

The Genealogist

FAMILY HISTORY MAGAZINE



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Vol. XIV No. 12 December 2015

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Cover: Statue of Richard III at Leicester Cathedral. Photograph courtesy Rosemary Allen.

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✦ Copy Deadlines for The Genealogist

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June edition 1st April

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December edition 1st October

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President's Report



New Treasurer

The Council of the AIGS was very pleased to welcome Peter Enlund to join us as the new Treasurer. Peter was co-opted at the August meeting after the resignation of the previous Treasurer, David Karalapillai, which took affect on July 13.

David is to be thanked for all his work as Treasurer over a period of two years. It was a learning curve for David to understand our 'business' and he did so very quickly. He was responsible for instituting some tightening of procedures in certain areas, and so we thank him for his conscientious undertakings whilst he was Treasurer.

Peter Enlund has come to us well-qualified, both financially and genealogically! He is been a member of the AIGS and has been researching his family in Norway. More importantly he is a Fellow of the Chartered Accountants of Australia and a member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. He had an extensive career in many financial areas, lastly as the Chief Financial Officer at Latrobe University, until he retired in 2014. He is now undertaking a Bachelor of Arts degree at Monash University (and hopefully still finding time to do some family history research).

I first met Peter through Rotary as he is a long-time member of the Rotary Club of Box Hill Central and my husband has been in the Boronia Club forever! Peter has been heavily involved in many areas of Rotary, both at club level and District. Presently he is the treasurer for Operation Cleft Australia, which I know is a wonderful project, helping children in third world countries born

Council for 2015-2016

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Vice President	Rosemary Allen
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Carolann Thomson	



Peter Enlund, new AIGS Treasurer

with cleft palates to have life-changing operations.

Volunteers

Social Cohesion and Community Building are terms that used to make me cringe when I was working in public libraries and local government. Now I'm not sure what other words to use to describe the benefits of being a volunteer at the AIGS. Time and again I have been amazed at the friendships and social groups that develop between many of our volunteers, whether being on library duty with a couple of others every month, or being part of the larger Thursday indexing groups. We all know that volunteering and helping others is satisfying and good for our health, both physical and mental, and much of that is due to our connecting and interacting with others who have similar interests to ours. All that is a long-winded way to say thank you to all our present and past volunteers and to urge others to

become future volunteers. There is a perfect opportunity coming up if you would like to contribute to the future of the AIGS – why not nominate for Council in the new year?

On a personal note, it was one of the AIGS volunteer library assistants who helped a friend to find out what happened to her mother whom she had not seen since she was a little girl. This volunteer was able to uncover her friend's previously unknown half-brother and half-sister, which she was able to do using her research skills. It just so happens that the half-brother she uncovered for her friend was my husband! Six degrees of separation.....

Gail White



AIGS LIBRARY Christmas/ New Year Closing & Opening Hours

Closing at 12 Noon
Wednesday
16 December 2015

Opening at 10am
Monday
11 January 2016

▶ Omissions

In the last edition of the magazine (September 2015), details of the artist responsible for the remarkable convict portraits of James PICKETT and Ann NOLAN was inadvertently left out. Some interest group members may have been lucky enough to hear him speak in 2014. His details are:

Adrian Paterson, Visage Artistic Applications,
3 Fisher Court North Bayswater 3153, Phone 9729 6098.



The Judges of the Alexander Henderson Award 2014 wish to clarify their comment that the book 'Hope and Fulfilment: a Journey Through Time' by Geoff Arnott does not contain a bibliography. While the heading bibliography has not been used, towards the end of the book there is a listing of all sources used for each chapter which is entitled 'Resources'.

Do you have French names in your family?

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The HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA

PO Box 184 Newtown NSW 2042

has meetings in 3 states, publishes a newsletter and assists with family history.

To join or find out more contact

www.huguenotsofaustralia.org.au

email ozhug@optushome.com.au

In the Shadow of Feathertop: A History of George Jones and Margaret Hardie

By Craig Fullerton (Winner of the Alexander Henderson Award 2014)

Writing this book has been a true labour of love. I have maintained a family history website (www.craig-fullerton.com) for many years but many people had encouraged me to record the stories in a book. In 2010, with the luxury of time on my hands, I decided to do just that. It has been an extraordinarily rewarding experience.

I chose to write about the JONES family, my maternal grandmother's family, because I loved the stories of these Harrierville (Victoria) pioneers and their early days in the gold mining town as it grew and prospered. I was also captivated by the stories of the eight other families who married into the JONES family (one of their nine children remained a bachelor) – who they were, how they came to be in Australia, and how they came to connect with the JONES family in the Ovens Valley. These included the inevitable convict stories, scandalous court cases, short romances and early babies, and the triumphs and tragedies that regularly befell small mining communities. I felt that their humble, yet successful, lives deserved to be remembered.

As I consolidated my research, and undertook more, I became increasingly aware that I was recording not just a family history but also a short study into how the fabric of working-class Victorian society was being formed in the Colony's early years.

The first stage in undertaking a project of this scale really is to consolidate the research. I had been researching all of my family branches for over 10 years and amassed and catalogued a huge amount of information. My preferred database is Legacy. I love its simplicity, functionality and reliability. The decision to write a book – a somewhat permanent record of your research – focusses the mind on making sure that the information you've collected is as accurate as possible, and as detailed as possible. When I started looking at my JONES branch I realised that there were large gaps in some branches, dates and places that I did not have original sources for in my direct line, and tantalising clues in my notes promising other avenues of research which might yield yet more fascinating stories!

I set about addressing these issues first as the basis of any great book is the research which underpins it. It is impossible to get every skerrick of information correct, or to fill every gap, but it is incumbent on the researcher/author to make every effort possible to minimise errors or inconsistencies, and to make the information as complete as possible. Where I was missing them for key people, I obtained original birth/baptism, death and marriage certificates. Many of these can now be sourced online which is fast and efficient. Quite often these are found in online indexes under variations of Surnames – either misspelled or the registrar used a different spelling – so careful

searching is sometimes required using different names or wildcard characters if the search facility is intelligent enough to handle that. Sometimes in such cases a search using just the parents forenames and a year can yield a result. The search facility at the ScotlandsPeople website is one of the best I've come across, and the repository of historical documents there for Scottish births, deaths, marriages and census returns is simply staggering.

In many other cases I relied on other researchers (usually family members from other branches of the tree) for this detail, but in all cases I took some time to satisfy myself as to their own level of professionalism and generally cross-checked their data with other sources. I should note here that Ancestry.com, for all its value in connecting people and providing access to some original sources, is an abysmal source of information via the user-submitted family trees. I'm sure I'm preaching to the converted when I say: never trust these trees which are often work in progress efforts (sometimes multiple ones) by people who are often determined to show a lineage back as far as possible in history, with little regard for validating the facts. The number of times I have seen blatant errors replicated by people who blithely incorporate another's tree into theirs is staggering. It is also a cesspit of plagiarism with other researchers' work slavishly cut and pasted into their own trees with no acknowledgement whatsoever of the source of that research.

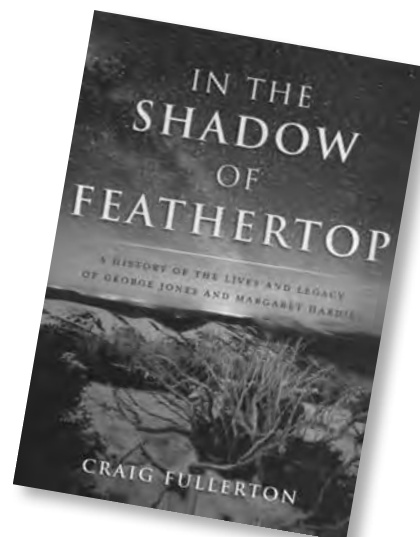
I took quite a lot of time early on deciding on how I would structure the book to ensure I presented a logical and relevant story. I examined many other family histories – including previous Alexander Henderson Award contenders and winners – to get a feel for what I thought worked best. Once I'd decided on how to structure the chapters I found that it really helped focus my mind on where the gaps were in the narrative, and where I needed to undertake more research.

Apart from using the ScotlandsPeople website, I made a couple of visits to the National Records of Scotland building in Edinburgh to undertake more research on documents not available online, such as Kirk Session Minutes. A visit to a church in Prestonpans, Scotland, where many of the ancestors are buried, yielded a nice surprise when the Church Officer revealed that they had some old burial records that were not deposited with the NRS, and a review of these yielded a few additional pieces of information that I'd been missing. Scotland also has some wonderful local history resources and two that were of great use to me were the John Gray Centre in Haddington for East Lothian History and the Motherwell Heritage Centre (now the North Lanarkshire Heritage Centre) in Motherwell for Lanarkshire history.

the Lives and Legacy

In Australia we also have some fabulous resources, starting with the AIGS Library, of course, of which I made considerable use. TROVE, the digitised newspaper service offered by the NLA, is an amazing resource and so accessible online. However, not everything is digitised yet and many of the newspapers I needed to refer to for the Harrierville area fall into that category. For these the State Library of Victoria had the relevant newspapers on microfilm and many an hour was spent in there trawling through these great old repositories for valuable research items like Obituaries and reports of key events that ancestors might have been involved in. The PROVic is a massive resource and the devotion of a bit of time there – and patience – lead to some wonderful discoveries. The staff there are very helpful in helping to navigate through the material. The most interesting items, apart from Passenger Lists, were old Wills and Probate records, Inquest files, old Town maps, and land correspondence files. The maps and land files in particular provided some excellent information on landholdings that ancestors had, and the correspondence files often had letters and application forms written in their own hand, and yielding all sorts of information about their day-to-day lives. Wills and Probate files provided a wealth of information (no pun intended) about the financial wherewithal of the individual, as well as a lot of information about other family members who might have been beneficiaries. Inquests were routinely undertaken for accidental or suspicious deaths and these documents provide graphic and detailed accounts of such episodes as well as details of people who were close to the event, including family members. Local Historical Societies were also valuable sources of information. The Harrierville Historical Society in particular has an extensive collection of material which they kindly allowed me to trawl through to look for relevant stories and images. They also have a wonderful system of taking contact details of people interested in particular families so they were able to put me in touch with a number of other family members who had been through their doors asking about the families I was interested in.

Getting names, dates and places as right as you can is important, of course, but stories add so much life to the narrative. This is not my personal forte and I had to work hard to inject the colour and life into the narrative which would (hopefully) make it an enjoyable read, and not just a reference for other family history researchers. Here I have to acknowledge my editor, Tim FULLERTON (my brother), who provided much advice about structure, gaps (and errors) in the narrative and nudges when it was all getting a bit dry. Having someone read the manuscript and offer this sort of advice and guidance is so important.



Once the manuscript was finalised I faced the task of turning it into a book. This is the part of the project that I grossly underestimated in terms of the time it would take, and to a lesser extent the expense. There are many routes one can take to get a book published, and many key decisions to make along the way – all of which have a bearing on the final product. From the outset I was determined to produce a book-store quality book, with a hard cover. Although I seriously toyed with the idea of doing the typesetting and design work myself, I decided against this after consulting with other authors, and after looking at some examples (in the AIGS library) of books where authors had decided to take this path. I decided to use the services of a designer. Although this increased the cost significantly, it was an investment well worth making in terms of achieving my goal of a book-store quality publication.

I considered several firms to help me with the design and the production and eventually chose one that I felt had been responsive, informative and professional. Over the next year my design guru Andrew CUNNINGHAM and I sat shoulder to shoulder at our regular weekly meetings as we went through every single page, initially deciding on simple things like the font and text spacing, then working on the layout, including image placement. Numerous edits occurred during this process too. This highlighted a need for many more images and set me off on the search for relevant photos, drawings, maps, and documents that would fill those pesky white spaces, or break up too many pages of just text! We worked up some maps together, and eventually we agreed on a cover design too. Watching my book take shape over this time was a genuinely rewarding experience. Andrew provided many, many wise bits of advice along the way which we incorporated into the book and the final look and feel is a testament to his expertise.

Winning the Alexander Henderson Award for Best Australian Family History was a wonderful surprise and recognition not just for me as the researcher and author, but for all of the other family members who provided research and support, and for all of us who collaborated in the book's production.

Email: craig@craig-fullerton.com

Family History Website and book purchases: www.craig-fullerton.com

Craig is available to be consulted about producing your own family history book, or your own family history website. ☎

One of a Kind: The life of Charles Hastings

By Ric Barton and John Tidey

(Winner of the Don Grant Award for 2014)

Although the authors of this biography did not meet until 2003 one of them had been gathering BARTON history in the UK and elsewhere since 1983. They are both great grandsons of their subject, Charles Hastings BARTON (CHB) 1828-1902, journalist, author, farmer and teacher. BARTON, a cultured and eccentric figure, was educated at Eton and Oxford and spent most of his adult life in South Australia and in Queensland. This book, published in 2013, draws principally on letters, journals, published records and research from the mid 19th century to the current era.

Ric BARTON, a civil engineer in Queensland began assembling BARTON material 30 years before *One of a Kind* was published and made seven visits to the UK in that time, exploring BARTON family connections. In 2003, John TIDEY, a Melbourne journalist, wrote a brief profile of CHB as a colonial period newspaperman. It was published in the journal *Australian Studies in Journalism* and it was only then that BARTON and TIDEY met. They resolved to combine their research and writing skills to produce a book focused on CHB but also dealing in some detail with his siblings and his children. By this time, of course, Ric had accumulated an enormous amount of material. The challenge would be sifting, selection and structure. It would take the best part of 10 years before the project was finally completed.

CHB was an intriguing character who after arriving in South Australia married into the BASEDOW (wine) family, firstly to Catherina with whom he had four children; and after her death to her sister Anna, with whom he had seven children. A fluent German speaker he founded German and English language newspapers in South Australia before moving to Maryborough in Queensland. He was a founder and long time master of Maryborough Grammar School, a leader writer at the *Maryborough Chronicle* and a widely published freelance journalist. An obituary which appeared in the *Chronicle* observed that he was 'in every respect a remarkable man and in some respects quite unlike anyone else.' CHB was elected to the Queensland Parliament but died (in 1902) before taking up his seat.

Among the immense range of sources for this book three very valuable pieces of writing, two by CHB himself and one by his brother Augustus, warrant particular attention here. The first of these, *Journal of a Voyage to Australia, 1853*, was written and illustrated by CHB during almost 100 days at sea between Gravesend and Adelaide. It survives today (held in the family), a charming record of his small

adventures aboard the barque *Irene* and of some uncharitable observations about certain of his fellow passengers. We were tipped off by a cousin in England about a second precious document written by CHB. It is his rough copy of 16 letters home to various members of his family, Volume One of his *Letter Diary* 1853-1855 and appears to be the only detailed account that has survived of CHB's early days in South Australia. It is now held in the Adelaide City Council archives.

