia
- 1989: National Youth Camp held to refocus on youth
- 1989: 75th anniversary of Australian Red Cross
- 1991: Appointment of international humanitarian law divisional officers
- 1993: Australian Red Cross begins working with the federal government on the asylum seeker assistance scheme
- 1996: The Australian Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service is formed with the consolidation of the eight divisional services
- 2002: Bali bombing, 12 October; Australian Red Cross launches the Bali Appeal and raises \$15 million
- 2004: Tsunamis and earthquakes devastate Indonesia, Thailand, Sri Lanka and Maldives; Australian Red Cross delegates are deployed and the Disaster Relief Appeal raises \$108.5 million
- 2007: Endorsement of statement "The Power of Humanity"
- 2007: Expansion of programs for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples
- 2009: Black Saturday bushfires; Red Cross involved with Victorian Bushfire Appeal Fund that raised more than \$379 million
- 2010: Revised Royal Charter and Rules approved by Governor-General
- 2010: Haiti earthquake. Australian Red Cross ran an appeal and assisted international movement
- 2011: Queensland floods; Red Cross on the ground from 27 December 2010
- 2011: Australian Red Cross's Target Nuclear Weapons campaign is launched; resolution adopted by the ICRC
- 2013: Australian Red Cross hosts 19th General Assembly of International Federation and Council of Delegates of the International Red Cross Red Crescent Movement (ICRC), Sydney
- 2014: Australian Red Cross celebrates its centenary

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*Source:*

Oppenheimer, Melanie, *The Power of Humanity: 100 Years of Australian Red Cross*, Sydney, Harper Collins, 2014

See also:

<https://www.redcross.org.au/about/history-and-heritage/timeline/>

## Book Review

### Snapshot of World War 1 Personnel

After the end of the First World War a series of photos with details of defence personnel were collected by the administration department of the then Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery of South Australia.

In all, over 3000 were sent in. This list can still be viewed by visiting the State Records at: <https://www.archives.sa.gov.au/finding-information/discover-our-collection/maps-and-photographs/wwi-soldier-sailor-and-nurse-photographs>

Each photograph sent in by a relative or friend was accompanied by a sheet giving the name of the serviceperson, birth date, where born, where they resided, when they enlisted and their rank. Those who sent in the details provided their own name and address and often their relationship to the serviceperson. The form was acknowledged with the date recorded.

Of the large number recorded, the copies of 93 photographs, plus the serviceperson's details, have been very carefully collected in a folder which can be viewed in the PPFHG Resource Room.

One sheet contains the photograph of Alexander Caldwell, who was born 10 December 1891. When he enlisted in his birth town of Strathalbyn, he gave his occupation as a carpenter. His serial number was 1433 and he served as a Corporal in the Aircraft repair section of the 1st Wing Australian Flying Corp. The photograph and attached details were sent in by 'Mrs A Caldwell, Swale Street, Strathalbyn'. This was acknowledged on 23 April 1919 and a stamp from the department placed on the form.

A very carefully compiled folder which is very worthwhile looking at.

*Prepared by  
Lynette Gibson*



## ***Where I Came From***

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### **Meet Kirsten Hemer**



*Kirsten (right) with her sister Anthea Taylor*

*How long have you been a member of the FPFHG?*

I joined the group three years ago.

*How did you learn about the group?*

My sister Anthea told me about it. She has been a member for five years.

*Were you born in South Australia?*

No. I was born in Sydney, New South Wales, at the Royal Women's Hospital in Randwick.

*Your adoptive family first took you into their home when you were six-months old.*

*Where were you before then?*

My birth mother had rubella when she was pregnant with me. She wasn't married then and I was born with some health issues. I was made a Ward of the State and placed in the Scarba House for Children at Bondi, which was run by the Benevolent Society.

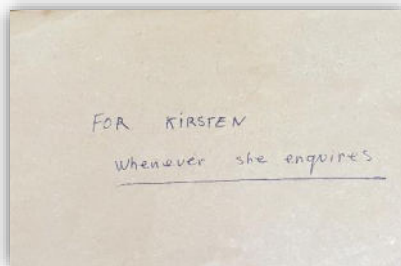
They didn't think I was going to live very long. But there I was, still alive at six months old

when Mum and Dad began fostering me! I needed a lot of medical appointments though.

