

'Relative Thoughts' published quarterly by
Fleurieu Peninsula Family History Group Inc.
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Fleurieu Peninsula Family History Group
Inc.**

Relative Thoughts

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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 Photos

Front - Inman Valley: *Crossman's Bridge* over the Inman River at Mt Alma Road junction.

Back - Old 1855 Post Office site near Glacier (Selwyn's) Rock

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From the Editor

The gathering of 10,600 signatures from across South Australia which led to the *Constitution Amendment (Adult Suffrage) Act* of 1894, giving the women of South Australia the right to vote as well as stand for Parliament, was no mean feat. A very special thank you to member Shirley Frost for our lead article in this issue of *Relative Thoughts*. Shirley tells us just how it was achieved.

Both Pauline Redman's mother and grandmother were heavily involved in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU). Pauline's mother went on to serve as State President. I was delighted to chat with Pauline for this issue's 'Where I Came From' and hear not only about her family, but also her own impressive life.

Trove truly is a treasure. After spending more years than I can remember researching my mother's tree, I have recently returned to the paternal side. My father's brother had published a comprehensive family history book in 2003. I had read the book, but I hadn't spent much time researching my Marsh family on *Trove*. I knew my two times great grandmother, Mary Louise Marsh, was also a long term member of the WCTU. But digging down for Mary Louise, I had little luck in *Trove* until I used the search term "Mrs Robert Marsh". And up popped some gems. I couldn't resist including one of them for this issue's 'Trove Trivia' and you will understand why when you read it. Some things never change.



Thanks to *Trove* again – and author and historian, Anthony Laube – I discovered a group of spirited pioneer women who lived further down the Fleurieu. In this issue, I have reproduced Laube's article, 'Pioneer women not always content to stay', which first appeared in Victor Harbor's *Times* in 1993. A *Times* reader's follow-up article, which appeared one week later, made worthy material for 'A Fleurieu Pioneer Family'.

Our two cover photos were taken on a recent drive through Inman Valley. Crossman's Bridge is just after the turn-off from Inman Valley Road onto Mt Alma Road. And on the Victor Harbor Road, a stone chimney is all that remains of the homestead 'Springrove', the site of the first Inman Valley post office, established in 1855 by Postmaster John Roberston.

There is much more to enjoy in our October issue. As always, a big thank you to all our contributors. As this issue goes to print, our president Sharon Green is having a well-deserved break.

Cheryl Williss

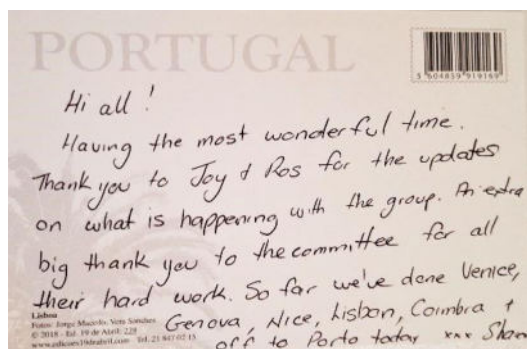
President's Message

Greetings to all from overseas,

Happy researching!

Sharon Green

President



The 1894 Women's Suffrage Petition: how did they gather all those signatures?

By Shirley Frost



Elizabeth Nicholls, Mary Lee and Catherine Helen Spence. Tapestry commissioned from Kay Lawrence for the South Australian Centenary of Women's Suffrage.

When I turned 21, I enrolled to vote for the first time. Not being well versed in politics, I did not think of it as a privilege but rather an onerous obligation! Until that time, I had not given a lot of thought to it and my education was lacking in this area – I felt I was too young.

I had no idea of the struggle that had taken place about 80 years before my 21st birthday; women of this State who campaigned very hard, often against a lot of opposition, so that women in the future could have a say in who would represent

them in Parliament. Over the ensuing years I have been awakened to many aspects of our history. I think it started when my daughter, when aged 16-17 in Year 12, studied the women's suffrage movement and the role of the WCTU in securing the vote for women. With a much more enlightened education than mine, she brought this topic to my attention during that year.

Miss Catherine Helen Spence and Mrs Mary Lee are two women we acknowledge as key people campaigning for female suffrage, a significant reform in South Australia in the late 1800s, in the lead-up to the passing of the *Constitutional Amendment (Adult Suffrage) Act* in 1894 by the South Australian Parliament.

The right for women to vote in elections had been fought for many years in England. It was a very hard battle; women were arrested and placed in gaol. They were often despised and detested. One of these women was Mrs Emmaline Pankhurst, who fought for this reform in England for over 40 years. Some of her life is depicted in the film *The Suffragists* (a difficult film to watch).

In South Australia, the same campaign was embarked by men and women who shared the same cause. This not only included Catherine Helen Spence and Mary Lee, who are deservedly well remembered, but also other significant women in South Australia who wholeheartedly campaigned for women's suffrage.

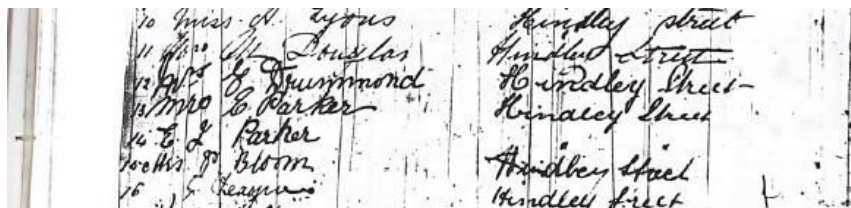
Lady Mary Colton was one such woman. She was involved in the Women's Suffrage League (WSL), along with Mrs Mary Lee, from its inception in 1888. She became its president in 1892. Mary Lee was the hard-working secretary and campaigner of the League and Catherine Helen Spence later joined the league in 1891 and became a vocal advocate for women's suffrage as well, and immediately held the office of vice-president. Lady Colton had campaigned and supported many social reforms for girls and women of South Australia over many years before and, with Mary Lee, had already made a significant difference in their lives. She was co-founder of the Young Women's Christian Association which commenced in 1884, a club formed to support young single women who did not have a family. She supported the suffrage campaign because she believed it was the way forward for the betterment of the lives of South Australian women. Lady Colton, along with Mary Lee, had earlier successfully campaigned for the age of consent for girls to be raised from 12 to 16 years. They were ready for the next campaign to improve lives for women.

