

Research report for December

CAMERON/BOUNDY	Kathy Richards	Stray Certificate
COLE/NELSON	Dale Hickey	Cummergunga
LOCK Kenneth	Nick Richardso	Info
MOOR/FROST/SHANAHAN	Jean Bishop	Info
MURRAY John & Rosina	Annie Hughes	Lockington/Mitiamo
MAITLAND/McBRIDE/ALLAN	Bob Maitland Alexander	Duncan Maitland
STEBBINGS Frederick	Anne Daley	Info
GALLAND/MORGAN	Judith Morris	Info
ROFE/BRADY	Justin Rofe	Info
SIMERSALL James & Mary Catherine	Peter Condos	Info
LOWE Samuel & Mary	Rory Lowe	Deniliquin Info

Moama Cemetery

The Moama Cemetery Working Group is still looking for information about burials at the Moama Cemetery. Of special interest is any information about those who are buried in unmarked graves in the Cemetery. If you can provide any information about anyone you know who is buried at Moama, especially those in unmarked graves please contact:- Anita Bartlett, PO Box 1343 Echuca 3564. or 0439992767



HON PETER WALSH MP

Member for Murray Plains

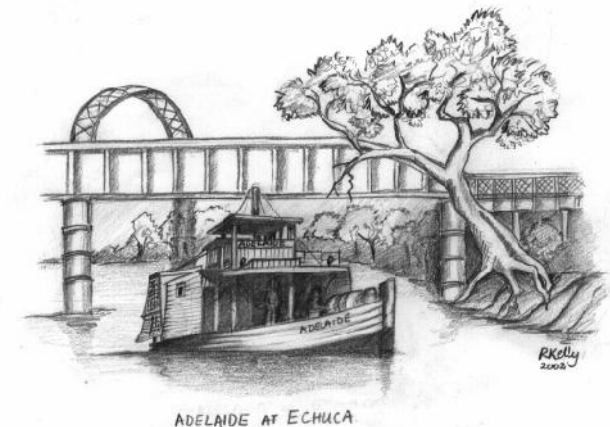
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Bridges & Branches

Number 112 December 2018



Quarterly Newsletter
of the
ECHUCA-MOAMA FAMILY HISTORY
GROUP INC.

PO Box 707, Echuca, Vic. 3564

Echuca-Moama Family History Group Inc

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The Monthly Group Meeting is held in the Research Room, in Murray Esplanade - the second Tuesday of each month, except January, at 1.30pm. **The Monthly Group Activity Session** is held from October to March, on the third Thursday at 7.30 pm, and April to September on the third Saturday at 1.30 pm. **At St James Parish Centre, Maiden St. Moama.**

Excursions can replace the Group Activity Sessions.

The **Research Room** at 9 Murray Esplanade, Echuca, is open and manned every Monday and Friday between 11.00am-3.00pm, except on Public Holidays. At other times contact Barbara (03) 5480 1501

Towns /areas covered by the EMFHG Inc

In Victoria: Ballendella, Bamawm, Barmah, Echuca, Echuca Village, Kanyapella, Kotta, Koyuga, Lockington, McEvoy's, Millewa, Nanneella, Patho, Piavella, Pine Grove, Restdown, Rochester, Roslynmede, Strathallan, Tennyson, Tongala, Torrumbarry and Wyuna

In NSW Bunnaloo, Caldwell, Mathoura, Moama, Thyra and Womboota

The Editors welcomes articles, notes, queries, book reviews, comments and any items of interest. Contributions to Bridges & Branches are accepted in good faith but the Echuca-Moama Family History Group Inc. or the Editors, do not accept responsibility for the accuracy of information nor for the opinions expressed. Items can be emailed to:-
ksdurrant1@bigpond.com or judymc@bordnet.com.au

1626 Private Stanley John Turner.

Stanley John Turner was born at Wharparilla, Victoria, in 1893. His parents William and Emily Turner (nee Hawkins) lived and farmed at Patho. In 1914, Stanley married Susan Rowlands of Gunbower.

He enlisted 1st September 1915, in the 12th reinforcement of the 8th Australian Light Horse regiment, which departed from Melbourne on the 10th November 1915 on board the *HMAT All Ascanius*. On the 1st December 1917, when he was aged just 22 years, Stanley was killed in Action at El Burj near Jerusalem. In the hours of fighting there was of heavy bombing, as the enemy was well supplied, but they were no match for our Mills grenades, which were very effective. There was a rear-guard machine gun, cutting them off from Shilta village.