*How long have you known that you were adopted?*

When I was seven or eight years old, Mum sat me down and told me that I was adopted. Mum used to foster babies, so I understood what she meant, but it was a shock.

Before then, under the regulations Mum and Dad were considered too old to adopt me, but when I was seven they were granted an exemption so they could adopt me. That must be why she told me then.



A few years later, Mum gave me an envelope. Inside she had written the details of when and where I was born and the names of both my birth parents.



*Scarba House at Bondi*

*How long ago did you start looking for your birth family?*

About ten years ago. Before then we had a veto lodged to stop my birth family finding me. But in 2011 we took the veto off.

*Besides your personal reasons for wanting to find out about your birth family, were there any practical reasons?*

Yes, for medical reasons. In case there was anything I should know, information on any medical history that ran through my birth family.

*So prior to joining the FPFHG, you hadn't been able to find your birth family. Then you went along to a DNA Group meeting run by Sharon Green, after which you had a DNA test. What happened next?*

When I got my results we put it on Ancestry and it wasn't long before I got a match! My Uncle John emailed me via Ancestry. He is 83 years old and he was my birth mother's brother. My birth mother had recently died.

This allowed everybody in my birth family to speak freely. No more secrets.

Uncle John said he had been looking for me for 50 years. He lives in Sydney, so we Facetimed each other. It was very emotional. We keep in touch and text each other regularly.

*I understand your uncle told you something else that means a lot to you.*

Yes. He told me that both he and my birth father saw me in the hospital after I was born. So now I know that there are two people in my birth family still alive who saw me when I was a newborn baby.

*So not only have you met your uncle, but I believe you have met someone else extra special. Tell me about this person.*

Yes, my sister Zoe! My birth parents married about a year after I was born. I have one sister who is six years younger than me and two brothers.

Not long after Uncle John first made contact, I received an email from her, basically saying "Hello, I'm your sister!" She was so excited to have found me. Then she flew to Adelaide and spent a weekend with us. We were very emotional when we met.



*Are there any plans to meet any other members of the family?*

Yes, I am meeting one of my brothers in Melbourne next week. Zoe is coming back to Adelaide in June with her family.

*Is there anything else you would like to add?*

I now have photos of my birth mother, when she was a child as well as an adult.



I have been able to research my family history on Ancestry and found some very original details about my ancestors – like convicts and a famous artist who painted Queen Victoria! And, apart from a few heart attacks, there has been no major health issue in the family.

### ***Did You Know?***

There are currently no aged care facilities in Australia that specifically cater for the deaf and blind.

*If you could describe what DNA testing has meant to you in just one sentence, what would you say?*

I have found my other family!

*Postscript:*

*The week after our interview, Kirsty did meet one of her brothers - Sam.*



*And all went well.*

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## ***Southern Suburbs Volunteer Service Awards***

Our January 2024 edition reported on the awards received by FPFHG members Marie Noble and Kerry Edwards, in recognition for their volunteer services. Unfortunately, Marie had been unable to attend the awards ceremony held in December 2023. But members were able to congratulate Marie at our January general meeting when our president, Sharon Green presented Marie with her award certificate.



## ***A Fleurieu Pioneer Family***

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If you have ever travelled down Jetty Road to Normanville Beach, on your right you may have noticed, nestled behind a white picket fence, the picturesque Peppertree Cottage. Recently recommended for local heritage listing, this 19th century cottage was once the home of Irishman Patrick Hefferon (Heffernan/Heffernon) and his family.



Little is known of Patrick's life back in Ireland, except that in 1833 he married Ellen and they lived in the Glen of Aherlow, Tipperary.

In 1855, Patrick, Ellen and their children, Johanna 21, Mary 19, Catherine 17, Margaret 15, Ellen 13, Bridget 11, Honora 9 and Michael 4, left Tipperary for Plymouth, England. Here, together with 330 other passengers they boarded the *South Seas*, bound for South Australia.

After a safe voyage with fair winds the ship arrived at Port Adelaide on 30 July 1855. The Hefferon family was among a group of passengers transferred onto a government schooner and taken the 70km back down the coast to Normanville. The town had been established in 1849 by Robert Norman, South Australia's first dentist, and for a time it became a successful wheat exporting area.