Another significant woman in this campaign was Mrs Elizabeth Nicholls, a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) of South Australia, who was elected its president in 1889. The WCTU, with Mrs Nicholls at the

helm, fully supported women's suffrage. With their motto 'For God and Home and Humanity', they believed "those who obey the law should have a say in the making of laws".¹

The WCTU was an important conduit in providing women's suffrage information throughout South Australia. This was because the Union had 41 individual unions in the Adelaide metropolitan and country areas. These women devised a strategy to bring women's suffrage to the attention of the South Australian public. They appointed Serena Lake as the Suffrage Superintendent, and she in turn ensured Suffrage Leaders were appointed in the individual unions to educate their members within it and distribute the petitions. Serena Lake is remembered for her inspirational rhetoric not only in the Union meetings but at the public meetings of the Women's Suffrage League. She was also very well known as a woman preacher who drew crowds of up to 2000 people to hear her speak when she first arrived in South Australia in 1871.

Petitions were used from the beginnings of the colony of South Australia, to present to the government the concerns of the community. And so, the strategy used by the WSL and the WCTU was to organise petitions signed by men and women, not only in Adelaide, but also throughout the colony in support of this reform. In about May 1894, they devised a campaign to



collect as many signatures as possible to form a monster petition for women's suffrage reform in South Australia. Previous petitions, debates and Bills presented in Parliament on women's suffrage had occurred from 1885, but until 1894 they had no success.

The call was made by Mrs Nicholls to the WCTU members to rally support for this new petition. The leaders of the unions were asked to seek signatures from both members and their communities. Similarly, the petitions were also sent out by the WSL to their members and community groups.

Within a few months, the petition for granting women the vote on the same terms as men, was signed by over 11,600 men and women of South Australia. The WCTU was responsible for collecting 8,268 names on it.

A mountain of petitions began to fill the meeting room of the WSL. Helpers glued the petitions together to form a monster petition that was more than 400 feet in length. After they were glued together, the petitions were rolled up into an enormous paper roll which was then tied together with golden "aesthetic" ribbons. On 23 August 1894, the monster petition was taken to Parliament House and given to George Hawker MP, who then handed it to the clerk of the House of Assembly. It was reported that it was handed over "in a tender manner in which a baby is

handed to the parson at the font". Many women watched from the gallery and cheered when the petition was received by the clerk.²

After further readings and debate of the Bill, the South Australian Parliament passed the *Constitutional Amendment (Adult Suffrage) Act* on the morning of 18 December 1894 – they had won. An amendment in the final reading of the Bill surprised the men and women who fought hard for many years for women's suffrage. The wording had been changed by an opponent of the Bill believing the amendment he suggested would never be passed. But he was wrong. Not only were women given the right to vote, but they were also given the right to stand for Parliament – the first in the world to achieve both.

If we look at the signatures on the petition, we may perhaps discover the name of a great grandfather or great-grandmother, or a great-aunt or great-uncle. Quite possibly their names were there because of the work of the WCTU. I am sure this would have been the case for my own great-grandparents who had arrived in South Australia two years

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PETITION.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the House of Assembly of South Australia, in Parliament assembled :

The Petition of the undersigned Adult Residents in the Province of South Australia, humbly sheweth :—

- I. That your petitioners are convinced of the absolute justice of giving Women the Franchise for both Houses of Parliament, on the same terms as it is now, or may hereafter be granted to men.
- II. They therefore respectfully pray that the necessary Legislation may be passed by your Honorable House with the least possible delay.

And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

NAME.	ADDRESS.
<p><i>G. S. Green.</i></p> <p><i>H. E. C. Cunningham</i></p> <p><i>J. Thompson</i></p> <p><i>Miss James Addison</i></p> <p><i>John Addison</i></p>	<p><i>Andamooka</i></p> <p><i>Andamooka</i></p> <p><i>Andamooka</i></p> <p><i>Andamooka</i></p>

previously. They were probably aware of the women's suffrage campaign in England before they left for South Australia.

We are thankful for these and other women and men who were willing to give their time to this campaign and also endure a level of persecution from the press to pave the way for a more inclusive society for women.

¹ National Council of Women of South Australia, *Greater than their knowing: a glimpse of South Australian Women 1836-1986*, Adelaide, Wakefield Press, 1986, p103.

² 'WORK IN PARLIAMENT.', *The Advertiser*, 24 August 1894, p5; 'PARLIAMENTARY PROGRESS.', *Evening Journal*, 24 August 1894, p4.



References:

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Isabel McCorkindale (ed), *Torch-Bearers: the Women's Christian Temperance Union of South Australia, 1886-1948*, Adelaide, WCTU, 1949.

Women's Suffrage in South Australia, https://guides.slsa.sa.gov.au/womens_suffrage.

Mrs Emmeline Pankhurst, Leader of the Women's Suffragette movement, is arrested outside Buckingham Palace while trying to present a petition to King George V in May 1914.

Publisher: Wikimedia Commons.

Where I Came From

Meet Pauline Redman



Pauline, how long have you been a member of the FPFHG?

My husband Graham and I joined in March 2008.

Were you born in South Australia?

Yes, I was born in Sister Lewis Private Hospital at Kensington, the same hospital as (fellow FPFHG member) Joan Davies was born. My parents were living at Kensington at the time, but I grew up in Payneham South, after my parents bought my great grandfather's home. I was nine months old when we moved.

I went to school at Wellington Road Primary School, as it was known then, but it is now Trinity Gardens Primary School. Four generations of my family on my mother's side went there. Then I went on to Norwood Technical High School until

the end of Year 10. I did a commercial course there. I thought that I wouldn't mind doing Year 11, but I had only studied Arithmetic and some Algebra but no Mathematics. I got a job straight away at a small office in the city: floor covering manufacturers. I enjoyed working there.

After I married, my husband Graham and I moved to Port Pirie where we lived for three years. Graham was in the Police Force. Our son was born soon after we moved there. Then we were transferred to Mannum where my older daughter was born. We lived there for three years, before we were transferred back to Adelaide.

When I was 29, a friend told me I should do my Matriculation, so I enrolled part-time at the O'Halloran Hill TAFE college. I matriculated when I was 33, and then our second daughter and youngest child was born. The subjects I studied were Modern World History, Geology and Geography and, in the final year, Biology. At the time, if you were over the age of 30, you only needed four subjects to matriculate. Interestingly, English was not compulsory then.

I really wanted to go to university and study for a degree in Geology, but I would have needed Maths and Chemistry. But later, I went on to study a Diploma in Library and Information Studies at Adelaide TAFE. At that time I was working in a small library at a Bible college and my boss suggested I do the course.

I very much loved cataloguing. Just half-way through my Diploma, I went on to be in charge of a church community library in the Hills. I am still there now, 24 years on.



You also have some strong women amongst your forebears?

Both my grandmother, Alice Emily Natt – she was known as Emmie – and my mother, Nancy Grivell, were heavily involved in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU). They were active in the Maylands Branch. My grandmother was Branch President. My mother went on to be State President and attended a WCTU World Conference in New York. She was also made a Life Member of the group.