By early light the survivors of the

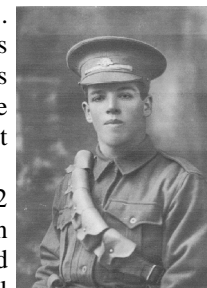
enemy surrendered. There were 6 officers and 112 other ranks and 20 wounded. The enemy had lost about 100 men.

Our casualties were 2 officers, Captain George Fay and Lieutenant Samuel Moore and 6 other ranks including Private Stanley John Turner.

This was part of the battle of Jerusalem, that resulted in the occupation of Jerusalem on the 9th December 1917.

Stanley was survived by his wife Susan, and his parents William and Emily Turner his sister Stella and his brother Horace, of Patho.

Sue Shaw



Echuca – Moama Family History Group 2019 Calander

FEBRUARY	Tuesday 12 @ 1 30 pm	Meeting
	Thursday 21 @ 7 30 pm	GUEST SPEAKER - JOHN GRIBBEN
MARCH	Tuesday 12 @ 1 30 pm	Meeting
	Sunday 17 @ 8 30 am	BUNNING'S BBQ
	Thursday 21 @ 7 30 pm	GUEST SPEAKER – DAVID ENGSTROM - Read Heeler Book Shop
APRIL	Tuesday 9 @ 1 30 pm	Meeting Excursion
	Saturday 13	EXCURSION with JOHN GRIBBEN
MAY	Tuesday 14 @ 1 30 pm	Meeting
	Saturday 18 @ 1 30 pm	GUEST SPEAKER – MARK GREALY Archival Access Vic
JUNE	Saturday 1 – 10am – 4pm	APPRAISAL DAY - Antiques & Collectables with Bruce Lowenthal
	Tuesday 11 @ 1 30 pm	Meeting
	Saturday 15 @	EXCURSION – Buda Historical Home & Garden Castlemaine

2232 Private Peter Phyland

Peter Phyland was born at Gunbower in 1880 and went to school at Patho. His parents Michael Phyland and Mary Ann Mullane, were farmers at Patho.

Peter enlisted on the 1st May 1916, in Bendigo, when he was 36 years and single, a farm labourer at Patho. He became a member of the 60th Infantry Battalion – 2 to 5 Reinforcements, and sailed on board the *HMAT Orsova A67* on the 1st August 1916.

The 60th Battalion, nick named the Heidelberg Regiment, with the motto Swift and Bold (Celer Et Audax), was an infantry battalion, It was formed as a unit of the 1st AIF in Egypt on the 24th of February 1916, as part of the expansion, of the Australian forces during, the First World War. The 60th Battalion took 15 battle honours during the war on the Somme including: Fromelles 1916, Bullecourt 1917, Ypres 1917, the allied advance on the Hindenburg line in 1917, Menin Road 1918, Polygon wood 1918, Poelcappelle 1918, Passchendaele 1918,

Ancre 1918, Hamel 1918, Villers-Bretonneux 1918, Amiens 1918, Albert 1918.

Peter Phyland continued in active service until the end of the war. He returned home to Patho, and back to working the family farm. He married Mary Harmen in 1919,

Peter Phyland passed away on the 9th of June 1927 aged 47, while visiting his wife, when she was an inpatient in a private hospital in Koondrook, where she had given birth to their fourth child. His cause of death was heart failure, caused by being gassed in the war. There was a short service in Koondrook, followed by a committal in the Echuca Cemetery. Peter was survived by his mother Mrs Mary Phyland of Brighton, and his wife and four children, whose ages ranged from six years old, to two weeks old.

Sue Shaw

NEW TO THE LIBRARY

22nd August 2018– 22nd November 2018

Books

Donated by Wendy Hicks* Marisa Yeaman”

2160 Births, Baptisms & Marriages, Deaths NSW 1821-1830	Aust/Res
2161” The Yeaman Family in Australia	Biography
2162 City of Echuca Bowls Inc Celebrating 100 years of Bowls	Local
2163* Paddle Steamers of the Murray-Darling River System	Aust/Res
2164* Red Cliffs Pioneer & Lawn Cemetery Register	Victoria
2165* West Gippsland Pioneer Settlement Pre 1900	Victoria

President's Report

The end of 2018 is fast approaching and I hope you have had a rewarding year researching your family history. Many of us rely on genealogy websites such as Ancestry and Find My Past, but don't ignore Familysearch.org which has a massive number of records and they are free to search. I have had two brick wall break throughs using this website. Bridges and Branches No. 105 published in March 2017 had information about using this web site.