Here, Patrick was employed as a farm labourer. His services were sought by the then expanding farming community and as there was no modern machinery the crops had to be cut by hand. Patrick became well known for his skill at using the sickle and scythe.

For their first two years at Normanville the family lived crammed together in a slab hut.

But In 1857 Patrick bought a two-acre allotment on the jetty road. Here he built a brick house.

At the age of 69, Patrick died of pneumonia in Adelaide Hospital on 14 February 1881. His will, drawn up in 1876, indicates he could not write as he signed with the mark 'X'.

Aged 75, Ellen died on 2 December 1890.

On 2 September 1856, Patrick and Ellen's second daughter, Mary, married

Edward Backshall. Edward had arrived in Western Australia in 1842 as an 11-year-old. In the early 1850s Edward set out for the Victorian goldfields. But when he reached Adelaide he found there was mining in the Mount Lofty Ranges. So Edward decided to stay and try his luck. Mary and Edward purchased a farm on Hay Flat Road at Normanville, where they raised a family of eleven.



*Mary Backshall  
courtesy Wikitree*

After Edward died in 1881, Mary wed James Squires who helped to raise the younger Backshall children. Mary died on New Years Day 1908 aged 71 years. Mary and James's home, although no longer lived-in, was still standing until about 2000, when the property was absorbed by the Links Lady Bay Golf development.

On 13 November 1883, Mary and Edward's second son, George, married

Bridget Kelly. The couple lived at Yankalilla, on a property they called 'Wattle Dale', so named because of the wattle plantation George planted. The wattle tree was fast growing and each year George cut and stripped the bark from the larger trees causing them to die, and thus allowing the smaller ones a chance to develop. The bark was tied in bundles about four feet in length and two feet in diameter and left to dry out before carting by horse and dray to the mill in Yankalilla. George and Bridget had two sons, William Edward and John Francis. Another son, Albert, died when eight days old.

Bridget died in 1914 and George in 1944.

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Mary Backshall née Hefferon was the:

- Great grandmother of FPFHG member Margaret Tickle
- Great-great grandmother of FPFHG member Jeanette Bell

*Editor's note:*

*This story is based on information supplied by Margaret Rayner, also a great-great granddaughter of Mary.*

*Further information on the Hefferon and Backshall families can be found in the Pioneer Register in the FPFHG Resource Room.*

## ***In Case You Missed It***

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### **Nick and Elizabeth Solomon**

Our January guest speakers were Nick and Elizabeth Solomon who introduced us to the new features on FamilySearch, at <https://www.familysearch.org/en/>

Between them, Nick and Elizabeth demonstrated:

- How one signs up and registers
- The basic displays and tree building tools
- The Memories function for uploading and cataloguing historical family photos and written family stories
- The use of fan charting to aid family history research
- The power of the FamilySearch.org Wiki for guiding and supporting research across any geography in the world

A very informative presentation.



### **David Kilner**

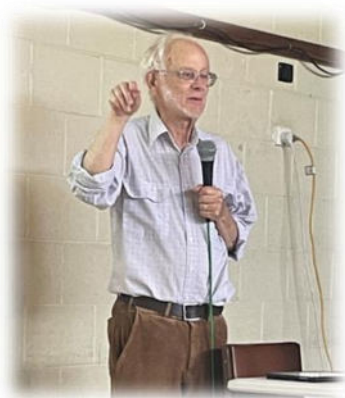
At our February meeting, author David Kilner spoke on the life and times of the famous crime writer, Agatha Christie.

Many of us have read and enjoyed her entertaining novels and watched the films based on her books – over and over again. But David gave us a great insight into her own life.

David is the author of three crime novels:

- Death in the Crypt
- The Climate Change Murders
- The Rock Art Murders

An enjoyable afternoon.



## David Jarman

Our March meeting featured guest speaker David Jarman, who entertained us with the exploits of South Australian explorer and aviator Sir Hubert Wilkins.

Born in 1888, Sir Hubert grew up at Mount Bryan, an isolated and arid region beyond Goyder's Line in the state's mid-north. Unheard of by many Australians until recent years, Sir Hubert was famed overseas for his many exploits, including his ill-fated attempt to journey under the North Pole – in a submarine he had purchased for US\$1.