The WCTU is still going. They run a café on Sir Donald Bradman Drive, Cowandilla which displays some of the WCTU history along the café walls.

And some of your forebears lived on the Fleurieu?

Yes, my great-great grandparents Lee, who were on my maternal side, married at Willunga. They had five daughters born all around the Fleurieu. One of their daughters, Amy, married Thomas Natt.

My nanna, Emmie, married Harold Le Cornu. His great uncle was the Philip Le Cornu who started the furniture factory. His grandfather, John Le Cornu, was

heavily involved in local council and was known as 'the father of Prospect'.

And you have found the signatures of forebears who signed the 1894 Women's Suffrage Petition?

Yes, I looked up the Petition and I was really surprised at what I found. I found my great-great grandmother and my great-great grandfather! These were Thomas Natt's parents. My gg grandmother, Ann née Hodgson, came out with her family when she was only four, and grew up in the Hills between Uraidla and Piccadilly. I have since found where she lived. My gg grandfather, Charles, had emigrated from Kent. After they married they lived at Stansbury on Yorke Peninsula. They would have been about 60 years old when they signed the Petition.

Coincidentally, my grandmother Emmie was born on 21 December 1894. This is the date that the *Adult Suffrage Bill* was reserved for Royal Assent. When assented to, it immediately enfranchised over 70,000 South Australian women.



Pauline's great-great grandparents, Charles and Ann Natt

Members' Family Signatories

Heather Boyce

BERRY, Agnes Osborn

Great grandmother

BERRY, Elizabeth

Great aunt

BERRY, George

Great uncle

Judy Dowling

JURY, Maria

Great-great-great aunt

MILLS, Richard

Great-great uncle

MILLS, Caroline

Great-great aunt

Shirley Frost

DAVIS, Fred

Great grandfather

DAVIS, Alice

Great grandmother

PARKER, Elizabeth

Great-great grandmother

PARKER, Emily

Great-great aunt

PARKER, William

Great-great uncle

Jan Lokan

RULE, Ann

Great grandmother

RULE, Elizabeth

Grandmother

RULE, Caroline

Great aunt

Pauline Redman

NATT, Charles

Great-great grandfather

NATT, Ann

Great-great grandmother

NOBLE, George

Great grandfather

NOBLE, Louisa

Great grandmother

LeCORNU, John

Great-great grandfather

Cheryl Williss

GOLDFINCH, Eugénie

Great-great-great grandmother

HONE, Sarah

Great-great grandmother

HONE, Edith

Great grandmother

MARSH, Mary Louise

Great-great grandmother

MARSH, Hermann

Great grandfather

MARSH, Edith

Great grandmother

MARSH, Florence

Great-great aunt

Elizabeth Goldsworthy née Rule

My grandmother, Elizabeth née Rule, her sister Caroline and my great grandmother Ann signed the petition at Moonta Mines. I know where they lived in Moonta Mines as my dad took me there when I was about five, to meet 'Aunt Carrie', who had brought him up after his mother died of pneumonia when he was only seven years old. The cottage is no longer there, having been razed to make space for a car park close to the big Moonta Mines church.

From Jan Lokan



Elizabeth

Mary Louise Marsh née Wege

When my great-great grandmother, 18-year-old Mary Louise Wege, married Methodist local preacher Robert Marsh, on 27 December 1852, it was very clear that she was a spirited young woman. The man she married was a widower, seven years older than Louise (as she was known), and not a member of her Lutheran Church.

Around the time of his parents' deaths, a son recalled their love story:

[Robert] met and fell in love with Louise, but the father of the lady objected to losing his daughter and they were parted. But love laughs at prohibitions and there were friends of both who did not agree with the parental action. There must have been a conspiracy somewhere for not long after, Louise took it in mind, among other things, to pay a visit to some friends but said nothing about it. A bullock dray was one day to travel to the friends' home, so,

unknown to her father, Louise made her departure hidden under a tarpaulin on the not very speedy bullock dray. Arriving at her friends', she was welcomed. The father was acquainted of her whereabouts but was also informed that Louise intended to be married to the forbidden lover, Robert. The friends supported Louise's case and the father at last relented and said he would not oppose the marriage, and presumably, if parental consent was needed, he unwillingly gave it and the marriage took place.

Robert and Mary Louise were married for 66 years, until Robert died in March 1919 at the age of 92. A mother of nine, Mary Louise was an active member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for more than 50 years. She was president of its Gawler Branch from 1889 to 1893, and then became, from 1894 to 1900, the president of the Para District Convention, a gathering of branches in the area. She died one year and one week after her husband.

From Cheryl Williss

Mrs. Robert Marsh, President of the Gawler Branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, had a trick played on her the other day by someone who wanted to lay in a store of cheaply obtained funds for the holiday season. She received a telegram from Adelaide, purporting to be from her son, asking that £5 might be remitted by telegraph at once. She took the money with her to the telegraph station, but wondering how it was that her son was in Adelaide instead of Bourke, resolved to instigate further enquiries. A description of the applicant was sought and obtained from the Adelaide office, and this seemed to favour the idea that it was really her son. To make no mistake, however, she requested the individual to speak to her through the telephone. Finding his surroundings getting rather too electrical, the adventurer wisely declined a dialogue with his temporary mother, and left the office complaining about "all the fuss" that was being made. Mr. Marsh visited Adelaide the next morning, and placed the matter in the hands of the police. Mrs. Marsh at once communicated with Bourke and received a telegram from her son, who said that the same trick was played on him in Sydney last year.

Adelaide Observer Saturday 10 January 1891

Pioneer Women of the Fleurieu

*The following article appeared in the
Victor Harbor Times, Tuesday 17 August
1993*

Pioneer women not always content to stay

By Anthony Laube, author of *Settlers
Around the Bay, Hays of Mount Breckan,*
and *They were Trimmers.*

"I must write you a few lines as you have received in your absence a most polite effusion from the elder Wardle, a 'Summons' where he accuses you of "mouthing threatening and abusive language" on Sunday the 10th inst."

So wrote Mrs Leworthy to her daughter, Mrs Lindsay, of Hindmarsh Valley, in 1859 ... perhaps not the usual scenario in which a woman of 100 years ago would be expected to be involved. But the pioneer women certainly were not always content to stay quietly at home. In the 1850s, when most of the men of South Australia were attempting to strike it rich on the goldfields of Victoria, it was the women at home who were keeping the farms going and bringing in the crops. There was even a lady butcher at Castle Range (widow of a butcher), doing her own slaughtering.