The Small Cemeteries Project is close to being finished with Corop, Colbinabbin, Patho, Pine Grove, Runnymede and Tongala finished and ready to be posted to the Cemetery Trusts. Rushworth, Kyabram and Rochester are almost finished. It has been a long five years of work and I thank all the members who have contributed to this project.

The Working Bees have been very productive this year with the digitisation of the research files up to date and the stray certificates naming and digitisation reaching 7,000. Both of these projects are ongoing. If you could spare some time to attend the working bees next year you can help accumulate more records for the group and the general public. We are so appreciative to those members who have given their time this year.

You have probably been reading in the local paper about the Port Precinct Proposal. In relation to this recently Shire Reps came with two architects from Bendigo to measure the building, upstairs and downstairs. From what was said they are drawing up some proposal. No doubt we may find out about it sometime!

Fund raising in this half of the year has been excellent with two Bunning's Sausage Sizzle's that raised a good sum

of money and particularly the cold Sunday in August where the sausages were in constant demand. It is a very effective way of raising money and it would be great if more members could help out on the day. Just a two hour stint would give those who are there all day a little break. Our next sizzle is Sunday March 17th where we will be serving green sausages with the onion underneath!!

In August certificates were awarded for membership milestones to Shirley Durrant – 35 years, Chris Buckley-30 years and Brian and Kay Wearne- 20 years. Congratulations on your enthusiasm for Family History.

Recently Lorraine Haines was awarded 'The Spirit of Anzac Award for 2018' by the Rochester RSL Sub- Branch. This award was introduced in 2014 to mark the centenary of the commencement of WW1, and to honour individuals from the Rochester District, who have displayed those attributes of character that are frequently described as portraying the Spirit of Anzac. Lorraine and her team at the Rochester Historical Society have "captured our past, preserved our present" and honoured the memory of Rochester's Anzacs for the present and future members of the community. Congratulations Lorraine. You are a very worthy recipient of this honour.

While some of the highlights this year have been our day trips to historic places, we have also been very fortunate to have very interesting guest speakers too. In October we had James Lerk from Bendigo, who gave a lively and humorous talk about three Cornish families who contributed to the development of Bendigo. He spoke about

the following families with great enthusiasm.

Richard Williams and his family arrived on the goldfields of Bendigo in 1857. Richard had considerable experience in mining in Cornwall and the USA. By 1864 he was mining superintendent of all of George Lansell's mines. He managed to get 902 kilograms of gold from one of the mines. He moved to another mining company and improved conditions in the mines particularly air quality. Richard stayed in mining for 37 years accumulating some wealth through shares and properties and died in 1903. Edward Jeffery also came from Cornwall and lived in the California Gully area. He met his wife in Australia and they had nine children. The last child was born in October 1886 and Mary, his mother died eight days later. The oldest girl Henrietta became a mother to the baby, while her father Edward continued to work while grieving. He contracted Pleurisy and then Pneumonia and died in March 1887, leaving his daughter Henrietta to look after the children with the support of her Uncles. The people of California Gully raised 7800 pounds for the family. Henrietta never married and died at 89 in 1957. James Lerk told us he found a lot of this information in a skip that was full of documents that had been thrown out.

The final story he related was about Henry Madren Leggo, the son of a Cornish immigrant, who in 1892, took over a company in Bendigo that produced many condiments such as sauces, vinegar, pickles, jams, fruit and soup. In 1891 Henry's company produced canned Tomato Soup which became very popular, because consumers liked the quality of Leggos products. Between 1900 and 1920 the company trading as Leggos & Co won prizes for its Tomato Sauce. By the early 1900s the company was one of Victoria's foremost wholesale and manufacturing concerns. The company relocated to a new factory in Melbourne in 1910, but fires in both factories impacted on the company. Henry sold his business and became a director of a number of gold mining companies that had been suffering a slow decline from WW1. Henry died in 1938.

We have a number of interesting speakers lined up for next year and I encourage those who have not been for a while to come along, and not only be entertained, but find out interesting information about the past. Helen Hastie spends some time finding these speakers and organising their visits for us.

Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year

Judy McCleary

Michael McCarthy and Eliza McCarthy

Port Phillip Gazette & Settlers Journal July 14 1847:

CONNUBIAL BLISS - On Monday, Michael McCarthy appeared at the Police office to answer a charge brought against him by his wife of striking her and threatening her life.

Robertson, who had for many years, been working as house keeper for Dr. Eakins. She was living at the doctors residence in Heygarth Street in 1893 when her son, Alwyn Sinclair Robertson aged 10 years, died as the result of falling from a tree. He and a friend had been climbing the tree in the grounds of Christ Church, which was adjacent to the doctors residence, when he fell. Alwyn was buried beside Harold Eakins at the Echuca Cemetery.