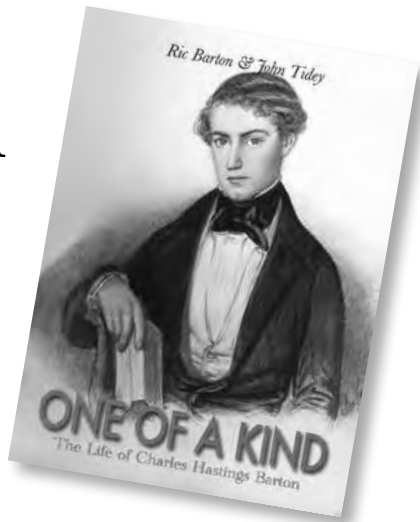
In 1911, nine years after his brother's death, Augustus Purling BARTON (APB) wrote the grandly titled *History of the Bartons*. It was published in Brisbane and copies are scattered throughout the extended family. APB's book proved extremely useful to us as it dealt in some detail with the remarkable *Grand Tour* of Europe undertaken by the young CHB, his parents and his siblings over a period of 18 years from 1833. Two of CHB's brothers settled in Queensland – Augustus Purling (APB) and Robert Crofts (RCB) – both of them (successfully) on the land. Each of them is worth a biography but our book, with extensive material on both, has certainly put them clearly on the public record for the time being.

The origins of Charles Hastings BARTON have been traced back in considerable detail to the village of Brigstock, Northamptonshire in the late 15th century. Brigstock itself was in the Domesday Book of 1086. CHB's father, Charles Cutts BARTON 1802-1894, in collaboration with others, expanded and updated a great deal of family material available in their time and in 1888 produced a drop chart document entitled *Pedigree of the family of Barton*.

Ric BARTON was clearly "Director of Research" for our joint project and the following paragraphs from our *acknowledgements* demonstrates the value of his research trips to the UK from the early 1980s:

'While scrambling about in an attempt to locate any original family materials and writings that might still remain, this current research effort has brought to light much that would have been unimaginable as well as inaccessible to Charles Cutts BARTON, such as government records and private publications. Perhaps in consequence of this sparse availability of written records and particularly of personal material rather than just baptism, marriage and burial records and military and clergy professional records, Charles Cutts and his offspring lived in a time and in such personal circumstances that they left a number of key writings of their own times.'

Barton



These writings have been retained, scattered about through descent but still within the family; currently they are principally held by Dr Hugh BETHELL of Hampshire. They have provided some of the fascinating and illustrative pieces transcribed directly into this book. Hugh and some others also hold a wide range of random but original family letters between 1693 and Charles Cutts' time. For his generous provision of open access over 30 years to these letters and to Charles Cutts' extraordinary Diary 1833-1836, for his research assistance and for his enormous encouragement to make full use of all his material, the authors are greatly indebted to Hugh.'

Looking over the books *acknowledgements* there are more than 70 of them, individuals and organisations – ranging from Queensland's *John Oxley* library to the Northamptonshire Record Office and the British Library. Considerable energy was expended by the authors in building and extending the family descendants' charts published in the back of the book. This effort was not without its disappointments. A significant number of 'cousins' proved to be either overly concerned about their personal privacy or not interested enough in the project to respond to requests for information. As a result the charts are incomplete. With so many generations recorded there must also have been some (inevitable) errors.

Would we tackle the task in the same way if we were starting over again? The answer is *yes*. Chapter by chapter it was a collaborative effort, agreeing the chapter topics, sorting out the content for each, drafting the words (TIDEY) and checking, commenting and ultimately signing off on them (BARTON). Once the manuscript was completed it went north to Brisbane where the BARTON half of the team did the final heavy lifting: finding a publisher (Bluegum Music) and steering it through the production process including all those little messy bits, missing captions and last minute alterations. It had been 102 years since the previous BARTON history so this one was well overdue. ☺



“World War Two in Secret”

Reviewed by AD Thompson LCDR RANR (ret)

This book describes the development of plans to build destructive weapons, and their use by both sides of the protagonists in WW2, as well as the strategies used to gain a tactical advantage in every theatre of the war.

Mortimer provides the rationale for developing both weapons and strategies, sometimes going back to the interregnum to explain the requirement for a special need to successfully exploit an advantage. He covers every significant action in each country that was involved, dividing the accounts into sections: The Axis Attacks, Fighting Back, Turning the Tide and The Coming of the End. An Epilogue introduces the Cold War.

The accounts are authoritatively described, supported by relevant photos of the people and events. An extensive bibliography is provided for serious researchers, although a footnote relating to each reference would simplify their task. A timeline at the beginning of the book provides salient points from September 1939 to August 1945. There is an Index which includes names of various Operations, personnel, and ships.

World War Two in Secret is an easy read by an accomplished journalist whose skill in making history a magnetic attraction is enjoyable.

World War Two in Secret – The Hidden Conflict 1939-1945

By Gavin Mortimer

Exsile Publishing, Australia 2015

208pp RRP \$39.99

Lost Cousins Website

www.lostcousins.com

Lost Cousins is a website with a difference – it offers a way of finding contacts who actually share your own ancestors by finding only those people who record the exact same people as you have recorded. Another main difference is that you do not search for individual people because Lost Cousins searches all its member's records for any records that match your records.

The records are based on censuses and you can enter as many people from the specified censuses as you wish and you can see whether there are any matches before paying any fees. The more entries you make the likelihood of getting matches increases, however, you must pay a subscription before you can initiate contact with any new *Cousins* that the website identifies. Subscription fees are very low and currently the cost is £10.00 per year.

The screenshot shows the 'My Summary' page for a user named Cynthia Neale. The page includes a navigation menu on the left, a main content area with membership details, and a table of ancestors by census.

LOSTCOUSINS
PUTTING RELATIVES IN TOUCH

There's a brand new way to find your family story.
Now you can find new ancestors—just through your DNA.

My Summary

Cynthia Neale (member since: 8th August 2008)

Subscription expiry date: 2nd September 2016 [Renew now?](#)

Your membership number is: LC1202026

Your personal referral link is: <http://www.lostcousins.com/?ref=LC1202026>

Last entry on your My Ancestors page created: 17th September 2015

Your match potential is: 5,6446

Your coupon code is: XX490156
(add it to your profile at the LostCousins Forum)

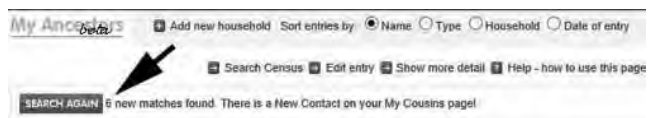
My Ancestors (by census)	
England & Wales 1881	578
England & Wales 1841	235
England & Wales 1911	534
Scotland 1881	0
Ireland 1911	0
Canada 1881	0
United States 1880	0
United States 1940	0
TOTAL	1347

Registration as a Standard Member is free and it allows you to enter your data and see if anyone else is specifically researching the same people. There is also a monthly newsletter that has genealogy tips including information about new online records and special offers by the big organisations.

No information is published online, there are no family trees displayed and no-one sees any further information unless you decide to share it.

The census page on which your ancestor appears has reference numbers that you may have noted already; Piece, Folio, Book, Page or Schedule numbers depending on which census you are recording. You will need the census reference numbers when entering your data into Lost Cousins.

When you perform a Search, Lost Cousins checks all of your ancestors' names and census numbers against all other records in their system. When complete matches are found Lost Cousins notifies you of the number of results on the line next to the Search button.



The details of Contacts appear on the 'My Cousins' page and with any contact the record is already a definite match, not just a possible match. No more searching through hundreds of possible matches, some of which have very little relevance or seem completely unrelated, to the details you entered. Another researcher has to have entered the same census reference for the same person in Lost Cousins for there to be a match, so therefore you will only be contacted by people who are related to your ancestor in some way.

Relatives shared with: emma sibold
(for more details see the My Contact page)

Relative	Age	Relationship to other member
Ethel Sebold	3	Blood relative
Emma Sebold	25	Direct ancestor
Francis H Sebold	43	Direct ancestor

Ticks appear alongside each matched name in the list on your 'My Ancestors' page.

Seabor, William	1816	307/113/35	England & Wales 1881	Marriage	+
Seabor, Emma	✓ 1855	620/7/8	England & Wales 1881	Blood relative	+
Seabor, Ethel	✓ 1878	620/7/8	England & Wales 1881	Blood relative	+
Seabor, Francis H	✓ 1838	620/7/8	England & Wales 1881	Marriage	+
Seabor, Ellen	1855	307/113/35	England & Wales 1881	Blood relative	+

Lost Cousins includes three English censuses, those for 1841, 1881 and 1911. Keeping in mind that the 1881 census is free to search at several of the large genealogy websites, it would be a good place to start, to obtain the required census information and reference numbers if you don't already have them. It is also the most usual census in which you might find relations recorded.

The initial data entry takes a while, but one way to get started is to enter all your direct ancestors of one main family from the 1881 census and then enter the details for each of the included censuses in which you have identified them. This way you will have your most important people in the system fairly quickly.

On most sites, the census reference numbers you need appear at the bottom of a person's transcribed record for that census.

Neighbors:	View others on page	
Piece:	366	
Folio:	25	
Page Number:	13	
Household Members:	Name	Age
	Thomas E. North	26

With the 1911 Census there are only two numbers required, the Piece Number and the Household Schedule Number. The Piece number appears at the bottom of a person's transcribed record and the Household Schedule Number sometimes appears there as well, but always appears in the top right hand corner of the Original Image.



Each included census has a data entry page in Lost Cousins that has all the relevant fields for that particular census, so you only have to fill in the presented fields.

Once you enter the details for a person in one census, you only need to click the plus sign and enter the next person in the household. Lost Cousins retains the census reference numbers on the subsequent input forms until you click the 'Add New Household' link. This means that for a whole family you only need to enter the census reference numbers and family name once and as you enter the rest of the family they are added to that household.

Current Household				
Name	Born	Certs	References	Relationship
Tidswell, William James	1861	24099/48	England & Wales 1911	Marriage

Be aware if someone with a different surname is included in the household you need to type their surname when recording that person.

When classifying each person's **Relationship** to you as you enter their details, the main and most commonly used relationships are:

Direct Ancestor: Someone from whom you are directly descended.

Blood Relative: Anyone with whom you share an ancestor.

Marriage: A person who does not share any ancestors with you and who appears on your family tree only because they

Lost Cousins Website

Continued from page 11

married someone who was already on it. Keep in mind that any children of that union will be your blood relatives because the other partner will be either your direct or blood relative.

There are many other relationships that may be relevant if a person does not fit into those three main categories; such as Adoption, Visitor or Boarder and they appear in the drop down list on the Data Entry screen.

You can't enter the same family in the same census twice by mistake because Lost Cousins immediately displays any people from your 'My Ancestors' list that have the same Census reference numbers.

The **More** button at the bottom of the data entry screen allows you to enter any extra or different information about the person like Maiden Names, Corrections or Actual Full Birth Dates.

Once you have entered some data into Lost Cousins you can see those records listed on the 'My Ancestors' page and if you need to change any details just click on the relevant person's name in that list.

The ancestor list can be sorted in order of the different columns by clicking the radio buttons at the top of the page. You can choose to see the whole list in alphabetical Name order, Date of Entry order; or Type order, which means in the order of their type of relationship to you. One benefit of this is that you can display all of your 'Direct Ancestors' (or any other relationship) together in the one list.

You can also sort the list by Household, where the list is sorted into households divided into individual censuses and you can see everyone living in the family home at that time.

Interestingly, if you scroll down your list of ancestors sorted by Household and watch the Piece number scrolling by you might find that some members of the same family have very

New Contacts				
Name or initials	Email	Connection	Status	Available Action
Y M	hidden	Ruth Page... (5)	New contact found	Make contact
R S	hidden	Marriage	New contact found	Make contact
L W	hidden	Elizabeth Searle... (11)	New contact found	Make contact

similar Piece numbers suggesting that they lived fairly close to each other. That might indicate how they came to know each other originally or even how they met their spouses who might have lived nearby.

The 'My Cousins' Page is where any contacts you have made through the site are listed and you can either correspond through the Lost Cousins site or exchange personal email addresses.

The website has more detailed instructions about how to decipher relationships and census references that you might want to read before starting out. Also the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) cover most of the queries you might have and the answers are quite informative.

Although we've only discussed the English censuses here, Lost Cousins also includes some censuses from, Scotland, Ireland, Canada and the USA.



St Michaels Church, Linlithgow

Churches dedicated to St Michael have traditionally been placed on high ground and St Michael's Parish Church, Linlithgow, is no exception. Built on the rise between the town of Linlithgow and Linlithgow Loch, it shares the stage with its larger neighbour, Linlithgow Palace, which lies immediately to its north.

There was probably a church on this site from a very early date. The first documentary evidence dates back to 1138 when the church was amongst the properties gifted to St Andrews Cathedral by David I. After being burnt to the ground, along with most of the town in 1424, the church was rebuilt with support from James I through James V who, over the same period, were building the neighbouring Linlithgow Palace. St Michael's had been completed for just 19 years when in 1559 the Protestant Lords of the Congregation forcibly removed all signs of "popishness" from the church, smashing the many beautiful statues adorning its exterior and the altars within. Only the statue of St Michael, forming part of the structure at the south west corner of the nave, survived, and it was defaced. The Reformation had arrived in Linlithgow.

Over the following centuries various alterations were made to the church to meet the changing needs of its congregation. In the years following 1808 interior remodelling damaged parts of the fabric and resulted in a church in which, when it reopened in 1813, seats were only available to those able to pay for them. In 1820 it became clear that the magnificent stone crown that had topped off the tower for 400 years was in danger of collapse, and the following year it was removed. In 1894 work began to restore the church to its condition prior to the 1808 work. The church was rededicated on 24 October 1896. The most striking change was the addition in 1964 of a crown to replace the one removed in 1821. This needed to be light to avoid overloading the tower, and the 58ft high crown you see today is made of anodised aluminium.¹ ☛

(Endnotes)

1 <http://www.undiscoveredscotland.co.uk/linlithgow/stmichaels/>

1785 fees

Burials

Best large mort cloth (ie shroud)	five pound
Second large mort cloth	three pound
Best little mort cloth	One pound 16 shillings (for children)
Second little mort cloth	One pound
Poor person's coffin	3/-6p
Ringling the bells	six pound, but only 10/- if you wanted them rung for a shorter period
Hearse	7/-6p plus 1/- per mile after four miles – the church owned the hearse

Marriage

Marriage in minister's house	12 shillings
Private marriage	18 shillings
Proclamation charges	one pound 10/- (that covered the marriage cost)
Irregular marriages	8/- plus a 'fine' of 5/-, but soldiers did not have to pay the fine.

Baptism

Private	one shilling
In church	no charge

In 1803 a body turned up for burial wrapped in a mort cloth from another parish. This was '*contrary to custom, but the dues for ours were ordered to be paid*' – Presumably the church kept (and maybe re-used) the non-standard mort cloth. By 1810, the price of mort cloths had dropped so that the most expensive was now only 8/- 4p. The church buried paupers for free, but sold any possessions they owned and kept the proceeds and also put a claim into the Poor Law Commissioners for compensation. Reserving a seat in the church cost three pound per year. ☛

(Editors' Note: Author unknown. Please contact the Editor to correct this omission.)

Nominations for Council 2016

Do you have the ideas, energy and enthusiasm to help lead the AIGS into the future as a relevant, dynamic society?

Nominations for the AIGS Council 2016 will open on the third Monday in January 2016 (18 January 2016) and close at 3.30pm on the third Monday in February (15 February 2016).

Nominations will be available from the Office and website from Monday 18 January 2016. Council consists of the Executive (as listed below) and up to 10 Ordinary Councillors.