Thanks to author Simon Nash who wrote the first biography, and to philanthropist Dick Smith, Sir Hubert's adventures came to the attention of his birth country.

A plaque in honour of Sir Hubert can be seen in the footpath on Adelaide's North Terrace. And his family's Mount Bryan homestead is now restored and open to visitors.



*David Jarman with Vice President Bronwyn Howlett*

### Upcoming Speakers

Meeting date:	Speaker	Topic
<b>20 April</b>	Anthea Taylor and Cheryl Williss	The Kangaroo Island WW2 Soldier Settlement Scheme
<b>18 May</b>	Liz Harfull	A Farming Life, stories from rural Australian women
<b>15 June</b>	Bill Watt	SA Land Services
<b>20 July</b>	Anthea Taylor	'A beautiful little valley': Colonel William Light and the <i>Rapid</i>

All meetings are held at 1.15pm, Uniting Church Hall, 23 William Road, Christies Beach. If you have a suggestion for a suitable speaker please contact Elizabeth Grocke with details by phone on 0421 102 868 or by email on [philiz@esc.net.au](mailto:philiz@esc.net.au)

**Up to date details of speakers can be found on the webpage at**

*[http:// fleurieufamilyhistory.org](http://fleurieufamilyhistory.org)*



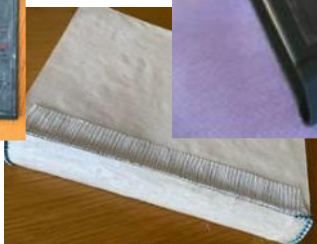
## Book Repair: step by step

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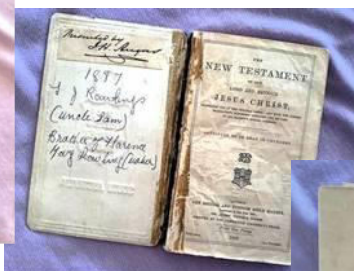
*from Kerry Edwards*

My mother gave me some family books that are over 100 years old. I sent them to my dad's cousin Judith in Perth and she repaired them. Judith has been doing this kind of craft for a long time and regularly wins first prize at the Royal Perth Show.

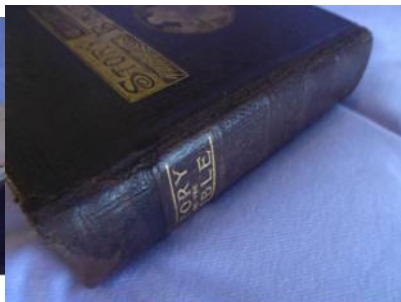
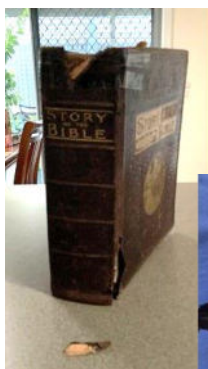
*Judith – I removed the floral contact with solvent and peeled the old cover off the original boards. Re-glued and reinforced the spine, added headbands and new end papers. Trimmed old book cloth. Glued new plain green book cloth onto new boards, then glued the old-trimmed cloth covers onto new green boards, front and spine. Lucky I had a few scraps of that green which matched perfectly, and for the little testament too...*



*Judith – Removed sticky tape with solvent, inside and out. Reglued and reinforced spine. Attached new end paper, attached covers to new green spine. Reattached loose pages. Rejuvenated old leather cover with green shoe polish and ends of pages with gold.*



*Judith – Reglued and reinforced spine. Inserted strip of brown leather [already in stock from op-shop skirt] where there was a bit missing at the top of the spine, and also to re-attach spine to front cover [also reinforced underneath]. Attached new headbands. Brown shoe polish to finish off leather cover.*



## South Australian Women's Suffrage Petition 1894

### Celebrating 130 years

On 23 August 1894, a petition – all 30 metres of it – was presented to the South Australian House of Assembly. Members of the Women's Suffrage League, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the Working Women's Trade Union had collected approximately 11,600 signatures from both women and men, in Adelaide and in country areas.

On 18 December 1894 the South Australian Parliament passed the Constitutional Amendment (Adult Suffrage) Act. This gave the right for all women, including First Nations women, to vote *and* stand for parliament.