Even with the men at home, the woman's life was just as labour-intensive as the man's. The Haskett women at Hindmarsh Tiers walked across paddocks to do their

washing in a creek with scrubbing boards. In some instances the pioneer women also had to do their cooking outside. Then there were all the associated difficulties with childbirth. Mrs Emily Welch gave birth to her second son under a wagon in 1853. Following the famine in Ireland in 1845, and a shortage of women in South Australia, boatloads of Irish girls arrived at Port Adelaide. The authorities set up "Immigrant Depots" at various places in the country, including one at Police Point (Victor Harbor). Wooden accommodation was built alongside the police station, a local woman, Ellen Higgins, engaged as matron, and in December 1855, 20 girls were brought from Adelaide by ship. The Yankalilla/Myponga District Council sent two rangers through the district, who found employment for 15 of the girls without difficulty — nine as domestic servants, two milkmaids, one farming servant and one nurse maid. John Clarke, of Wattle Flat, employed Irish house maids so that his daughters could be occupied with more ladylike tasks, but his sons married the maids. Dr Fletcher, at Port Elliot, lost three successive Irish maids who married three Virgin brothers at Hindmarsh Valley. He declared he would supply no more Irish maids as wives to the Virgin boys. The depot only operated for one year, but supplied wives to many local farmers, and also strengthened the Roman Catholic faith in the district. There are still many descendants of the Irish girls living in the area. A community, especially when a town is developing, not only provides employment, but also demands goods and services. So early Victor Harbor needed a number of house maids, washerwomen, dressmakers, midwives, teachers and shopkeepers. Work for single

women and widows abounded — full time, part time and casual. Mrs Cakebread opened a confectionery shop in the 1890s, as later did Mrs Theisinger. Boarding houses and rooms to let were in great demand for labourers and holidaymakers, and Mrs Christina Baaner pioneered this business with "Gertymore" in Crozier Street. (Later the Baaner family ran three boarding houses as the business grew.) The first leader of the local Salvation Army in 1884 was a woman, Captain Upton. These were women who stood out in the community, women such as Mrs Helene Gibson, of the butchering family.

When she died in February 1881, the local correspondent for the "Southern Argus" described Mrs Gibson as a woman of "considerable mental endowments and acquired knowledge ... a skilful nurse. But, "like most strong minded women she was inclined to be imperious, and like most of her sex too, she had intuitive insight of character, and therefore, she was apt to treat the genus humbugorous with scant courtesy, or respect. This was sincere, honest but very indiscrete, and tended to make enemies."

Helene Gibson was also a highly respected midwife, as was her daughter, Julianne Shannon. In 1894, South Australian women were among the first anywhere, to achieve the right to vote in government elections. Mrs Hay of "Mt Breckan", in a speech at the school visitors day in 1903, said that "nowadays there was a great talk of equality of sexes, and even of a woman candidate for Parliament."

She did not hold to those views. However, in 1904 she signed a petition at St Augustine's Church seeking voting rights

for women at church meetings. (Years later, after Mrs Hay had drowned and "Mt Breckan" had become an exclusive guest house, one of the guests was Lady Astor, the first woman in the British Parliament.) After the turn of the century there was a lot more freedom for women. There were lady motorists like Marjorie Taylor and following a meeting in the Town Hall in 1909, local women joined the Women's League of Australia. In 1911, the same speaker, Miss Muriel Farr, gave a "stirring address" (the Southern Argus reported) at a Liberal Union Social, to the local ladies. And it was the women who opened the first hospitals in Victor Harbor.

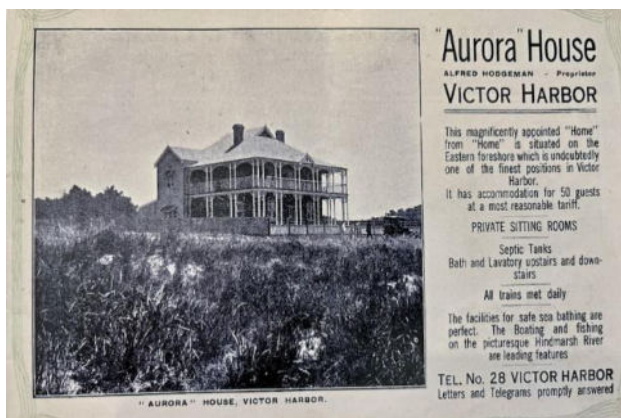
In 1913, Nurses Sweetapple and Gill opened a hospital in Bridge Terrace, taken over by Nurse Reid and her stepmother in 1914. A second hospital was opened in Grantley Avenue by Nurse Jamieson, and after her return from service in the First World War, Sister Le Dan opened her hospital in Cornhill Road. One local lady commented on a strike of workers during alterations to the Crown Hotel in 1911, as reported in the "Southern Argus": "Strike is it? Well 'pon me word, the working men of today are like a lot of schoolchildren, and if I had my way it's "strike" they'd get, and when I'd finished they wouldn't want to sit down any longer!"

The Grand Guesthouses of Port Victor

Victor Harbor's history as a holiday resort dates back to the 1800s with grand guesthouses, and since then, generations have frolicked by the seaside.

The town, known as Port Victor, rose in popularity in the 1800s as a holiday destination as it offered relief from Adelaide's heat in summer.

When local hotels couldn't keep up with the tourist demand, enterprising residents decided to rent out rooms in their homes.



Aurora House on Bridge Terrace was demolished and replaced by units in the 1970s after being damaged by fire. (Supplied: Victor Harbor National Trust)

Christina Baaner and her husband, Paul, opened Gertymore House in the 1870s, named for the Scottish village her parents had come from.

Mrs Baaner advertised Gertymore in the Adelaide newspapers as offering first-class accommodation at 'moderate prices'.

A replica of Gertymore's dining room can be seen in the Victor Harbor National Trust museum, complete with the menu offered in the 1950s, giving guests the choice of roast lamb or corned beef, bread and butter pudding and stewed plums and custard.

In the late 1800s and early 1900s, Adelaide newspapers would publish who was holidaying where.

The Chronicle noted in 1915 that Yantoo-Warra at Encounter Bay had had 20 visitors, including Mr and Mrs Padman of Hyde Park who had 'motored down' in an era when most people still made the three-hour train journey from Adelaide.

The patronage of the guesthouses started to decline about the 1960s when car ownership became more common and day trips and motels rose in popularity.

Between the 1970s and the 1990s, many of the large former guesthouses became rundown. Some became supported accommodation.

With the land becoming more valuable than the once grand buildings, many were sold, demolished and replaced.

Seymour House, which once overlooked the end of Seaview Road to the beachfront, eventually became a supported residential accommodation facility.

In 1997, it was demolished and replaced by a McDonald's restaurant.

Letters to the local paper at the time, bemoaned the loss of character buildings

but also asked what would become of the vulnerable residents.

