

'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. 3

July 2024



Fleurieu Peninsula Family History Group Inc.

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

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Cover Photo:

Cape Jervis from Penneshaw.

Photo by CR

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From the Editor

'All on board the *Duke of York* were ready to go ashore as soon as the vessel was made snug, and a landing was effected in a little bay, at the spot where the Rapid Bay and Cape Borda submarine cable has been since brought ashore. The time the passengers set their feet on the land was 2 p.m. The first duty then performed was the reading of the Church of England service, in which all joined. Captain Morgan concluded the service by an extemporary prayer of thanksgiving for the prosperous voyage which had been granted to them. Just before the party left the *Duke of York*, a magnificent rainbow appeared in the heavens, and the captain remarked it was a good omen.'

Thus wrote Fleurieu pioneer settler, John Wrathall Bull, in his substantial work, *Early Experiences of South Australia*, first published way back in 1884. Although for some years a group of sealers and whalers had already been calling Kangaroo Island home (and prior to this, no First Nations peoples had lived there for thousands of years), the day those first 'official' settlers landed on the beach at Nepean Bay, 27 July 1836, is now celebrated as 'Settlement Day'. You can read some more 'Firsts' about the Island in this edition of *Relative Thoughts*. These articles originally appeared in the Kangaroo Island Pioneers Association newsletter, *KIPA News*.

Back to the mainland... If by now you are wondering if Bull Creek Road, in the Fleurieu's Ashbourne Valley, is named after the aforementioned Mr Bull, you are correct. Heading south from Meadows, to your right you may have noticed a house at the side of the road which was once the



Bull's Creek post office. And a little further on, you may have also spotted Usher Road. You can read more about FPFHG member Jim Usher's family in this issue's 'Where I Came From'.

To celebrate Mother's Day in May, our president Sharon Green invited FPFHG Facebook followers to tell us about a Fleurieu pioneer mum in their family tree. The first three entries are in 'A Fleurieu Pioneer Family' (times three!).

Our cover photo for this issue looks back to the southern tip of the mainland from Frenchman's Rock. Later covered by a protective canopy, the rock was inscribed by members of Nicolas Baudin's crew on the ship *Le Geographe* in 1803, during their expedition to map the coast of New Holland. They had landed here to collect fresh water. Baudin duly named it on his chart, 'Anse de Sources' (Cove of Springs).

As always, a big thank you to all who contributed to this issue.

Cheryl Williss

President's Message

Welcome to our July edition, and haven't we had another busy three months. Once again I am amazed at the variety and quality of the speakers we have had at our meetings: Anthea Taylor and Cheryl Williss on the Kangaroo Island WW2 Soldier Settlement Scheme; Liz Harfull in History Month on *A Farming Life* and her research; and last month Bill Watt on researching land administration records for family history. Bill will be joining us later in the year to run a workshop on this subject. I, for one, am looking forward to this, especially as I had to miss his talk.

Understandably, during the cooler months we see a slight drop off in evening group attendances, mainly due to members not liking to drive at night. But we now have heating at the hall, including in the Resource Room, so it is certainly now more comfortable attending gatherings in the winter months. If you haven't been for a while, we'd love to see you at the hall for a General Meeting, in the Resource Room, at a workshop or at a computer group meeting. And the members who run the Special Interest groups in their homes always have their door open to welcome you.

I would just like to thank everyone who has filled in, for both me and for others who have been absent with either illness or family commitments. It really is appreciated.



I am writing this report with the rain hitting the window and the wind swirling outside, and it made me think how the different seasons can dictate the direction our genealogical journey can take.

During the summer months, I am more inclined to meet in person the contacts I have made, explore cemeteries and generally travel further. In the cooler months, you are more likely to see me kitted up in fingerless gloves at the computer, working online and catching up with scanning documents etc., in the warmth of my home. Do the seasons alter the way you work?

Happy researching!

Sharon Green

President

A Doctor for Kangaroo Island

By Cheryl Willis

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE AT KANGAROO ISLAND

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir—It appears strange to me and many more that a doctor should come on a flying visit to Kangaroo Island without anyone knowing he is coming. He stopped a few days at Hog Bay, same at Kingscote, then went away for good. If he comes to Kangaroo Island to vaccinate the children he ought to go where the children are. On the north coast there are six, and on the south side of the island there are double that number of children to vaccinate. It is very hard for parents who wish to have their children vaccinated to hear that a doctor has been and gone without giving people any chance to see him. Let us have fair play. The doctor coming and going in the manner he did put me in mind of a man going to look for work and praying to God he won't find any. Who is to blame, the doctor or those that sent him?

I am, Sir, &c.,

JOHN BOXER.

Cape Cassino, Kangaroo Island, November 28.

Adelaide Observer, Saturday 20 December 1879

As is the way in pioneering communities, for many years the residents of Kangaroo Island made do without a permanent doctor. And almost a century passed before the Islanders had their own hospital. In July 1884, the South Australian newspapers reported on the 'sad death on Kangaroo Island' of Sarah Paris, wife of the Island's telegraph station master and mother of six.

Mr. Paris had been in communication with Doctor Magarey by telegraph, and as there is no doctor on the island the residents are furious at the manner in which they are treated with respect to a medical officer. Petitions have been forwarded to the Chief Secretary and colonial surgeon, letters have been written, but no answer has been received to their prayers.

A year earlier, one Dr Shaw had been appointed as medical officer to the Island with the aid of a Government grant, but it seems he resigned 'in consequence of a disagreement with the residents'. He was followed by Dr White, but he didn't last long either, departing the Island under a cloud of controversy.

In 1899, on behalf of the Islanders a petition was forwarded to the Colonial Government, again applying for a grant to subsidise a permanent doctor. It seems to have fallen on deaf ears. On 17 January 1903, extolling the Island's virtues *The Advertiser* happily reported, 'The climate is so good that there is no doctor on the island, although several have at times made unsuccessful attempts to get a living there'.

On 12 November 1910, *The Kangaroo Island Courier* reported on a meeting of guarantors to help finance a doctor, which met at the Council Hall. The State Government had at last offered an annual subsidy of £150. With a further £256 now guaranteed by Island residents, the total amount was considered more than enough, 'so no time will elapse before the much-needed medical man is residing amongst us'.

But by Christmas 1912, the now resident medical officer, Dr Stevenson, was asking for a raise. According to the *Daily Herald*, the good doctor had written a letter to the KI Council stating that he would be prepared to continue practice if a guarantee of £500 per annum for three years be made, including the Government subsidy. But the guarantors were unable to fully meet this additional financial burden.

Over the next decade several more doctors followed, before the Islanders were again petitioning for a doctor.