EXECUTIVE

President

Ensures the proper running of the AIGS according to the Rules of Association; chairs the monthly Council meetings and the Executive meetings, chairs General Meetings, including the Annual General Meeting of members of the AIGS; represents the AIGS on various external organisations; provides oversight for the Office Manager on administrative matters.

Vice President (2)

Supports the President as required; may chair Council or Executive meetings in the absence of the President; deputise for the President as required.

Treasurer

Advises Council on financial matters; prepares a draft annual budget for submission to and approval by the Council; oversees maintenance of the financial records of the AIGS through the Office Manager and provides monthly management reports to Council; chairs the Audit & Finance Committee which oversees the management of the financial and business dealings of the AIGS; oversees the annual audit and presentation of the Annual Financial Report; reports to the Secretary on matters of high business importance.

Assistant Secretary (Correspondence)

Responsible for the agenda, minutes and other records of Council, Executive, General meetings and the Annual General Meeting; is responsible for the preparation

and circulation of notices of these meetings; collects correspondence and reports from councillors and co-ordinators and distributes for Council meetings; maintains filing of all secretarial matters relating to the business of the AIGS; refers matters of high importance to the Secretary where appropriate.

ORDINARY COUNCILLORS

Portfolios for the 10 Ordinary Councillors will be discussed and allocated at the first Council meeting after the Annual General Meeting in April 2015.

- The portfolios in 2014 have been as follows:
- Assistant Secretary (Membership)
- Education Co-ordinator
- Groups Co-ordinator
- Network Administrator
- Property Maintenance Co-ordinator
- Promotions Co-ordinator
- Projects Co-ordinator
- Records Manager
- Research Co-ordinator
- Volunteers Co-ordinator



Discover the people, places and events that have shaped Victoria. Delight in the story of Melbourne jam- and jelly-making, see pages of Keith Murdoch's powerful 'Gallipoli letter', and encounter Victoria's bushrangers, explorers and early settlers.

WWI centenary display


This dedicated area of the exhibition focusses on Gallipoli and the evacuation of the peninsula. See moving letters, diaries and photographs that reveal the daily life of soldiers on the battlefield. Understand the roles of writing and censorship in the war by reading Keith Murdoch's 'Gallipoli letter'. The letter is a frank account of war written to then Prime Minister Andrew Fisher by journalist Keith Murdoch – his powerful words helped end the disastrous military campaign during WWI.

If you're interested in WWI history don't miss the complementary exhibition in Palmer Hall, Writing the war: personal stories from WWI, where you can discover poignant personal stories of Australians at war.

Melbourne jam and jelly-making

Candied peels, pickles and marmalades. Explore the colourful story of jam making in 19th-century Marvellous Melbourne. See posters, photographs and labels from the era, and learn about orchards, fruit stalls and manufacturers, including the Red Cross Preserving Company, once located in the Jam Factory on Chapel Street. Discover entrepreneurs such as Elias Cunliffe, who amassed a fortune during his lifetime and employed more than 100 people in a factory that stood where RMIT is now.

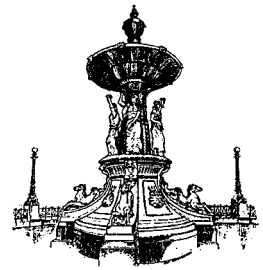
Permanent exhibition

Journey through Victoria's past as you sift through photographs, personal accounts and artefacts from first settlement to today. Meet historic characters from infamous bushranger Ned Kelly to ill-fated explorers Burke and Wills, and learn about the everyday lives of generations of Victorians. New items and stories are added to this exhibition twice yearly, revealing different aspects of the Library's historic collection. 

Detail of WWI display, with a draught set from 1915



Bendigo Diggings



David Cotton

bendigogen@gmail.com

Nugget 1

Elizabeth PRIDEAUX married Ernest ROWE in Bendigo in 1894.

They had eight children and we have had a request from a member of the PRIDEAUX family to find some living descendants. Ernest Rowe died 6 March 1909 leaving Elizabeth with 8 children the youngest less than a year old. Elizabeth died aged 85 on 1 Sept 1954.

Their children all born in Long Gully area of Bendigo are... Ernest Victor ROWE b 1894 Killed in France with AIF 23 August 1918

Muriel Irene ROWE b1896 died 7 Sept 1962 married 1916 William James WHITE who died 27 Jan 1978. We have found a son William Edward WHITE b 1917 who married 1946 Amy Mary HIBBERD and they had a son in 1947 Jeffrey William WHITE who married 1972 St Pauls Bendigo Jennifer Susan WALLACE. Another son of Muriel could be Victor Harry WHITE.

William James Blythe ROWE b 1898 died 17 Oct 1975 Bendigo married St Pauls 31 May 1924 Emily WEST who died 13 August 1949. Their children may be Avis b 1925 and William Ronald 1926 and others?

Lilian Myrtle ROWE b1899 died Ashburton Melbourne 1960 married 1936 James George Kingsley JACKMAN. They lived in Glen Iris in 1950s....children?

John Henry ROWE b 1901 died Eaglehawk 21 July 1968 married 1929 Edna Florence LONSDALE who is buried Eaglehawk 26 Feb 1978. One child found Nilma PHYLLIS?

Claude Richard Robert ROWE b 1904 died 1974 married 1930 Clara Ada RULE died 1977... children?

Elma May ROWE b 1907 buried 18 June 1973 married Alfred Bawden ROGERS buried 16 July 1958 Bendigo... children?

Raymond Charles ROWE b 1908 died Bendigo 19 August 1983 married 1936 Phyllis TRAHAIR who died 11 Sept 1998. Two children found Barbara who married ?LUKELS and Raymond Lesley b1952 married 1972 Kaye Maree SPEECHLEY and they have children Damien ROWE and Angela ROWE.

In the 1950-1970 period many of these families are living in Long Gully and hopefully we can find some descendants.

Basic PRIDEAUX background.....

James PRIDEAUX married c 1824 in Cornwall UK to Jane STONEMAN. He died 1840 leaving Jane with 5 children. The eldest daughter Susan married 1844 in Cornwall to William BENNETTS and came to South Australia 1848. They had numerous children in SA and Victoria. Susan died Wallaroo Mines SA in 1867.

Jane brought 4 sons to South Australia in 1848: John, James, Richard and Charles.

John and James came to Vic goldfields. John married 1855 Jane MCINTYRE and had 2 children before going back to SA. James married twice in Vic, firstly to Margaret WHITE 21 Feb 1861. She died 1863 and he then married Johanna SHEEHY 23 May 1867 and they had 9 children in Long Gully one of whom was Elizabeth who married Ernest ROWE.

The 3rd son Richard is "missing" and the 4th son Charles PRIDEAUX married twice in South Australia around Wallaroo Mines before taking family to West Australian goldfields Our enquirer who is trying to find some missing bloodlines descends from those who "Went West".

Elizabeth ROWE had sisters in Bendigo, Mary Jane PRIDEAUX who married James B WILKINS. They had no children but school records show that Mary helped her sister Elizabeth look after her family. Mary Jane died in Bendigo 1947.

Another sister was Susan Anna ROWE, married William JAMES 1889. He died 1896 leaving 2 children Ruby May JAMES and Gladys Lilian JAMES. Their mother Susan married again in 1896 to Robert BRYANT who died 1913. Susan died in Melbourne in 1956.

Any sightings welcomed.

David Cotton AIGS Bendigo

Nugget 2

In search of Jane, Mary, Sarah WILLIAMS, HAHN or HAREN

Mary Twyford

I have been researching for many years and have not been able to find any information on the identity or whereabouts of my Great Grandmother. On 1/6/1864 a daughter registered as Alexandrina WILLIAMS/DRAPER was born at Jones Creek, the mother listed as Jane WILLIAMS aged 35, mother's birthplace Tasmania. The informant is Alexander DRAPER, a neighbour, Jones Creek. Registered at Newbridge. Alexandrina WILLIAMS/DRAPER died 9/2/1865 at Grassy Flat of congestion of the brain, and an Inquest was held. The death certificate list the mother as Mary WILLIAMS, housekeeper to Alexander DRAPER ("Putative Father" is shown in brackets and struck through). The informant is Thomas LEECH, neighbour, of Grassy Flat. Registered at Newbridge. This child is buried in the Waanyarra Cemetery.

The Inquest report states that the mother was Sarah WILLIAMS a widow with four other children the youngest being 3 years of age. In her statement she says that Alexandrina was always known by the DRAPER surname and that the father now lived on his property. Alexander DRAPER owned a block of land at Waanyarra. He is also listed on the Ballier Directory 1868 as being Alexander DRAPER, miner, Grassy Flat. On 10/4/1866 they had another child, Alexander DRAPER, born at Waanyarra. The father was listed as Alexander DRAPER, farmer, aged 40 years born Mauritius, and the mother as Jane WILLIAMS 37 years, born Tasmania. Registered at Newbridge.

I have confirmed Alexander DRAPER seniors' birth in Mauritius and now, thanks to help from Bendigo AIGS, confirmed that Alexander DRAPER died 1/7/1897 and is buried at White Hills Cemetery. Hospital admission records state he had no family.

Alexander DRAPER junior married Louisa Edith GLEESON at the Catholic Presbytery in Heathcote in 8/11/1893. Alexander's birth place is shown as Tarnagulla and his father as Alexander DRAPER, miner and mother Sarah HAHN (or?). There is a report of the marriage on Trove and in that article it mentions that the father is Alexander DRAPER of Tarnagulla, however, according to

hospital records, in 1890 and 1897 Alexander DRAPER senior lived at Kangaroo Flat and his occupation was a Groom.

I now am interested in finding out about my Great Grandmother Jane, Mary or Sarah. WILLIAMS being a very common name especially in the Waanyarra/Tarnagulla area, I have not found anything there or on Tasmanian indexes. I have no idea whether the mother or the father reared Alexander. Unfortunately, my grandfather Alexander Edward DRAPER who held several positions in the Broken Hill mines and South Australia, died in Broken Hill on 22nd April 1929, and his parents listed as Alexander DRAPER and Sarah HAREN, did not pass on any history regarding his parents. Perhaps they hid his history because of the stigma of illegitimacy.

There were several Alexander DRAPERS in the area at the same time and most of the articles on Trove relate to the other families who have no connection to my DRAPER. However one article that interests me states that an Alexander DRAPER was part of a firm called 'Gregory and Company' that carried out grazing on King Island in Bass Strait. An article in a Gazette of 14 January 1881 states that the company was being dissolved by mutual consent by Joshua GREGORY, Alexander DRAPER and Thomas WOOD. Alexander DRAPER and Thomas WOOD were to pay all debts and liabilities of the said late partnership. The witness was G.R. TURNER, Solicitor of Ballarat. Witness to the signatures of Joshua GREGORY and Thomas WOOD was W. INNES, clerk to Messrs RANDALL, MITCHELL and NEVETT Solicitors, Ballarat. So it would seem these fellows all came from around Ballarat.

Having had little or no contact with my DRAPER relatives I would welcome any who would like to make contact.

Regarding the missing Granny – If there is someone/somewhere who thinks they are descendants of the other four children of Jane/Mary /Sarah WILLIAMS (maybe she remarried) HAHN or HAREN, I would be grateful for any information.

Email marytwyford@yahoo.com.au

Acknowledgments:

Victorian Birth Deaths & Marriages .
Copy of Inquest report provided by Lesley Rasti,
Bendigo AIGS
Trove
Ancestry for Gazette Information.



Letter from England

Peter Bennett

pkbennett@btinternet.com

Each time I turn to write my 'Letter', I like to have a good list of new records to help with your research. Over the years it has become usual to have most from the Ancestry and findmypast sites, which are among the most popular online sources for researching families with origins in the United Kingdom. But I noticed last time, and more so this, that Ancestry are adding American records regularly, but very little from this side of the Atlantic. In fact, over the last three months there have only been three new titles, although many have been updated.

I do not know the reason for this, and I would never suggest that researchers restrict themselves to only one source for information. But some unusual places have come to my rescue with what I think are interesting records.

I will start off with Ancestry then, as there is so little to say. Not that their additions are unimportant. The main one consists of the records of Merchant Navy apprentices. These are recorded in large volumes at The National Archives, and are fairly easily searched if you are at Kew, but they are all the easier now. The records run from 1824 to 1910 and although they are just single line entries, you do get name and age of the apprentice, and the name of the ship. From about 1835 there will be crew lists for these ships, so places of birth can then be found.

Ancestry's other offerings are for a large cemetery in Leeds, with records from 1845, so that is going to help some researchers, and the Frith collection of photographs of towns and villages in England. They will be of interest to some, but of limited help in our research.

It is to findmypast that I turn for a regular flow of new records. They are making new releases every Friday, and while the pickings are often fairly scanty, there have been some real gems.

We have had the City of London freedom records on Ancestry for some time, but now findmypast have given us records of apprentices and freemen from two of the larger companies, the haberdashers and the ironmongers. These are taken from volumes held by the companies and list people from the 16th century. The real value comes in the late 1700s, when fire destroyed many of the records at Guildhall,

but these volumes were spared, so they are likely to fill the gaps in records held elsewhere.

These are just two of over one hundred guilds in the City of London, so there is a long way to go, but any advance is to be welcomed.

There are also additions to the records of criminals, which I mentioned last time. All of us with convicts in our family need to search again and hopefully find new records. Those who until now had not thought of a criminal lurking around the family tree might also get a surprise.

Parish registers are also being added, but I was disappointed with this collection. Findmypast have put up a large group of registers from Norfolk, which sounds promising. They are going to help some people, but a quick search that I made revealed registers that were almost illegible. That is not unusual of course in records going back hundreds of years, but in this instance it seems to be poor quality scanning. At least in the case of the parish of Diss.

I did not search more parishes, but I hope there are not too many which are like this one. I noted an announcement, though, that an agreement has been reached between the Norfolk Record Office and The Genealogist <http://www.thegenealogist.co.uk> to digitize and place online the parish registers for the county. Perhaps that will be a better job.

A major addition on findmypast which will interest many people are the records of prisoners of war. These are from volumes at The National Archives here dating back to 1715 and running right through to 1945. There should be some, like me, who have a parent or grandparent who was a prisoner of war in one of the world wars and you might well find something in this collection. There are many Australians included, as the records cover all theatres of war and all nationalities who fought alongside the British.

The last addition from findmypast to catch my eye is a series of county and city directories. Many are from the 20th century, but there is a large group of Yorkshire volumes for the 1800s.

Military records have long been a staple of family history sites, and we have had service and medal records available

for some time. With the anniversary of the First World War the Forces War Records people (at www.forces-war-records.co.uk) have been loading up admission and discharge records from military hospitals. These are obviously going to include a vast number of servicemen and will add useful information to a soldier's career.

Forces War Records is a subscription site, and with over 250,000 records available, increasing all the time, it will be good value for many people.

I have not come across many online records from the Channel Islands, but a new collection has been put up by Jersey Archives. These are registration cards from the German occupation 1940 to 1945 and include full personal details, and a photograph. Access is via the online catalogue at www.jerseyheritage.org. Those with Jersey connections will find other records, and plenty of guidance to the archives.

Copies of individual documents can be purchased, and there is a subscription option which will suit those who discover more than the odd record of interest. Links to Jersey probate records, and the registration cards, are also provided from the Ancestry site.

There might not be too many readers with Jersey family links, but I am sure there are plenty who are searching for Catholic ancestors in Ireland.