The towns water supply and the possibility of contamination to it, had, for a time had been of great importance to Dr Eakins. Just before his death he reported adversely on the proposed sheep dip at Echuca East, pointing out

the possibility of drainage entering Echuca's water supply.

Considerable space in the his obituary was given to the doctor's generosity in assisting those in need, and the many organisations in the town who would mourn his loss.

Dr Eakins was accorded a military funeral which left his practice in Heygarth Street, for the Echuca Cemetery where he was buried with his son, Harold.

In 1928, Dr Eakins widow Susan died in Melbourne, and was buried with her son at Echuca.

Shirley Durrant

Shadows

Written expressly for Mrs George Reginald Eakins, by A.P. Foster, set to music by E. Martin. It was recently sung before a large and appreciative audience at Echuca.

Alone by the silent river,
Where night's dark shadows lie:
And the clouds shroud downwards,
downwards,
Like a pall from the mourning sky.

Bells are so merrily ringing,
Daisies my pathway now strew,
Bells full of heavenly music
Chime to a glorious view.

My soul is o'er-brimmed with sorrow,
And I wander away with the dead:
For my heart with grief is bursting,
As wearily droops my head.

Up, through the clouds and the darkness,
Up, to the crystal and gold:
Up, through the dreams of all brightness,
Up, to the bliss that's untold.

Dark wings hover around me,
Crushing my weeping soul:
And the river's chill black waters
Over my cold form roll.

But alone, in the depths of the river,
Are eyes that shall weep no more;
Yet away in the wondrous "for ever,"
They have light, from the golden shore.

Sydney Mail and New South Wales Advertiser. Saturday 6 October 1888

What was the significance of the verse to Mrs Eakins? It would seem it tells of someone who drowned in the river and the body had not been found, hardly a happy song to have sung to her.

Dr George Reginald Eakins

George Reginald Eakins was born at Five Mile Town, County Tyrone, Ireland in 1856, the son of Joseph Eakins and Isabella Holmes. George was educated at the Galway Grammar School and entered the Queen's University, where he obtained a scholarship in connection with his medical studies. He subsequently attended the Royal College in Edinburgh, and in 1880 obtained his diploma. In the year 1883, George graduated with honours in the University at Brussels becoming entitled to the M.D. Degree.

George had married Augusta Marguerite Ann Lawrence at St Nicholas's Church, Cork, Ireland, on the 29th August, 1877. Augusta Marguerite was born at Auckland, New Zealand, in 1860, the daughter of George Robert and Heldise Suzannah (Rogers) Lawrence. (The spelling of the names changes, from time to time). The following year George Robert died and some time after that Heldise and her daughter returned to Ireland.

In 1879 George Reginald and Augusta's son William Marsh, was born. After five years living at Cork, the family went to live at Cerne Abbas, Dorsetshire, England. At this time Augusta reported repeated acts of cruelty towards her. George promised to amend his ways, but the ill use continued. Augusta left him, and in Glasgow in 1883 instituted proceedings for divorce. Once again George promised to refrain from further ill use, and the suit was abandoned. Their second son Harold, was born in December 1883.

In August 1884, the family left England

together, to travel to Victoria. Soon afterwards their arrival, George entered into a partnership with Dr Crossen at Echuca, and set up his practice in Heygarth Street. The following year on the 23rd November his younger son, Harold, died after a short illness, and was buried at the Echuca Cemetery.

Dr Eakins also held the position of the principal Government medical officer in Echuca, acting as public vaccinator and medical examiner for candidates for the Public Service and Military Forces. Through his involvement with the military Dr Eakins obtained the rank of Major in the Army Medical Corp.

In 1889 Augusta once again petitioned for divorce this time on the grounds of infidelity and cruelty. A decree nisi was granted with Augusta allowed the custody of their 10 year old son William.

In 1894, Augusta married Robert Samuel Welchman, who had been born in Victoria in 1863. Their son Lawrence Arnold was born in 1895, followed by Marguerite Elizabeth in 1897. Augusta and Robert separated, and in 1911 they were divorced. The following year Robert remarried, this time to Catherine Hardingham. Augusta and her unmarried daughter now called Marguerite Olive, lived together until Augusta died in 1933.

Back in Echuca, Dr Eakins was one of the Medical Officers at the Hospital, and gave his time and thought to the instruction of the Nursing Staff. He was the health Officer for both the Echuca and Moama Municipalities, and was constant in his efforts for public health.