From "ISLANDER":—Last Thursday's boat conveyed from the island to Adelaide two respected old residents, Messrs. Botcher and Price. Mr. Botcher has recently worked on Mr. Grey's eucalyptus distillery. He was brought to Sgt. Lenthall for treatment, suffering from a poisoned leg. He was assured of the dangerous symptoms, and was suffering intensely when he left for the Adelaide Hospital. Mr. Price, a respected resident and pioneer of Shoal Bay, had been suffering from what appeared to be dropsy and heart trouble. News came through on Friday afternoon that he had died. The Government have recently been the recipients of a petition for the

appointment of a doctor. I can assure them that people are leaving here every week to avoid serious risks of ill health. Something should be done immediately to stop the drifting of the much-needed population of this valuable and productive district, and prevent them from going into industrial centres.

Register, Thursday 5 October 1922

The issue dragged on. But at last, early 1925 heralded the arrival of Dr Joy Seager (née Tearne), who took up residence on Dauncey Street, Kingscote. Here Dr Seager stayed for 20 years.

Not too far away stood Mrs Sharpe's Private Nursing Home, established five years earlier in nearby Giles Street.



Dr Seager at the door of her surgery

In 1927, fundraising began for a public hospital. And the end of that decade saw the genesis of air transport to the mainland for emergency cases. On 27 December 1929, young Arthur Ransome was rushed to Adelaide by Captain the Hon. Hugh Grosvenor, aide-de-camp to Governor Hore-Ruthven, in response to an urgent call.

On returning to Parafield with the boy, Captain Grosvenor found that the aerodrome had suffered from the heavy rain which fell on Friday morning, and, when he landed, his machine stuck in the mud. A police ambulance, which had been sent to bring the patient to Adelaide, had to remain on the Gawler road, which was flooded, and Constable Barringer waded through the water up to his knees and carried the boy to the ambulance.

Advertiser, Monday 30 December 1929



The long-awaited Kingscote Nursing Home was officially opened on 30 July 1930, by Arthur Daw, ‘who has done a great deal to forward the interests of the hospital’.

By 1940, the residents of Kangaroo Island were again raising funds – but this time, for the war effort. Over £875 was sent to the Red Cross to fund an ambulance for our fighting forces overseas. But the Islanders had to wait until after the war for an ambulance of their own.

And an Ambulance for the Island!

The following is an Extract from “You just had to deal with it”: the Story of Women & Health Care on Kangaroo Island, by Jill Gloyne, 1977, first published by the Kangaroo Island General Hospital Women’s Auxiliary, Kingscote.

When it came to the much-needed ambulance service, the Island had to wait until 1958. Even then, it was not what you might call ‘state of the art’ technology. Alf Dixon, who was then in charge of Nepean Motors, had a friend in Adelaide who had traded in an ambulance and didn’t know what to do with it; ‘it’ being pretty much of a bomb. He asked Alf if the Island would like it as a gift. Brian Kildea and John Downing were consulted and a public meeting called. Seventy-five people attended, and it was proposed to accept the ambulance if everyone present paid one pound subscription, the money to be used for much needed mechanical repairs.

This was a boon to the Island ... often the doctors’ cars were used as ambulances. Sometimes members of the community, as well, had to use their utilities to transport the injured to hospital.

Bert Roper offered the use of his shed in Kingscote to house the new acquisition, but then an unexpected problem arose. It was discovered that courting couples were taking advantage of the beds in the new vehicle! A shed was duly built at the back of the hospital for £100, and no more complaints were heard.

Early Flights to the Island

By Cheryl Willis

An aeroplane at Kingscote.

His Excellency the Governor flies from Kingscote to Adelaide.

Kangaroo Island was linked up with the airways of Australia when Captain Miller arrived in his aeroplane on Monday morning. A wire was received at Kingscote on Saturday, stating that he would arrive about 10 a.m. on Monday and when that time drew near, the sky in the east was keenly searched by eager eyes. Just before 11 a.m. a speck appeared in the air which rapidly took the form of a plane. In a very few minutes it was circling the town to get the bearing of the landing ground. This was soon found and a splendid landing was made alongside the cross placed in Mr C. J. Bell's paddock. The flying time from the aerodrome at Woodville to the landing being about 55 minutes. Shortly after arrival passengers were taken up. The first to fly being Messrs G. C. McKinnon and A. H. Anderson and the first lady being Mrs R. J. Cook. A slight leak in the radiator, due to the rough ground, caused an hour's delay in the afternoon, but Captain Miller worked late so that all those who had booked could have the trip. The last flight being made at 7 p.m. when a total of sixty passengers had been taken up. The plane was then put away for the night, this consisting of tying it up to two trees and putting covers over the engine and the controls. From the first landing to the last flight the ground contained many interested spectators, at one time several hundred being present. A large majority had never previously seen a landing and many were having their first view of an aeroplane, so that it is quite safe to say that never before in the history of Kangaroo Island, had a more interested crowd of people gathered together.

The Kangaroo Island Courier, Saturday 15 Jan 1927

When Captain Horrie Miller first flew his aeroplane across to Kangaroo Island nearly 100 years ago, little did he know he would be returning with a special passenger – and a haul of fish.

Captain Miller was flying an Airco DH-9, a two-seat bomber first flown in 1917. Governor Sir Tom Bridges had been on a fishing trip and took the opportunity to fly back to Adelaide with Captain Miller, leaving at 6.40 the next morning and arriving with his fish 45 minutes later.

In October of the same year, a four-seat DH10 named *Bell Bird* brought a representative of Australian Aerial

Services Ltd., looking for business and a permanent landing ground. The company asked the Council for the exclusive use of the racecourse, but apparently the Council wasn't too keen.

In May 1928, a DH61 Giant Moth, registered G-AUTL and named *Old Gold*, piloted by Captain Miller, began regular Sunday trips from Adelaide to Kingscote, so it was now possible for those requiring urgent and professional medical and surgical treatment to get to Adelaide quickly. *Old Gold* could carry up to eight passengers.



Australian Aerial Services representatives turned up again the following year, this time looking for possible landing grounds at Penneshaw, American River and Rocky River, as well as Kingscote, and there was talk about a mid-week service carrying both passengers and Island mail. At this time there were still only two deliveries each week, via the ship *Karatta*.

In December 1929, local boy Arthur Ransom was in urgent need of medical attention that he was unable to receive on the Island. Captain the Hon. Hugh Grosvenor, ADC to Governor Sir Alexander Hore Ruthven, was given permission to fly across to the Island and transfer the boy to the mainland, in terrible weather conditions (see previous article). Sadly, less than two weeks later Captain Grosvenor was killed in an aircraft accident over Victoria's Port Phillip Bay.