The National Library of Ireland holds copies of most of the surviving Catholic parish registers. These can now be searched at <http://registers.nli.ie>, a huge bonus for many family historians.

All you have to do is work out the name of the relevant parish. The National Library site includes a useful booklet on using the records, and specifically, a page titled 'Searching for a Parish' which should answer most questions. There are no indexes with the images, so searchers should allow plenty of time for working through the pages. I have not tried a search, but it all looks possible.

Those with Merchant Navy ancestors in 1915 will be happy to see the index to crew lists for that year. This can be searched at The National Archives catalogue, Discovery. It is

probably easiest to look for TNA's guide, 'Merchant seamen serving 1858-1917' and use the search box. The results come as a transcript, but giving full details from the lists. It is reckoned that there are some 750,000 seamen in this batch!

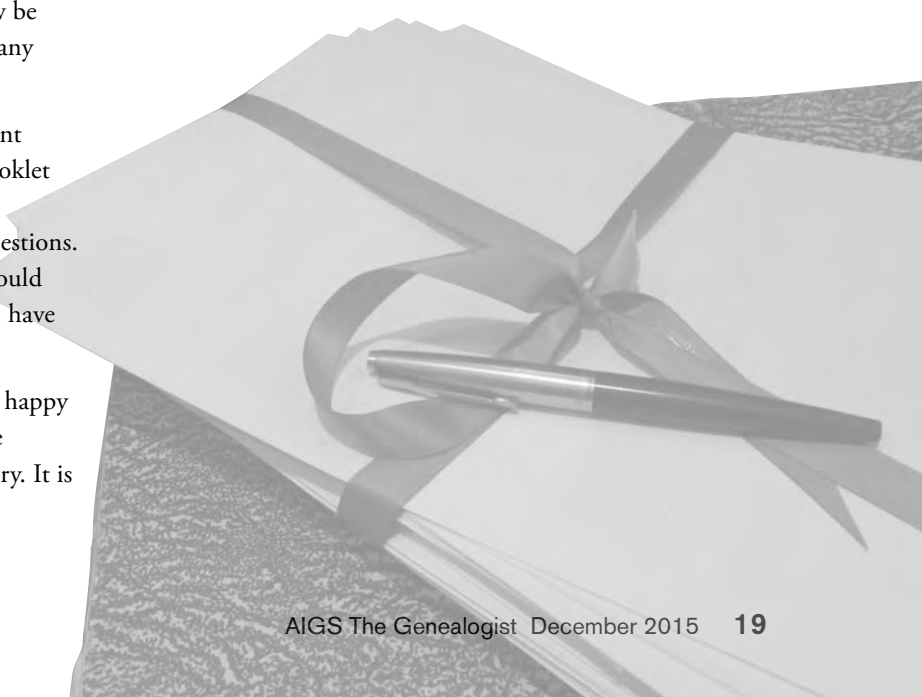
Records of the slave-owners in the West Indies have been on Ancestry for some time, and now the same records form part of a project by University College, London, to identify these people. The database is at <http://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/>. The compilers have trawled various records in an attempt to discover the fates of the owners, and these have been added, so it is a useful site for those with such people among their ancestors.

There is the usual caveat, in that the biographical information has been researched by people not familiar with the individual families, so there might be errors, but it is useful information all the same.

To finish up with a bit of interest which will help no-one with their research – a visitor to Tyne and Wear Archives in Newcastle on Tyne made a discovery. It was an 18th century quill, left right where the writer put it down all those years ago, in the margin of a court judgement book. We can never quite tell what discoveries will be made in our researches.

And as long as the flow of new records keeps on coming, then there is every chance of a new ancestor the very next time you look.

Peter Bennett



The Hue & Cry Index

By Noelene Goodwin

If you are a regular user of FindMyPast you may have noticed the addition of the **Index to Hue & Cry 1797-1810** to their collection. The AIGS' enthusiastic team of voluntary indexers have been working on this project for more than ten years. Thanks to their continued and painstaking efforts our Thursday transcribers, proofers and data entry team the first of six films is now indexed. This film was transcribed with great enthusiasm by Pauline LINEHAM until her recent death. There are a further five films in various stages of transcription and indexing.

The Police Gazette (also known as The Hue and Cry) was a pamphlet produced in London from 1771 to the present. Its purpose was stated on the front page of 6th August 1831 edition as follows:

Containing the Substance of all Informations received in Cases of Felonies, and Misdemeanors of an aggravated nature, and against Receivers of Stolen Goods, reputed Thieves and Offenders escaped from Custody, with the time, the place, and every particular circumstance marking the Offence. The Names of Persons charged, who are known but not in Custody, and of those who are not known, their Appearance, Dress, and every other mark of identity that can be described. The Names of Accomplices and Accessories, with every other particular that may lead to their Apprehension. The Names of all Persons brought before the Magistrates, charged with any of the Offences mentioned, and whether committed for Trial, Re-examination, or how otherwise disposed of.

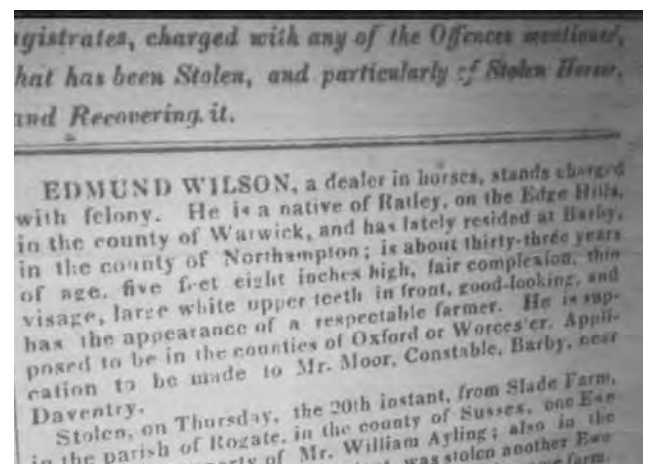
The AIGS has copies of the six existing films containing copies of Hue & Cry:

1797-1810	England General Film 10
1828-1830	England General Film 11
1831-1832	England General Film 12
1833-1835	England General Film 13
1836-1838	England General Film 14
1839-1840	England General Film 15

The Index to Hue & Cry 1797-1810 contains more than 16,000 names and covers offences that took place in London; some entries include specific street addresses. Offences occurring throughout England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales appear and there are also mentions of crimes committed by or against Americans, Germans, and people from Denmark, Netherlands, Italy and West Indies. However some places are simply noted as the birthplace rather than the place the crime was committed. For example 'Native of Italy' (or other countries) has been recorded as a place name in some cases. This index is a most important source of information on the crimes committed, victims of crimes, police officers, county officials, and militia. The Index also contains details of convicts who were sentenced to transportation and in some cases their attempts to escape the colony and return to England.

During the period of the index, the newspaper was distributed once every three weeks. The back page consisted of Deserters from the Armed Forces but these were not included in this Index since that information is covered on a CD prepared earlier by Manchester & Lancashire FHS and is available on the AIGS network: CD collection/England General/Criminal Records /Deserters Index.

As Hue & Cry was a tool to facilitate apprehension and conviction of offenders, names sometimes appeared for three editions running and do not necessarily contain new information. There are personal descriptions of offenders as well as victims making this an important resource for family historians. Witnesses to crimes are also named.



Details of crime that resulted in my ancestor Edmund Rowler Willson being transported to Van Diemen's Land

Continued on page 26

The Reinterment of King Richard III: White roses, white roses all the way

By Rosemary Allen

It was only in February that I made the decision to go to Bosworth but too late to be included in the ballots held for the various services in Leicester. The Cathedral had received more than fourteen thousand requests for tickets to the March 26th Reinterment Service with, only around six hundred places available. However tickets would be available for the Bosworth ceremony and there was to be a Commemoration service held at York Minster, open to all, on the same day Richard III was to be reinterred in Leicester, so these two events were to be the focus of my trip. As a long term member of the Richard III Society and a native of Yorkshire who had even signed the online Petition to have the King reinterred in York I was determined to go to them as both.

Of course the demand for Bosworth tickets was huge. The website crashed early and the Heritage Centre gave up on that and opened up three phone lines on a first come basis. I kept re-dialing till around 2.00 am (early afternoon in England) and as I was about to give up, a human voice answered - success at last! I got a £2.50 'Park and Ride' ticket. It was later that I understood that the network of small villages, twisty roads criss-crossed by canals, would have made unlimited car access to Bosworth chaotic. My ticket said Triumph Motorcycles at Hinckley's, a factory carpark about 5 miles from Bosworth, where we were to park our car for the Sunday. All lucky ticket holders would be transported to the Battlefield Centre by a fleet of double decker buses.

Sunday 22nd March, Bosworth Battlefield Heritage Centre

The Day was cold, with blue sky and not a drop of rain. There was a wonderful atmosphere with excited children running around, some wearing home-made crowns. I sat on the bus next to Pat from Liverpool, who was dressed in a 15th century gold costume, complete with wimple. As we were both keen Ricardians, we reminisced about Richard on the journey. I was amused to read in *The Times* the following day that she had managed to be interviewed and featured in their report of the Bosworth events – but then her costume did rather stand out.

All of a sudden there was complete silence, not even the crying of a child, as the coffin of King Richard III, the last English King to die in battle, returned to Bosworth Field 530 years after his death. The crowd of more than two thousand people could hear the tramping of the army cadets' boots as they drew the wheeled bier, with its escort of two knightly riders, to the top of Ambien Hill where the Bishop of Leicester waited to conduct the Commemoration service for the dead of both sides in this final battle of the Wars of the Roses. The cortege was followed by the Queen's cousin, (another) Richard, Duke of Gloucester and Patron of the Richard III Society, as well as members of the 'Looking for Richard Project' from the Richard III Society. Of particular note was the attendance the 19th Earl of Derby, descendent of Thomas, Lord Stanley who with his three thousand men treacherously changed sides at the last minute. Also present were a recently discovered niece and nephew (16 and 17 generations removed) Michael IBSEN from Canada, and Wendy DULDIG from Australia. It was Michael who built the oak coffin and whose mitochondrial DNA matched perfectly with that retrieved from Richard III.

Bosworth 22 March, 2015



The Reinterment of King Richard III: White roses, white roses all the way

Continued from page 21

The Memorial Service at Bosworth, 22nd March 2015

A Battlefield Beacon was lit and remained burning until the King's Reinterment four days later. The Eulogy at Bosworth was given by Dr. P STONE, Chairman of the Richard III Society. He described Richard as a Warrior King, quoting contemporary accounts of his renown in warfare and his generalship; a man who won all his major military engagements, except the last. Richard's achievements of his short three-year reign included legal reforms and bringing forward the use of English language. He was the first monarch to speak in English to swear his coronation oath and to record Acts of Parliament. Dr. STONE concluded his address by saying that far from calling for a horse, he 'fought on to the very end and fell fighting on the field' surrounded by his most loyal 'friends and allies, many from his northern heartlands. We should remember a 'man of integrity, a man who cared for his subjects and those who had his trust'². Sadly, he showed a misplaced trust in some of his more treacherous allies.

The King's cortege then left Bosworth Battlefield. On this occasion, he left with 'dignity and honour' (a phrase often repeated). After his defeat in 1485, his body slung over a horse, his damaged skull hit a stone on Bow Bridge, the same one as that his spur had struck as he led his army out of the City on his way to battle. This fulfilled the prophecy of 'an old crone' that his head would hit the same place on his return. In 2015, civic officials were waiting on the Bridge to receive the King's coffin, which was taken into St. Nicholas's church for a few minutes' prayers before being transferred to a gun carriage drawn by four black horses, with costumed driver and mounted police escort. The Funeral Procession formed and began its journey to the Cathedral through the streets of Leicester where thousands of people, ten deep, lined the route. They threw white roses before the hearse in the manner of Diana's funeral procession. As the coffin passed, the crowd fell silent in exactly the same way as when King had arrived at Bosworth.

I was given this first-hand account by my cousin Sylvia when I met her the following afternoon at her home. She lives just a couple of minutes' walk from King Richard's Road, the main route into the inner city. Early in the day, Sylvia plonked herself down in the pedestrian safety zone in the middle of road to witness it all from her folding seat, a first class view of the entire procession. How I would have loved a photo but Sylvia is not of the generation who takes 'selfies'.

Monday 23rd March

I had been able to book an hour's guided walking tour of the Battlefield and joined a group of about a dozen people, including several North Americans and a couple of Europeans as well as some locals from North Yorkshire, Ricardians all. The amusing part was the refusal of any of us to carry a Stanley banner when the battle participants' flags were handed around. In the end the youngest member of the group, aged 8, volunteered but obviously she didn't realise how treacherous Lord Stanley had been. To me a most interesting part of the tour was to be shown the exact place where the King had died at Fenn Lane farm, only recently identified due to some careful research and a new archaeological dig. More than twenty mediaeval cannon balls were retrieved as well as a silver 'Boar Badge' (Richard's insignia) the symbol which would only have been worn by his closest friends and retainers.

White Roses everywhere

The cortege made stops at two churches for prayers on its way back to Bosworth. Dadlington Church, located about a mile from the battlefield, was where many of the dead from both sides were buried in the churchyard. Henry Tudor later paid for a chancery in the church. Sutton Cheney Church is reputed to be the place where Richard stopped for his last Mass before the battle. The interiors of both churches were full of the white roses of York; in the font, window ledges and anywhere you could put a vase.

Tuesday, 24th March

Before leaving for Yorkshire I drove to the Cathedral to join the queue of people wishing to view Richard's coffin which was now lying 'in repose' having been received by the cathedral clergy the previous Sunday evening at the Service of Compline. About twenty thousand people paid their respects to the King



Funeral Crown



Pall



Dadlington

over the three days before the Reburial service. Keeping vigil around the clock were many armed forces veterans. I was quite daunted to be told I would have to stand in a queue for about four hours. Fortunately, with my collapsible walking stick very much in evidence, I was waved on to a shorter queue. Just for once, I was very happy with this accommodation as the long wait at Bosworth, followed by the walking tour, had aggravated the old injury, a broken foot and I was genuinely limping along.

Inside, we were all moved along quite quickly, understandably, but I managed to take the photograph of the rather unusual funeral pall of black velvet, embroidered with some rather strange figures. One side depicts in medieval style Richard's son Edward, and his Queen Anne Neville. More modern figures feature on the other side who on close inspection, looked rather like road workers. I discovered later that they represented the team of archaeologists from Leicester University. Other figures depicted were the Mayor of Leicester, the Bishop of Leicester and the Ricardian trio who drove the whole project – the persistent and ever-optimistic Phillippa LANGLEY, Richard III Society Chairman Phil STONE, and Dr. John ASHDOWN-HILL who had donated the rather beautiful crown. The crown was created by George EASTON, maker of copies of mediaeval jewelry, in consultation with Dr. ASHDOWN-HILL. Its design was inspired by the surviving crown of Richard's sister, Margaret of Burgundy, whose jewels are set upon enameled white roses. Richard's new 'open crown' (designed so that it could be worn over a helmet) featured emeralds set on the front and back crosses, while turquoises were used upon the side crosses.