In 1911 Dr Eakins married Susan

Mr C. D. Brodie gave McCarthy the character of being a very quiet man – as to his wife she was quite a paradox, being quiet too, but “*very vituperative*”. Poor man! We pity him; for a woman's tongue is truly an unruly member, never to be tamed by a man. As it has been said of a woman's will –

“Oh, who can stem the torrent of a woman's will,

Sooner expect the stream to gently flow up hill”

So it is of her tongue –

“For what she'll say, she'll say, you may depend on't,

And what she won't, she won't, so there's an end on't”

As McCarthy had so far forgotten himself as to strike a woman, though the provocation was great – the perpetual clack of a woman's tongue – the Bench, to mark their abhorrence of his conduct, bound him over in his own recognizance of ten pounds to keep the peace for three months towards all and sundry of her Majesty's subjects, his “better half” included.

The Argus Friday October 22 1847

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE – A female, rather advanced in years, named Eliza McCarthy, on Saturday last attempted to commit suicide, and was in consequence taken in custody by the police.

Domestic differences prompted the rash act, the husband of the poor woman, who was some time ago bound over to keep the peace towards his wife, betraying every disposition to carry out his threat of leading his wife a dog's life; “*hard times*”, as the poor woman says, “*after being the mother of thirteen children.*”

Our family want to prove that this Michael and Eliza McCarthy are our ancestors. From 1840 until the early 1850's the family lived in East Collingwood/Fitzroy area, then moved to Upper Plenty, Wallan area.

Richard McCarthy, their youngest son, was born in June 1843, and died in December 1845, when he knocked over a pot of boiling water, in which beef cooking, suffering very severe burns, that eventually caused his death. In August 1846 their youngest daughter Eliza was born.

We believe they may well have had 13 children, as four children came into Sydney in March 1839. We believe the eldest daughters Helene and Mary were twins bapt 1825 in Co Limerick with Mary surviving. The youngest child was Ellen, six years old, on arrival in Sydney so maybe they lost three children and decided to come to Australia. Our ancestor Francis was born April 1839, just two months after arriving.

We have traced all the nine surviving children in Australia, their marriages, children and deaths. Michael died March 11th 1858, apparently after a bad accident with a horse and wagon. He is buried in the Yan Yean cemetery. The only mystery is his wife Eliza, as we can't be certain of her death. By Michael's will it appears she was still alive in March 1858.

Judy McCartney

Remember, when you chop down the tall poppies only the weeds remain.

Dr Robert Bindon Stoney M.D. CH.B. B.O.A. 1866-1914

Robert Bindon Stoney was born in Dublin, Ireland 14th June 1866, the second son of George Johnstone Stoney and Margaret Sophia Stoney.

He completed his Medical Studies at Dunlin College. He arrived in Sydney on the *Bungaree* in 1890 aged 24 years. In 1893 in Victoria he married Louisa Theodore Wesley McComas. She was born on 2nd September 1869, the daughter of John Wesley McComas and Jane Isabella Addey.

They moved to the Shoalhaven district on the south coast of N.S.W. where their four children were born. Archibald Johnstone McComas Stoney, was born 7th August 1894 at Cobargo, N.S.W and died in 1960 at Sandgate, Qld. He married Teresa Isabel Round in 1923

Margaret Ann McComas Stoney (know as Madge) was born 27th October 1895 at Pambula N.S.W. and died 5th May 1981 at Colac Vic. She married Leslie Harris East in 1920. He came from Rochester Vic.

Gerald John McComas Stoney was born 9th July 1897 at Pambula N.S.W and died at Prahran 9th June 1975. He married Marjorie Isabel Barnett in 1926.

William Bindon McComas Stoney was born 3rd September 1899 at Nowra N.S.W. and died 1988 at Glenroy Vic. He married Alma Myrtle Caroline Syer in 1931.

In 1903 Dr. Stoney moved from Nowra to take up a practice in Echuca from Dr. Thomas Ode Smith who had moved to the United States. He gave his reason for leaving Nowra as ill-health. He was given a fond send-off by the people of Nowra, especially the members of the Church of England.

At this time records show that his sister

Gertrude Beatrice Stoney was living with the family, her occupation being Home Duties. She came to Echuca with the family and stayed with them until Dr Stoney's death in 1914. During this time there are no records showing that Louisa Stoney, his wife was living with the family. Gertrude Stoney returned to England at some time and died there in 1935, unmarried.