In 1934, it was suggested that contributions be sought to enable subsidised medical flights to Adelaide. But medical flights were still more than 30 years away – after the St. John Aerial Ambulance service was established in 1965.

At the end of 1935, Adelaide Airways submitted a timetable and fare structure — 25/- each way — for a 45-minute flight from Adelaide. The following January its 'Monospar' plane landed, this time in Mr M B Chapman's paddock, with three passengers on board. Thus began a regular twice-weekly service, soon extended to three times a week. This service also provided the first air-mail route in Australia for all types of mail without any surcharge. In April 1939, Guinea Airways assumed control of the service, adding an additional flight per week.

World War Two precipitated the need for an emergency airfield and a site at Cygnet River was chosen. The first landing took place in November 1940, with the arrival of a Guinea Airways craft. With no lighting along the runway, initially night landings weren't possible. But the Council arranged for vehicle owners to drive to the airfield whenever there was an emergency, and direct their headlights onto the runway.

By 1948, the Guinea Airways service had increased in the summer months to six

arrivals per week, bringing tourists to the Island in larger aircraft with more seating capacity. But it wasn't until Christmas 1958 that a 'Business Man's Service' was introduced, allowing a same day return flight once a week. At this time, other than in an emergency, flights were still confined to daylight hours. But when the undersea power cable was laid in 1962, regular night landings at last became possible.



Barbara née Jones, FPFHG member Helen Smith's mother, flew across to KI on this commercial DC3 in 1951.



FPFHG member Colin Routley's January 1970 student concession ticket, for airlift from Adelaide to Kingscote and coach transfer to American River - \$4.60.

A Lighthouse Keeper's Wife

By Anthea Taylor

My great-great grandmother, Elizabeth Taylor (also née Taylor), was born in 1837, in the Orkney Islands. Elizabeth was only 12 years old when she emigrated with her parents and siblings, arriving in 1849 on the ship *David Malcolm*. Five years later, she married John Dunn Taylor, a fellow Orkney Islander.

A year after she wed, Elizabeth had her first child, a son, who was probably born at her parents' house at Port Adelaide. But the baby died about 18 months later. Elizabeth went on to have nine more children and all nine survived into adulthood.

It is unclear when John joined the lighthouse service, but he was definitely working as a keeper by 1865 – when he was based at Troubridge Island. Between 1865 and 1868 he worked at the Troubridge lighthouse and also on the Tipara reef lightship. It is unclear whether Elizabeth and the children lived at the Troubridge lighthouse with John, but it is doubtful that they lived with him during the 18 months he was posted on the Tipara lightship as it is my understanding that lightships (as opposed to lighthouses) did not have family accommodation.

From early 1869 to September 1870, the entire family was stationed at Cape Willoughby on the south-east tip of Kangaroo Island, where John worked as an assistant keeper. The head keeper's cottage was always set next to the

lighthouse, but the cottages for the assistant keepers and their families were situated about half a mile down the hill from the lighthouse.

The Cape Willoughby lighthouse community consisted of two cottages for the assistant keepers and their families. Built near the beach and jetty, there was a boat ramp, boat shed, stores building, butchery and blacksmith. They grew their own wheat and vegetables and had considerable livestock. The wives were expected to manage the farm and livestock, home school their children and run their homes. All hands were called for – including the wives – in any major emergency. The children were also expected to work and contribute to the community from an early age.



Cape Willoughby

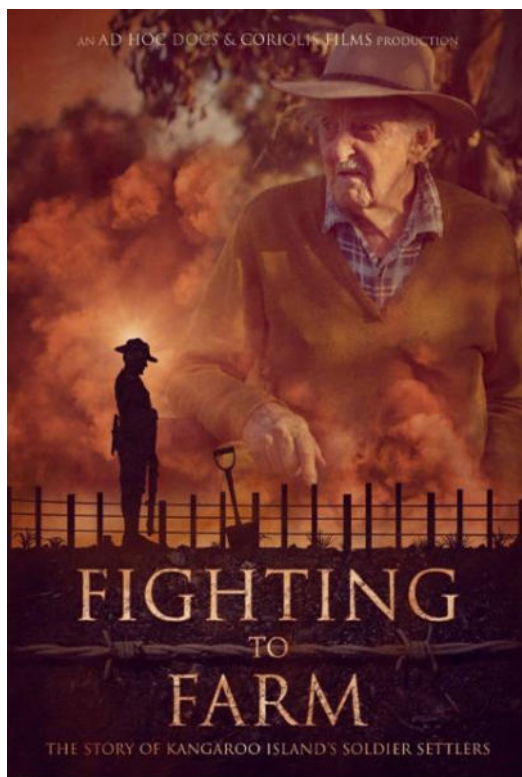
Photo courtesy of tourkangarooisland.com.au

In September 1870, the Taylor family were sent to the Cape Northumberland lighthouse. This was the only lighthouse situated on the mainland at the time, and it gave keepers' children access to formal schooling. The Maritime Board rotated keeper families through this lighthouse so that the children had this opportunity.

Elizabeth's ninth child was born while they were at this lighthouse. At the end of 1872, the family returned to Cape Willoughby. Not long after their last child was born, in 1873, Elizabeth was diagnosed with cancer. In 1875, she died at the Adelaide Hospital. She was only 37. John was on duty at Cape Willoughby when he received a telegram which was duly jotted down in the lighthouse log book that 'on this day 2nd keeper Taylor's wife died'.

Fighting to Farm: the World War II Soldiers of Kangaroo Island

Reviewed by Cheryl Williss



Fighting to Farm was produced and directed by Amy Pysden and Daniel Clarke, of Adelaide and Kangaroo Island based filmmaking company, Ad Hoc Docs. Set in the aftermath of the Kangaroo Island bushfires of January 2020, this one-hour documentary weaves through a 75-year journey of Soldier Settlers and their wives, children and grandchildren. It is a story of hope, resilience and above all, the spirit of community.

We meet Ivy, wife of returned soldier Tom Wooton. It wasn't until the last few years of his life that Tom spoke of his war experience and the atrocities he had seen. Cec Harris, 97, says if he was 18 again, there was no way he would have joined up, now that he knows what war is. And there's 93-year-old Des Johnston. Des considers himself one of the lucky ones. He was on a Navy escort ship. He says the enemy weren't interested in them. They were after the big fellas. Dudley Roberts, 95, talks of landing ashore with gunfire all around him. When the war was over he couldn't get home quick enough.