Up the road from Seymour House, the two-storey Clifton House met a similar fate.



Clifton House stood at the corner of Torrens and Crozier streets. (Supplied: SLSA)

Parts of the building dated from 1895, and in 1927 it was advertised as 'the most up-to-date' guesthouse in town and was said to be popular with farmers from the Yorke Peninsula and the Mid North of the state for their summer holidays.

After becoming supported accommodation towards the end of its life, it was demolished in 2000 and the site is now a car park for a shopping centre.

The Central in the town's main street, once advertised as Victor Harbor's 'Outstanding Temperance Hotel', was replaced in the 1980s by a bank building.

The motels that gained popularity as the guesthouses declined are facing a similar fate and are being replaced.

The Apollon Motor Inn, which sold for \$1.6 million in 1987, was demolished last year, with a new medical centre now being built on the site.

Editor's note:

This is an extract from an ABC News digital story, 17 January 2024

<https://www.abc.net.au/news/2024-01-17/victor-harbor-lost-questhouses/103292424?sf271344911=1>

retrieved 12 February 2024

You can read more about the old questhouses of Victor Harbor in Down Beside the Sea, written by Deb Kandelaars and Ron Kandelaars, published by Wakefield Press, 2019. A copy is available in the FPFHG Resource Room.

happy holidays
ahead at

THE CENTRAL

BOX 13, VICTOR HARBOR, S.A. 5211
Telephone: Victor 2 1044

If you insist on comfort during your holidays, you'll enjoy your stay at The Central. And what comfort you'll enjoy!

All beds have foam rubber mattresses. Carpet has been laid in all rooms, halls and the spacious, restful lounges and card rooms. Meals are delicious.

Conveniently placed right in the heart of the main shopping centre, The Central is only minutes walk away from the beach, children's playground, bowling green, tennis courts, and croquet lawn. You can be sure of a happy Victor Harbor holiday when you stay at The Central.



AMENITIES

- Free Water Skiing
- Free Sailing and Fishing Boats
- Cats and High Chairs provided
- Television
- Slot Car Track
- Table Tennis
- Special Diet for Diabetics, etc.
- Hot and Cold water in all Rooms

TARIFF SCHEDULE

Period	Regular Room	Room with Bath, etc.
FROM CHRISTMAS TO 2nd SATURDAY IN FEBRUARY	17.00 per day	18.00 per day
FROM 2nd SATURDAY IN FEBRUARY UNTIL EASTER MONDAY	14.00 per week	16.00 per week
FROM EASTER MONDAY	12.00 per week	14.00 per week

The Central in the main street of town was replaced by a bank building in the 1980s.

(Supplied: Victor Harbor National Trust)

A Short History of ...

VICTOR PORT or **HARBOUR** (Co. Hindmarsh) is the name of a postal seaport township in the hundred and electoral district of Encounter bay, and under the control of the district council of Encounter bay. It is situated on a point of land lying between the Hindmarsh river on the N.E. and the Inman river on the S.E., and on a small bight known as Victor harbour. There is a copper mine at the Bluff, about 3 ½ miles distant in a S. direction, and a saw mill (Spark's) in the township. The nearest places are Encounter bay, 2 ½ miles S., and port Elliot, 4 miles N.E. With the former place there is no regular communication, but to the latter there is a tramway and a good road. With Adelaide the communication is by the coastal vessels which trade between the two places, and by mail coach from port Elliot, the distance being about 64 miles by land, and 90 miles by water. There are 2 hotels in the township—the Victor harbour and the Crown, and office for the transmission of goods per tramway to port Elliot, Middleton, and Goolwa, and several buildings—the principal of which are the government store, Messrs. Acraman, Main, and Lindsay's, and Messrs. Bowman's stores, and the Australian banking company's branch bank. There is a Wesleyan chapel, a post office, the usual shops, and about 15 private dwelling-houses. There is also a telegraph station, a harbour-master's residence, and a number of private dwellings in course of erection. Victor harbour has an Oddfellow's lodge and a Forester's court, and branches of the South Australian bank, and the South Australian and New South Wales insurance companies. The surrounding country is somewhat mountainous. The population numbers about 150 persons.

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

This article appeared in the Victor Harbor Times, Friday 23 August 1993

Life and times of Helene Gibson

A recent article by Anthony Laube on pioneer women has prompted this information from Bettina Groth about her great grandmother, Helene Gibson (née Dormer).

Helene's father was from a titled Irish family who emigrated to France, where they became owners of a lace business in Lille which prospered until 1848. Then, because of unfavourable conditions, they came to SA with their family consisting of George and his wife Judith and their children: Helene, Julienne, George and Esther. Another daughter, Mary, married and stayed in France. George later took up land at Bald Hills, where he set up a blacksmith's shop on Prouse Road. It was here that Helene, 18, met and married Joshua Gibson in 1860. He was a pioneer brickmaker and farmer from England. In 1851 their first son, George James, was born, and by 1853 they had bought four sections of land at Waitpinga, near Mathew Jagger, after whom they named their second son.

In 1860, Joshua bought land in Victoria Street, Port Victor, and built one of the first butcher's shops, a two-storey building, which was demolished 20 years ago to make way for the Colonial Motel.

The couple had seven boys and four girls, but little Mary and Helene died aged four and five respectively. Helene was not only a busy mother but also a competent midwife.

She was a strong-minded woman with acquired knowledge, and a skilful and observant nurse. Tragedy began to strike the family when Joshua died in October 1874, then Mathew and his wife Christina's baby son died, followed by Matthew's death in 1880. Helene died five months later, aged 49. Her eldest son George and his wife Katherine inherited the business. They had four daughters, Helene (Nell) in 1879, Esther (Ettie) in 1880, and May and Ann in 1884, the same year that George died of Colonial Fever.

Katherine built a home in Ocean Street and Nell lived there until her death in 1948.

May went on to marry George Battye and Ettie married Charles Goode. Helene's other daughter, Julienne, married John Shannon in 1881. There are many descendants of Joshua and Helene, but only the Shannons remained in Victor Harbor. The late Ruth Battye (who had a frock shop), Mrs Groth and the late David Goode were all great grandchildren.

Editor's note:

Helene's family arrived in South Australia on the Harpley, as part of the group that became known as the Lacemakers of Calais.



*Helene Gibson
(née Dormer)*

Under Your Skin

By Anne Berry-Smith

Family Research gets under your skin and is such an addictive process. I started my own family research probably 25 years or so ago, way before we had so much information on the internet. It is only by doing this, and sharing, that we can find out about our ancestors who came to this country almost 200 years ago.

All but finished my own, I started on my husband's tree, which begins with Berry (Christian name) Smith, who came to South Australia in around 1850. Of course, he goes back further than that – his own father fought in the Battle of the Chesapeake back in 1781. Therein lies another story.