Tomb in Swaledale Stone

Thursday, 26th March

However beautifully the religious services and events in Leicester were conducted, and they were, the minute you walk into the York Minster it is just so stunning with the mediaeval glass, the stone screen of kings' statues, the soaring roof and the sheer size, that it was quite obvious that it would have been the right place to reinter a King. Richard himself had arranged for Masses to be said for his soul at the Minster and it is considered by many that it would have been his choice to be buried in York, but history has decided otherwise.

The Tomb of Richard III is made from a fossilized Swaledale stone block and weighing around five tons. It is deeply incised with a cross slashed into the stone. On top of a slab of



York Minster

The Reinterment of King Richard III: White roses, white roses all the way

Continued from page 23

polished black granite is carved Richard's coat of arms, his boar badge, his motto 'Loyaulte me lie' (Loyalty binds me) as well as his years of birth and death – 1453-1485. The King's remains were prepared for reburial; his bones were packed with wool, local school children had embroidered roses on linen bags containing his hands and feet and the skeleton was covered by a raw silk cloth embroidered with York roses by Elizabeth NOAKES of the RIII Society.

We had great seats, high up beside the choir stalls. Many people were clutching large bunches of white roses and a lady sitting in front of me had a black hat with a large crocheted white rose attached. The hour long service started with a procession which was headed by a black-clad member of the clergy, swinging a large incense censer. The choir was followed by the Lord Mayor of York resplendent in his red robes, other City officials carrying their insignia and lastly the Dean of York who was to conduct the Service along with other clergy members. With the psalms sung in Latin,



York Minster

the candles and the medieval stained glass all combining, it almost felt as if we were back in Richard's days when all were Catholic.

As I listened to the address by the Lord Mayor of York speaking with his Yorkshire accent, I was reminded of the actions of that earlier Mayor of York and his Aldermen, great supporters of King Richard, councillors who back in 1485 bravely and defiantly recorded for posterity, their dismay upon hearing the bad news from the battle of Bosworth. Their words are preserved in the City Archives and fortunately they have survived the Tudor 'weeder' and still echo through the years: "*King Richard, late mercifully reigning over us was, through great treason of those who turned against him, piteously slain and murdered, to the great heaviness of this City*".

I was happy with my decision to go to the York Minster service and spend the day at Bosworth Battlefield when they returned King Richard's remains for the Remembrance Service. There were many religious services, requiem masses and other commemorations in York, Leicester and Middleham North Yorkshire during 'Reinterment Week' and it was obviously impossible to attend them all. I thoroughly enjoyed watching the Reburial service on TV with my cousin David, and thought that Phillipa LANGLEY together with other members of the Looking for Richard Project must have felt a great deal of pride and satisfaction. As the King was laid to rest that Thursday 26th of March, Philippa LANGLEY was given the honour of leading the procession of the people involved with the exhumation and identification. Also included were descendants of some of the battle's participants. These 'Bosworth peers' represented both sides of the battle and their names are a roll-call of Plantagenet England carried through to the current era - for the White Rose, the 18th Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Rutland, 19th Viscount Hereford, 6th Baron Grey of Codnor and the brother of the 27th Baron Mowbray. For the Red Rose: the 19th Earl of Derby, 6th Lord Raglan, 29th Baron Herbert, 11th Earl de la Warr, representatives of the 18th Earl of Devon and of 8th Baroness Bray.³ No doubt red roses were on display on this occasion. Lancastrians will find interesting a new book by Susan FERN, *The man who killed Richard III*. She tells of Rhys ap Thomas, whose weapon of choice the halberd likely made the final blow which killed Richard, ending the Plantagenet dynasty and heralding the Tudor dynasty.

Most people who join the Society, and others who think that the legend of the Wicked Uncle and the hunchback of Shakespeare's play might need some serious revision, have read a small paperback historical detective novel *The Daughter of Time* by Josephine TEY, 1951. The title is taken from a quote by Sir Francis Bacon: 'Truth is the daughter of time'. It is still in print and cleverly sets out the case for Richard's defence against the claim he murdered his nephews, the Princes in the Tower. The book sets the investigation in the 1950s and is described as an original mix of classic crime investigation with historical research. Of all the many books

which have been written on the subject, and especially in the last few years, this is the one for the curious reader with no particular opinion, plus it's a Crime Writers Association award-winning good read for those who thought they had no interest in history. TEY'S novel has made a great contribution to re-igniting interest in Richard's story but I am sure that even she could not possibly have imagined that the King's lost grave would be found more than five hundred years after his death, under that famous Leicester car park, constructed over the priory church of the Greyfriars where he was hastily buried behind the high altar. ☞

(Endnotes)

- 1 Eulogy reprinted in RIII Society Souvenir Booklet, September 2015 available from www.richardiii.net
- 2 Mail on Sunday, 22nd March 2015, p.30

Postscript – Richard's Family History. Mitochondrial DNA (maternal line).

By Rosemary Allen

Information from an article in the *Leicester Mercury Special Edition* of 16th March 2015 is quite fascinating for family historians. Michael IBSEN whose DNA confirmed Richard's identity, was interviewed and described how the discovery of his own new relationship (17th great nephew) had changed his life. The genealogical research by John ASHDOWN-HILL, following down the female line of Richard's sister Anne of York, proved to be accurate. I noted a recent publication, by John ASHDOWN-HILL, *The Last Days of Richard III*, listed in the mail order catalogue located on the Society website shop: 'the book includes the story of why and how, Richard III's family tree was discovered'. http://www.richardiii.net/downloads/2015_09_01_catalogue.pdf

Subsequently, another match with Australian Wendy DULDIG as Richard's 19th great niece, was compiled by a genealogist at the University of Leicester.

A family tree, published as part of the Leicester Mercury article, showed that Michael and Wendy are descended from two CONSTABLE sisters, great grand-daughters of Anne of York, Richards's eldest sister. The CONSTABLES are an old Yorkshire family. Michael is descended from Barbara CONSTABLE (born c1530) and Wendy from Everhilda CONSTABLE (born c1535). As well as the CONSTABLES, a number of other aristocratic and gentry families, such as the CRATHORNES, BABTHORPES, SLINGSBYS, CHOLMLEYS and TALBOTS, mainly from Yorkshire, feature in the line of descent until about the Civil War. Michael's mother Joy IBSEN, (nee BROWN) was originally tracked down in Ontario, Canada and it is quite a fitting tribute that Michael, a cabinet maker, was asked to make the casket from English oak for his very distant relative. ☞

From here and there: journals on the Library shelves



The Indiaman Magazine

can be found on the British India bookshelf at the front of the library. This magazine claims it is the only genealogy and history magazine in the world about the British in India and Southern Asia. Ceasing publication in December 2006, the last issue (No. 42) is typically packed with great stories, letters and information and definitely deserves its place on our shelves.

It can also be found on the computer network under British India.

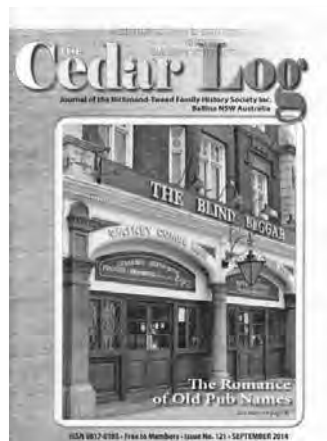
In the last issue some of the interesting articles include Part 3 of the Military Memoirs of William Kennard 1767-1828. Parts 1 and 2 are in issues no. 40 and 41.

An ongoing article on British India Medals continues here with a page on the Burma Star which was awarded for service in the Burma Campaign by air, sea and land forces between 11-12-1941 and 2-9-1945. The recipient had to qualify for the 1939/1945 Star before being eligible for the Burma Star.

The Burma Campaign was the only Allied land victory against Japan in World War 2, other victories were on islands where the enemy was cut off from supplies. Other articles include

one on growing up in Calcutta under the Raj, which gives an insight into living conditions, schools etc. Regular articles include Readers letters, Recipes of the Raj, British India medals, the Indiaman Magazine store and Richard Morgan's India topics. Some exciting recipes published include Spicy lamb ribs in batter, Hyderabad leavened bread, and Kedgeree with Spiced Lentils and rice.

The Indiaman Magazine also features stories on the military regiments of the time, and this issue features a story on the 89th Highland Regiment 1759-1765 with other issues featuring stories on the Royal Irish Regiment (the oldest of the Irish Regiments) 1683-1684; 24th Foot – The South Wales Borderers which were raised in 1689. Clearly written and precise this magazine gives a fascinating look at British India and the lifestyles of the Raj. There is just so much to read in this magazine, it will be well worth your time.



The Cedar Log – Journal of the Richmond- Tweed Family History Society, Ballina, NSW, Australia

Such wonderful old photographs on the covers of these magazines. For instance,

the June 2015 issue features a photo of the Empire Vales Post Office 2478, one of the two smallest Post Offices in New South Wales. The other smallest Post Office is in Rock Valley, about an hour from the first one!

This issue also features photographs of some of the dying trades of the past. Perhaps some of your ancestors were bookbinders, cordwainers (leather shoemakers), bread carters, chimney sweeps, milk deliverers, ice deliverers or maybe you have a 'Rabbit' in your family. In the depressions of 1890s and 1930s, and during wartime, many people trapped rabbits for much needed food or extra income.

Members stories are the main articles in this magazine, and interesting stories they are. In this issue is the story of one Eleanor Oliver WREN who became involved in the theatre, organizing her children into the Wren Juvenile Troupe in Buffalo, New York. Her husband William Wren BROWN was a painter and glazier who also sometimes worked on the stage, so Eleanor's life became one of music, dance and acting lessons.

The troupe disbanded in 1860 when civil war broke out and Eleanor moved to the capital Washington with two of her daughters where she established a hospital at her own expense, offering her services as matron. After peace was declared in 1862, she organised the younger children into the Wren Company and toured the southern states.

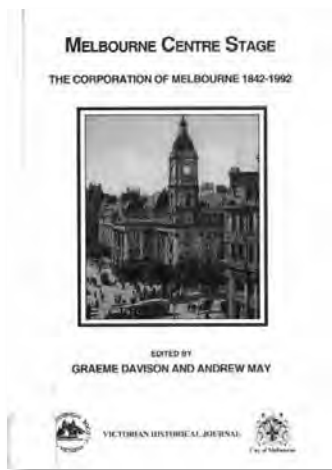
Many of Eleanor's descendants still have involvement in the theatre, mostly in the USA. This is just one example of stories you can read in the Cedar Log.

The March 2015 issue has photos of Our Men at Gallipoli in the centre

By Frances Barrett & Lesley Haldane

section. Each photograph, submitted by members, states the soldiers name, rank, regiment and relationship to the member. This issue also has an article Dairy of a War with a timeline of important events during World War One.

These magazines can be found at the end of the New South Section of books.



Victorian Historical Journal

The Royal Historical Society of Victoria has published the Victorian Historical Journal twice yearly since 1911. Over the years contributors to this scholarly Journal have been for the most part historians which has resulted in a vast collection of well researched and documented articles on the history of Victoria. Among the few copies we hold of this journal is a double issue dedicated to the 150th Anniversary of the Melbourne City Council sponsored by the Council consisting of a collection of essays on the development of Melbourne.

Titled *Melbourne Centre Stage, The Corporation of Melbourne 1842-1992* and edited by Graeme Davison and Andrew May this a wonderful overview

of the growth of our city. The authors of the essays have in most part drawn upon the Council's archives which the editors describe as "the most significant archive of government and public administration in the state". Covering the social activities of the M.C.C. with an emphasis on the Mayoral Balls, the background to the building of the Town Hall and the search for a city square, the development of our beautiful gardens and street processions. There are also three essays on sanitation relating to housing, street cleaning and the opening of the City Baths in 1860.

The Melbourne Chronology of five pages beginning with the incorporation of the Town of Melbourne in 1842 and ending with the construction of Swanston Street Walk in 1992, documenting the 200 oil lamps erected (1852), installation of gas lighting (1856) and in 1892 first electric lighting in Melbourne from its own power house plus much, much more I found fascinating. The publication is well illustrated with historic photographs and posters and you are sure to discover much you did not know about our city.

The Victorian Historical Journal can be found among the magazines at the end of the Victorian book collection and if you check it out next time you are in the library you will also find a double issue on 150 years of gold in Victoria. Articles on the ascent of the gas balloon *Australasian* from George Coppin's Cremorne Gardens in 1858 and the wreck of the *Elm Grove* on Wilson's Promontory in September 1876 are among the many in other issues. It's a box of riches!



The Manchester Genealogist

First published in 1971 The Manchester Genealogist is the journal of The Manchester and Lancashire Family History Society. Formed in 1964, the M&LFHS is one of the largest family history societies in the world and has approximately 3750 members incorporating four branches. Of these four branches Bolton and Oldham are local while the Anglo-Scottish and Irish Ancestry branches reflect specialist interests.

The Contents page of the journal lists several pages of information about each branch including Office Bearers , timetables and reports of speakers at meetings and articles relating to the area covered. In issue no. 3, 2015 the story is told of how the Bolton Royal Infirmary register of out-patients for 1939-1945 was found for sale at an antiques fair, purchased by the Society's Executive Committee and donated to the Bolton History Centre. In the Irish Ancestry section of issue no. 4, 2014 there is a report of Chapel Street, Altrincham, Cheshire which King George V described in 1919 as "the bravest little street in England ." From this little street of 60 small terraced

From here and there: journals on the Library shelves

Continued from page 25

houses 161 men volunteered to fight and 29 were killed. Or what about the Victorian Home Remedies from the Oldham and District pages and the cure for corns involving two or three pearl buttons or the washing liquid consisting of soap, potash, turpentine and ammonia! DEFINITELY NOT TO BE TRIED AT HOME!

Preference for publication is given to articles which may help members in pursuing their own family research. This could be how they overcame difficulties or use of new or unusual records. Among the many articles I found interesting was the discussion on the different treatment of "Adoption and Foundlings" in issue no.1, 2015, But the most puzzling was the "Twin Investigation" in issue no.2, 2012. This concerned the baptism of twin girls who were baptized a month apart

and appeared to have been born a month apart! How could this be? For the answer you will have to read the article. I found the regular snippet Teacher's Tips informative or, if you are interested you can trace the cost of a pint of Guinness from 3d in 1900 to 3.25pounds in 2015 (no.2 2015).

There is so much happening in the M&LHS and I'll just mention a few:

The Earwaker Prize is awarded annually; articles are accessed on use of sources, evidence of original research and style.

Email Forum: A service available to members where you post an email enquiry to the forum address, and a copy is sent to all subscribed members. If someone has an answer this is also posted to all members.

Greater Manchester Blitz victim's website contains approximately 1409 names of residents and victims killed during German raids on Manchester during WW2.

www.greatermanchesterblitzvictims.co.uk

I could not find an index, but the webpage lists all articles chronologically. There are also 27 introductory leaflets on subjects relevant to family history in Manchester and districts. I recommend you visit the webpage www.mlfhs.org.uk it covers a huge amount of information, far too much to mention here.

The Manchester Genealogists is an attractive informative journal and issues from 2011-2015 can be found with the magazines at the end of the Lancashire books. Issues back to 2007 are in the stacks. ☺

The Hue & Cry Index

Continued from page 18

There are several volumes missing from the filmed collection (filmed by Genealogical Society of Salt Lake City for the Mitchell Library). Volume Numbers 226-252 have been duplicated on the film. They are indicated by R (Repeated) and include information from the later date.

