



# THE ANCESTRAL SEARCHER



*The President and Members of the  
Royal Society of St. George (Shanghai Branch)  
request the pleasure of the Company of  
Miss Bruce Brittain*

*at a*

*Dinner Dance  
to take place at the French Club, Rte. Cardinal Mercier  
on St. George's Day  
Friday, 23<sup>rd</sup> April, 1948, at 8.00 p.m.*

*With the compliments of*

*Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Kenyon*

*Dress:*

*Black tie or Informal.*

The Heraldry & Genealogy Society of Canberra Inc.

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*Member of the Australasian Federation of Family History Organisations;  
NSW & ACT Association of Family History Societies;  
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**Front Cover:** *Invitation for Miss Bruce Brittain to a dinner dance in Shanghai. (see story page 59)*

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# *From the Editor*

*Rosemary McKenzie*

OK I've finally given up! I was trying to craft an editorial not using the word COVID-19 or its closely allied relatives "quarantine" or "isolation". But it's a lost cause.

While some of us are enjoying the additional time researching and catching up on our projects, bear in mind that not everyone likes to be cut off from the social aspects of going out and meeting up with people. Now is a more important time to touch base with others and check that they are doing OK.

One of the benefits of the new "social distancing" has been the explosion of additional resources accessible online. Also, free downloads and most significantly Ancestry and FindMyPast making their resources available "in the home" for members where the Society has library edition subscriptions. Some other sites recently offering free online benefits are:

- **The National Archives in London** (<https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk>) who are making digital records available on their website free of charge for as long as the Kew site is closed to visitors.
- Another site with free offerings at the moment is **Legacy Family Tree** (<https://familytreewebinars.com/upcoming-webinars>). Normally, you must pay a subscription to see their regular online webinars on a range of topics, but during lockdown they are posting a free webinar every day and at times a few extra every week.
- **British History Online** (<https://www.british-history.ac.uk>) From 30 March to 30 September 2020, British History Online are making the transcribed texts of an additional 200 volumes available in full to individual users who visit the BHO site. Notable collections of private and secondary sources remain free.

In our journal this quarter we have some stories which came in for the month of March which was Women's History Month. Working at CSIRO I found the story of women in science very interesting, including the challenges faced by women having to choose between marriage and employment as recently as 50 years ago.

A reminder that we would like a new columnist for Hot Sites and Hot Sources! However, if you like Sue found an interesting book and would like to send in a short review I'm sure others would be interested in reading about it.

Niel has contributed a couple of items regarding heraldry and its relationship to family history. It is a key part of our Society name and is an important part of family structure. Another heraldry story will be included in September's journal.

The additional time researching has generated a couple of stories from Julia and Robyn about what they've found while in isolation. Happy reading!

# President's Report

Nick Reddan

When I wrote my page for the March edition, we were contemplating the aftermath of the summer of fires. That all seems so long ago. In the period since a little virus has had a big impact on our society and how we interact with people more generally. We have learnt how to Zoom to meetings while seated at home. we have been locked out of any library for a couple of months.

While there have been some inconveniences arising from the lock-down, the impact in terms of lives lost or severely interrupted has been modest. The actions taken collectively seem to have led to this good outcome. While the COVID-19 pandemic has some time to run, things here are freeing up somewhat.

What we have done has changed the way we interact and with whom we interact. Some people who could not attend meetings can now participate from home using technology. As well as giving a course over Zoom, I have also been able to use it to help people in one-on-one sessions where we can see what we are doing on our computers.



One of the big changes we have implemented is the growth of member-only content on our website. There have been some teething problems as people learn how to log-in. As shown in the menu at the left, the menu allows for downloading this publication, two e-mailed newsletters and home access to two important subscription websites.

Other content includes a forum where members can ask and respond to questions, a full set of short-listed entries to the 2019 E M Fletcher writing competition and a developing page where people with shared interest in convicts can connect.

We are also seeking your responses to a survey on what the Society stands for and will be doing in response to the pandemic.

Another big opportunity presented by the extra time we have at home is the ability to further our own research and to help the broader genealogy community through developing finding aids to or transcriptions of various manuscript sources that are now on line and unindexed.

My Registry of Deeds Index Project Ireland is always looking for more volunteers to help index memorials and transcribe the manuscript indexes developed contemporaneously with the records by the registry. Go to: <https://irishdeedsindex.net/> to find out more about how to help the project.

As we move on from the worst of the pandemic in Australia, I encourage you all to stay safe by being careful about physical distancing and personal hygiene. It is also important to keep up strong social contact with friends and family. Join in and initiate video meetings when not able to be with people in person.

Good luck with your research.

# Finding Susan

## The rewards of researching in quarantine

Julia Trainor

We will remember the coronavirus pandemic of 2020 as the time we stayed at home. For me this was a precious opportunity to immerse myself in family history research.

My chosen goal was to 'close down' lines of research that I considered 'exhausted', meaning that I had taken the research as far as I could. Now it was time to end the story with an open finding like "We may never know". Closure does not mean that the research is finished. It means that the story of an ancestor or ancestral line is recorded, the sources are documented, and the database is tidy. I decided to start with the closure of the story of Susan MILLER.

### **My great-great-grandmother Susan**

My great-great-grandmother Susan was six years old when she arrived in Melbourne in 1842, accompanied by her parents, her twin sister Elizabeth, and her younger sister Harriet. They lived in Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, where her father worked as a groom. Four more children were born in Melbourne. The boys died young and the girls married young.

Ten years later, in 1852, my great-great-grandfather Thomas GREGORY arrived in Melbourne. Soon after getting off the boat, he met a man who said "Come and I'll show you two of the most beautiful women in Melbourne." By this time, Susan and her twin sister Elizabeth were 16 years old and were both working in a hotel on the western outskirts of Melbourne. Thomas must have liked what he saw, because he married Susan MILLER in 1853, just after her 17th birthday. At 34, Thomas was twice her age, but as a well-educated school master, he probably seemed a good catch. Susan brought to the marriage her hotel experience in the colony.

Thomas and Susan became hotel keepers, and their first child Elizabeth was born at the Flemington Hotel in 1854. The Flemington Hotel was situated on the route to the diggings, and diggers were their main clientele. Thomas became very interested in mining, and the following year he moved his family to the Golden Point diggings near Mount Blackwood. Here he opened Gregory's Hotel, and became the Chairman of the Committee for Deep Sinking.

Gregory's Hotel entertained the local miners with singing and acting three times a week. The GREGORYs had been at Golden Point for less than a year, when the miners left in a 'rush' to the goldfields at Fiery Creek, west of Ballarat. Thomas GREGORY was unable to pay his debts, and by the end of 1855 Gregory's Hotel was insolvent. In a forced sale, the young family lost their house, their hotel, and many of their possessions. They remained at Golden Point and Thomas became a full-time miner. Another two children were born there, and they buried their youngest child at Golden Point in 1860. The marriage probably came



*Wannon Inn, Victoria circa 1878*

under strain at this point, and no more children were born to Thomas and Susan. The family disappears from the records for a few years.

By the mid-1860s they were living at the Wannon Inn, situated near the tourist attraction of the Wannon Falls in the Western District of Victoria. In this beautiful spot the family's life started to fall apart. The family story says that Susan GREGORY died about 1867 when she was 31 years of age, leaving Thomas with two motherless children – Elizabeth aged 13 and Thomas junior aged 11. Surprisingly, I had never found a record of death or burial, nor had I found any record of admission to an asylum.

Susan's children remained living at the Wannon Inn, where they absorbed the experience of hotel life that would stand them in good stead in years to come. Elizabeth was pretty, as her mother had been, and became known as "The Belle of the Wannon". Their father continued to earn his living as a miner, investing in mining operations around central Victoria.

It seems that mining did not produce sufficient income, so Thomas resumed his original profession and became a school master at Ledcourt near the Grampians. He left his children at the Wannon Inn, and appointed a widow named Jane ANDERSON

as their Guardian. Mrs ANDERSON was an experienced and successful hotel keeper. She raised the GREGORY children to adulthood, taught them skills, and warmed their hearts with a deep mutual affection. Later Mrs ANDERSON



*Jane ANDERSON guardian of Susan's children*

would assist at the birth of Elizabeth's seven children, and when Elizabeth died of a stroke aged 36, Mrs ANDERSON came to Melbourne to help raise Elizabeth's young motherless children. They called her Granny ANDERSON.

Thomas GREGORY returned to witness his daughter Elizabeth's marriage in 1874, and again to witness his son Thomas' marriage in 1879. His absence from his children's lives was explained not only by his mining interests, or by his return to teaching at a remote tiny school, but also by his relationship with a new *de facto* wife Rosa. Thomas never married Rosa, but they had three children together. The descendants of Thomas and Rosa believe that Thomas' wife Susan was mentally ill and unable to consent to a divorce.



*Susan's children Elizabeth and Thomas GREGORY about the time their mother disappeared*

Thomas disappeared from his second family in about 1875, when the children were still young, and I have never found any record of his death or burial.

Thomas and Susan both disappeared before their deaths. It was time to close down the story of both of these “disappeared” ancestors, and I started with Susan. I tidied up the documentation and citation of sources. Then I edited her biography which I record in the Notes field of my database. I rechecked state record offices for deaths and marriages and admissions to asylums, with still no trace of Susan. I searched Trove again too, but once again I found no trace. Finally, I turned to online family trees. Family trees are growing continuously, so these searches are only as good as the last time we searched. Family trees are indexed more comprehensively than vital records, so they are both more accessible and more time-consuming to search.

I had never searched for Susan in MyHeritage, so I decided to start there. MyHeritage hosts small family trees free of charge, which appeals to many family historians. I had previously found Thomas GREGORY's second family this way – the DNA matches were on Ancestry, but their family trees were on the free MyHeritage site.

I searched for a Susan MILLER dying in Australia in 1875 +/- 10 years. This search retrieved over 2,600 profiles. This result would usually produce a resigned sigh on my part, but not this time.