Berry Smith, among other activities, was the first Town Clerk of Strathalbyn. His first wife, Catherine née Maitland, died leaving six children, after which Berry married Mary née McDonald. Together they had another six children. Mary was involved in the first mystery that we were able to solve.

Via *Trove*, we found that after Mary sold her Strathalbyn property, Dunreath, she purchased Thirston Lodge, a property in New Hamburg, a former village now on the southeastern side of Strathalbyn and renamed Willyaroo during the First World War. It took some work to uncover that this property is still extant, and we were able to visit and speak with the current owners. We found that Thirston Lodge was given its name by Mary, possibly because Berry's family came from the town of Thirston, Northumberland. Perhaps Berry spoke to her about this, and

she named it in his honour.

One of Mary's children, Phillip Henry Smith, was my husband's grandfather. We knew that he lived in Inman Valley at the time of the birth of several of his children. As we often drove around that area, we always wondered where they might have lived.

Turning again to *Trove* to scour the newspapers of the day, there was mention of a place called Clyde Bank at which he resided. Using this as my search term, I was able to find that one Edward Hurtle Mayfield also lived at a property of a similar name. It does become a little convoluted as the only information I could glean was that this property was on Mt Alma Road, Inman Valley. I did a search using the term "properties on Mt Alma Road" and came up with 14, four of which had a notation of 'Heritage detected'. Now I knew I was onto something.

Using different combinations in my search terms – the main term being "Mt Alma Road" – I came across the *Victor Harbor Heritage Survey (1977)*, an enormous document of over 400 pages.

There were two properties of interest. One of these had to be the former Clyde Bank. After much to-ing and fro-ing, we found it – now named Avalon – and we were able to visit the property that Phillip Henry had, for a short time, called home. It appears that he lived there for about two to three years, before leasing it for the next six years to another well-known identity of Inman Valley. Thus our second mystery had been solved.

All of this, of course, is not to mention the many people who have helped along the way, and I am eternally grateful to every one of them. Local historians are a hidden gem. I have obtained certificates of title via a town planning contact, and he has been awesome. The State Library also holds so much information, much of which is now available online.



The former Thirston Lodge

Did you know?

Henry Inman: first Commander of the South Australia Police

Henry Inman was just 21 years old when, on 28 April 1838, he was appointed Inspector of Police by South Australia's first governor, John Hindmarsh. The following year, on 24 October 1839, the province's second governor, George Gawler, gave Inman a new title: Superintendent of Police. Inman was also responsible for initiating a uniform for police officers, thanks to funding granted by Governor Gawler.

Irene Usher née Stuckey

Memories by daughter,

Marcelle Edwards née Usher

Irene was born with a bone deformity in her neck. A specialist, Dr Watson, corrected this with surgery. It was a very unusual operation in those days.

Courted by Clyde Usher at Wallaroo and eventually married there, the wedding went on for two days. They travelled to Melbourne by train for their honeymoon.

Mum worked as a cook at the Wallaroo Hotel and Dad dinkied Mum on his bike. They thought that they couldn't have children and were surprised when Graham came along, and then me seven years after they were married.

They saw hard times during the depression. Dad was put off the railways

and got work in the mines at Wallaroo. Mum said he would come home with his hands bleeding from the super (superphosphate was a common synthetic phosphorus fertilizer) off the bags they would manually load on trucks. Dad studied for various certificates to enable him to get employment and eventually regained work in the railways. He was transferred to Peterborough and then on to Adelaide.

They borrowed £50 from Mum's father and mother to buy their first house at Dinwoodie Avenue, Black Forest in Adelaide. They were there when I was born.

Dad was offered a job stationed at Kingston SE, driving the railcar from there to Naracoorte. They said, "Where's that?" but he took it. I was three weeks old when

Auntie Jean and Mum went down in the train. Jean said how Dad was so excited that they were coming and had everything ready. Jean stayed down there for some time helping Mum with us kids. They made many friends there and became local identities. They were allocated a house next to the Jetty and Royal Mail Hotel, but the walls were damp and Dad refused it. The railways subsidised the rent on 'Smith's' house opposite the old school brick building where we lived until the railway cottages were built in the early '50s. We lived in the middle one. The end one, which has since been pulled down, was the guard's quarters.

There were freight trains during the week and Dad took a passenger service to Naracoorte and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. He would get in around 9.00 pm and in the summer I would meet him out the front and go back to the turntable and 'put the train to bed'; then we would walk back home carrying the metal lunch box he made.

Mum was a people person and liked to play cards, dance and party.

With balls on Friday nights there was usually considerable discussion about going, but I can't remember them not going. Mum usually got her way!

When I was old enough to go to balls, they wouldn't be going, and about an hour after I got there they would turn up and stay to the end!

They bought a manual knitting machine from Perry's Knitting Mills (relative of Mum's) and Dad would knit in his off days and Mum would sew the garments up. They were double thickness wool and in demand.

It was this sewing machine that Mum gave to me when I had children, and I used to make the children's clothes and take in dressmaking. One of the knitting machines they kept has been donated to the Kingston SE Branch of the National Trust of SA. They sold the bigger one when Dad left the railways and they bought the Four Square Store.

Mum and Dad ran the store for 20 years. Dad did the books and managed the grocery section, Mum had a flair for the clothes and manchester and they did well.

They lived in Kingston SE during the Second World War. Mum was rostered to do shifts in a tin hut located opposite the Institute, to watch for enemy aircraft.

I don't ever remember going anywhere in the car that she wasn't knitting or crocheting. She made all my children's woollen clothes and knitted a beautiful christening gown for Kerry, which the other children used. I wish I had kept it.

Graham built their retirement home at Duncan Street, Kingston SE, where they enjoyed many years keeping an active social life and involvement in the town.

Dad was on Council for 20 years. Mum was involved in Red Cross and the Children's Hospital, fund raising. She received her 40 year service award from the Red Cross Society in 1993.



Dad was very good with wood and made a caravan, which we used when we were children. In retirement they hooked up their van, called in to the hardware store to get a torch battery. Mum tripped on a Telecom metal plate on the footpath and broke her arm. They never made the trip they had planned. They did eventually do a two-week cruise. Mum was asked to draw the raffle of the boat of 8000 people. She drew her own name & won a big fluffy dog. Mum liked the weekly cross lotto and 'scratchies' (instant lottery tickets). They were driving to Adelaide once when Mum had bought her usual tickets and said I have won \$1,000. Dad didn't believe her. She bought herself a ring with the money and Dad would say "and the rest". The \$1,000 went a long way.