The *War Service Land Settlement Act* of 1948 legislated for soldier settlement on the Island. A significant amount of bushland was allocated for farming. On arrival at Kingscote on the good ship *Karratta*, families were loaded onto the back of a truck and taken to a camp in the middle of the bush. Their temporary homes were to be old army huts relocated for the purpose. There was no power, and little water.

The film's co-producer, Pat Brooksby, daughter of a soldier settler, tells how the mothers dealt with issues of health and hygiene and how Yacca Jack came to help

as their 'Toilet Man'. There's a dirt track, Yacca Jacks Road, so named in honour of his contribution to the camp community. It leads to the spot Yacca Jack would dispose of the contents of household sanitary pans. It seems on one occasion he even rescued Mavis Henderson's engagement ring – she had unwittingly lost it down her toilet. Jack couldn't help but observe that Mavis 'must be left-handed'.

Before the families could establish their farms, the land had to be cleared. The first step was to pull the scrub with chain, before burning off. The men would camp out, sometimes for days at a time, with up to 100 tractors in use. But the women and children would help with the manual labour, digging and picking stumps. Says Kate Stanton, soldier settler daughter, 'Everyone had to put in ... no one ever said you didn't want to, you just did it'.

With no welfare services available on the Island, the families came to depend on each other. But once settled on the land, the women were physically isolated. Many of their husbands struggled psychologically, left alone to deal with the trauma of their war experiences. But with their own funds they built community halls around the Island, where they could gather regularly and socialise.

Each soldier settler started out with a debt to the Federal Government of £30,000 – on top of which they had to pay rent. When it came to producing a viable income from the land, some of the settlers

were more successful than others. In 1976, the Federal Government moved to evict 21 families from their farms. As Ivy Wooton says, 'People who have served their country should not be treated like that'. State Premier Don Dunstan intervened, promising \$10,000 to each family, together with a right to stay in their home until they felt ready to leave. In the end, seven families lost their homes at this time.

Approximately 90% of the homes, farms, businesses and community halls lost in the devastating Kangaroo Island bushfires of January 2020, were those established by the World War II Soldier Settlers who had turned the wild and isolated scrub into productive farmland. But the Islanders have fought back. As John Symons, son of a soldier settler, tells us, 'If you can't find someone worse off than yourself, you haven't looked very hard'.

Many agencies came across from the mainland to help fight the bushfires and assist with the clean up afterwards. On Australia Day 2020, soldiers from the Australian Army met with Island locals to share a game of cricket, a barbie and perhaps a beer or two, 'as Aussies do'.

At the time of writing, *Fighting to Farm – the World War II Soldiers of Kangaroo Island* can be viewed on the streaming service BINGE.

Bonney's Bees

When the steamer *Birksgate* arrived at Port Adelaide from Sydney in early January 1884, it carried some unusual cargo. The three-kilogram case contained some 40,000 Ligurian bees.

With the efforts of SA Beekeepers' Association secretary Arthur Bonney and the Chamber of Manufactures, the first Ligurian colonies were introduced to Kangaroo Island. Black bee colonies established on the Island during early settlement were removed, and the government legislated to make the Island an asylum for the Ligurian bee. This docile and productive bee was named for its origin in the Ligurian Alps in the days of the Roman Empire. In 1885, under *An Act to encourage the culture of Ligurian Bees on Kangaroo Island (the Ligurian Bee Act)*, the Island was formally declared a Ligurian bee sanctuary. With the Island's mild climate and plentiful pollen and nectar sources, the bee population rapidly expanded.

No other bees have since been imported to the Island. It is now genetically the purist stock found anywhere in the world.

Helen Smith's mum Barbara, below, is holding a frame of bees without, it seems, any protection. But the Ligurian species is an extremely docile bee. Still, under the same circumstances, your Editor is not sure that she would have been as brave as Barbara!



A Short History of ...

Kangaroo Island

1802, March 22: Matthew Flinders aboard the HMS *Investigator* lands and names Kangaroo Island

1802, April 8: Matthew Flinders on the *Investigator* and Nicolas Baudin on *Le Geographe* encounter each other at the duly named Encounter Bay

1803, January: *Le Geographe* (2nd visit) circumnavigates KI

1806 (approx.): 'Joseph Murrell & 6 crew stranded'; sealers dropped off at the northeastern end of KI at Murrell's Landing (Harvey's Return)

1809: *Eliza* collects Murrell plus two crew, returns to Port Jackson with seal skins

1810: *Endeavour* of Sydney, *Endeavour* of Norfolk collect salt, seal skins

1812: *Elizabeth and Mary* collects salt, returns to Sydney in June

1817: *Henrietta, Rosetta, Spring* arrive at Hobart with KI salt and skins

1818: The Island's 'Governor', Henry Wallen, establishes a farm in the Cygnet River Valley

1818 (approx.): 'Abyssinian Jack' (John Anderson), sealer, reported as living on KI for 14 years

1824: Nathaniel Walles Thomas, from the brig *Nereus*, arrives to live on the island, with his Tasmanian aboriginal wife, Betty

1824: George 'Fireball' Bates, establishes a farm in Hog Bay

1826: Population 'upwards of 200 souls vegetating on this convenient spot. 30 men and 40 black women, independent

of a numerous progeny, contrive to make themselves quite comfortable in their snug retreat.'

1827: Nat Thomas establishes a farm at Creek Bay

1827: Major Lockyer reports on Kangaroo Islanders as 'a complete set of pirates ... having their chief resort or den at Kangaroo Island ...'

1831: Captain Sutherland writes glowing account of his 1819 visit, influencing the South Australian Company to establish the capital on KI

1831, Dec 20: *Elizabeth*, Captain John Hart, arrives Nepean Bay

1834, Aug 15: *South Australia Act (1834)* passed by British Parliament

1836, Feb 19: Letters Patent enabling the *South Australian Act* establishing the Province of South Australia

1836, June 14: Captain John Hindmarsh receives commission as Governor of SA

1836, July 27: *Duke of York* arrives Nepean Bay

1836, July 30: *Lady Mary Pelham* arrives Nepean Bay

1836, Aug 19: *John Pirie* arrives Nepean Bay

1836, Aug 20: *Rapid* arrives Nepean Bay

1836, Sept 11: *Cygnet* arrives Nepean Bay

1836, October 5: *Emma* arrives Nepean Bay

1836, Nov 4: *Africaine* arrives Nepean Bay

1836, Nov 20: *Tam O'Shanter* arrives Nepean Bay

1837, Feb 7: *John Renwick* arrives Nepean Bay

1839: SA Company Headquarters move from Kingscote to Adelaide

1851: Kangaroo Island census; 85 males and 33 females, total 118

1852, Jan 16: Cape Willoughby lighthouse light exhibited

1854: John Buick settles at American River, establishing a farm and orchard

1857: The *Corio* and *Young Australian* run to Kangaroo Island, to meet the English mail steamers in Nepean Bay, until about 1860

1859: (the later named) Faith, Hope and Charity cottages built by Charles and Michael Calnan

1859, July 13: Cape Borda lighthouse light is exhibited

1875, Dec 25: The submarine cable to Normanville project is completed in six days

1876, Aug 13: Cape Borda to Kingscote overland cable

1880, May 15: Telegraph line is completed between Cape Willoughby and Kingscote, enabling communication to the mainland

1885, Oct: KI Ligurian Bees Bill establishes a sanctuary for Ligurian bees on the Island

1895: The population estimated at 'ninety souls, all told'

1909: Cape du Couedic lighthouse light exhibited

1919, Oct: South Australian parliament establishes Flinders Chase as a nature reserve on the western end of the island.