### **Researching in the “flow state”**

Sequestered in lock down, by now I had entered what is called the “flow state”. The flow state is characterised by patience, concentration and completion of tasks. Rather than dart and skim over the 2,600 profiles, and possibly giving up after the first few pages, my eyes seemed to flow calmly over all the profiles, quietly seeing. Reading 2,600 profiles takes time. I had time. I was staying at our remote rural property and would not leave the place for six weeks.

I don't know how long I had been looking through these profiles, but my eyes flowed over Susan. She had the unfamiliar name Susan FRECKLETON, but that had not stopped me from seeing the other names in her profile – her maiden name MILLER, her married name GREGORY, her children's names Elizabeth and Thomas. Interestingly, when I found Susan I did not experience that usual ‘rush’, where the heart beats faster and you exclaim your delight. Instead, there was just a warm glow of pleasure. I immediately purchased her death certificate online, and confirmed it was my Susan. She had died in 1882 of heart disease, living as the wife of William FRECKLETON near St Arnaud in western Victoria.

### **How did Susan meet William FRECKLETON?**

Instead of closing down my story of Susan, I found myself opening up a new line of research. Where would a poor woman go when she experiences distress in her life and her marriage? Surely, she would turn to her sisters. Susan had several sisters who had married in Melbourne. I started looking for her sister Harriet who had married a drover with the less common name of BAILLIE. I found Harriet and John BAILLIE had settled near Warrnambool, where John

was working as an overseer at a property at Grassmere. Grassmere was next to Mailor's Flat where William FRECKLETON was living with his wife and children. In all likelihood Susan had visited her sister Harriet, and met the FRECKLETONS next door.

The relationship between Susan GREGORY and William FRECKLETON seems to have started by the summer of 1867-1868. A succession of appearances before the Warrnambool Court of Petty Sessions reveals the sad beginnings of their affair. On 3 December 1867 a "Mrs GREGORY" was charged with a debt of £11.7.6 owed to a man named John CAMERON. On Christmas eve William FRECKLETON was charged with attempting to commit suicide and discharged with a caution. On 3 January 1868 FRECKLETON was charged with deserting his family, and ordered to provide financial support for two years in advance. Then on 7 January both William FRECKLETON and a "Mrs GREGORY" were separately charged with debts, which were settled.

William FRECKLETON left his family and he and Susan moved to Gre Gre near St Arnaud. They lived together as husband and wife, although William remained legally married to his wife Jane for the rest of his life. No children were born of the relationship between Susan and William FRECKLETON. It may have been an unhappy relationship for them both, but Susan had burned her bridges and had no option but to stay with William FRECKLETON for the rest of her life.

Two years after Susan's death, William FRECKLETON married another woman and was sent to prison for bigamy, as he was still married to Jane. We do not have a photograph of Susan, but we do have a prison photograph of William FRECKLETON.

I feel that Susan can rest in peace, now that her descendants have found her and learned of her difficult life. And now I am much happier to close the story of Susan.



*William FRECKLETON  
in prison after  
Susan's death.*

### **How to enjoy the "flow state" in my future research?**

Having found my great-great-grandmother Susan, I am still enjoying the warm glow of success. I definitely attribute this success to the benefits of the 'flow state' that came to me during 'lock down'. Perhaps I could find my great-great-grandfather Thomas GREGORY if I applied myself in the same way? How can I foster the flow state in future research? What were the key ingredients? An uncluttered diary gave me space. Not driving hundreds of kilometres every week gave me stillness. Less social contact gave me quietness. Of course, I had to attend to my work and other responsibilities, but I returned repeatedly to the research task until it was completed.

We may never again experience two months of lock down by government regulation. To enjoy its benefits, the challenge will be to re-create for myself the conditions that would enable me to enter the flow state in my research. I look forward to reproducing the success of April 2020.

# Heraldry's Place in Family History

Niel Gunson

*A talk given to HAGSOC by Niel Gunson on 30 May 2011*

As most of you know I have been Convenor of the Heraldry Special Interest Group since the Special Interest Groups were formed during June's presidency. What most of you will not know is that I knew very little about heraldry when the Society was formed in 1964. All the finer points of heraldry were learnt at the early meetings of the Society when our first secretary, Ian MACKAY, also an accomplished heraldic artist, usually spoke at every second monthly meeting unless there was a guest speaker. Another foundation member and early president, Dr Michael Crawford, was equally knowledgeable and both these heraldic enthusiasts were responsible for my interest. So you don't have to know what you are looking for, you just have to start looking at those pretty heraldic picture books and listening to those who know.

Some of you may have wondered why heraldry is always associated with family history, especially in library catalogues and shelving and the names of family history societies. The answer is simple. Heraldry represents the earliest form of family history. Our most remote ancestors probably observed cyclic time when there was little to distinguish generations, and history literally repeated itself. From the remote adoption of linear time to the middle ages in Europe the genealogies of the ruling families and high priestly families were memorised by



*Anthony Camp, with Niel Gunson, opening the heraldry exhibition in the Menzies Library at the 4th Australasian Congress in May 1986 also showing Ian Mackay's painting of the Coat of Arms of the City of Canberra.*

bards, orators or heralds whose function was to keep these oral records. Every nation, tribe or clan had its heralds who knew the sacred blood lines and who could settle succession disputes according to the prevailing patterns of inheritance. Those members of the tribe or clan who were not closely related to the sacred or consecrated ruler would only know their relations within living memory (4 to 5 generations) but they would probably know the name of the ancestor in the royal or priestly line from which they came and the name of a deified ancestor

or tribal god. Only the heralds would be able to fill in the missing links. Those persons who were war refugees or strangers would be absorbed into the tribe or clan and, if freemen, would be regarded as indeterminate cadets of the clan, a system still prevailing in Scottish and Irish heraldry. Under this system everyone knew their place in society and to which division or sept they belonged. It broke

down during warfare when often the heralds were among the slaughtered. There was a widespread practice for the bard, orator or herald to train his youngest son to succeed him which helped to preserve the records. Literacy was also the preserve of priests and heralds, and also ensured the survival of genealogical information in chronicles and documents but was also responsible for some fabricated family history.

During the middle ages there were two developments that changed the whole face of family history. One was the development of armory, which we know today as heraldry, and the other was the development of surnames, beyond which most of us cannot trace unless we have a line to a so-called Royal Root.

Armory was a heraldic system of coat armour by which the heads of principal families inherited a coat of arms to use on their shield and knightly apparel or on their seal to distinguish them from their peers. Those who were not heads of families eventually used differenced versions of the arms. Arms were also adopted by the ecclesiastical hierarchy, towns and well-to-do citizens. At first arms were assumed or bestowed upon the knights of the realm for identification in jousting and martial exercises and they came under the control of the heralds who drew up rolls of arms and made sure that no one claimed the arms of another.

By the later middle ages so many people had inherited arms, been granted arms by the king, or had assumed arms, leading to abuses, so that it became necessary to establish armorial or heraldic authorities to regulate the use and granting of arms. In England the royal heralds were organised on a corporate basis early in the fifteenth century and more formally in 1484 with the establishment of the College of Arms by Richard III. The heralds made Visitations throughout the kingdom recording the genealogies of the landed families together with details of their arms and most of these Visitations made between 1530 and 1688 have been published by the Harleian Society and are a great source for modern family historians.

While the landed classes accepted heraldic control this was not always the case in the towns where unregistered civic arms were still to be found. In many cities on the Continent burgher arms assumed by the citizenry existed side by side with the granted arms which were considered nobiliary. A tight system of heraldic control evolved in Scotland (with the creation of the office of Lord Lyon in the 13th century) which still has powers to penalise offenders. Although the official Irish system only concerned itself with granted arms, there was widespread popular recognition of so-called 'clan arms'. Even the first modern Chief Herald of Ireland paid lip-service to this notion and it could well be the source of the 'bucket shop' industry with its totally erroneous sales pitch of 'arms for your family name.' Also in Ireland, where the Anglican Church of Ireland was the established church until 1871, there was a counter tradition of unofficial papal heraldry.

With the introduction of non-noble surnames around the thirteenth century of our era it became possible to trace the history of ordinary families from such

sources as manorial records though, as we all know, the search was made so much easier by the existence of parish records from the late 16th century. The first modern family histories, not dependent on the heraldic Visitations, probably only date from the 18th century.

Of course the modern study of heraldry goes beyond family history so we look at heraldry as an art form, the history of armorial bookplates and armorial china, international heraldry, civic heraldry and ecclesiastical heraldry. One of our concerns in the Heraldry Interest Group is to promote the need for an armorial authority in Australia as, unlike the countries in the British Isles, Canada, Zimbabwe and South Africa, there is no organisation empowered to grant arms. Both institutions and private citizens wishing to identify themselves in an internationally recognised way have to apply to authorities in other countries, costing thousands of dollars, or they can assume arms over which there is no control. An armorial authority, if conducted properly, should be self-supporting and it should also take the burden of protocol away from government. For those who would like to know more about the proposed Authority there are papers on line by John Thompson (<http://www.heraldryaustralia.org>) and Michael d'Arcy ([https://familyhistoryact.org.au/images/AHA\\_creation.pdf](https://familyhistoryact.org.au/images/AHA_creation.pdf)). Although the Heraldry Interest Group presently meets privately it is open to all members of HAGSOC with an interest in heraldry and we meet with the Canberra members of the Australian Heraldry Society Inc.

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## Lady Helen Munro-Ferguson

Sue Tongue



*Lady Helen Munro-Ferguson*  
*commons.wikimedia.org*

As the Red Cross helps with bushfire recovery it is timely to note the contribution of Lady Helen MUNRO-FERGUSON (1865-1941) who lived in Australia from 1914 to 1920. She was the wife of Australia's sixth Governor-General and established the Australian branch of the British Red Cross.

Lady Helen was a skilled and determined leader. As soon as World War One began she mobilised Australian women to help with the war effort. She organised and led a national organisation, utilising state and local groups, to give comfort to our troops and to their families and friends at home who were worrying about them.

Lady Helen BLACKWOOD was born in County Down and was named after her grandmother, the granddaughter of the playwright SHERIDAN. Her father, Lord DUFFERIN, was the Governor-General of Canada and Viceroy of India. Her philanthropic

mother was a role model. Professor Melanie OPPENHEIMER describes Lady Helen as one of the “imperial girls” in her essay that is available online on the Australian Women’s Register.