The first stage of the Indexing process is for each page of the pamphlet to be read and both the Surname and Given Name extracted. On some occasions an offender uses an alias so both names are included. The Place

column is sometimes the place the offence occurred and sometimes the birthplace of the offender/witness. An effort is made to give an indication of a geographic area to help the researcher. Sometimes the entry refers to the native place of the offender. If there is no information available this column is denoted 'blank'. The Date of Offence can also be the date of capture and in some cases the date of escape from 'the colonies'. In the event of no date being mentioned the year of the edition is used. The final three references are to assist in finding the relevant entry.

The Volume is found on the top left hand side of the first page of each edition.

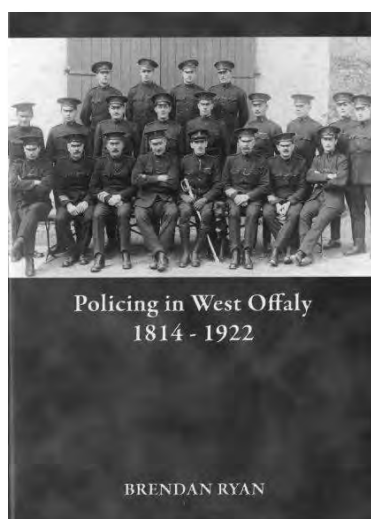
If you think the Index to Hue & Cry may provide information that you are unaware of, it can be consulted at FindMyPast, and on the network at the AIGS library. You can also obtain a copy of any relevant article by completing the research form on the AIGS website (www.aigs.org.au) quoting all reference numbers. Keep a watch out early in 2016 for the next volume with others to follow. ☺



Treasures in the Library

Lesley Haldane

Recent “Treasures” articles seem to have generated a theme without my noticing, so this time I’m going to consciously talk about researching the policemen and women in your family history, plus anything else that takes my interest. The AIGS has many books and CDs on this subject and the first cab off the rank for discussion is a new book that has come to my attention.



Policing in West Offaly 1814-1922: Brendan Ryan OFF363.2

At the time of writing, this book has not yet been catalogued but it should be on the shelves by the time you read this. Sir Robert PEEL was the Chief Secretary for Ireland between 1812-1816, and he introduced a bill into Westminster Parliament to form a police force. In the creation of this modern police force the officers became known as ‘bobbies’ throughout England and ‘peelers’ throughout Ireland. The following was gleaned from ‘*A History of Policing in Ireland*’ – from the *Police Service of Northern Ireland*.

Sir Robert PEEL, when appointed to Chief Secretary in Ireland in 1812, found a land in which law and order in many rural areas was breaking down. Local magistrates and the temporary and untrained Baronial Police were unable to deal with a tide of outrages and faction fighting. After attempts to solve the problem by setting up a Peace Preservation Force in 1814 and later a system of county constabularies under the Constabulary Act of 1822, a single police force, The Constabulary of Ireland, was established in 1836.

In Ireland the Royal Irish Constabulary (RIC) was born, attaining the Royal title in 1867. Just under 84,000 men joined this police force between 1816-1922 and this book

has extensive information on the officers. Chapter 9 has one of the indexes which covers the King’s County and lists the men by name, their police number, (wonder who has number 1!) year of birth, address, rank, death date, and other details including religion. Chapter 4 lists constables between 1910-1921. The major part of the book is made up of stories of some of the officers with the rest of the book consisting of said indexes with their extensive information. There are also some beautiful photos of old RIC barracks, some of which were military barracks. Discipline among the ranks was not dealt with ‘in camera’ as it is today; it was dealt with in full public view with details being published in the newspapers. The introduction lists two such cases selected from different periods of time.

Case 1 is entitled simply ‘Constabulary Inquiry from King’s County Chronicle 19 December 1849’, with the following pages detailing the dastardly deeds committed by the officer and the outcome of the inquiry.

Case 2 is listed as “An Officious Police Sergeant’s Groundless Charge against a Constable’s extraordinary swearing” and was published in the Midland Tribune in 1882. Once again, the pages following detail exhaustively the circumstances of the charge and the outcome. They make fascinating reading but are too long to include here. This book can be found in the Offaly section of the Ireland books.

Another resource along the same lines as this important book is a CD on the computer network.

History of the Royal Irish Constabulary

– CD2428. This cd also has lists and directories for 1889, 1910, 1920 with extensive indexes.

In PDF format, this CD has chapters including the Official character of Mr DRUMMOND; 1st formation of Constabulary; Collisions with the Constabulary – their causes and results; Reorganisation of the Constabulary under Mr DRUMMOND’S Act of 1836; ending with the Recognition of the Services of Constabulary by both Houses of Parliament and the Public and the Decoration of the force by Duchess of Abercorn and distribution of medals at the Phoenix Park depot on 6 September 1867. Apologies for the long sentence!

Mr DRUMMOND sounds an interesting character and I must read about him. Certainly this CD is worth a visit.

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Treasures in the Library

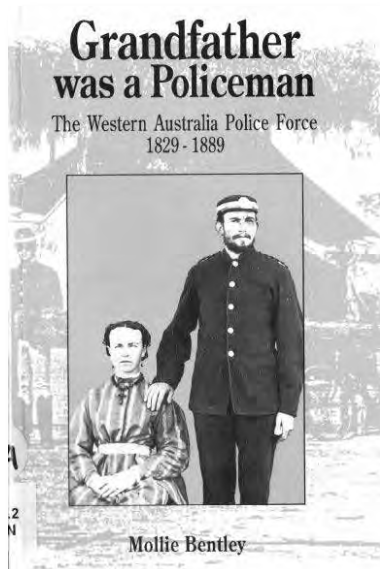
Continued from page 27

Royal Irish Constabulary 1816-1922 – Jim Herlihy Ireland 363.2 HER

This is a big book of names. To be precise it is a big book of policemen's names with their respective police numbers. It should be read in conjunction with a smaller book written earlier by Jim HERLIHY called **The Royal Constabulary: A short history and genealogical guide** with a select list of medal awards and casualties. This book can be found next to the big book of names. The smaller book has a lot more detail and story; it is not just a book of lists.

If there are policemen in your Irish family history, these resources have to be a goldmine of information. I hope you find your family in them. By the way, policewomen did not make an appearance in Ireland until 1943 carrying out a limited range of duties, mainly concerning women and children. In 1970 their duties expanded and in 1994 they were given the right to carry firearms thus achieving equality with the men.

(Some of this information was taken from 'A History of Policing in Ireland' from the Police Service of Northern Ireland).

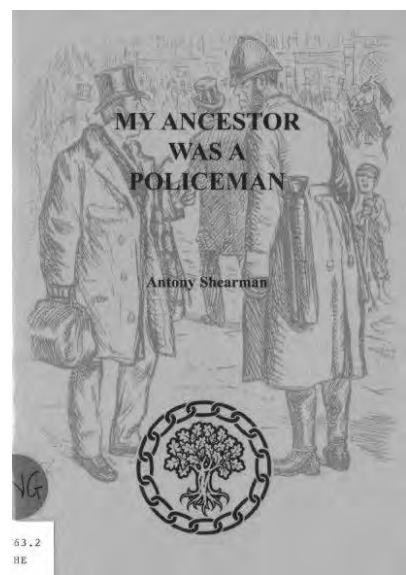


Grandfather was a Policeman – WA Police Force 1829-1889 Mollie Bentley WA 363.2 BEN

Mollie's anecdotal stories of some of the early policemen in Western Australia, which was called Swan River colony in 1829 achieving 'responsible government' in 1890. The Western Australian police force was formed in 1829,

coincidentally the same year Sir Robert PEEL formed the police force in London, England. These stories in this book have been taken from police occurrence and letter books, and cover the period 1829 to the end of the nineteenth century. Mr W. HOGAN was a member of the police force from 1854-1866, becoming Superintendent of Police between 1861-1866. It is said that the earliest records of the West Australian police date from his appointment as Superintendent in January 1861.

Sixty years after the colony's foundation West Australia had a police force of nearly 200 men, not nearly enough to cover the vast areas of the colony, especially when gold was discovered in the early 1890s. Throughout this book are many photos of policemen and places, including some of the first gaol in Fremantle which was the Round House, completed in 1831, which had twelve cells. The 1850s brought a period of change and uncertainty leading to a big turnover of men. Most police appointments between 1851-1853 were recorded in the Government Gazettes. Included here are maps of West Australia and Southern Western Australia around the Perth region. There are some fascinating stories in this book, and it's well worth your while to delve into it.



My Ancestor was a Policeman Antony Shearman ENG 363.2 SHE

This little booklet was hiding away on the England shelf of books but it is a treasure. Inside these covers lies a chapter on the history of the Police Force in Britain from

Transcribed from the Hampshire Telegraph, 29 June 1840

the advent of the Bow Street Runners formed by Henry FIELDING, who is best known today as the author of “*Tom Jones*” which discussed the lawlessness in the capital city. He was made a Justice of the Peace, setting up the Bow Street Runners in 1750 with his half brother Sir John FIELDING (died 1780) who was a magistrate even though he was apparently blind from birth. The Bow Street Runners were the forerunners of the detective force and employed paid constables in London. “*Fielding’s recommendations led to the setting up of other police forces, each with a magistrate who was in charge of the clerks and constables*”.

Henry FIELDING died in 1754, and the Bow Street Runners became a corrupt force, mixing with criminals and making deals with them, once they discovered who had instigated a burglary, promising not to arrest them if they returned some of the stolen goods. They then received payment from both the owner of the stolen goods and the thieves. Some of the Runners were said to be quite wealthy when they died. There was a period of lawlessness until Sir Robert Peel’s bill to parliament on the formation of a national police force in 1829.

Records for family history research on the police force in the UK are scarce with many not surviving. This booklet has an alphabetical listing of Police Constabularies with address details, each one stating what elusive records they do have so that you can contact them directly. The best ones for research for Borough Police Records, are the old personnel and discipline books which often survived, and always seem to be valuable sources of confidential information. Discipline books include date of joining, physical description of officer, pay, promotions, awards, misconduct, date of leaving and pension. For County Police records there are attestation papers which include physical description of officer, age, birth place, trade, date of appointment, postings and date left. Pension books can be useful for dates and length of service.

Police museums would also be useful for further research. This little booklet will definitely put you on the right path for research of police records. ☞

Mr HARDWICKE, Bognor,

Dear Sir

I have not wrote to you so soon as I promised but I have not forgot but waited at first to get a knowledge of the country, and since I have been working in the mountains a great way from my family so that I have had no time to write to you. But kind Sir, I will now tell you as well as I can how I have fared and the state of the country. First we had a quick and splendid voyage, we crossed the seas without putting in anywhere, we set sail 11th December 1838 and we arrived at Hold Fast Bay the 22nd March 1839 making the voyage 3 months and 11 days, and when we landed it was very warm and everything on the ground was scorched up and I was told they had not had rain for months, but we soon had rain afterwards, and have had ever since I have been here, very fine moderate rains and a good season; the crops look well on the ground, but I am sorry to say they are not got on to sow as much as I could wish.

Sir, I understand that you wanted to know chiefly how poor men were likely to do out here, and how they was doing that was here already. Sir, the day I landed I had scarcely got to the place where I was to be, before there came two different persons after me to work direct, but I did not go to work until Monday 1st April, but I soon found there was plenty of work, so that I think a poor man is a great deal better off here than in England, for the laboring man gets 6 shillings a day for his work.

A man that goes with horses or oxen gets 2 pounds per week, carpenters and bricklayers 12 shillings a day, joiners 14 shillings. Provisions are rather dear and have been but they are getting cheaper now; we get good beef and mutton at 8 ½(sic) per pound; it may have been a shilling; some things are cheaper there than in England and some things are very dear; sir, I get 12 shillings per hundred for sawing.

I wish to beg favour of you to give my best respec (sic) and good wishes to all enquiring friends, particularly to my Lord G LENNOX, Mr EEDLE, Mr WONHAM, Mr STAPLEY, Mr BICKNELL, Mr TATE, Miss SLATER and Miss TEASDALE and tell them that I thank them for their kindness and relief to me, and that I do not repent crossing the seas. Please remember me to Daniel NORRIS and his family, and may the blessing of God Almighty be with you all. Amen.

Sir, I remain your humble servant,

John REMNANT

Nelly, Halfway House, South Australia 1 Dec 1839

Around the Groups

Northern Counties

Convenor: Rosemary Allen
rallen@melbpc.org.au

Meetings: 3rd Friday of the month at 2.00 pm

Eastern Counties

Convenor: Barbara Alderton
balderton@vraustralia.com.au
Editor: Judith Cooke judithvc@primus.com.au

Meetings: 3rd Monday of the month at 1.00 pm

London & South East England

(London, Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex)

Convenor: Anne Major
gamajor@ozemail.com.au

Meetings: 2nd Tuesday of the month at 2.00 pm

North West Midlands

Convenor: Jane Davies
jda@netspace.net.au

Meetings: 4th Tuesday of the month at 1.30 pm

Naval & Military

Convenor: Carolyn Morrisey
cmorrisey@hotmail.com

Editor: Ann Collins
acollins@netspace.net.au

Meetings: 1st Monday of the month at 7.30 pm

Scotland

Co-Convenors: Alex Glennie
kerith.glennie@gmail.com. and

Suzanne Stancombe
suestan@westnet.com.au

Meetings: 2nd Sunday of the month (Feb-Nov) at 2 pm

South West England

(Including Hampshire & The Isle of Wight) Contact: Jill Davies
jilliandavies52@optusnet.com.au

Meetings: 2nd Friday of the month (Feb-Nov) at 2.00 pm

Ireland

Convenor: Ian Burrowes
iburrowe@bigpond.net.au

Editor: Lesley Haldane
lesleyjoe@iinet.net.au

Meetings: 2nd Wednesday of the month at 2.00 pm

Early Victoria & Tasmania

Convenor: Marion Taylor
martay@optusnet.com.au

Meetings: 1st Saturday of the month at 10.30 am.

London and South East England



The London and SE England IG has been a little fractured this year as I haven't always been able to run meetings. I have to thank, Lynn HANNET and Lorraine DINEEN for stepping in to the breach. As usual, the meetings that I have been able to hold have been well attended and enthusiastic, we always seem able to find something interesting to discuss, even if it's not always to do with 'our' counties.

At one meeting we had a power point presentation on "Life in Victorian England" taken from actual photographs. Some were quite graphic in showing the poverty and dreadful conditions that existed throughout England during that period. I was able to find photographs taken as far back as the 1840s and one actually showed Nelson's Column in Trafalgar Square in London being built. The photos were not all doom and gloom, but also showed dress and hair styles, buildings that have now long gone, and social activities of the time. It really served as a literal snap shot of a time when our ancestors would have lived.

We have discussed various websites and member's 'brick walls', offering advice to try and break them down, where to look, and suggested records

that sometimes don't immediately come to mind.

One of the most interesting topics we talked about was the results of the excavation for the Crossrail project taking place under London. This is a project that is building almost fifty miles of new underground railway. It has resulted in one of the largest and most important archaeological digs ever undertaken. It is also of great interest to genealogists as it has revealed the plague pits where victims of the great plague were buried en-masse. It was quite mind blowing to discover that from the DNA extracted from the bones and teeth, the experts could determine just where in England a person had come from, what his diet was like and how old he/she was. These pits were known to exist, but not where they were. Another discovery was the finding of the burial ground of the Bethlehem Hospital in Liverpool Street. This hospital was the original 'Bedlam' where people with mental problems were put and kept in cages. The general public – usually aristocrats – would pay to see and taunt these poor creatures. The remains of Tudor mansions have also been discovered along with the remains of 16th century water mills and fish weirs.