1928: Telephone connection to Adelaide

1939: First road sealing

1945: The *War Service Land Settlement Agreement Act 1945* is enacted

1947: Population 1479

1951, July 26: Soldier Settlement Scheme; town of Parndana established; 174 families come to live in the area, almost doubling the Island's population by 1954

1954: Population 2522

2011: Population 4417

Information courtesy of the Kangaroo Island Pioneers Association

<https://www.kipioneers.org/time-line>



Here is member Helen Smith's mum Barbara standing under the Old Mulberry Tree. At that time (1951), the tree would have stood there for 115 years. It is believed to have been planted by a professional gardener, Charles Powell, who was on board the Duke of York, the first ship to arrive at Kangaroo Island, and carrying the first official settlers to its shores.

Did You Know?

Kangaroo Island was known as 'Karta' or 'Island of the Dead' by mainland Aboriginal tribes.

Where I Came From

Meet James (Jim) Usher



How long have you been a member of the FPFHG?

I joined 15 years ago.

Do you remember why you joined at that time?

I had always been interested in family history. I heard about the group and I thought I'd go to a meeting and see what goes on. Here I am still, and I'm now on the Committee.

Your second cousin, Marcelle née Usher, is also a member. When you joined the group did you know that she was also a member?

No, I had no idea we were related until Marcelle approached me after seeing my surname. She came up to me and said, "You and I are cousins!" Her great-grandfather and my great-grandfather were brothers.

Tell me about your family's earlier connections to the Fleurieu.

My great-great grandfather, George Usher, lived at Kangarilla. He was a shoemaker. Another great-great grandfather, James Stone, arrived in South Australia in 1836, as an 18-year-old kitchen gardener on the *Cygnnet*. In 1839 he married Harriet Evans in Adelaide and worked as a surveyor's labourer before they set up land at Meadows in the 1840s. James and Harriet's granddaughter was my grandmother. By the 1840s they were farming further down at Bull Creek. Then the farming continued into the next generation. In fact both of my great grandfathers farmed at Bull Creek. The Stones and Ushers became a clan.

Were you born in the Fleurieu?

Yes. When I was born my family lived at Meadows. My father was a Methodist lay preacher, Sunday school teacher and choir master at the Meadows Methodist Church. My uncle, Dad's brother the Rev. Neil Usher, was the church Minister. In 1948, we moved to Boyup Brook in southern Western Australia, where Dad continued his calling to Methodism. We stayed there for four years. Then we returned to South Australia and went to live in the suburb of Hove (not far from the Hove railway station), and we attended the Brighton Methodist Church. I lived there until 1960.

When we went to Western Australia, we were going to drive across in Dad's 1946 V8 Ford, but we only got as far as Port Augusta when Dad decided it was best to put us and the car on the train. We were also towing our caravan, so that had to go onto the train as well.

You would have moved schools several times then ...

I went to school at Meadows, Brighton, and in Western Australia, and when we came back here I went to Goodwood Boys Tech, and spent four years there. I used to catch the train from Hove to Goodwood. At that time the line still went right out to Willunga – but it only ran twice a day.

So what did your dad do when you came back to South Australia?

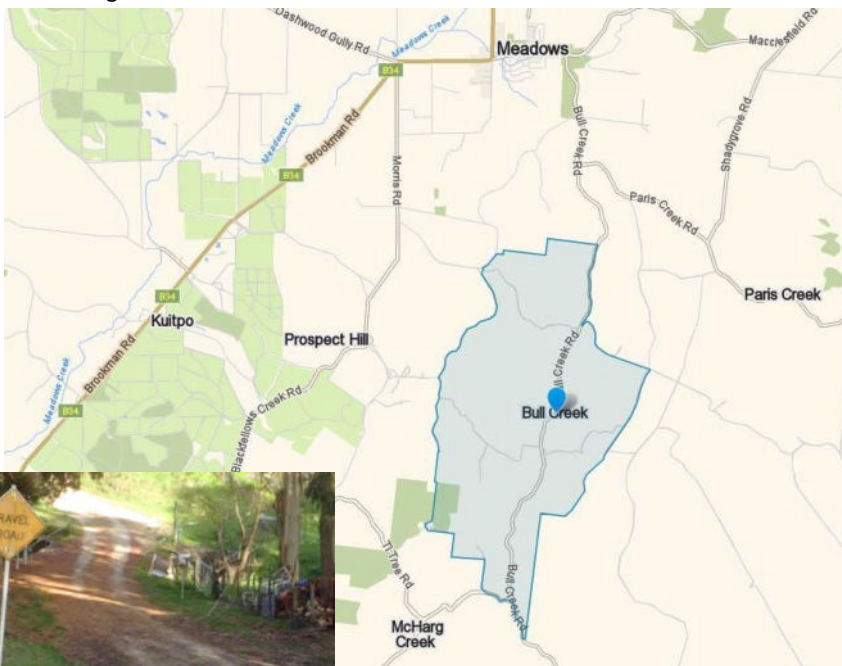
Dad first went to work as a yardman at the Darlington Saw Mills, not far from where the Darlington Police Station was at the time. But he only stayed there for a year. The wages were lousy and he had five kids to feed. One day, one of the truckies came in, shaking and looking white as a ghost. Dad said, "What's wrong?" and the truckie said, "I just found an arm in the load!"

And what did you do once you finished your schooling?

In 1957 I gained an apprenticeship as an electrical fitter at Perry Engineering. In 1966 I went to work for Hills Industries. When they decided to move down to O'Sullivan's Beach, they said if you would come and work for them in the south they would help you look for a house, so I put my hand up. I had just got engaged. We moved down here in March 1967 and this is where I have lived ever since.

Have you had a DNA test?