In 1889, when she was 25, Helen married Ronald MUNRO-FERGUSON, who was a Scottish Liberal politician. In 1909 she established the Scottish branch of the British Red Cross. She was a strong advocate for the registration of nurses, both in Britain and Australia.

After she left Australia Lady Helen represented the Australian Red Cross at the League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva.

Records show that Lady Helen MUNRO-FERGUSON was liked and respected by Australian women. It was no small feat to successfully manage this complex national operation with a large budget so soon after Federation. Thus, 100 years after she left Australia, during Women’s History Month, I acknowledge her.

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*REMINDER!*  
*2020 E.M. Fletcher*  
*Writing Competition*  
*closing 15 July 2020*



Have you sent in your short story for the 2020 Writing Competition? The competition closes on 15th July, so there is still time to submit your entry. Don’t miss out on the chance to win \$1,000 and a special HAGSOC members only prize.

If you are wondering what makes an appealing story, Barbara Moore, one of our competition judges, says a *‘good beginning will hold the reader’s interest for the rest of the story. One tried and true way is to follow the 5Ws guide - the who, what, where, when, and why of the story.’*

Kerrie Gray another of our judges says that she will be looking for inspiration. *‘A good story will inspire the reader to search further, be it about their own family history, an event that is referenced in the story or a social issue of the time. The story will be part of the journey not the end.’*

This is a great opportunity to transform your research gems into a short story. Don’t wait – do it now! All information about the competition including an entry form and terms and conditions are on the HAGSOC website.

Enquiries should be directed to: [writingcompetition@familyhistoryact.org.au](mailto:writingcompetition@familyhistoryact.org.au).

**Every family has a story – write yours NOW!**

# Coincidental Families

Robyn Coghlan nee Boxall

Genealogy can produce some interesting results.

As a child, I was amused that I had two Uncle Freds and two Auntie Maudes, one of each on both Mum and Dad's sides. Later, my sister married a man who also had a sister named Robyn, which meant that my sister's children have two Auntie Robyns. I married a man who has a brother David, the youngest in the family. I also have a brother David, the youngest in the family. Our children, therefore, have two Uncle Davids. To add to that, our youngest son not only has a mother named Robyn but also a mother-in-law named Robyn.

As I reflect upon my family research, I have realised that there were several other incidental similarities.

Firstly, both paternal grandfathers arrived in Australia in 1911, mine to Sydney and my husband's to South Australia. In both cases, the grandfather arrived first to survey the local scene and to organise for the arrival of his wife and children who followed.

Secondly, our very first family members to arrive in Australia were both from the maternal side and did so within nineteen months of each other. My maternal two times great-grandfather, Robert NAPIER aka LEIPER, reached Sydney on 18 December 1838. My husband's maternal three times great-grandfather, Daniel EASTON, arrived in Adelaide on 14 May 1840. Each man was accompanied by his wife and children.

Thirdly is the most disturbing similarity in that, after three decades of researching, I have not been able to confidently determine the origins of my paternal two times great-grandfather nor that of my husband's paternal two times great-grandfather, both of whom were named John. With one, there is a question of actual birth year and with the other, there is a question of exact place of birth.

My ancestor, John BOXALL, consistently declared his age in the British censuses as indicating a birth in late 1806 or early 1807 in the London district of St Pancras. His death certificate gives his age as 84 and date of death as 20 October 1891, indicating his birth year was 1807. My husband's ancestor, John COGHLAN, was apparently born around 1815 in Cork but it is not clear whether he was born in Cork City or somewhere else in the County of Cork.

Over the years, more information has become readily available, especially online, but I have never found any baptism that can confidently be declared to be that of my John BOXALL. The earliest confirmed fact we have about John is his marriage in the Church of St George, Bloomsbury, London on 23 September 1824, which begs the question – was he really married at 17-18 years of age or was he, in fact, born before 1806-7?

His wife, Sarah HUGULKSTON, claimed to be the same age as he in all but the 1871 census, when she admitted to being a year older than him, i.e. 65. She was actually born on 15 July 1804, according to her baptism record in the Church of St Mary, Marylebone, London. As the 1871 census was taken on Sunday 2 April, similar timing for all censuses except 1841, then she would actually have been 66 and due to turn 67 three months later. So, exactly how old was John BOXALL?

As for John COGHLAN, his wife was also born in Ireland, in Waterford which abuts Cork, so they could have married in Ireland. If so, they would then have migrated to Cardiff, Wales sometime in the 1840s, maybe during the Irish Potato Famine sometime after 1845. Alternatively, they could possibly have met in Cardiff. The 1841 census records a John COUGHLIN aged 26 in Cardiff with no wife. There is no trace in this census of the woman who became his wife – Ann (Anastasia) FANNING.

There is no trace of John and Ann in the 1871 census, although there was a John COUGHLIN, married, 56, labourer, born Cork, lodging in the MORGAN household. If this was our John and he still had the status of married rather than widower, where was his wife? She was not with any of their three children.



*John Boxall*

John COGHLAN's death registration is possibly that of John COCKLIN who died in Cardiff on 19 November 1873, aged 58. The information on this death certificate is not helpful, especially as he died in the Union Workhouse, St John rather than at home. There is no obvious trace of his wife's death, just as there is no evidence of any marriage for this couple in either Ireland or Wales. The earliest confirmed fact for this COGHLAN family is the birth registration of their son, David COUGHLAN, born in Cardiff on 18 May 1848.

Fourthly, both Johns potentially have a link to France. A BOXALL family story about a French origin and possible name change from BOUCHARD has not been either confirmed or dismissed. Did John's family originate in northern France or was he a descendant of the Sussex BOXALLS? He was, after all, visiting Brighton, Sussex at the time of the 1861 census.

Despite the COGHLAN family appearing in the Welsh censuses from 1851 onwards, the information provided is confusing. John's first two sons, born 1843 and 1845, were both shown as born in Ireland in the 1851 census but, in the 1861 census, the eldest was stated to be born in Cardiff and the second in France. Was the second son really born in France as he steadfastly declared from 1861 onwards? The eldest subsequently confirmed his birthplace as Cardiff in every census. If this information is correct, then John COGHLAN moved from Ireland to Wales where his first son was born, then to France where his second

son was born and back to Wales where his third son was born. It is not totally unlikely that John COGHLAN was in France for a while as many Irish did work in the coal mines there. Additionally, the Welsh censuses record other people with Irish names who declared their birthplace as France.

A fifth commonality that further complicates research is the variation in spelling of the surname of both families. COGHLAN variants normally include COUGHLAN or COUGHLIN, COGLAN or COGLEN but, in Wales, it also appears as COCKLIN, COCHLEN and COCHLAN, even CAGHLAN. Imagine an Irish labourer with a thick brogue giving information to a Welsh census collector or a registry clerk. In fact, the birth certificate for John's son, David, shows his mother as Hannah Stacey FARREN. It took me a while to realise that this was really Anastasia FANNING.

The BOXALL name occurs as BOXAL, BOXELL, BOXSELL, BOXHALL, BOXSHALL, and even as VAUXHALL in the 1891 census. In Sussex, where the greatest concentration of BOXALLs occurs, there is an estate known as Bugsell that was owned by Allen DE BOKESHULL or BUXHULL in the early fourteenth century, which points to other spelling possibilities. Regardless, in my youth, I continually had to tell people there was no 'h' in the spelling of my BOXALL surname; following my marriage, however, I have to keep telling people there is a 'h' in my COGHLAN surname.

There are too many possible scenarios for these two men and the temptation to accept the most convenient solution becomes more attractive as the years roll by. I still hope that new information will emerge from some hidden repository or via DNA to clarify the origins of these two families with certainty. A coincidence of name and suitable date/place is not the end of the search.

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## Scavengers' Rate Book of St Thomas's Southwark, 1766

Elspeth A Bodley

*This item is reprinted from The Ancestral Searcher Vol 7 No. 4 (December 1984)  
Elspeth was a member of the Society in 1984.*

Genealogical resource material can turn up in the most unexpected places. One of my interests other than genealogy is collecting postal-history material and stamps, and I usually keep an eye out for any sales of this type of material. Much of it is sold by auction at which one can submit postal bids, and detailed catalogues are usually circulated widely beforehand. Imagine my surprise to see a lot described as an original rate book for 1766 for the Parish of St Thomas's in London. No photograph was included in the catalogue, but I put in a bid and was delighted to learn later that the book was mine.

The book is 32 centimetres long and 10.5 centimetres wide (12 ½ inches by 4 inches). The outside covers are of slightly heavier paper than the inside pages, and they show the handstitching down the spine. The book is labelled “St Thomas’s Scavengers Rate 1766”; it has obviously spent a lot of its life folded in half, so that the pages are cracked and broken.

The first page of the book sets out, in beautiful copperplate writing, its purpose and authority:

*Surry to Wit*

*A Rate or Afsefsment made the 22nd Day of April 1766 of Four Pence in the Pound on the Inhabitants of the Parish of St Thomas’s Southwark in the County of Surry for Carring away the dirt, Dust, Seacoal Ashes, Filth, and Soil, Out of the Streets, Courts, Lanes, Alleys, and other Open Places, within the said Parish, from Lady Day 1766 to Lady Day 1767 by the Constables Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the said Parish by and with the Afsent of Two of His Majesty’s Justices of the Peace of the said County According to a Statute in that Case made and Provided.*

This is followed by eleven pages listing rents, inhabitants, and the amount to be paid for the Scavengers’ Rate. Most of these names have two XXs beside then in heavy black ink, presumably marks made by the rate collectors. A few names have comments alongside – “gon” (sic), “dead” – and the names of the new inhabitants have been inserted.

The final pages of the book set out the amount of the rates to be collected. It shows the total of the rents as £1868, and the total rates due as £31.2.6d, and “This Book Deficient £1.3.4”.

I have submitted a list of 204 names of the inhabitants listed in the Rate Book, and a photocopy of the book itself, to our Library. Although no addresses of the inhabitants are given, and there is no explanation of the order in which the inhabitants are listed, members having ancestors in County Surrey in about 1766 should check the book and the list of names.