Rene and Clyde Usher, Masonic Ball 1983

Mum had a vibrant personality, a very big, kind heart and loved her grandchildren and great grandchildren dearly. Her roasts we will never forget.

Membership Fees Are Now Due

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 note fee increases per page 28.

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.

Renewal membership forms were sent out in SEPTEMBER.

Member Congratulations

Congratulations to our member Faye Lush, runner-up in the 2024 Bernadette Bean SA Records Management Service Excellence Award for her significant volunteer services to the National Trust of SA Willunga Branch.

Faye has been a cornerstone of the Branch for nearly 40 years, bringing her extensive expertise in library and information management to transform the Branch's research library and archives collection into premier resources for Willunga's regional history.



The judging panel was inspired by Faye's long-term dedication, research, diligence and vision over four decades and the profound impact of her volunteer work on the preservation and accessibility of the Willunga Branch's research library and historical archives and heritage collection. Her planning and innovative approach to historical research library and archive records management, coupled with her ability to secure grants and collaborate with industry partners, has ensured that the Branch's rich history and heritage are preserved for future generations.

For further information about this award, go to www.bbrmaward.com

Congratulations to our former Editor, Christine Keen – now Christine Schwarze after her recent marriage to Detlef Schwarze. Our very best wishes from your fellow members of the Fleurieu Peninsula Family History Group.

Further to my move to Port Pirie late last year, my partner unexpectedly proposed in April this year. We were married on 14 September 2024, in a simple ceremony at our home surrounded by close family and friends, many of whom had travelled from interstate.

The bride's headpiece and groom's boutonniere were designed and made by my daughter, Tara. Tara also made our wedding cake, which was a chocolate mud/brownie cake. The ceremony was followed by a barbeque catered by the bridal couple.

The occasion was made more special by the attendance of the groom's three sons (together for the first time) and his three young grandchildren.

Our honeymoon will be a week spent aboard the *Proud Mary*, cruising the River Murray.

*From Christine
Schwarze
(formerly Keen)*



New Books in the Resource Centre as of 8 July 2024

Title	Author
Dr John Woodforde and Six Parrot Puddings	Rob Kirk
Isle of Wight Family History Society	
Old Inman Valley and Bald Hills	Margaret Morgan
Pre-1841 Censuses and Population Listings	Colin R Chapman
An Introduction to Church Registers	Lillian Gibbons
Probate Jurisdictions - where to look for wills	Jeremy Gibson
Irregular Marriage in London before 1754	Tony Benton
Coroners' Records in England and Wales	Jeremy Gibson, Colin Rogers
An Introduction to Civil Registration	Tom Wood
Wills Before 1858	Eve McLaughlin
Greater London Cemeteries and Crematoria	Patricia S Wolfston
My Ancestors were Freemen of the City of London	Vivienne E Aldous
The Parish Registers of St Martin, Coney Street York 1813-1837	Yorke FHS
Place Names of Australia	A W Reed
Help! My Ancestors are Irish and I'm Stuck	Janet Reakes
The Marion Wesleyan Chapel - A Continuing Thread	E and A Beales, M Pill
A History of the Cathedral Church of St Peter Adelaide	
Anglican Clergymen in SA in 19th Century	T T Reed
A Township Starts to Live	
The Australian Army – A Brief History	
Victor Harbor Through the Years	National Trust
The Anglican Church of St James Delamere 1871-2021	Maurice V Carter
The Rees Family History	Marion Menhennet and Keith Rees
Traces Magazine	N25, 2023; N27, 2024

In Case You Missed It

Our guest speaker in July was Anthea Taylor. Her topic was '*A beautiful little valley*': Colonel William Light and the *Rapid*.

Rapid Bay and its surrounding valleys enchanted the South Australian Colonisation Commissioners' appointed surveyor-general, Colonel William Light. He established a settlement there in September 1836, and named it for his ship, *Rapid*. This presentation follows Light's voyage to the new colony, and his search of the South Australian coastline for an elusive harbour and site for the main settlement, whose name had already been decided upon – Adelaide.



Initially considered as a possible site for Adelaide, Rapid Bay has had a varied history that belies the beautiful coastal recreation area that we all now know.

In August, Cheryl Willis spoke on author Phyllis Somerville.

Born in Kadina, and the granddaughter of Cornish immigrants, Phyllis Somerville's *Not Only In Stone*, won first prize in *The Advertiser* newspaper's centenary competition of 1936, for a novel based on an aspect of South Australian history. Based loosely on the life journeys of her grandparents, Joel and Mary Ann Ham, *Not Only In Stone* went on to become a classic in South Australian literature. Although it remained her only published

major work, Phyllis wrote many short stories, as well as scripts and plays for broadcast on ABC Radio, mainly for school-aged children. Phyllis also loved music and she was an accomplished pianist, often writing her own compositions to celebrate family events.

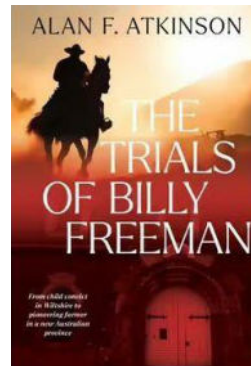


In September, author Alan Atkinson spoke on his book *The Trials of Billy Freeman*.



According to Alan, of all the Australian states, South Australia has most loudly perpetuated the myth that it was convict-free. But although it was not a destination for transportees, convicts and ex-convicts did arrive, and they helped to build the new province. One of those was Billy Freeman. Based on official records, the notes of family members and published histories, Billy's story is that of an unsung pioneer battler. Billy lived in the shadow of official discrimination and continued to have brushes with the law, even facing

gaol again, with his wife Sarah, in middle age.



Upcoming Speakers

Meeting date:	Speaker	Topic
October 19	Members	Show and Tell
November 16	David Jarman	Secrets of the Buildings on North Terrace

All meetings are held at 1.15 pm, 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>

Fathers from the Past

Eli King

From Sharon Green

Mr Eli King, one of the oldest identities of the McLaren Vale district, was to be seen once more at the annual vintage picnic on Friday afternoon. He had a little knot of folks around him listening to his reminiscences of bygone days. Born in 1827, in Northamptonshire, he was put to work at 10 years of age to a neighbouring farmer, his wages being 3d. a day, and his hours 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. Continuing in his situation for 10 years, he received at the close 7/- a week, and had to keep himself. Married at the age of 21, he and his wife arrived by the 'Hydaspes' in Adelaide in 1851. His first job was at Macclesfield, and afterwards he went twice to the Victorian diggings with moderate success. On arriving back he worked at North Adelaide clearing timber on the parklands, after which he was employed in a brewery at Walkerville as a cellarman. He then worked for Judge Gwynne on a big fencing

job at Inman Valley, and subsequently took up two sections of land at Encounter Bay, near the Bluff. King's Beach was named after him. He carried on farming there for 14 years and has lively recollections of the old whaling days. He saw the first private house being erected in Victor Harbour, the only building then standing being the police house. Mr King then decided to settle at McLaren Vale, and rented land from Mr Gribble for seven years, since when he has lived in retirement. His wife died in 1905, at a ripe old age. Mr and Mrs King had 15 children, seven of whom survive, and all are married. Most of the sons have for many years been old and trusted servants of Messrs T. Hardy & Sons and Mr J.G. Kelly. There are 52 grandchildren and 29 great-grandchildren [both at time of article]. The old man cherishes the feeling that, although he started at the lowest rung of the ladder, he can now, as a result of hard work and self-denial, scorn the idea of an old-age pension.