No, but I know my ancestors were from Scotland, Ireland, Cornwall and other parts of southern England, and Norfolk, and there is some French as well.



*Entry to Usher Road,
off Bull Creek Road.*

BULL'S CREEK (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a postal village in the electoral district of mount Barker, hundred of Kuitpo. It is situated on Bull's Creek, about 6 miles from the junction of that creek with the Finniss river, and near McHarg's creek. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one—wheat and barley being grown, and cattle and sheep being grazed in it. The nearest place is Meadows, 5 miles distant, the communication being by horse or dray. With Adelaide, 33 miles distant, the communication is by coach once a fortnight. There is a public pound in the village. The surrounding country is mountainous. The population, including that of McHarg's creek, numbers about 250 persons, there being 40 families on Bull's creek and 10 on McHarg's creek.

BULL'S CREEK (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a small creek rising and flowing about 8 miles past the village of the same name into the Finniss river, and past the township of Meadows. It is fed by McHarg's creek, the 2 creeks flowing through an agricultural district.

MEADOWS (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal township in the electoral district of mount Barker, hundred of Kuitpo, and under the control of the district council of Kondaparinga. It is situated on the Meadow's creek, Bull's, and several other small creeks running in the neighbourhood. Mount Observation lies 11 miles S.E., near Finniss bridge. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one, both cattle and sheep being grazed, and wheat, potatoes, and grapes cultivated. Meadows has a steam silk-dressing flour mill and a tannery, a post office, a store, a literary institute and licensed school, and a public pound. There is 1 hotel—the Meadows inn. The nearest places are Kangarilla, 7 miles N.W.; Echunga, 7 miles N.E.; and Macclesfield, 6 miles E. There is communication with Kangarilla by weekly coach, and with the other places by horse and dray only. With Adelaide the communication is by Gobie's weekly conveyance, *via* Kangarilla, Clarendon, Coromandel valley, and Unley, the total distance being 28½ miles. There is a carrying office in the township for the conveyance of goods per horse waggon to Adelaide. The surrounding district is elevated, and consists of mountainous country, with small and large flats, intersected by numerous creeks and watercourses. Timber is abundant, and the country is well grassed. There is plenty of stone to be had, suitable either for building purposes or for road metal. Gold has been found in small quantities in the neighbourhood. The population is small and scattered.

Extracts from Bailliere's South Australian Gazetteer and Road Guide, compiled by Robt. P. Whitworth, F.F. Bailliere, Publisher, Adelaide, 1866.

A Fleurieu Pioneer Family

(times three!)

Mary Ann Chenoweth

from Darryl Chenoweth

Mary Ann Chenoweth née Yates, wife of Phillip, was the mother of nine. Mary Ann died suddenly at Normanville on Friday 10 October 1924. Her death was announced in *The Advertiser* three days later:

Chenoweth.— On the 10th October, at her residence, Normanville, Mary Ann, the dearly beloved wife of Philip Chenoweth, aged 69 years, leaving a sorrowing husband, five daughters, four sons, and 22 grandchildren to mourn. A loving wife and darling mother. At rest.

Mary Ann was buried in the Yankalilla Public Cemetery. Her husband Philip planted a Norfolk Island pine tree on a site adjacent to his blacksmith shop, in memory of his dearly loved wife. The tree was a well-known landmark, not only admired by the local residents but by all who passed by. During the Christmas season it was strung with lights. On 11 January 1987, a plaque was placed at the base of the tree to commemorate its planting. The ceremony was attended by many of Philip and Mary's descendants as well as local residents, including members of the Yankalilla Historical Society. Phillip Jones, a great grandson of Philip and Mary, unveiled the plaque. One of the couple's granddaughters, Clara Gilmour, must be commended for her persistent efforts in organising the erection of the plaque. The ceremony was announced in the *Victor Harbor Times* on the following Wednesday.

Margaret Putland

from Catherine Hirschausen

Margaret Putland, also Spencer née Chambers, was a survivor of the Irish famine. She migrated alone, arriving in South Australia on 1 July 1855 to hostile debate on Irish immigrants. Assigned as a servant to the Spencer family of Morphett Vale, Margaret later married James Spencer and moved to Myponga.

When James died, Margaret had to support five young children. She left farming and established an eating-house at Myponga, serving hot meals to coach travellers. Her next marriage was brief, and with her daughters she continued on with her Myponga business.



Generations of Margaret's descendants still run businesses on the Fleurieu Peninsula.

Aged 85, Margaret died on 25 March 1915. My most admired ancestor.

Ann Russell Spencer

from Angela Jachmann

My great-great grandmother, Ann Russell Spencer, was born at Hurtle Vale on 21 December 1845, one of twins to John Spencer and Dinah née Russell who had married in Yorkshire in January 1840. They emigrated to South Australia on the *Fairlie*, arriving 7 July 1840. Ann married George Thomas Griggs at Clarendon on 10 May 1866. A year later, Ann's older brother, John, married George's sister, Elizabeth. George had immigrated from Yorkshire at 12 years of age, on the *Lord Raglan*. His father was a horse breeder and dealer.

George and Ann set up a general store at Prospect Hill, which included a butcher shop and a post office. Ann gave birth to



six girls in the first nine years of marriage, and must have rejoiced at the birth of son George in 1878. She went on to have two more girls, followed by two boys – a total of 11 children, all of whom lived to adulthood. Ann would have worked hard

to help her husband run their dairy farm and small vineyard, as well as the general store. She was a tiny lady, dwarfed in a photo in later years in a family group that included her husband, her brother George Spencer, and her sister-in-law Elizabeth Broadbent née Griggs.

The family home is now the Prospect Hill Museum. The cosy low ceilings inside include the original kitchen and dining area in which the family had lived over many years.

Editor's note:

A big welcome back to Angela Jachmann. Angela is a returning FPFHG member.



Correction

In our April article on 'A Fleurieu Pioneer Family', it was reported that the story was based on information supplied by Margaret Rayner. This name was incorrect. The story was based on information supplied by Heather Rayner.

In Case You Missed It

At our April meeting, **Anthea Taylor and Cheryl Willis** spoke on the Kangaroo Island World War Two Soldier Settlement Scheme.



An initiative to help support returning soldiers at the end of the war, the scheme had a major impact on the development of the island. Over the course of 14 years, 174 returning soldiers turned 400,000 hectares of scrub into working farms for themselves and their families. Most had no previous farming experience. But they soon learned – and so did their wives. You can view their talk on YouTube via the Kangaroo Island Pioneers Association's website by clicking on the following and scrolling down the page to the link: <https://www.kipioneers.org/soldiers/ww2/soldier-settlers>

To read more about the scheme, turn to page 11 in this issue of *Relative Thoughts*.