*Old Saint Thomas’s Hospital, Southwark: inside the first courtyard. Engraving by W. Elliot after S. Wale. Credit: Wellcome Collection. Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0)*

# CSIRO's First Women Scientist

Rob Birtles, CSIRO

*This article appeared in CSIRO's intranet and is republished with permission. Images are courtesy of CSIRO Records Services.*

In recognition to International Women's Day on 8 March 2020 I felt that it was very appropriate to investigate the origins of women scientists in CSIRO.

While doing this research it soon became obvious that the answer was not as straightforward as one would suspect based on a number of criteria such as one's view on when did CSIRO begin, what constitutes scientific work, and, can a clerk be a scientist? After all, our history is dotted with numerous examples of scientists being administrators.

CSIRO's administrative history falls neatly into four periods:

- 1916–1920 – Advisory Council of Science and Industry (ACSI);
- 1920–1926 – Institute of Science and Industry (ISI);
- 1926–1949 – Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR); and
- 1949– Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO).

CSIRO's starting date has been a much discussed subject over the years and often it is taken as 1926 when our organisation began to establish research divisions and sections/units that exist in some form even today. However, there are still strong points to use 1916 as the starting date as well.

So, the answer to the question '**Who was CSIRO's first woman scientist?**' will be different according to which year a person defines as the starting date.

Scientific work also is not always clear from a job title whether the work involved was scientific or not. An example being that an 'Assistant Statistics Recorder' could be a clerical job performed by someone without with scientific training and/or qualifications. Some of our early women were employed as librarians or secretaries but also conducted some classifying or statistical work.

So, with all the above in mind the following is a summary of results identified as an attempt to answer this question. I will break the answer down into two time periods based on our organisation's alternative establishment (1916+ or 1926+).

Sadly, in observation, the two identified women experienced a very different career path due to the Government's former view on women and employment after marriage and gender equality in the government workplace.

## **Establishment from 1916+**

- **Ellinor ARCHER** (PH/ARC/1) – Miss Mary Ellinor Lucy ARCHER (employed 1918-1954) attained a Bachelor of Science in 1916 and a Master of



*Ellinor Archer (on right),  
CSIRO Chief Librarian, 1954*

Science in 1918. Miss ARCHER was (and still is) CSIRO's longest serving head librarian who was originally employed as a scientist in November 1918 (Melbourne Head Office) as Secretary and Investigator to the Special Committee on Seed Improvement. From 1923-1954 she was CSIRO's Chief Librarian, retiring from CSIRO and in 1956 awarded Member of the Order of the British Empire (MBE). Never married.

### **Establishment from 1926+**

- **Mary FULLER** (PH/FUL/1) – Miss Mary FULLER (employed 1929-1938) attained a Bachelor of Science (with Honours) in 1928 and specialised in botany and entomology. Miss FULLER started with CSIR (Division of Economic Entomology, Canberra) on 2 January 1929 as a temporary Laboratory Assistant but two months later on 15 March, due to a job offer from the University of Sydney, she was offered a full time position as Entomological Assistant with the Blowfly Investigations Unit. Sadly, in 1938 Miss FULLER committed suicide after being forced to resign her position after it was discovered that she had hidden her marriage (and pregnancy). It was noted by Divisional staff that “she was held in affection by her colleagues for her enthusiasm, single-mindedness, and unusual individuality, and in their respect, by her courage, vigour, and ability”. At the time of her death Miss FULLER had published eighteen scientific papers with an additional three published shortly afterwards. CSIR's first woman scientist tragically was most likely also CSIR's first suicide.

In the course of this research other women of interest were also identified:

- **Miss Kathleen B. MOORE** (PH/MOO/12) – No university degree. Commenced duty on 1 July 1927 at CSIR Animal Nutrition Investigations (University of Adelaide) in the role of Statistical Recorder. About 2 months later Miss MOORE had to resign after sustaining a serious injury (fall) at work.
- **Ms Jean WHITE-HANEY** (PH/WHI/7) – Ms WHITE-HANEY is one of Australia's most celebrated scientists working with Prickly Pear research, whom commenced work with CSIR on 21 November 1927. Her first duties with CSIR (Head Office, Melbourne) was 'almost entirely secretarial' (A.C.D.



*Jean White-Haney - CSIR Laboratory -  
New England District Circa 1929.*

Rivett correspondence) however she commenced scientific work for the CSIR Division of Economic Botany on Noogoora Burr Investigations on 28 February 1929 and further agrostological work (New England District) before returning to Head Office. Resigned from CSIR on 18 June 1930.

- **Miss Lucy M. WILLINGS** (PH/WIL/8) – Attained a B.A. and was employed as a scientific assistant at the CSIR Division of Economic Entomology 19 March 1929. She was a librarian with entomological training and duties and transferred to Buffalo-fly work as a junior entomologist on 14 October 1930 and ceased duties with CSIR on 13 February 1933.
- **Mrs F.L. BENHAM** (PH/BEN/13) – Held a B.A. with training and zoology and entomology and was employed as a 'typiste' on 1 December 1928. Ceased duties with CSIR on 30 October 1929.
- **Eileen WILSON** (PH/WIL/7) – Did not possess any scientific training or qualifications and began employment with CSIR on 1 October 1927 as a 'typiste-secretary' to Professor ROBERTSON and the South Australian State Committee. On 1 July 1929 she also conducted duties as 'assistant statistic recorder'. Ceased duties with CSIR on 5 August 1931.

#### ***First Woman Chief of Division***

- **Dr Elizabeth HEIJ** - Chief of the Division of Horticulture at CSIRO (1992-1997)

#### ***First Woman Chairperson***

- **Adrienne Elizabeth CLARKE** (CSIRO's 12th Chairperson) 5 December 1991 – 4 December 1996

#### ***First Woman Chief Executive Officer***

- **Dr Megan CLARKE** (CSIRO's 14th Chief Executive Officer) 2009 - Dec 2014



710.0077 - CSIR Division of Entomology staff photo. From left: Back row: W. Bruce, W. Rafferty, A. L. Tonnoir, J. W. Evans, Ms H. Deane, G. A. Currie (later Sir George), Ms Kappler, I. M. Mackerras, H. J. Willings. Front row: Ms H. Barnes, Ms L. Graham, Gerald Freer Hill, R. J. Tillyard, Mary E. Fuller, W. P. Kent-Hughes.

# What's in a name?

Bruce Annice Eve-Lyn Brittain (1912-1996)

Tony FitzPatrick

*This article first appeared in the Hurstville Genealogist No. 168 June/July 2013  
Submitted by Tony FitzPatrick.*

What happens when you sincerely wish your first-born will be a BOY and you have selected the name BRUCE; do you persist when the child is a GIRL. This seems to be the way it was for BRUCE BRITTAIN. Burdened with this somewhat misleading, unfeminine first name Bruce, who referred to herself as Bru, enjoyed a marvellous life, graduating from Sydney University, working as personal assistant to senior management, travelling throughout Asia with United Nations' agencies before becoming a wife and mother. Was this 'mis-naming' a blessing in disguise, forging her character to be strong, self-reliant, and determined.

Bru was born at Emu Street Longreach, Queensland, Australia on the 27 April 1912 and her birth certificate states her name as BRUCE EVE-LYN BRITTAIN. However, a further entry on the certificate states that she was baptised by the name of "BRUCE ANNICE EVE-LYN" by the Rev. F. Hulton SAMS at Longreach on 9 August 1912. Bru was the first of four daughters born to Leslie BRITTAIN and Laura Mainwaring nee JOWETT. Her father, Leslie, was a Stock Agent.

Bru spent her early years in Queensland at Longreach and Aramac before the family came to Sydney. Bru attended Sydney Girls High School (1924-1928) and then Sydney University in 1929 through 1932 with the last three years as an evening student, obtaining a Bachelor of Arts degree. In 1931 she was Treasurer and Committee Member of the Women Evening Students' Association as well as a Member of the Arts Society and the Economics Society. She supplemented her income as an assistant mistress at Quambaar, School for Girls in Victoria Road, Bellevue Hills between June 1930, and September 1931 where her speciality was English and Geography.

Bru's parents parted around 1928-29 and her mother Laura took on the role of a single woman – often leaving Bru, still a teenager, in charge of her younger sisters. Around August 1933 Bru's parents started divorce proceedings which were finalised in March 1934. On Wednesday 20 February 1935, her mother Laura sailed out on the *Nieuw Holland* for an overseas voyage and did not return until November 1937. During this period, Bru in her early twenties, was left to care for her sisters, including the two youngest, aged 18 and 11.

Bru was employed for three years (July 1934 - March 1937) with Anderson & Co and rose to the position of Confidential Secretary to the Managing Director. From 11 March 1937 Bru was employed by J. B. Were & Son, members of the Stock Exchange of Melbourne. in their Sydney Office. On the 5th September 1939 she received a letter stating '... with the imminence of the outbreak of war ...

and no less than 88 people have been listed for retrenchment'. Her position was Secretary to the Sydney Manager. Bru joined the staff of J. Kitchen & Sons on 19 September 1939 as Secretary to the Assistant Sales Manager for NSW, rising through the ranks to become Secretary to the Assistant General Sales Manager (February 1940), and Assistant to the Supervisor of Persil Outdoor Educational Activities (August 1940). In December 1940 she took over the training schools requiring her to organise and handle large teams of women in all capital cities. Bru continued these duties until April 1942 when she was transferred to the position of Assistant to the Sales Manager of Victoria, a position she held until August 1944 when she was promoted to the position of Secretary to the Chairman of Directors of Lever's Associated Companies.



*Bru Brittain is first left of photo.*

Bru expressed a desire to perform military service in the W.R.A.N.S. and resigned. However, the Company forwarded the resignation onto the Department of Labour and National Service and a letter from the Deputy Director General states 'I consider you are doing most valuable work in your present position, and I do not feel justified in granting release from your present employment'. A letter from the Melbourne Manager on 12 January 1943 confirmed her application to leave her position was denied. Bru left the position on 29 May 1946 and returned to Sydney. On the 24 June 1946 Bru joined the Department of Investigation as a secretary in the Inspector's Office. This was with the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (CNRRRA) based in Shanghai, China. CNRRRA was a part of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA). Her involvement officially ceased when UNRRA terminated its CNRRRA activities in November 1947.