The original petition is held by the House of Assembly, but a copy is held at State

Records of South Australia. On the website of State Records, search the following:

**Series:** Womens Suffrage Petition –  
master photocopy (GRG92/5)

**Consignment ID:** 00000

**Unit ID:** 1

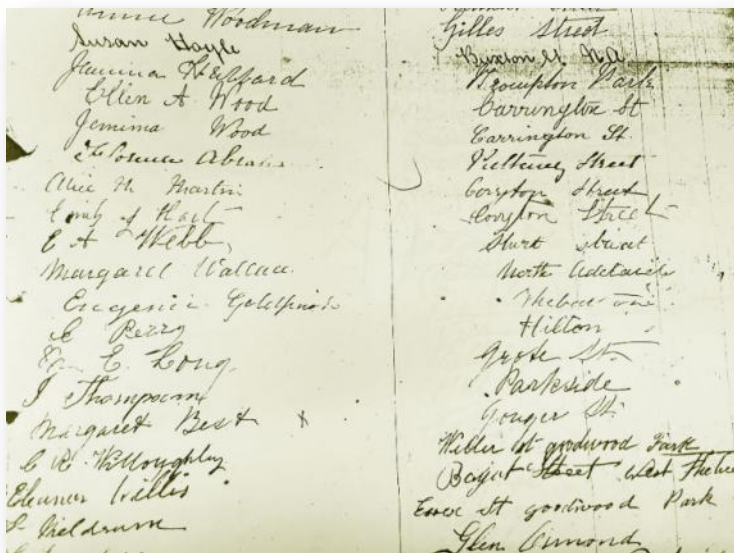
The State Records office kindly emailed a copy of the page on which my three times great grandmother had signed, at no cost to me.

### *Did your ancestor sign this petition?*

In the first instance, you can find out by searching  
<https://www.centreofdemocracy.sa.gov.au/suffrage-petition/>

It would be great to compile our own list of family members who signed this historic petition. If you find a signatory, I would love you to email me at  
[editorfpfhg@gmail.com](mailto:editorfpfhg@gmail.com)

Cheryl Willis



## Resource Room Opening Times

The Resource Room is available to members for research and borrowings from midday to 1.15 pm prior to Saturday general meetings and during the afternoon tea break.

The Room is also open from 1.00–3.00 pm, on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Wednesday, February to October, and the 1<sup>st</sup> Wednesday in November. During these times volunteers are available to assist with your research.

For computer bookings please text Chris Grivell on 0409 670 183 and advise what you would like to book, e.g. Digger, Find My Past, Ancestry etc.

## Subscriptions

### Membership with Electronic Journal:

Family (2 people) - \$40

Single - \$35

### Membership with Printed Journal:

Family (2 people) - \$50

Single - \$45

A \$5 joining fee applies to new and lapsed memberships.

Meeting attendance fee - \$2 per meeting or \$18 per year.

Visitors - \$5 per meeting.

Fees should be paid to the Treasurer prior to the November AGM each year.

### Membership Fees Reminder

If you have not yet renewed your membership, please do so as soon as possible.

*A \$5.00 rejoining fee is payable for membership not paid by 28 February.*

## Special Interest Groups

**Aussie Interest Group**—meets at 1.00pm on the 2nd Saturday of each month. For information contact Ros Dunstall, phone 0419 851 761.

### **United Kingdom and USA Interest**

**Group**—usually meets at 7.30pm on the 3rd Monday of each month but may vary. For information contact Sharon Green, phone 0419 760 496.

**Computer Group**—meets at 1:00pm to 3.30pm on the 3rd Wednesday of each month. For information contact Heather Boyce, email haboyce@adam.com.au.

**DNA Evening Group**—usually meets at 7.30pm on the 1st Tuesday of each month but may vary. For information contact Sharon Green, phone 0419 760 496.

Up to date details of special group meetings can be found at  
<https://fleurieufamilyhistory.org/event-calendar/>

## Publishing

This journal is issued quarterly to members. Items for inclusion should be submitted to the Editor by March, June, September and December. FPFHG shall not be held responsible for statements made or opinions expressed by the authors of submitted materials, nor shall FPFHG vouch for the accuracy of any genealogical data, offers, services or goods that appear herein. The Editor reserves the right to edit any articles proffered for publication.

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