Dr Stoney set up a practice in Echuca, firstly in Hare Street and then in Anstruther Street. The children attended the Church of England Deaconess High School at "Lyndhurst", also in Anstruther Street. Dr Stoney was interested in the treatment of tuberculosis, and in 1904 set up his "Echuca Private Sanatorium of Open-air Treatment of Consumption". It was a grand set up on the Campaspe River, about a mile out of town. Patients lived in chalets scattered around the grounds.

To save the four miles drive in a horse and buggy from his surgery to the Sanatorium to visit his patients, Dr Stoney built a swing bridge across the Campaspe River.

He served on the board of the Echuca Hospital and took over the duties of visiting the Cummeragunga Aboriginal reserve.

He was also very involved with the Christ Church serving as a vestryman. In 1911 Dr Stoney made a will in which he set out very precise instructions as to the care of his four children. Two of the boys, Gerald and Archibald were to be sent to London, England into the care of two of his spinster sisters, one was a doctor and the other a trained nurse. Money was provided for their care and education. Members of the McComas family were appointed

Byramine Homestead Excursion

In September the EMFHG excursion was to the historic Byramine Homestead, situated on the Murray Valley Highway, just east of Yarrowonga. Build in 1842 by Hamilton Hume for his sister-in-law, Elizabeth, Byramine is the oldest homestead in country Victoria.

Elizabeth O'Neill, parents were convicts and she was born in Sydney soon after they had arrived in 1803. She married John Kennedy Hume, the younger brother of Hamilton in 1825. They made their home on land at Gunning, south of Goulburn where the Hume family had earlier selected land. In January 1840 when their neighbours were attacked by bush rangers, John went to their assistance. During the fighting that followed, John was shot in the head and died. At the time Elizabeth was pregnant with their 9th child.

Hamilton Hume had crossed the Murray River with William Hovell on their exploration journey in 1824, and had been impressed with the land along the river. In 1842 Hamilton claimed 85 000 acres in Elizabeth's name and set about building the house and establishing the property for her.

The house was built to a design by an English architect who had drawn the plan for a house to be built in India, but was perfectly suited for the conditions in Australia. The house was designed around a central octagonal "Fortress Room", which gave a clear view in all directions and provide ample warning of any bush rangers in the area. The large cellar under the house, which could be accessed from the house, gave added security. The house, built of thick clay bricks, is surrounded by a wide verandah

to keep it cool in summer. All the timber used was Murray Pine which was growing on the property. The large garden established by Elizabeth, is still shaded by the elm trees which were brought from Gunning.

Life was not always easy for Elizabeth. In 1848 her daughter Isabella and the governess were drowned in the near-by lagoon, and they were both buried at Byramine.

In 1857, following the discovery of gold, the land title was rescinded and the property was subdivided into 640 acre blocks. Elizabeth was left with only the block on which the homestead stood.

In 1858, Andrew her oldest son was killed in a farming accident and was buried at Corowa. John, Elizabeth's other son went exploring western New South Wales and died at Grogan in 1869 aged 29 years.

Four of Elizabeth's daughters married and moved away, two marrying cousins and living at Gunning.

Her other two daughters were still living at Byramine when Elizabeth died there in on the 4th July 1864. She was buried with her son Andrew at the Corowa Cemetery. Some time later Byramine was sold.

Today the property is now owned by the Kelly family, and is one of the largest vegetable growing farms in Australia. Wheat and canola are also grown on the property.

Thank you Helen for again organising a very informative and enjoyable excursion for the Group.

Shirley Durrant

son of German-Jewish immigrants (the family name was originally Monasch).

The Homburg family in South Australia was experiencing the same hatred as Edward in NSW. Hermann Robert Homburg (17 March 1874 – 12 December 1964) who was Edward's nephew was an Australian born SA politician and lawyer, and the son of German-born Robert Homburg, who was Edward Homburg's older brother. Robert had been a prominent South Australian politician and lawyer. He had served as Attorney General of SA on three separate occasions, and also, later, as a justice of the Supreme court of SA, the first non-British migrant to be appointed to such a position in Australia. Hermann, his son, was a Member of Parliament from 1906 to 1915. After war broke out when he was Attorney General in 1914, Homburg's government office in Adelaide was raided by soldiers with fixed bayonets. He soon fell victim to anti-German sentiment and resigned in early 1915 to avoid embarrassing the government in the forthcoming election. Homburg wrote of a "campaign of lies and calumnies against me... because I am not of British lineage."