Another part of United Nations was the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) set up in 1947 which held its first session in Shanghai. Bru was part of the organising committee for a conference with many delegates from the 11 member nations plus associate member countries and observer organisations such as the International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organisation, International Bank (today IMF) which was held from 24 November 1947 in Baguio, Philippine Republic. With effect from 8 December 1947, Bru acted as Administrative Assistant for the Administrative Section with the ECAFE Secretariat. While the Conference was intense, having two sessions daily: the first started at ten in the morning lasting three hours; the second started at three and wound up at around six or seven, there was plenty of 'after-hours' entertainment. Bru, as part of the Secretariat, received invitations from the President of the Philippines to Cocktails on Monday 24th at 5:30;



*Bru Brittain refused for the Navy.*

from the Vice-President to a Reception and Ball Tuesday 25th at 8:30; from Drs Tsiang and Lee, Chinese Delegation to Cocktails Thursday 27th from 6-8; followed by the City of Baguio at a Reception and Ball Thursday 27th at 8:30; the President to Cocktails on Friday 28th at 5:00; the Delegations to ECAFE to Cocktails Saturday 29th from 6-7; the ECAFE Committee of the Philippines to a Symphony Concert Saturday 29th at 9:00; United States Delegation to Cocktails on Monday 1st December from 6-7:30; the Philippine Delegation to Dinner on Monday 1st at 7:30; the ECAFE Committee of the Philippines to a Program of Folk Songs and Dances on Tuesday 2nd at 8:30; the ECAFE Committee of the Philippines to a Chamber Music Concert on Wednesday 3rd at 8:30; the Netherlands Delegation on Wednesday 3rd from 6-7:30 and France, Cambodia and Laos Delegations to Cocktails on Thursday 4th from 6-7:30.



*Shanghi invitation.*

Bru followed the Philippine's conference with another ECAFE conference, the 3rd, held over two weeks in June 1948 in Ootacamund, Tamil Nadu, India. Again the 'after-hours' entertainment was of a high order – Invites from the Delegates to the UN Economic Conference to Tea on Tuesday 1st June at 4:30; Prime Minister of India to Buffet Supper on Tuesday 1st at 8:45; Delegation of the British Commonwealth on Monday 7th from 6-7:30; United States Delegation on Wednesday 9th at 6-7:30; to a Grand Charity Ball in aid of the

Masonic Charities under the distinguished patronage of their Highnesses the Maharajah & Maharani Sethu Parvathi Bai of Travancore on Wednesday 9th at 9:00; Delegations of France, Cambodia and Laos to Cocktails on Thursday 10th from 6-7:30; Director of the Reserve Bank of India to Buffet Supper on Thursday 10th at 9:15; Burma Delegation to Buffet Lunch on Friday 11th at 1:00; Governor of Madras to a Banquet on Friday 11th at 8:15. [You will notice the 'military precision' with which these events were scheduled.]

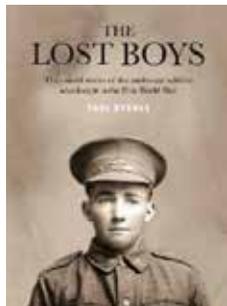
Among Bru's many papers reviewed was a Temporary Permit, dated 28/05/1948, for two months valid for the district of Nilgiris. This permit allowed the holder to consume and possess for personal consumption bottled foreign liquor. The quantity allowed was, at any time, two quart bottles of whisky, one quart bottle of gin, twelve quart bottles of beer. However, there was a monthly limit of twice the above.

Bru returned to Shanghai and received an invitation from the French Consul General to a reception in honour of 'la Fete Nationale Française' on Wednesday 14 July from 5:30-7. Other invitations and inter-office memoranda show Bru was still involved with UNECAFE until resigning on the 17 March 1950. Her letter of resignation expressed a desire to return to Sydney on the 6 April.

I can find no evidence of this trip being made as Bru married Thomas Jonathan LINDSAY four months later on 26 August 1950. With the birth of a son in August 1951 and daughter in December 1952 Bru started a new chapter in her life.

# The Lost Boys

Sue Pillans



Paul Byrnes joined the Sydney Morning Herald in 1976, reporting from various corners of the world for a decade, before specializing as a feature writer and film critic. This book is the result of a lifelong interest in the First World War.

This is a touching and powerful homage, bringing to life 40 boy's personal stories that give a different perspective of the whole war from declaration in August 1914 to Egypt, Gallipoli, the tragedy of the Western Front and finally the aftermath in 1919.

It is beautifully written with haunting photographs. Published by Affirm Press ISBN 9781925870503. Hardback, 368 pages Military and Australian History.

The book gave inspiration to do some additional research on the following two individuals.

**James Charles MARTIN** was born at Tocumwal, New South Wales, on 3 January 1901. Keen for all things military, Jim joined the cadets at school and the year after leaving school he took up work as a farm hand. In 1915, MARTIN was eager to enlist with the Australian Imperial Force. His father had previously been rejected from service and Jim, the only male child of his family, was keen to serve in place of his father. Anyone under the age of 21 required written parental permission to enlist, and although MARTIN looked old for his age and his voice had broken he could not pass for a 21 year old.

When Jim threatened to run away, join under another name and not to write to her if he succeeded in being deployed, his mother reluctantly gave her written permission for him to enlist. MARTIN succeeded in enlisting at the age of 14 years and 3 months, almost 4 years under the minimum age. After training for several months at Broadmeadows Camp, he departed with the 21st Infantry Battalion from Melbourne aboard *HMAT Berrima* on 28 June 1915.

From Egypt MARTIN and the other reinforcements of the 21st Battalion were deployed to Gallipoli. Their transport ship was torpedoed en route by a German submarine and MARTIN and several others spent hours in the water before being rescued. MARTIN eventually landed on Gallipoli in the early hours of 7 September and took up a position near Wire Gully. In the following few months' casualties from enemy action were slight, but the front-line work, short rations, sickness, flies, lice, and mosquitoes took



James Charles MARTIN - AWM

their toll on the unit. MARTIN sent several letters to his parents from Gallipoli. In late October he contracted typhoid fever and was evacuated to the hospital ship *HMHS Glenart Castle* on 25 October 1915. By this time he had lost half his weight and was in a bad state. Despite the best efforts of the medical staff aboard, in particular that of Matron Frances Hope Logie REDDOCH, MARTIN died of heart failure just under two hours later. He was three months short of his 15th birthday. MARTIN was buried at sea and is commemorated on the Lone Pine Memorial on Gallipoli. The day after his death, Matron REDDOCH wrote a heartfelt letter to MARTIN's mother back in Australia about her young son.

In 1915 **Maud BUTLER** was a young 16 year old with a bit of an adventurous streak, who wasn't happy with the type of contribution society decided young ladies could and should make to the war effort. She had two attempts to disguise herself as a soldier and stowaway to Egypt. Her first attempt was in late December 1915. She purchased a private's uniform and cut her hair to look like a young man. On the night of Wednesday 22 December she snuck on board *HMAT Suevic* by a gangway not watched by the sentries. The ship departed Sydney the next day and Maud hid herself for over a day in a life boat on the deck but was discovered the following morning during a parade.

She was arrested and interrogated then sent home. Within months of getting home she tried again. One of the reasons the military quickly realised she was a stowaway the first time was she had no identity discs and was wearing women's black boots (The AIF wore brown boots). She did not make the same mistake again! This time she wore the correct boots and forged an identity disc. On 7 March 1916 she bluffed her way on board *HMAT Star of England*, pretending to be a drunken soldier returning from leave. The next morning she was caught again during a routine check - her service number did not match any on the officer's list. The ship embarked from Sydney without her. She was charged with having wrongfully worn military uniform and found guilty.



Maud BUTLER

After this attempt, Maud gave up the idea of stowing away overseas, and tried to help the war effort by collecting money for charity. However, even in undertaking these good works, she could not escape the long arm of the law. On 25 April 1916 she was collecting money while wearing an AIF uniform when she was arrested by Military Police. They initially thought she was a soldier contravening a recent military order that men in uniform could not collect money for the war effort, not realising she was female.

Maud, pleading guilty at her trial, promised never to appear in uniform again and the case was dismissed.

Maud BUTLER's war efforts quieten down after this and in 1918 she married George HULME and had a family.

# From Our Contemporaries

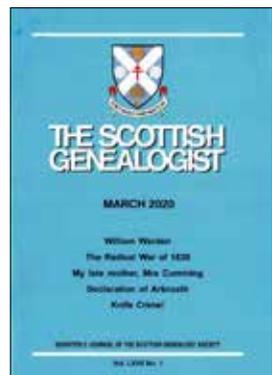
Peter Kennedy & Pauline Bygraves

The items selected for this column are taken from some of the many overseas journals received by the Society - they usually mention Australia in some form or may be of general interest to Australian researchers. If you have an interest in a particular country or location, there will often be other relevant material - recently received journals are on display at the front of the Library.

E-journals are accessible on the computers in the main room. Open the HCER icon on the desktop and click on the link to "Electronic Journals" under "Electronic Resources". E-journals can also still be accessed on the computers in the overseas room. If you have any comments or suggestions, please email the editor@familyhistoryact.org.au.