Our guest speaker in May was author **Liz Harfull**.

To date Liz has written ten books, including two international prize winners about



Australian show and home-cooking traditions, a series capturing the life stories of rural women, and popular local history books featuring her favourite seaside town of Robe, on South Australia's Limestone Coast.

Visit Liz's website at <https://www.lizharfull.com/>

In June we heard **Bill Watt** discuss the use of land administration records for family history. Bill started working in the Lands Dept. in 1972, staying employed under the Surveyor-General until retirement in 2022. He gained considerable experience in use of Surveyor-General and Registrar-General records for searching local and state histories. Bill told us that the Torrens System is now recognised as the world standard for titling, and he explained how to research two key websites: SAILIS and SAPPA. A very informative session.



Upcoming Speakers

Meeting date:	Speaker	Topic
20 July	Anthea Taylor	'A beautiful little valley': Colonel William Light and the <i>Rapid</i>
17 August	Cheryl Williss	Phyllis Somerville: author, <i>Not Only in Stone</i>
21 September	Alan Atkinson, author	'The Trials of Billy Freeman'
19 October	David Jarman	Secrets of the Buildings on North Terrace

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

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

<http://fleurieufamilyhistory.org>

Long Lost Family

From Wendy Lewis

On 8 May this year, I received the following message via Ancestry DNA:

Hi Wendy, my name is Duncan. I have just done a DNA test and we are a close match.

Just wondering where our families cross paths?

At the time, I had no idea who this person was. Duncan is based in England and had a small tree of just 27 people. On his tree was my mum's oldest brother Stephen, Stephen's wife Marjorie, and Evelyn, my 1st cousin. Stephen, born in 1909, was the eldest child in the family and my mum, Eileen, born in 1925, was the youngest.

The following day, Duncan asked me for information on Evelyn. I explained that I had been in Australia for 55 years and had lost contact with that part of my mum's family.

Duncan then explained that his father, Andrew, born in 1955, was adopted at three weeks of age and did not know anything about his biological family, or even whether they knew he existed. It turns out that my cousin Evelyn was Andrew's birth mother. Andrew had been born when she was 18 years old. I had no knowledge of this event.

Duncan wondered if I had any photos. At the age of ten, Evelyn was a bridesmaid at my parents' wedding, so I cropped a wedding photo and sent it for his dad. This was the first time Andrew had seen an image of his biological mother.

Before this journey, I had no knowledge of either Andrew or Duncan. Now, I have a 2nd and 3rd cousin to add to my family tree. I love this discovery of the past and present. Who knows where it will take me to in the future?

For King and Country

By Shirley Frost

Three Lovell brothers, Leslie, Ralph and Bruce, were united in the cause to fight for their king and country in the First World War. All three enlisted between December 1915 and March 1916, at a time when the enlistment numbers had dropped significantly.^[1] Not long before this time, the family had moved to Mannahill. The brothers' sister, Elsie, and their father, Thomas, ran a local post office and bakery, and so they were the first to receive news of those wounded or killed in action from their locality. Although far from the war zone, there were constant reminders of the tragedies of war, through the telegrams and letters received, and newspaper reports.

July 1917 brought some significant events to the town, and to the Lovell family. Elsie was asked to sing at a social which had been arranged to welcome the return of a wounded soldier back to Mannahill.^[2] Only a few days after this evening, dreadful news was received by the family: Ralph had been wounded. While trying to cope with this news and wondering how badly he was injured, even more dire news was delivered to them. Leslie had been killed in action.^[3]



Elsie was desperate to find out about her wounded brother and used the services of the Red Cross to discover information about him while grieving the loss of her brother Leslie.

At the end of the war, Bruce and Ralph were able to return home to resume their lives, marrying and continuing on in their baking trade. Leslie was not forgotten. His older brother, Alec, named his second son Lloyd Leslie Lovell (my father), and Elsie named her daughter Leslie, both in memory of their beloved brother.

Footnotes

1. WW1 record for Leslie Horace Lovell, NAA: B2455, Lovell Leslie Horace; WW1 record for Ralph Hilton Lovell, NAA: B2455, Lovell Ralph Hilton; WW1 record for Bruce Howard Lovell, NAA: B2455, Lovell Bruce Howard.
2. 'Honouring Soldiers', *The Advertiser*, 12 July 1917, p6.
3. State Library of South Australia, 'South Australian Red Cross Information Bureau 1914-1919', <https://sarcib.ww1.collections.slsa.sa.gov.au>.

Reflective Statement

The war service and tragedy in our family, so long ago, was something that was not shared with me and so finding these records was quite a revelation. I was struck by both the timing of their enlistment and the timing of the tragedies the family faced, and how the family must have faced this news. It is hard to imagine how the family, and more broadly the community back in Australia, coped with all the uncertainty the war brought and I hoped to convey some of how they may have felt.

My History Month

From Barry Maslin

I attended two events in History Month.

The first was the Myponga Cemetery Tour, hosted by Marilyn McLaren. We started at the Cameron Private Cemetery, which fronts South Road. The land was donated by Alexander and Catherine Cameron who are my paternal great-great grandparents. Sadly, the first burials in 1862 were their 18-year-old daughter Christina, and two sisters, Rachel and Mary, aged eleven and seven, daughters of Tom Forrest Snr and his wife Ellen née Dow. All three girls were burnt to death when the older girl was refilling a kerosine lamp.

My great grandparents, Thomas Forrest Jnr and Johanna née Cameron, are also buried here. The last burial, in 1962, was that of my great uncle, Ewen Cameron Forrest, who served in the First World War.

Only a few headstones remain to this day.

Then we went to the adjacent Myponga Cemetery, where four generations of my Maslin ancestors are buried.

The focus of this tour was the people who died in unusual circumstances; usually young and from diseases that would be treatable today. The cemetery is very neat and tidy and a credit to those who care for it.

We then moved on to the Myponga Hall, for morning tea and to view the artwork and etchings of the Whitford family.



The second event was at Yankalilla and called 'A Doctor in the House? Or Call the Midwife!' We visited many buildings along both sides of the main street, which were connected with the town's medical past.

Of particular interest to me was a visit to the former site of the Yankalilla Nursing Home, where I was born before the middle of the last century. Interestingly my great grandfather, Thomas Forrest Jnr, died there in 1940. Our children find it hard to believe that I was born in a nursing home, but I just reply that I will probably end up in one as well.

The Yankalilla District Historical Society is trying to compile a list of the 381 babies born from 1921 to 1956. I am able to pass on any contact details.