The Register, Monday 8 May 1911

William White O'Neil

From Janet O'Neil Conlon

My grandfather, William White O'Neil, was born 27th September 1861 at Myponga. His parents were Patrick O'Neil and Elizabeth Ann White. He was baptised at Port Elliot a couple of weeks later with both parents present. (My aunt told me they married, but they did not.)

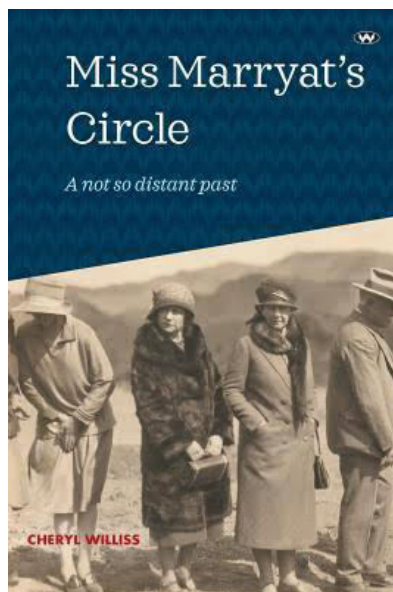
Patrick (my great grandfather) married Catherine Gillies in 1863 at Willunga Catholic Church and they settled there. Four children were born. William married Rose May Gillies (her parents were John Gillies and Catherine née Kenihan) on 25th April 1908 and they eventually settled at O'Halloran Hill. My father, Vincent, was born there, as were his three older siblings. His younger brother was born at Murray Bridge. Sadly William, their father, passed away there about a year later.

Book Review

Miss Marryat's Circle: a not so distant past
by Cheryl Williss

Easy, enjoyable and educational read. It takes the reader in WW1 and WW11 in Adelaide, and the early decades of the city's development, plus so much more. It links the every-day citizens and their capabilities to the growth of our city and the things we enjoy today. The comprehensive index is useful.

Do you know what happened at Keswick on Anzac Highway or about the birth of the State Library and the University of Adelaide? Why were the Julia Farr and the Magdelene centres called that? How were the injured returned soldiers to South Australia treated? And how did families in our state survive the post war depression years? What did Lady Augusta Young do other than lending her name to Port Augusta? Just what did the SA Red Cross achieve? When was the Pioneers Association of SA formed? I found these answers and so much more.



Above all else, learning about Mabel Marryat, her gift to our state and the generations beyond her life, is reason alone to read this book.

Reviewed by Marie Noble

Ten More UK Genealogy Websites according to *Who Do You Think You Are* magazine

1. **The Gazette** – The London Gazette has been scanned from 1655 to the present day, containing published lists of bankrupts, military personnel mentioned in despatches and probate notices. <https://www.thegazette.co.uk/?GeoType=London>
2. **GENUKI** – May not offer large datasets like most other websites included here, but it is still an invaluable free resource for anyone researching UK or Irish genealogy. Maintained by an army of volunteers, it is packed with information on what records are available and where to find them. <https://www.genuki.org.uk>
3. **Connected Histories** – Hunt for ancestors who were clergy, Londoners, transported convicts, witnesses at the Old Bailey and learn more about where they lived, with the Victoria County History, Survey of London and the Charles Booth Archive also on this website. <https://www.connectedhistories.org>
4. **The Digital Panopticon** – This free genealogy website lets you search millions of records across a number of datasets covering London convicts in Britain and Australia from 1780 to 1925. <https://www.digitalpanopticon.org>
5. **BillionGraves** – Discover the final resting place of ancestors with this free site offering images and transcriptions of millions of cemeteries from around the world, photographed and transcribed by volunteers. <https://billiongraves.com>
6. **Find a Grave** – Another site offering a vast free database of burials from across the globe. <https://www.findagrave.com>
7. **Interment.net** – Unlike BillionGraves and Find a Grave, this website is a strange combination of headstones transcribed by volunteers and cemetery records provided by local authorities and private organisations. Although this site doesn't have any images, it does have information that is not available elsewhere. <https://www.interment.net/Default.htm>
8. **Parliamentary Archives** – Has a few online resources, but the most useful record for anyone researching their English ancestors is the Protestation Returns. In 1642 the House of Commons required every adult male to swear allegiance to the Protestant religion. Although only about a third of records survive, these are the nearest to a census record for this period. <https://archives.parliament.uk>
9. **British History Online** – Although the BHO website runs a subscription model for its premium content, there is still plenty of useful material freely available here. From detailed county histories to the more obscure London hearth tax records, for those who have managed to reach back to the 17th century. <https://www.british-history.ac.uk>
10. **The Internet Archive** – This giant library of a website is such a mish-mash of material that it often gets overlooked by family historians. It has some obvious genealogical material, such as old parish records, but it also has unusual material from around the globe, such as The Gazette of India. It helps if you know what you are looking for, but you can also try random searches on topics or areas. To see a sample of the kind of genealogical material available, have a look at texts uploaded by the Allen County Public Library Genealogy Center. <https://archive.org>

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.

Membership Subscriptions

Annual Membership:

Electronic Journal:

Family (2 people at same address) - \$45
Single - \$38

Printed Journal collected:

Family - \$55
Single - \$48

Printed Journal posted:

Family - \$67
Single - \$60

- Printed Journals can be collected at General meetings or on Resource Room open days.
- You may arrange for another member to collect it for you, but please notify us first.
- Only those who have paid postage will be posted.

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

Meeting attendance fee - \$2 per meeting or \$18 per year. Visitors - \$5 per meeting.

Special Interest Groups

Aussie Interest Group—meets at 1.00 pm 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 7.30 pm on the 3rd Monday of each month but may vary. For information contact Sharon Green, phone 0419 760 496.

Computer Group—meets at 1.00 pm to 3.30 pm on the 3rd Wednesday of each month. For information contact Heather Boyce, email haboyce@adam.com.au.

DNA Evening Group—usually meets at 7.30 pm 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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