## AUSTRALASIA

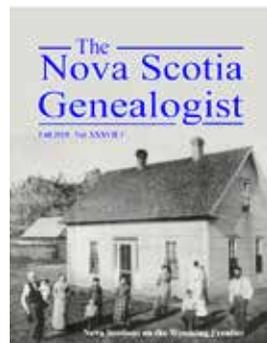
- William BAILLIE and another 18 Scottish lads were largely responsible for the formation of the Granville Football Club in NSW. They were blacksmiths and iron foundry workers, who were recruited as skilled workers for Hudson Brothers' new factory. Noel DONA is trying to find evidence of an agent advertising for iron workers to go to Australia. *East Ayrshire FHS Apr 2020 n46 p9 (electronic journal)*.
- Margaret BROWN would like to share information with the descendants of Alexander MacLEAY and his wife Elizabeth BARCLAY who migrated to Australia in 1826. *The Scottish Genealogist Mar 2020 vLXVII n1 p26. (P9/60/01)*
- The *Edwin Fox* is preserved by the Edwin Fox Society at Picton in NZ: "an emigrant ship to New Zealand, a tea clipper, a trader, a convict ship to Australia and in its later years, a hulk for storing frozen meat and coal. It was also used as a troop ship for the Crimean War". *NZ Family Tree Apr 2020 p9 (electronic journal)*.
- Jennifer HARRISON: "Australian Irish Connections" *Irish Roots 1st Qtr 2020 n113 p26 (R9/60/4)*.
- Harry HILL has been able to establish that his ancestors lived in Girvan before migrating to Australia in 1848. They were among settlers to go to Adelaide. Migrants from Ayr settled in many areas of Australia. The Queensland town of Ayr was named in honour of Ayr in Scotland, the birthplace of Sir Thomas McLWRAITH, who was Premier of Queensland three times between 1879 and 1893. *East Ayrshire FHS Apr 2020 n46 p7 (electronic journal)*.



- Terry KNOPP shares his story of discovering his late mother was adopted following the death of a relative. He contacted the NSW adoption agency which, at first, was not forthcoming. Given his mother had died 35 years previously and, if she had been adopted, her birth parents would be over 100, the agency eventually suggested he apply to inherit his mother's right of approach. After some delays and compromises, Terry received official advice confirming the adoption. *Hillingdon FHS Mar 2020 n129 p16 (electronic journal)*.
- Michelle LEONARD: A talk - "The Fromelles Genealogy Project". *Aberdeen & NE Scotland FHS Feb 2020 n154 p12 (electronic journal)*.

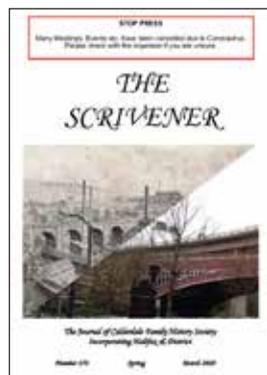
## CANADA

- Douglas COCHRANE and Helen GRAY: "Murphy of Wexford, Ketch Harbour, Yarmouth and Australia" is a reprint of an earlier article correcting errors. Mary Ann MURPHY was discovered not to belong to this family, and reference to her and her family have been removed. *The Nova Scotia Genealogist Fall 2019 vXXXVII n3 p153 (electronic journal)*. (See also issue for Fall 2018 vXXXVI n3 p131).
- Patricia ROBERTS-PICHETTE and Christine JACKSON: "Celebrating an 'Invaluable Resource' - the Middlemore Project". *Anglo-Celtic Roots Spring 2020 v26 n1 p30 (electronic journal)*.

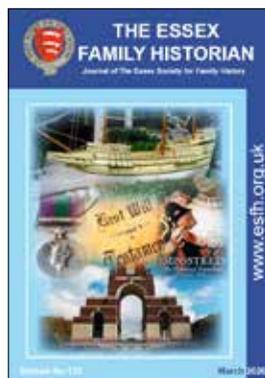
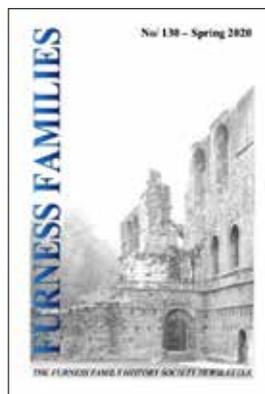


## ENGLAND

- Ann BENNETT has been researching the descendants of Robert and Susan ASHWORTH of Hudson Mill who emigrated to Kelso Australia in 1842. *The Scrivener (Calderdale FHS) Mar 2020 n170 p19 (electronic journal)*.
- Michael John BRIGHT (micbright@gmail.com), who was born at Galleywood, England, has written an autobiography which includes a section detailing his family history. Surnames include GREEN (West Hanningfield area), MASON, BRIGHT, PEACOCK and WHYBROW (Galleywood area). Michael migrated to Australia some 32 years ago. *Essex Family Historian Mar 2020 n170 p38 (electronic journal)*.
- David ENNIFFER: A talk on "One Name Studies" where he listed 14 alternative spellings of his surname and explored its possible origins. George ENNEVER, a notorious forger, was transported to Australia where he became very wealthy. *Essex Family Historian Mar 2020 n170 p80 (electronic journal)*.

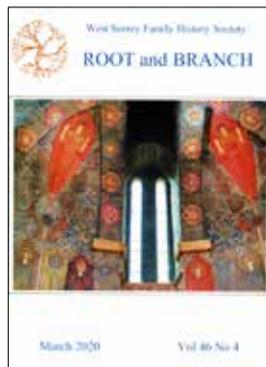


- Peggy, Betty, Joan and John HARE, who were some of the Essex children evacuated to the Dominions, sailed on the *MS Batory* to Australia from Liverpool in 1940. They all returned to England in 1946, but John came back to Australia, eventually becoming manager of the Australian boxing team at the 1970 Commonwealth Games held at Edinburgh. *Essex Family Historian Mar 2020 n170 p28 (electronic journal)*.
- Jill JEPSON went to Roose School (Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria) in the 1960s and became good friends with Stella TRICKETT until Stella emigrated to Australia. *Furness Families Spring 2020 n130 p13 (electronic journal)*.
- Edward Chandler STRATTON was baptised at Ivinghoe, Buckinghamshire in 1805 and married Ann DAY at Lambeth, London in 1825. In July 1826, he appeared at the Hertfordshire Summer Assizes charged with breaking and entering and, a separate charge, of stealing goods. He was found guilty and sentenced to death, later commuted to transportation. He arrived at Hobart on the *Andromeda* in 1827. The wife and child he left behind were later allowed to join him. Stratton became a modestly successful emancipist, living with his family and managing a farm for a prominent settler, Charles ARTHUR, nephew of the former Lieutenant-Governor. However, it all began to unravel following the death of his wife in 1850. His behaviour became increasingly erratic and he was declared as being of unsound mind. He died in 1863. *Origins Spring 2020 v44 n1 p41 (electronic journal)*.
- John and Thomas SUCKLING were both blacksmiths at Ware, Hertfordshire. John and Thomas had married at Widford, Hertfordshire in 1770 and 1775 respectively. Robert SUCKLING, of a similar age, was a whitesmith at Ware. In trying to establish whether the three were brothers, conventional family history research methods as well as DNA matches were used, involving descendants in Australia. *Essex Family Historian Mar 2020 n170 p53 (electronic journal)*.
- Samuel SYMONS, his brother Henry SYMONS and Thomas KENDALL were charged with cattle stealing at the Easter Sessions at Truro in Apr 1835. All three were found guilty and sentenced to transportation for life. Samuel left behind a wife Margery (nee COUCH) and four children. The prisoners were transferred to the *Leviathan*, before boarding the *Bardaster* at



Portsmouth and departing for Australia in Sep 1835. *Hillingdon FHS Mar 2020 n129 p12 (electronic journal)*.

- Christine TIMMS (now in Victoria), who is descended from the FAWCETT family of Yorkshire, is seeking information on Joseph FAWCETT (born 1730 in Hovingham), a son of George FAWCETT. Joseph married Elizabeth HELM in 1754. *Rydale Roots Apr 2020 n59 p14 (electronic journal)*.
- Janice WOOD: "A look at the Census and how they were carried out". *Rydale Roots Apr 2020 n59 p4 (electronic journal)*.



## GENERAL

- Helen DAWKINS: "A Return to the Past: the Film is Back". *Genealogists' Magazine: Mar 2020 v33 n5 p168 (N9/60/3)*.
- Richard HEATON: talk: "Your Ancestors in Newspaper". Richard is the manager of the Last Chance to Read website. *Root and Branch (West Surrey FHS) Mar 2020 v46 n4 p150 (NSur9/60/02)*.

## IRELAND

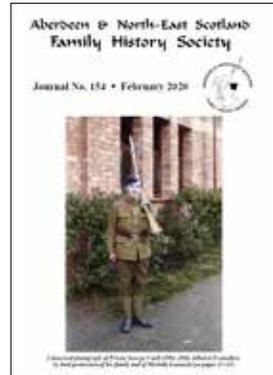
- Dr Maurice GLEESON: "Researching Your Irish Clan". *Irish Roots 1st Qtr 2020 n113 p18 (R9/60/4)*.
- Josh LAMBERT: "The 2019 Digitised Records of the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland". *Irish Roots 1st Qtr 2020 n113 p6 (R9/60/4)*.
- James G RYAN: "Tracing Your Co. Wexford Ancestors". *Irish Roots 1st Qtr 2020 n113 p10 (R9/60/4)*.

## SCOTLAND

- Kate BRIAL is seeking information on John TAYLOR (captain of the *Sarah Mills*, d1890) and wife Jane MORRISON. Their son Peter, one of possibly nine children, was born in 1885 and died in 1920 in Australia. *Aberdeen & NE Scotland FHS Feb 2020 p27 (electronic journal)*.
- Neil DICKSON (Stirling Council Archives): "Using Local Authority Archives for Family History Research". *Central Scotland FHSJ Spring 2020 n59 p18 (electronic journal)*.
- Patricia DISHON: "It's all aboard Orkney's magic carpet for part 2 of our Fea and Linklater adventures". *SIB Folk News (Orkney FHS) Spring 2020 n93 p12 (electronic journal)*. (See also issue for Winter 2019 n92 p8.)