Book Review

A long way from "TIPPERARY": 58 Years of South Australian

Journalism by G Arch Grosvenor

Reviewed by Lynette Gibson

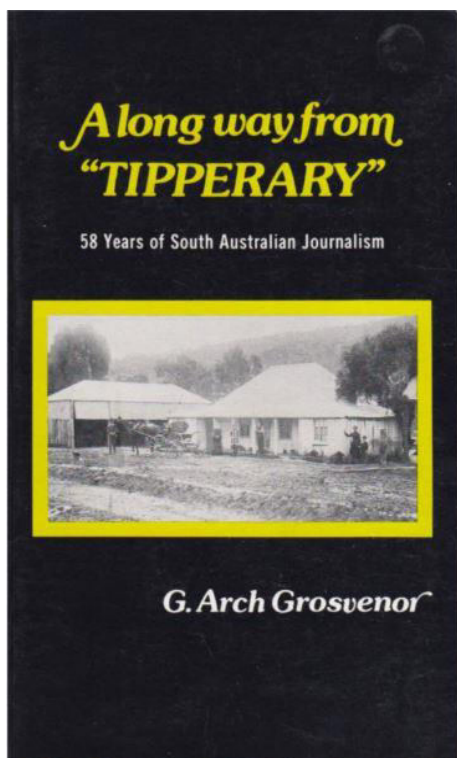
The author, Gregor Archibald Grosvenor (1911-2008) was born and spent his early years at Inman Valley, south of Adelaide. He describes growing up in the conditions of the day and attending the small local school. From there the family shifted to Victor Harbor where, at the age of 14, Arch joined the Victor Harbor *Times*. Thus started his long career in journalism. From sweeping the floor, he progressed to reporting local events and describes how the printing was done in those days.

Later Arch, along with his wife and family, moved to Renmark, where they all became involved in the local community. He describes the living conditions of its people and the local activities.

Apart from other jobs, Arch reported the sports results, which had to be phoned in. All the family were involved in this. After a long and successful career in that country town, Arch was invited to join Adelaide's newspaper *The Advertiser*. He reported and took on a range of roles with great success. After a career spanning 58 years, Arch announced his retirement. The second half of this interesting and entertaining book covers events in South Australia at the time Arch was a journalist:

the Murray River floods of 1956, which affected such towns as Renmark; the Rumbelow family from Encounter Bay; Victor Harbor; the Barwell Boys; the transformation of the Murray Mallee and the Woakwine drain near Beachport.

A book well worth reading. It gives not only a look at someone's life, but also the conditions of the time in South Australia.



New member

A big welcome to first time member, Carolyn Woods!

Ten Free UK Genealogy Websites according to Who Do You Think You Are magazine.

1. **Family Search** – Largest free genealogy website. Births, marriages and deaths, UK parish records, land tax records, manorial, school records and Caribbean records.
<https://www.familysearch.org/en/united-kingdom>
2. **Free UK genealogy** – Births marriages and deaths, parish records and some census records.
<https://www.freeukgenealogy.org.uk>
3. **National Library of Wales** – Welsh ancestry, old newspapers, pre-1858 wills.
<https://www.library.wales>
4. **On Line Parish Records**
https://www.ukbmd.org.uk/online_parity_clerk
5. **Find a Will** – Search lists of post-1858 wills for England for free on this government website. Copies of wills available for £1.50 each. Free search details include value of estate, date of death, address and executors. NB: there have been problems with the search function since upgrading.
<https://www.gov.uk/search-will-probate>
6. **The National Archives** – You can currently download a selection of The National Archives' online records [for free](#), including Women's [Royal Naval](#) Service, officers' [First World War](#) appointment registers, Coastguard records and Ministry of Health files about workhouse inmates and staff in series MH 12. The Discovery catalogue is also free to search and covers archives held in hundreds of records offices is great for discovering names attached to deeds, insurance records, [bastardy orders](#) and more.
<https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk>
7. **National Library of Scotland** – The leading free genealogy website for Scottish Ancestry, includes British military lists, old maps, searchable Scottish trade directories and genealogies of ancient Scottish families.
<https://www.nls.uk>
8. **National Archives of Ireland** – The leading free genealogy website for Irish ancestry, holds the surviving Irish census records, Irish wills, First World War soldier's wills and the Tithe Applotment Books, 1823-1837.
<https://genealogy.nationalarchives.ie>
9. **Public Record Office of Northern Ireland** – The leading free genealogy website for Northern Irish Family History, holds Valuation Revision Books, street and trade directories, freeholders' records, war memorials, names on the Ulster Covenant and photographs.
<https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/campaigns/public-record-office-northern-ireland-poni>
10. **The Commonwealth War Graves Commission** database – Locates graves and memorials dedicated to service personnel and civilians who died in the First and Second World Wars.
<https://www.cwgc.org>

Advance Reminder - Membership Fees

Members are reminded that the financial year ends on 31 October.

Members must be financial before the AGM, Saturday 16 November.

Non-financial members may not vote, nominate or stand for Committee positions, **and are not covered by FPFHG Insurance.**

Please ensure your membership subscription is paid before the AGM.

Reminder: There is a \$5.00 rejoining fee payable for any membership not paid by 28 February.

Watch your email or letterbox for renewal membership forms, to be sent out in September.

Not deceased

From Kerry Edwards

I have occasionally found in an Ancestry search, a tree showing a person with a death date (or 'unknown' in place of the date), when in fact that person is still living. This opens up the living person's record for any Ancestry member to find.

The member can be messaged to request that they correct the record, but after a week of no reply or action, the issue can be reported to Ancestry. This is via email to membertrust@ancestry.ie with the living person's information as it appears exactly on their website and the URL for the page. Ancestry will then investigate and, if applicable, remove the page. My experience is that this is done within 24 hours.

Trove Trivia

We have another addition to make to the already numerous list of our Colonial manufactures, and one which we guess, will give the London exporters and Adelaide merchants the blues, although it will no doubt be hailed by our thrifty housewives and economical laundresses; we mean the manufacture of stone blue, which is being retailed at English prices. The specimen which has been shown us is equal to any that has been produced in England or elsewhere. It is prepared by a medical gentleman, and is finding its way into the druggists' and grocers' shops. Colonial enterprise has now secured for our washer women three of the cardinal points of their craft, namely, soap, starch, and blue. A fourth, crystals of soda, is alone wanting (with a due proportion of elbow-grease), to enable them successfully to compete with sister-Colonies or mother-country.

Adelaide Observer Saturday 26 August 1843

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 1st and 3rd Wednesday, February to October, and the 1st 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

Refer previous page.

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 Tuesday 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 on our website, 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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