Despite his many years of public service, Homburg's loyalties were once again questioned at the beginning of World War 2, when his home and private office were searched and he was interned on 25 November 1940. He was

released after appeal on 21 December, under open conditional arrest, one condition being that he moved interstate. In January 1941 he relocated to Victoria. The judges at Homburg's appeal concluded, "it is obvious that one or more of the persons reporting may have a grudge against the objector Homburg and under pledge of ancestry secrecy be willing to lie to cause him distress and trouble." Homburg returned to Adelaide in 1942 and continued to practice as a solicitor until his death in 1964. He wrote about his experiences during both wars in *South Australian Lutherans and War-Time Rumours* (1947).

Edward and Margaret Homburg's son Eddie, born in June 1926, also experienced prejudice because of his German name when he went to a Catholic school in Goulburn during WW2. He suffered a nervous breakdown because of this persecution. He joined the army when he was 18 and was at the Cowra Camp when the Japanese prisoners made their escape, and also was in Darwin after the bombing in 1944. Finally he was in the army that liberated Singapore. Eddie was a second generation Australian who served his country in time of war. The Homburg family is an example of the prejudice experienced by many Australians in wartime because of their German ancestry.

Judy McCleary

Guardians of William and Margaret. No financial assistance was left to his wife, Louisa, just instructions that the trustees provide for her care and comfort.

Dr Stoney died on the 9th November 1914 at a Private Hospital in Melbourne. A large congregation attended a Memorial service at Christ Church Echuca on the 22nd November 1914.

"On the 9th November at Malvern Private Hospital, Dr Robert Bindon Stoney M.D. CH.B. B.A.O [College Dublin] of Echuca, second son of George Johnstone Stoney of Dublin. Aged 48 years"

From the Bendigo Advertiser 10th

What happened to Benjamin Hall

Benjamin Hall was born in 1830 Staffordshire, Civil Parish of Uttoxeter UK. His parents were Lewis Hall and Mary Jessop. Benjamin was a draper when he married Elizabeth Mason (born 1825) in the Parish of Little Ashby Leicestershire UK.

In 1852 Benjamin and Elizabeth migrated to Australia sometime between 1852 and 1854. Their daughter Mary was born in 1854 at Chiltern Victoria.

Between 1855 and 1860 the Halls were in the Greater Geelong area of Victoria. From there they moved to the Ballarat area. Son Henry was born in Ballarat in 1860 and another son George Jabez was born in Ballarat in 1866. During this time Benjamin was a Publican and was licensee of the Bull & Mouth Hotel in Doveton Street Ballarat until early 1877, when he and C. P. Bennett went into a partnership as General Drapers. In this same year in May, daughter Mary married William Hastie in Wellington N Z. Her mother, Elizabeth Hall of Ballarat was a witness at the marriage. By 1879

November 1914

By the time Dr Stoney died in November 1914 WW1 had started and travel was restricted, so no records can be found that the boys did go to England.

Archibald attended Trinity College, University of Melbourne, receiving a degree in Electrical Engineering in 1922.

All four Stoney children married in Victoria. Louisa Theodora Wesley Stoney died on the 6th January 1952 at Orange N.S.W. Aged 83 years. Why Orange?

Lorraine Haines

the Halls had moved to NSW where Benjamin was a draper in Marrickville. Interestingly, he called his house "Uttoxeter" after the Parish he was born in. Elizabeth Hall died at her residence called "Ashby" in Lewisham in 1879 and is buried in the Independent Cemetery at Rookwood.

Benjamin and Elizabeth had 9 children with only the three surviving.

Mary (Hastie) died in 1944 at Lower Hutt aged 89 and is buried with her husband William in the Otane Cemetery in N Z.

Henry was a butcher in Leichardt and died in 1932 aged 71 yrs.

George Jabez lived for some time in Homebush and called his property "Wendouree". He died in 1923 aged 57 and is buried in Payneham cemetery SA.

I would love to hear from anyone out there that may know what happened to this Benjamin Hall.

Helen Hastie. E-M FHG Inc.

This article is a follow on from the William Hastie story in the last B & B.

New Members

Philip McCumisky

Alex Mac Quibban

Welcome to you both

ENEMY ALIENS-WW1

In August 1914 with the outbreak of World War 1 all German subjects in Australia were declared enemy aliens and were required to report and register their address with the government. By February 1915 the category of enemy aliens was broadened to include all naturalized migrants, as well as Australians whose fathers or grandfathers were born in Germany or Austria. This was to affect my grandfather's sister significantly as she had married a first generation Australian of German descent. Margaret Laura Jones (b. 5 Jan 1882) married Edward Johannes Homburg in Sydney on 23 February 1903. She was 21 and Edward was 25. He was born at Tanunda, SA on July 25th 1877. Both his parents were of German descent, as his father, Edward (b. 1849) had immigrated to South Australia from Hamburg Germany in 1857 at the age of 8. His mother Anna Frisch was born on 26th September 1854 in Burra SA from German parents. Edward's parents had nine children and his mother died when he was eleven years old. Tanunda was a very successful wine growing area with many German immigrants. German heritage is still evident in the town today.