- Peter EMSLIE, the illegitimate son of James EMSLIE and Jean FORBES, was baptised at Premnay in 1815. Peter was charged and convicted of horse stealing in 1841, and sentenced to 10 years' transportation. He arrived at Hobart on board the *Triton* in 1842. He married Amelia CUMMINS, a convict's daughter in 1855 and they had four daughters (Louisa Ann in 1856, one unnamed in 1858, Elizabeth Amelia in 1859 and Isabella in 1861). Peter died in 1865 after contracting TB. *Aberdeen & NE Scotland FHS Feb 2020 n154 p34 (electronic journal)*.
- Caroline GAULD: ANESFHS Melbourne-area Group Reports. *Aberdeen & NE Scotland FHS Feb 2020 p17 (electronic journal)*.
- Robert HUNTER, son of David HUNTER, an Edinburgh merchant, was born at Dumfries in 1837. He studied medicine at Edinburgh University, before devoting himself to the reformed Presbyterian Church. He married Helen HALLIDAY, daughter of James HALLIDAY, at Dumfries in 1865. By 1867 the couple were living at Emerald Hill, Melbourne, where their son David was born. In 1868 the family was at Kilmore, where their daughter Jane Halliday HUNTER was born, and where Rev HUNTER became the incumbent Minister of St Andrew's Presbyterian Church in Sutherland Street, a position he held for 10 years. When St Andrew's congregation was united with that of St George, Rev HUNTER resigned. Four months later, he died at the age of 41 and was buried in Kilmore General Cemetery. His wife returned to Dumfries where she died in 1921, aged 82. *Dumfries and Galloway FHS Mar 2020 n97 p2 (electronic journal)*.
- Peter Cunningham PAGAN, the earliest settler at Tabulam, Clarence River, NSW, was born at Curriestanes, Troqueer Parish (Dumfries), the fourth son of William PAGAN and Mary CUNNINGHAM. His father was a property owner of some standing while his mother's family was also prominent. Peter, with his sister Janet, arrived at Port Jackson in 1836. His brother John Harley PAGAN was already in the colony, as was his uncle Peter Miller CUNNINGHAM who became a settler at Upper Hunter River. Peter PAGAN and William Tucker EVANS, who had married Janet PAGAN, moved to Tabulam Station in 1840. While in pursuit of an aboriginal man who had stolen sugar and flour from his cabin, Peter was speared and died in Apr 1841, aged 24. *Dumfries and Galloway FHS Mar 2020 n97 p5 (electronic journal)*.
- Robin PRICE: ANESFHS Brisbane-area Group Report. *Aberdeen & NE Scotland FHS Feb 2020 p16 (electronic journal)*.



- Magnus Harper SINCLAIR was born in 1869 at Aberdeen, the fifth child of Magnus SINCLAIR, journeyman slater, and Jane Gordon JOSS. He married Jessie Lindsay ARCHIBALD, adopted child of Captain James ARCHIBALD and Janet NICOL. Magnus (Jnr) worked as a seedsman, florist, flora artist and nurseryman, establishing a successful business and career, which included being made a fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society. He was also heavily involved in community service. In 1925 circumstances required the sale of his business and he and his family moved to Melbourne where he managed the Ormond Plant Farm, gave lectures and radio talks, and worked at a florist's shop in Elizabeth Street. He also continued his lifelong interest in the Independent Order of Good Templars. He died in Jan 1959. *Aberdeen & NE Scotland FHS Feb 2020 n154 p39 (electronic journal)*.
- Robert SLATER, his wife Margaret and sons Angus and Robie emigrated from Orkney aboard the *Thetis* which arrived at Adelaide in Sep 1851. The ship's manifest listed them as SCHATTER. The Slater family initially settled in the district of Hindmarsh, before moving to the Millicent area in the 1880s. Angus married Jane Middleton Manson MACKIE in 1873 and they had 10 children. The third child Elizabeth Dowan SLATER married John FAICHNEY at Kalgoorlie in 1904. Elizabeth had left home to work as a housekeeper to support her family in South Australia. Three sons were born to Elizabeth and John at Kalgoorlie, and a daughter at Williamstown, Victoria. Elizabeth died there in 1930. *SIB Folk News (Orkney FHS) Spring 2020 n93 p19 (electronic journal)*.

## UNITED KINGDOM

- Prof Robert BICKERS: "The British and the Chinese Treaty Ports" (with comments about how to research the records). *Genealogists' Magazine: Mar 2020 v33 n5 p152 (N9/60/3)*.




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## *Scanning slides & negatives workshop*

*Friday 24 July 10 am to 12 noon:*

Scanning slides & negatives workshop This workshop will be a **continuation of the Scanning photographs 1008 workshop**, and designed for users with a good understanding of the basics covered in that course. Batch scanning will be included; filing the different scanned images; and cleaning up your scans in a photo editor. Registered attendees will be given a guide on how to roughly calibrate your monitor one week before the workshop, so please book early. See the flyer and course detail in the Courses page on our website

# Society Education and Social Activities

## July to September 2020

Most meetings will be held via Zoom until further notice. If you wish to attend contact the convener for the meeting details. Special Interest Group meetings (open only to members), or User Group meetings (open to non-HAGSOC members).

**Education Sessions** – Bookings are required for all Education and Events. Courses, Workshops and Seminars are listed in the President's Newsletter, in the Library, and on our webpage [www.familyhistoryact.org.au](http://www.familyhistoryact.org.au). For courses requiring payment, please register and pay for these events on our webpage. For any last minute changes please check the Events and Courses pages on our website [www.familyhistoryact.org.au](http://www.familyhistoryact.org.au). Write to [registration@familyhistoryact.org.au](mailto:registration@familyhistoryact.org.au) for course or general queries.

**Please note most of the meetings will be Zoom meetings unless restrictions have been relieved. Check the relevant month's President Newsletter for up-to-date information. There may be additional courses available, please keep an eye on the courses page and in the President Newsletter**



### JULY 2020

- 3 Fri 9.30am to 11.30am: **Reunion & Mac Support Users Group** (convenor Danny O'Neill) meets on the first Friday of every month (except January). Contact Danny [60done@gmail.com](mailto:60done@gmail.com)
- 7 Tue 7pm: **Monthly Meeting** Topic A presentation from **Bateman's Bay Family History Group** about *Captain Cook*. TBC.
- 9 Thu 10am to 12 noon: **Family Tree Maker (FTM) Users Group** (contact Support Team) meets on second Thursday of each month (except January). Meetings alternate each month between educational sessions and Q&A sessions. Contact the Support Team at [ftm.sug@familyhistoryact.org.au](mailto:ftm.sug@familyhistoryact.org.au).
- 11 Sat 9.30am to 11.30am: **Irish Special Interest Group** (convenor Barbara Moore). Topic is "*How did the Penal Laws affect your Irish ancestors*" presented by Peter Mayberry. There are six meetings per year, held on the first Saturday of February, then the second Saturday of March, May, July, September and November. Contact Barbara at [bmoore123@iinet.net.au](mailto:bmoore123@iinet.net.au)
- 11 Sat 12.30pm to 2:30pm: **DNA Special Interest Group** (convenors Elizabeth Hannan, Marilyn Woodward and Sue Barrett) meets on the second Saturday of every odd month (except January). Topic: *Revisiting the other DNAs - YDNA, MtDNA & the X*. All welcome! Please contact [dna.sig@familyhistoryact.org.au](mailto:dna.sig@familyhistoryact.org.au) for details.
- 16 Thu 10am to 12 noon: **Legacy Users Group** (convenor Julie Hesse) meets on the third Thursday of each month. Meeting via Zoom until further notice contact Julie ([bnjhesse@grapevine.com.au](mailto:bnjhesse@grapevine.com.au)).

- 16 Thu 7.30 to 9.30pm: **English and Welsh Special Interest Group** (convenors Jeanette Hahn and June Penny) meets on the third Thursday of all odd months and covers all things English and Welsh. Today's topic is "*Silk Ribbon Weavers of Spitalfields*" presented by Rosemary McKenzie.
- 17 Fri 10am to 12pm: **Workshop: Obtaining better results on faded photographs** This workshop will be using Zoom as the meeting room. Your facilitator is Danny O'Neill, and he will be demonstrating using the Vuescan and Epson scanning software. See details on HAGSOC's website under the Courses 1008 page.
- 18 Sat 10am to 12.30pm: **Writers Special Interest Group** (convenor Clare McGuinness) meets on the third Saturday of every month except January and December. Contact Clare at [writers\\_sig@familyhistoryact.org.au](mailto:writers_sig@familyhistoryact.org.au) if you are attending.
- 24 Fri 10am to 12noon: **Scanning slides & negatives workshop.** This workshop will be a continuation of the Scanning photographs 1008 workshop. See information before Diary Dates at the end of From Our Contemporaries.
- 26 Sun 2pm to 4pm: **Australia Special Interest Group** (convenor Pauline Ramage) usually meets on the fourth Sunday of every odd month. This month's topic is *Looking at Census , Musters and Electoral Rolls from 1788 Problem Solving and General Discussions*. Contact Pauline [paulineramage@netpace.net.au](mailto:paulineramage@netpace.net.au)
- 27 Mon 10am to 1pm: **Practical Procedures in the Library – Education Session.** Making best use of the HAGSOC Library with Jeanette Hahn. This session will only go ahead if the Library has reopened. Contact Jeanette [jeanetteannah@gmail.com](mailto:jeanetteannah@gmail.com).
- 28 Tue 12.30pm to 2.30pm: **DNA Drop In Clinic** Bookings now required for this Zoom round table group to discuss your specific questions/problems on DNA. Contact: [dna.sig@familyhistoryact.org.au](mailto:dna.sig@familyhistoryact.org.au)

### AUGUST 2020 – Family History Month

- 1 Sat 2pm to 5pm: **Beginning Family History Course 1.** See the website for details.
- 4 Tue 7pm to 8.30pm: **Monthly Meeting** Topic **Martin Jolly from ANU, Historic Places and Calthorpe's House.**
- 5 Wed 7.30pm to 9.30pm: **The Master Genealogist (TMG) User Group** (convenor Allyson Luders). We meet on the first Wednesday of each even month. Contact Allyson at [allysonluders@gmail.com](mailto:allysonluders@gmail.com)
- 6 Thu 7.30pm to 9.30pm: **Scottish Special Interest Group** (convenor Robert Forrester) meets on the first Thursday of every even month. All members welcome, especially those with Scottish ancestry.
- 7 Fri 9.30am to 11.30am: **Reunion & Mac Support Users Group** (convenor Danny O'Neill) meets on the first Friday of every month except Jan. Contact Danny [60done@gmail.com](mailto:60done@gmail.com)