Anglo Saxon and Roman artifacts have also been found and recovered, along with other more ancient finds, pieces of amber that date back 55 million years! Shifts of workers have been working around the clock to record and photograph all these wonderful finds before they are lost forever.

Along with all this we manage to discuss how our ancestors would have lived in 'our' counties, what made

them want to leave, what sort of occupations they would have followed and the social conditions they would have lived under, both in the city and in the rural areas.

This Interest Group is very friendly and informal, so if you think you have an interest in this part of England, why not come along and join us. The first meeting is free – try before you buy – but you must be a member of AIGS to join. No previous experience is necessary.

For further information contact Anne Major – gamajor@ozemail.com.au

Eastern Counties



The origins of surnames was a topic which presented a lively discussion at a recent meeting. Members had a variety of examples from their own family history...

- **WINTERFLOOD** – an unusual surname believed to originate from medieval times and may refer to the practice of flooding low-lying ground during the winter months to provide better grazing during the summer.
- A detailed history of the **CHILVERS** surname revealed that it derived from Mercian Old English. Originally written as Ceolfrip, two words *ceol* meaning

ship (keel) and *frip* meaning peace. Ship of Peace. Anglo-Saxon settlers were seeking to make a living from the rich soil of Britain rather than to raid and plunder and then sail away on the next tide hence Ship of Peace. Later generations of Chilvers settled into rural life in the area named after the early Anglo-Saxon settlers, East Anglia. There are numerous variants in the spelling of surnames, censuses, certificates, wills and newspaper articles to name a few. Chilver for example can present as Chilvers, Cheilver, Shelver, Shilver and Chiver.

- **IBBITSON** – a common surname in Yorkshire and Derbyshire can be spelt as Ibbotson or Ibertson and was a pet form of Isabel in the Middle Ages (Ibbot) and a Norman personal name Hibbert thus giving rise to Ibbitson and not son of Ibbit.
- **CHAPMAN** means trader or merchant from an Anglo-Saxon word *ceapian* meaning to bargain, trade, barter or buy.
- **FORSTER** – a forest worker or forester.
- **HERON** a person with skinny legs.
- **HESELTINE** Haseldine or Hesledene means a valley with hazel trees.
- **HOLMES** from a Viking word Holmr meaning from a water meadow or Island.
- **LISTER** from the Scandinavian word Litt meaning to Dye, a cloth Dyer. Finally the most common surname in the British Isles.
- **SMITH** the list is fascinating. Forenames are also interesting. When researching families and coming across unusual names such as Nimrod,

Wilberforce, Edric, Ehelveda, Aaron, Levi, Jabez, Alpheaus, Hephzibah and Hezkial one wonders if the enumerator was mistaken with the spelling. Today's generation of naming their infants with unusual names and spellings are only continuing the tradition.

AIGS has many books on this subject which can be found on the shelves at the front of the library.

Many websites can be researched on this topic:

Surname Profiler: www.spatial-literacy.org this site compares the different distribution of names in 1881 and 1998.

Surname distribution maps www.familysearch.org

Further research on this subject could well enliven another meeting next year.

Early Victoria and Tasmania



This year has been a very successful one for the Group with a constant membership of 60 members. After 3 years it is very satisfying to have such a regular group of people attending our meetings.

This year we have had a couple of interesting guest speakers –

Dr Madonna GREHAN gave a talk entitled “Don't blame the Midwife” where she discussed the causes of infant and mother deaths in the 18th

Continued over >

Around the Groups

and 19th century. It was very interesting to compare the differences to today's figures.

Elizabeth HORE talked on the "Cultural Significance of Cemeteries in the Community"

She showed how tombstones can reflect a lot of Family History information and how cemeteries vary in different parts of the world.

Elizabeth showed some interesting epitaphs from Boroondara cemetery and also explained about the Old Melbourne Cemetery which was replaced by the Victoria Market and where the remains are now buried. The PROV has a listing of the known burials.

During the year the group purchased 2 DVDs from Ireland which had been produced for Irish television. These DVDs (titled **Mna Dibeartha (Banished Women)**) told the stories regarding the transportation of women to Australia. In excess of 13000 Irish females were sent to NSW and Tasmania over a 60+ year period.

Our members were given a better understanding of the terrible conditions existing in Ireland at the time and how desperate women stole to feed their families. One of the saddest part of this was that after committed the crime, many were forced to leave their children behind (many to starve) The films also showed the conditions on the ships and the life in the Female Factories in

Tasmania. The editorial was given by some Irish and also three well known Tasmanian researchers – Prof. Lucy FROST, Diane SNOWDEN and Trudy COWLEY.

I think those of us with Irish Convict ancestors have a better understanding of the reasons behind their crimes.

The Group has contributed to several purchases of books and CDs for the Library.

Marion Taylor
Convenor

AIGS Research & Look Up Services

As the festive season approaches, you may think that you are too busy to do research, but it is actually the prime time to get those things you are having problems with onto a Research form so that the AIGS Research Team can seek out the information relating to your elusive ancestor. Our Researchers are very experienced people who know where to look, and they ensure that they keep up to date with the changing availability of resources.

If you would like to join the list of our satisfied clients, please go to the AIGS website www.aigs.org.au, then select **Research** for full information and application forms. Alternately contact the AIGS office on 98773789. This may just give you a lead to re-invigorate your research in 2016.

Research Fees: Members \$25, Non-Members \$40 per hour. (The minimum initial charge is two hours per person). **Look-Up Fees:** Members: \$12, Non Members \$20 per look up (Please note that all the monies received go directly to AIGS).

Any queries can be sent either by e-mail to research@aigs.org.au or mail to the Research Co-ordinator, AIGS, PO Box 339, Blackburn, Victoria, 3130.

A few tips from the Research Team:

- **Old Fashioned Research:** Everyone seems to believe they can find all the answers on computers and the internet, but that isn't the case. It must be remembered that people have been researching for many decades before the electronic era. It is extremely important not to overlook the enormous value of printed resources such as newspapers, books and magazines that are held in the AIGS Library
- **Re-check:** There are always new records coming into the Library and being put on the Internet. If you haven't looked for a while re-investigate for updated and new records.
- **Always verify:** Don't believe everything you are told by others or information placed by unknown persons on the internet. Check all the data against primary records to ensure that your family history is accurate.
- **Shipping:** It is important to check all states of Australia as the first port of call was where your ancestor would be registered, not necessarily his/her final destination. ☺





Web Wanderings

Websites collated by Noleen Ridgway and extracted from the AIGS Volunteer's Newsletter. All sites were valid at the time of printing.

WORLDWIDE

<http://www.genealogy.com/links/index.html> - Genealogy.com is a source for family history buffs to find genealogical research originally posted in GenForum and their most popular genealogy articles. Start a search or browse to start digging into your family's past!

UNITED KINGDOM

<http://www.thegenealogist.co.uk> - the Genealogist website has commenced the release of wills proven at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, currently 1647-1648 and 1753-1758 expanding to cover the years 1384-1858.

LOST LONDON STREET INDEX

<http://web.archive.org/web/20041129033726/http://members.aol.com/WHall95037/london.html> - Over the past two hundred years there are thousands of streets that have undergone a name change or have disappeared altogether. To date they have more than 3500 in their index. **Click on one of the alphabet letters** to take you to the correct page.

WALES

<http://www.northwalesbmd.org.uk/> - site of the North Wales Births, Marriages and Deaths website where Clwyd and Gwynedd Family History Societies and Montgomeryshire Genealogical Society have been working together to bring you this service. You can use Welsh or English according to your preference.

CORNWALL

<http://tinyurl.com/2dkyt8> - map of Electoral divisions and polling places 1835 which may be of interest.

FRANCE

Telephone Directories

This link takes you to the White Pages International Paris Téléphone - phonebookoftheworld.com/france/whitepages There are also links to many local directories on the left hand side.

CHANNEL ISLANDS

<http://members.societe-jersiaise.org/whitsco/MyLinks.htm> - this site contains many links for the Channel Islands.


<http://members.shaw.ca/Jerseymaid/> - this link will take you to the 1841 Census for the Channel Islands.

IRELAND

<http://askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation/index.xml> - Griffiths Valuation 1847-1904 search is available. The Primary Valuation was the first full-scale valuation of property in Ireland. It was overseen by Richard Griffith and published between 1847 and 1864. It is one of the most important surviving 19th century genealogical sources.

GREECE

<http://www.dimitri.8m.com/surnames.html> - a database of Greek surnames and their ancestral origins. This database was launched on 5/2/99 and it is constantly growing as surnames are being submitted and added to the list.

<http://genforum.genealogy.com/greece/> - a Greek genealogy forum with 2488 results. There is also much of interest to be seen if you click on **Articles** on top right of the page. 



Members with access to facebook will find a growing list of sites on the AIGS page.

Subscribe to AIGS on facebook and receive updates automatically.

New Resources in the Library

Abbreviations:

B: Burials

C: Christenings/Baptisms & Births

D: Deaths

M: Marriages

Readers are asked to check the catalogue on our website www.aigs.org.au or in hardcopy at the library for full details.

AUSTRALIA GENERAL

Employment and dispersal lists, assisted passengers arriving 1848-1854 at Moreton Bay, Port Phillip, Sydney and Twofold Bay. Trinder, Aileen J. CD 4083.

The Japanese thrust. Wigmore, Lionel.

MILITARY - AUSTRALIA 940.5 WIG.

Log of logs: a catalogue of logs, journals, shipboard diaries, letters and all forms of voyage narratives, 1788 to 1988, for Australia and New Zealand, and surrounding oceans, Volume 1. Nicholson, Ian. CD 4121.

Log of logs: a catalogue of logs, journals, shipboard diaries, letters and all forms of voyage narratives, 1788 to 1993, for Australia and New Zealand, and surrounding oceans, Volume 2. Nicholson, Ian. CD 4122.

Log of logs: a catalogue of logs, journals, shipboard diaries, letters and all forms of voyage narratives, 1788 to 1998, for Australia and New Zealand, and surrounding oceans, Volume 3. Nicholson, Ian. CD 4123.

Master index to ships pictures in the Mitchell Library, Sydney, 1500-1991. Vine Hall, Nick. CD 4155.

Nurses and midwives in Australian history: a guide to historical sources. Kyle, Noeline; Russell, R Lynette and Blundell, Jennifer. AUSTRALIA 610.73 KYL.

Surgeons at sea: an index to the filmed journals of the surgeons on the convict transports to Australia, and some strays. Edited by Shilling, Keith. CD 4171.

NEW SOUTH WALES

New South Wales Police Gazettes 1911-1915. CD 4098. 1916-1920. CD 4099. 1921-1925. CD 4100. 1926-1930. CD 4101. 1931-1935. CD 4102. 1936-1938. CD 4103.

New South Wales Police Gazettes index 1866-1938. CD 4104.

Our Liverpool boys. MILITARY - NEW SOUTH WALES 940.3 LIV.

NORFOLK ISLAND

Norfolk Island: Rev. Fulton's baptisms, burials and marriages, 1801-1806. Dunn, Cathy. CD 4040.

QUEENSLAND

Queensland Government Gazettes 1901-1905. CD 4124. 1911-1915. CD 4126. 1916-1920. CD 4127. 1921-1923. CD 4128. 1924-1925. CD 4129. 1926-1930. CD 4130. 1931-1935. CD 4131. 1938-1940. CD 4133. 1936-1937. CD 4132. 1941-1943. CD 4134. 1944-1945. CD 4135.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

South Australia Police Gazettes 1911-1915. CD 4080. 1916-1920. CD 4089. 1921-1925. CD 4090. 1926-1930. CD 4091. 1931-1935. CD 4092. 1936-1940. CD 4093. 1941-1945. CD 4094. 1946-1947. CD 4095.



TASMANIA

Tasmania (Commonwealth) electoral roll 1916. CD 4173.

Tasmanian Ancestry: Volumes 1, June 1980 to Volume 20, March 2000. Tasmanian Family History Society. CD 4038.

Tasmanian Police Gazettes, 1916 to 1920. CD 4110. 1921 to 1925. CD 4111. 1926 to 1930. CD 4112. 1931 to 1933. CD 4113.

VICTORIA

Courts of Petty Sessions records, transcriptions of convictions: Bright 1890-1967, Milawa 1910-1915, Mitta Mitta 1928-1964, Rutherglen 1895-1948, Tallangatta 1892-1935, Walwa 1922-1965. CD 4081.

Eaglehawk's Welsh churches. James, Ken. 280 JAM.

From names to lives: remembering our Anzacs [at the Canterbury Baptist Church]. Wood, Janine. MILITARY - VICTORIA 940.3 WOO.

A history of Green Hill. James, Ken and Davis, Noel. VICTORIA 994.53 JAM.

The Loyal John Jordan Lodge #4834 of the Independent Order of Oddfellows: a brief history of the first 100 years. Sheldon-Collins, Keith. 366 SHE.

Merton, a history. Merton History Group. Edited by Sarah Fraser. 994.55 MER.

Nelson Cemetery, Victoria. Photographs by B. Parnell. 929.32 NEL.

Pupil registers for some schools in the Indigo Shire [including schools in Tangambalanga, Dederang, Gundowring, Red Bluff, Lockhart's Creek, Charleroi, Tallandoon, Baranduda, Barnawatha, Carlyle, Cornishtown, Lake Moodemere and Prentice Freehold]. Wodonga Family History Society. CD 4082.

The schools of Seymour and district, 1846-1999. Jennings, John G. and Jennings, Virginia. 372 JEN.

Snacks, snaps and snippets of Pyramid Hill and district. 994.54 PYR.

St Bede's College and its McCristal origins, 1896-1982. Gamble, Leo. 377.85 GAM.

The story and burial listing of the Will Will Rook Pioneer Cemetery. Compiled by Friends of the Will Will Rook Pioneer Cemetery. 929.32 WIL.

Victorian Government Gazettes 1897. CD 4105. 1903. CD 4106. 1904. CD 4107. 1905. CD 4108. 1906. CD 4109.

Victoria Police Gazettes 1916-1920. CD 4119.

ENGLAND GENERAL

The consistory minutes and poor relief accounts of the French Church at Thorpe-le-Soken, 1683-1763: complete index of names. Edited by Julien, Barbara. 284.5 HUG.

Essential maps for family historians. Masters, Charles. 912.42 MAS.



A topographical dictionary of England: comprising the several counties, cities, boroughs, corporate, market and post towns, parishes and villages with historical and statistical descriptions, 1881. Lewis, Samuel. CD 4148.

Tracing your ancestors' parish records: a guide for family and local historians. Raymond, Stuart A. 929.31 RAY.

BERKSHIRE

Berkshire marriages from parish registers and Bishops' transcripts: grooms, brides, fathers and witnesses. Third edition. Berkshire Family History Society. CD 4039.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Cambridgeshire Petty Session Records: Bottisham and Newmarket, 1880-1949. CD 4152.

Cambridgeshire Petty Session Records: Arrington and Melbourn 1913-1949; Cambridge Division 1863-1949; Caxton 1934-1949 and Linton 1915-1949. CD 4036.