Edward was a butcher by trade when he married Margaret. During the ten years before the outbreak of war they lived in Sydney mostly, but had two years in Fremantle in WA. By 1915 the war had intensified with the casualty list increasing significantly after the Gallipoli landings, and later the stalemate on the Western Front, led to a growing tide of anti-German sentiment in Australia. Edward's butcher shop was vandalized by locals who expressed anti German sentiment against people with German

names. It was reported in the local newspaper that the business on The Corso owned by the Homburg family was forced to close. Another business, the Frankfurt Sausage Company on The Corso was forced to change its name to Cambridge Delicacies. The stupidity of the hysteria was highlighted by the fact that at least two employees of the Frankfurt Sausage Company – Thomas Digby and Bertie Morgan – enlisted in WW1. They listed this business as their home address, while another man, Reg Daley, listed his address as c/- Mrs. Homburg, The Corso.

Many local councils called for the compilation of a list of enemy subjects, so they could be purged from the electoral rolls. They would be prevented from voting in the referenda on conscription in 1916 and 1917. (There are no available electoral rolls in NSW during this time). These local newspapers also whipped up patriotic fervour. It was so intense that street names were altered, businesses and families were forced to change their names to prove their loyalty to King and Country, and avoid being caught up in the anti-German sentiment.

Edward and Margaret's daughter Gerta was later to recall; "At the time of the First World War it was a distinct disadvantage to have a German name, or indeed anything else German. Street names were changed, people talked about chopping up German pianos, even German sausage was renamed Devon. So it was not very pleasant for us in Gosford. Father was a butcher with his own shop. People, especially those who owed him money, took their business to his rival and he sold out, leaving uncollected debts of some hundreds of pounds, a large sum

in those days. We were called dirty Germans by children on the way home from school and had stones thrown at us, and it may have been this that caused father to sell the house and look for a place where a German name was not conspicuous. For a while we lived at Hornsby until he bought a partnership in Albury. Many Germans had settled in the Riverina and there were and still are many descendants with German names, in fact the only Lutheran School I know is there. At the end of 1918 came the Armistice and father sold his share of the business to his partner and took a furnished house at Woy Woy for a year, the year of the Peace Treaty, the year of the Spanish Influenza." Gerta was born on 2nd February 1907 and would have been at primary school during the war.

Primary sources such as diaries or letters from the time, particularly from the rural parts of Australia, indicated that non German locals refused to let their German Australian neighbours be persecuted. In comparison to the cities this seemed to be a unique response to the situation of German Australians. Branches of the Anti-German League were established in the suburbs of Sydney and they called for the internment of enemy aliens, which meant anyone of German, Austrian or Turkish background, and also the dismissal from the public service of anyone whose surname sounded even remotely German.

At the extreme end of the scale there were Internment camps set up in Victoria, NSW, Queensland, Tasmania, ACT and WA. The people sent to these camps were targeted leaders of the German Community including honorary consuls, pastors of the Lutheran Church,

businessmen and the destitute. This was a policy of selective internment because it was impossible to intern all enemy aliens resident in Australia. The War Precautions Act was passed in 1914 which allowed internees to be held without trial. Some internees had been accused of being disloyal by neighbours.

Holdsworthy Military Camp in NSW was the main camp with up to 6,000 men detained there. Women and children of German and Austrian descent who had been detained by the British in Asia were also sent to NSW, but to different places from the men. Conditions in many of the camps were harsh with inmates being housed in tents, and having to grow their own food and cook with limited rations and water. While conditions were harsh the internees tried to make life more enjoyable with football teams, social clubs, bands, and camp newspapers. In some of the camps inmates were ill-treated with the flogging and whipping of anyone who escaped and was recaptured. (Torrens Island Internment Camp SA and Rottneest Island WA) After publication of complaints the federal government decided to close all the regional camps in 1915 and internees were transferred to Holdsworthy Camp. Many German families deported from Asia lived at Bourke in western NSW and were allowed to move freely around the town. Many lived in the disused goal and an old disused hotel and others rented cottages if they had the money.

Many young first and second generation Australians of German descent enlisted to fight for their country. It's ironic that General John Monash, Australia's most famous commander in the war, was the