- 7 Fri 12.30pm to 2.30pm: **Digital Assets Management Special Interest Group** (Convenor Danny O'Neill) Please direct any query to Danny on 60done@gmail.com.
- 8 Sat 2pm to 5pm: **Beginning Family History Course 2**. See the website for details.
- 12 Wed 7.30pm to 9.30pm: **Convict Special Interest Group** (convenor Michele Rainger) meets on the second Wednesday of each even month. The topics tonight are "*Irish Convicts to Port Jackson*" and "*Tips and Tricks in Convict Research*" facilitated by Michele Rainger.
- 13 Thu 10am to 12 noon: **Family Tree Maker (FTM) Users Group** (contact Support Team) meets on second Thursday of each month except Jan. Meetings via Zoom, please contact Support Team at ftm.sug@familyhistoryact.org.au to access a meeting.
- 15 Sat 2pm to 5pm: **Beginning Family History Course 3**. See the website for details.
- 15 Sat 9.30am to 12.30pm: **Writers Special Interest Group** (convenor Clare McGuinness) meets on the third Saturday of every month except January and December. Zoom meetings may be held at this time, for details email writers\_SIG@familyhistoryact.org.au.
- 20 Thu 10am to 12 noon: **Legacy Users Group** (convenor Julie Hesse) meets on the third Thursday of each month. Meeting via Zoom until further notice contact Julie (bnjhesse@grapevine.com.au).
- 20 Thu 8pm: **Heraldry Special Interest Group** (convenor Niel Gunson) usually meets on the third Thursday every even month except Dec. For details and venue, contact Niel on 6248 0971.
- 22 Sat 9.30am to 11.30am: **Continental Special Interest Group** (convenor Raoul Middelman) usually meets in the Library on the fourth Saturday of every even-numbered month (except December).
- 24 Mon 10am to 1pm: **Practical Procedures in the Library** – Education Session. Making best use of the HAGSOC Library with Jeanette Hahn. This session will only go ahead if the Library has reopened. Contact Jeanette jeanetteannah@gmail.com.
- 25 Tue 12.30pm to 2.30pm: **DNA Drop In Clinic** Bookings required to attend a Zoom round table group to discuss your specific questions/problems on DNA. Contact: dna.sig@familyhistoryact.org.au .

## SEPTEMBER 2020

- 1 Tue 7pm to 8.30pm: **Monthly Meeting Topic** TBA.
- 4 Fri 9.30am to 11.30am: **Reunion & Mac Support Users Group** (convenor Danny O'Neill) meets on the first Friday of every month except January. We

will be looking at Filing Systems and other Mac and Reunion questions. Contact Danny 60done@gmail.com.

- 10 Thu 10am to 12 noon: **Family Tree Maker (FTM) Users Group** (contact Support Team) meets on the second Thursday of each month (except January). Meetings alternate each month between educational sessions and Q&A sessions. Contact the Support Team at [ftm.sug@familyhistoryact.org.au](mailto:ftm.sug@familyhistoryact.org.au).
- 11 Fri – 13 Sun: **NSW & ACT Family History Conference in Newcastle** TBC.
- 12 Sat 9.30am to 11.30am: **Irish Special Interest Group** (convenor Barbara Moore). Today's meeting topic is "*The Great Irish Famine 1845-1849*". There are six meetings per year, held on the first Saturday of February, then the second Saturday of March, May, July, September and November. Contact Barbara at [bmoore123@iinet.net.au](mailto:bmoore123@iinet.net.au)
- 12 Sat 12.30pm to 2pm: **DNA Special Interest Group** (convenors Elizabeth Hannan, Marilyn Woodward and Sue Barrett) meets on the second Saturday of every odd month except for January at 12.30pm to 2pm. Topics: *Your Genetic Family Tree; Assigning AtDNA back through the generations and all ancestral lines; Limitations; Target testing*. For details please contact [dna.sig@familyhistoryact.org.au](mailto:dna.sig@familyhistoryact.org.au)
- 17 Thu 10am to 12 noon: **Legacy Users Group** (convenor Julie Hesse) meets on the third Thursday of each month. Meeting via Zoom until further notice contact Julie on [bnjhesse@grapevine.com.au](mailto:bnjhesse@grapevine.com.au)
- 17 Thu 7.30 to 9.30pm: **English and Welsh Special Interest Group** (convenors Jeanette Hahn and June Penny) meets on the third Thursday of all odd months and covers all things English and Welsh. Today's topic is "*Surrey Adventures*" presented by Michele Rainger.
- 19 Sat 10am to 12.30pm: **Writers Special Interest Group** (convenor Clare McGuinness) meets on the third Saturday of every month except January and December. Email Clare at [writers\\_sig@familyhistoryact.org.au](mailto:writers_sig@familyhistoryact.org.au).
- 27 Sun 2pm to 4pm: **Australia Special Interest Group** (convenor Pauline Ramage) usually meets on the fourth Sunday of every odd month. Contact Pauline [paulineramage@netspace.net.au](mailto:paulineramage@netspace.net.au)
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- 29 Tue 12.30pm to 2.30pm: **DNA Drop In Clinic** Bookings required to attend a Zoom round table group to discuss your specific questions/problems on DNA. Contact: [dna.sig@familyhistoryact.org.au](mailto:dna.sig@familyhistoryact.org.au) .

# Services for Members

## **Photocopies**

A4 25c

## **Microform Prints**

A4 45c

## **GRO Certificate and PDF Service**

Members \$24 certificate, \$16 PDF

Non-members \$27 certificate \$17 PDF

## **Translation Service**

Translations available for the following languages:

English handwriting c. 1600, Estonian, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Icelandic, Italian, Latin, Norwegian, Polish, Welsh, Yiddish.

Prices: A \$10 fee for assessment of the material is non-refundable. Prices vary according to language and are charged per 100 words or part thereof.

Further details in Library or from the secretary@familyhistoryact.org.au

## **LDS Film Viewing**

The HAGSOC library is registered as a Library Affiliate with the LDS FamilySearch Organisation. This enables members using the HAGSOC library access to the approximately 25% of digital records held by LDS that have restricted access imposed by copyright holders.

## **Discounts**

Financial members receive a 10% discount when purchasing HAGSOC publications. Further details in Library

## **Research Advice**

The service providing free research to members, for those facing a “brick wall” in their research, is currently suspended.

## **Research Service**

Contact Jenny Higgs 0429 704 339 .

## **Readers' queries**

Members may submit queries for inclusion in *The Ancestral Searcher* free of charge. Please no more than 200 words per query. Non-members \$27.50. Contact: editor@familyhistoryact.org.au (all prices include GST)

# Notice to Contributors

The copy deadline for contributions to *The Ancestral Searcher* is the 2nd Monday of the month prior to publication.

The journal is published quarterly in March, June, September and December.

The Editor welcomes articles, letters, news and items of interest on any subject pertaining to family and local history.

Please send text files in either MS Word or plain text. Articles should be no more than 2000 words, with one or two quality images. Please limit footnotes to 3-4 per 500 words.

Digital images should be a high resolution and tiff or jpeg images.

The Editor reserves the right to edit all articles and include or omit images as appropriate.

Authors can assist by; formatting dates to ‘1 July 1899’; months to be spelled out; no ordinals on numbers (no st/nd/rd/th); ship names should be *italicised*; all quotes to be in “double quotes”; and all family names should be formatted as CAPITALS. Submissions and questions to: editor@familyhistoryact.org.au.

## LIBRARY

### Unit 7, 41 Templeton Street, Cook — 02 6251 7004

Opening hours:	Tuesday	11.00 am	—	2.00 pm
	Wednesday	10.00 am	—	3.30 pm
	Thursday	11.00 am	—	2.00 pm
	Saturday	2.00 pm	—	5.00 pm
	Sunday	2.00 pm	—	5.00 pm

**The Library is CLOSED on all Public Holidays**

**Reader's Access Ticket** for non-members: \$10 for one day, \$20 one week, \$30 one month.

## SOCIETY MEETINGS

Monthly general meetings are held beginning at 7.00pm in the HAGSOC Education Room, Templeton Street, Cook, ACT on the first Tuesday of each month, except January. The Annual General Meeting is held on the first Tuesday of November. Notices of special meetings, and social gatherings are advertised in this journal as appropriate.

## MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTIONS

Membership begins from the date the member joins and will expire either one or two years later at the end of the month in which the member joined. New members, or members who have lapsed for more than 12 months, are required to pay a joining fee. Joint membership is available for additional members at the same address. The Pensioner concession is available to Australian residents who hold a current CRN or DVA card. Amounts are shown for one year.

Individual	\$ 78.00*	Joining Fee	\$ 20.00
Joint	\$ 116.00*	Journal Only – Australia	\$ 35.00
Individual – Pensioner	\$ 73.00*	Journal Only – Overseas	\$ 45.00*
Joint – Pensioner	\$ 106.00*		

\* GST free other prices include GST

*Membership forms are available on the website, at the HAGSOC Library or can be posted on request.*

**The Ancestral Searcher** is the official journal of the Heraldry & Genealogy Society of Canberra Inc. The journal is published quarterly and available without charge to financial members of the Society and affiliated bodies. Kindred Societies can receive the journal on an exchange basis. Back copies are available for current year and previous two years at \$5.00 each. Earlier issues are \$3.00 each or \$5.00 for a yearly bundle of 4 issues (price includes postage within Australia).

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## ADVERTISING AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Copy for advertising and contributions is required by the first day of the month preceding the month of publication. Advertising in the journal:

Full page for four consecutive issues \$330; half page for four consecutive issues \$175;

Full page for one issue \$110; half page for one issue \$60.

Advertising in non-consecutive issues is charged at the single issue rate. 10% discount is available to advertisers who are members of the Society.

Advertising in the form of flyers can be included with the journal posting. These are to be supplied by the advertiser folded to A5 or smaller in size, cost for A5 20c, A4 30c and A3 or larger 50c per insert.

Readers' Queries up to 60 words: members, no charge; non-members \$35.00.

*Payment is required at the time of submission.*

*All prices include GST*

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## For additional names see:

From Our Contemporaries

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*The objectives of the Society are:  
To promote and encourage the study and preservation  
of family history, genealogy, heraldry and allied  
subjects, and to assist members and others  
in research in these areas.*