CUMBERLAND

Bewcastle St Cuthberts monumental inscriptions and parish records 1813-1916. Jackson, Mike. CD 4037.

Bromfield St Mungo's monumental inscriptions. CD 4046.

Burton in Kendal St James monumental inscriptions. CD 4043.

Cumbrian ancestors: notes for family historians. Cumbria Archive Service. 929.3 CUM.

Farlam St Thomas a Becket parish records 1665-1837. Jackson, Mike. CD 4157.

Grayrigg St John the Evangelist and Selside St Thomas monumental inscriptions. CD 4044.

Kirkby Lonsdale St Mary the Virgin, Preston Patrick and Holme Holy Trinity monumental inscriptions. CD 4042.

Rockcliff, Scaleby and Blackford monumental inscriptions. CD 4043.

DURHAM

Aycliffe St Andrew's burials 1813-1962. CD 4164.

Gainford 1813-1886, Whorlton 1813-1982 and Winston 1813-1900 burials CD 4160.

Gainford, Denton, Whorlton and Winston monumental inscriptions. CD 4162.

Sedgefield St Edmund burials 1813-1926. CD 4161.

Weardale: clearing the forest. Bowes, Peter. CD 4084.

KENT

Farewell to Kent: assisted emigration from Kent in the nineteenth century. Allinson, Helen. 929.39 ALL.

LEICESTERSHIRE

Market Harborough, Great Bowden, Little Bowden and Lubenham baptism registers and combined surname indexes, 1700-1921. CD 4071.

LINCOLNSHIRE

Lincolnshire Poor Law index: extracts from the Minutes of the Board of Guardians of Spalding Union Workhouse, Part One, Two and Three, 1870-1884. 365.3 LIN.

LONDON

Post Office London Directory 1848. CD 4051.

MIDDLESEX

Middlesex private residents directory 1917. CD 4052.

Middlesex Trade Directory 1828-1829. CD 4050.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Memorial inscriptions at St Andrew's Church, Harlestone. 929.32

NOR.

Memorial inscriptions at the Church of St Botolph, Slapton. 929.32 NOR.

Memorial inscriptions at St John the Baptist, Abthorpe. 929.32 NOR.

Memorial inscriptions at St Mary the Virgin, Darlington. 929.32 NOR.

Memorial inscriptions at the Church of St James and the United Reformed Chapel, Paulerspury. 929.32 NOR.

Memorial inscriptions at the Church of St John the Baptist, Thorpe Achurch. 929.32 NOR.

Memorial inscriptions at the Church of St Mary, Easton Neston. 929.32 NOR.

Memorial inscriptions at the Church of St Mary Magdalene, Horton. 929.32 NOR.

Memorial inscriptions at the Church of St Michael, Silverstone. 929.32 NOR.

Memorial inscriptions at the Church of the Virgin Mary and All Saints, Nassington. 929.32 NOR.

Memorial inscriptions at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Dodford. 929.32 NOR.

Northamptonshire and Rutland probate index, 1469-1857. Collins, Kay. CD 4172.

NORTHUMBERLAND

North Berwick Cemetery monumental inscriptions. Stewart, Alistair and Stewart, Irene. Edited by Dodd, Joy. CD 4047.

RUTLAND

Northamptonshire and Rutland probate index, 1469-1857. Collins, Kay. CD 4172.

SHROPSHIRE

The Dovaston book: information on many of the families and houses from the area between Nesscliffe and Knockin. McKenzie, Janet. CD 4049.

SUFFOLK

Marriage licences at Ipswich Probate Court, 1613-1674. CD 4059.

Suffolk burial index, 1538-1900. Issue 2. CD 4060.

SUSSEX

West Sussex Land Tax 1815: transcribed from the original records held by the West Sussex Record Offices. Burchall, Michael J. CD 4058.

WARWICKSHIRE

Coventry Holy Trinity, banns 1653-1661, baptisms 1561-1837, marriages 1561-1837, burials 1561-1839 and monumental inscriptions. CD 4137.

Warwickshire parish apprentices 1662-1834. CD 4070.

Warwickshire monumental inscriptions in 313 graveyards and burial locations. CD 4068.

YORKSHIRE

Adwick upon Dearne St John the Baptist, parish records, includes church, parish, cemetery, monumental inscriptions and information, along with historical notes and extracts from directories: baptisms 1690-1939, marriages 1690-1922, burials 1690-1985, Kelly's directories 1857, 1893, 1927. CD 2748.

Deanery of Adwick le Street burial indexes: Adwick le Street (1547-1907), Arksey with Bentley (1558-1909), Askern (1852-1941), Burghwallis (1597-1956), Campsall (1563-1900), Fenwick (1871-1949), Moss (1876-1955), Owston (1683-1920), Skelbrooke (1587-1975), Sprotbrough (1599-1910) and Woodlands. CD 4065.

Deanery of Doncaster burial indexes: Armthorpe (1654-1900), Barnby Dun (1599-1915), Cantley with Branton (1558-1925), Doncaster St George and Christchurch (1557-1958) and Kirk Sandall (1679-1937). CD 4066.

Doncaster St George parish register transcriptions, baptisms 1557-1935, burials 1557-1855 and marriages 1750-1837: also Bains 1822 Directory, freemen of Doncaster, monumental inscriptions, Whites Directory, some wills and inventories, along with yards and courts of Doncaster. CD 4067.

Egton St Hilda parish register transcripts, baptisms 1761-1846, marriages 1803-1837. CD 4166.

Fishlake St Cuthbert parish register transcriptions, baptisms 1599-1921: including Dade's Registers 1777-1812. CD 4062.

Great Smeaton area monumental inscriptions: Birkby St Peter, East Cowton St. Michael and Cemetery, Eryholme St Mary, Great Smeaton St Eloy, South Cowton St Mary. CD 4167.

Lawton's Collections, relative to the Dioceses of York and Ripon, Volume 1 and 2: an ecclesiastical topography of the county of York giving an account of every parish church and chapelry in the county. CD 4056.

Scarborough records: 1600-1640, a calendar. Edited by Ashcroft, M. Y. YORKSHIRE 942.847 ASH.

Sleights St John baptisms 1723-1846 and Ugglebarnby All Saints baptisms 1732 to 1851. CD 4165.

Smeaton St John, baptisms 1740-1846, marriages 1740-1837 and burials 1741-1837. CD 4163.

EUROPE

Polish roots. Chorzempa, Rosemary. 929.3 CHO.

EUROPE – GERMANY

In search of your German roots: a complete guide to tracing your ancestors in the Germanic areas of Europe. Baxter, Angus. 929.1 BAX.

Researching in German civil and church records. Kopittke, Eric. 929.31 KOP.

FAMILY HISTORIES

All for nought: an Evans family saga. Evans, Roslyn and Cunningham, Bronwyn. EVANS.

The Bourke family: Shanagolden, Iteland to Pakenham, Australia. BOURKE.

Boyd: a family history of the Boyds of Pomborneit. Boyd Family History Group of Pomborneit. Edited by Boyd, Laurence. BOYD.

Chequered lives: John Barton Hack and Stephen Hack and the early days of South Australia. Mathews, Iola Hack and Durrant, Chris. HACK.

Clounleharde, Ireland, to Mt Ararat, Gippsland: a history of the Dore family, 1841-1982. Cochrane, Mary. DORE.

Commanders of sail: the story of James and Alexander Elmslie and the ships Cospatrick and Sobraon. Stephenson, Geoffrey D. ELMSLIE.

Dear Cousin Browne: a Browne family history - letters, diaries and records, 1580-2013. Wilson, Julie H. BROWNE.

Dyeing to live: the story of Katherine 'Kate' Emily Gibbs and Edwin 'Ted' Burge, their forebears and descendants; a chronology of Gibbs Burge(Aust) Pty Ltd, 1912-2000. Hirst, Dale and Avery, Lesley. GIBBS.

A family for Tilly and Tess. Burke, Lorna M. O'FARRELL.

In the shadow of Feathertop: a history of the lives and legacy of George Jones and Margaret Hardie. Fullerton, Craig. JONES.



The family of James Pilgrim. Fritz, Sharon and Pilgrim, Lorraine. PILGRIM.

Fra Noregr: a history of the Jacobsen and Christiansen families of Hvaler, Norway. Jacobsen, Kristian. JACOBSEN.

From Stradbally to Australia: a history of settlement by the Fingleton clan. Fingleton, Jim. FINGLETON.

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The Logan / O'Connell history, 1841-1988. Logan, V. P. LOGAN.

Long road from Loch Awe: a Mackinder family history. Gregory, Philip and Gregory, Jan. MACKINDER.

Mischief, Morse Code and ministry: life, loss and the legacies of love. Delbridge, Ruth. DELBRIDGE.

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One of a kind: the life of Charles Hastings Barton. Barton, Ric and Tidey, John. BARTON.

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The remarkable Edward Myers: convict, artist, musician, linguist, soldier-of-fortune, doctor of medicine and newspaper publisher. Bradmore, Don and Carter, Judith. MYERS.

Rickard: origin and evolution of name. Rickard, Peter D. RICKARD.

The sampler: a story of migration from Cornwall to Australia. Ray, Hilary G. ELVINS.

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Two squatters: the lives of George Playne and Daniel Jennings. Playne, Martin. PLAYNE.

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World War Two in secret: the hidden conflict, 1939 to 1945.

Mortimer, Gavin. MILITARY - GENERAL 940.5 MOR.

IRELAND GENERAL

Directory of Irish family history research: subscribers' interest list, Number 37, 2014.

Ulster Genealogical and Historical Guild. 058.4212 ULS.

Irish libraries, archives, museums and genealogical centres. O'Neill, Robert K. 020 ONE.

Irish vital records from The Scots Magazine, 1739-1826. Dobson, David. 929.31 DOB.

Researching Irish land administration records. Hutchinson, Brian W. 333.16 HUT.

Tracing your Irish family history on the Internet: a guide for family historians. Paton, Chris. 929.3 PAT.

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Portarlington 1800-1850: the combined registers of Portarlington, Lea and Ballymena 1800-1850; also the English Church, and the



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Offaly heritage: Volume 7, 2013. 941.86 OFF.
Policing in West Offaly, 1814-1922. Ryan, Brendan. 363.2 RYA.

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Tipperary Historical Journal: index 1988-2012 941.92 TIP.
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Westland: journal of John Hillary, emigrant to New Zealand, 1879. Hillary, J. H. 929.39 HIL.

REST OF THE WORLD – SRI LANKA

Baddegama Christ Church, Sri Lanka, burials and marriages from 1830. CD 4159.
Dodanduwa Holy Trinity Church, Sri Lanka, births and baptisms 1872-1931. CD 4158.
Gamploa, Sri Lanka, births, marriages and burials from 1864. CD 4168.
Nawalapitiya St Andrews, Sri Lanka, births, baptisms and marriages from 1881. CD 4169.

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Down and out in Scotland: researching ancestral crisis. Paton, Chris. 929.1 PAT.
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The Scottish Genealogist: index to Volumes LIX - LXI, 2012-2014. Scottish Genealogy Society. CD 4053.

ABERDEENSHIRE

The kirkyard of St Machar: Part 1 - introduction and Sections A and B. Part 2 - Sections C and D. Part 3 - Sections E and F. Part 4 - Sections G, H, N, X and index. 929.32 MAC
The kirkyard of St Combs, parish of Lonmay. Campbell, Jim and McNab, Jim. 929.32 LON.
The kirkyard of St John's, parish of Gamrie. Bell, Gavin. 929.32 GAM.
The kirkyards of Lumphanan. 929.32 LUM.

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The people of the Scottish burghs, a genealogical source book: the people of Arbroath, 1600-1799. Dobson, David. 941.1 DOB.

AYRSHIRE

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Girvan Doune Cemetery, west section monumental inscriptions. 929.32 GIR.
Kirkoswald churchyard and Crossraguel Abbey monumental inscriptions. 929.32 KIR.
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CAITHNESS

Dunnet Free Church births and baptisms 1843-1867, 1872-1897 and marriages 1845-1847; Canisbay Free Church births and baptisms 1843-1875. Farrell, Stuart. 929.31 FAR.

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Bruan Free Church births and baptisms 1847-1906; Lybster Free Church births and baptisms 1876-1900 and marriages 1844-1852. Farrell, Stuart. 929.31 FAR.
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The people of Edinburgh, 1725-1775. Dobson, David. 941.1 DOB.
Pre-1855 monumental inscriptions on in south-west Midlothian: Kirknewton, The Calder and Maconochie. Mitchell, Angus. 929.32 SCO.

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Spynie churchyard, parish of New Spynie, Moray, monumental inscriptions. Mitchell, Helen and Bishop, Bruce. 929.32 URQ.
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Montgomeryshire records: parish of Penstrowed, parish church of St Gwrhai, monumental inscriptions. WALES 929.32 MON. ☞

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Second Friday in the month, February to November
11.00 am – 12.30 pm

Maximum number of bookings 30

Free to members

Advertised in monthly News & Events e-newsletter

Contact Lesle Berry 9801 6814 0429 164 880
lesle@berryfamily.id.au

Equipment – Education laptop with wireless access to Internet

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\$15.00 members, \$17.50 GSV members,
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Coffee & biscuits provided.

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Date	Title	Presenter
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March 20	Using the 'New' Ancestry	Gail White
April 24	Beginning Research in Scotland	Alex Glennie
May 22	Nonconformist and Catholic Records	Rosemary Allen
June 26	Beginning Research in Ireland	Lyn Thorne

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Contact the AIGS for information

These classes are FREE, open to members and non-members and conducted in the Library. Two sessions are run per month on consecutive weeks of about 2 hours duration.

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Contact the office on 9877 3789
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Informative and friendly monthly meetings featuring workshops or guest speakers are held at:

Moonee Ponds

Bendigo

Warrnambool

Meeting details are available from the AIGS Library Office or on the Website. Entrance is free to Members – Non Members are welcome – cost \$3. Note: No research facilities available at these meetings.

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Australian Institute of Genealogical Studies Inc.

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Library Hours

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday 10.00am - 4.00pm

Tuesday Evening 7.00pm - 10.00pm

Friday 1.00pm - 4.00pm

Saturday 10.00am - 4.00pm

3rd Sunday of the Month
(May to October) 12 noon - 4.00pm

Closed on Public Holidays and during the Christmas and New Year holiday period – Closing at 12 Noon Wednesday 16 December 2015.

Opening at 10am Monday 11 January 2016.

AIGS Area Meetings

In addition to our normal library hours, our volunteer Library Assistants will open the Library on a Sunday 10.00 am – 4.00 pm for groups of 10 or more living more than 50 kms from the Library.

Please contact Regional Areas Co-ordinator for details.

Country Branch

Bendigo

Area Administrator: Eileen Gorman

Ph (03) 5446 9474

www.bendigofamilyhistory.org

The Bendigo Branch meets on the 3rd Sunday of the month at The Goldfields Library, Activity Room 1 Hargreaves Street, Bendigo from 1.30 pm. Guest speakers begin at 2.30 pm.

Affiliated Group

Warrnambool Family History Group Inc

President: Judy Miller Ph 0419 112 239

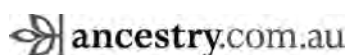
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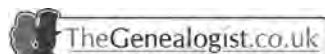
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