MGFHS Logo

ON TRACK
Newsletter of the Mid Gippsland Family History Society Incorporated
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Morwell 3840

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Meetings:

Meetings are held on the fourth Thursday of each Month, except December, at the Meeting Room, entrance at the rear door of the Moe Library, Kirk Street Moe. Our Library will be open at 7pm with meetings commencing at approximately 7.30pm.

Membership fees 2004/2005: Single $25; Family $30 payable in July**.**

Library Hours:

Our Library is open to the public on *Wednesday Afternoons between 1pm and 4pm.* Volunteers from our group are available to assist with research at this time. The Library is also available to members at all times that the Meeting room has not been booked by other organizations. (Check with the Public Library Staff) The library is available to members on the first Saturday of each month.

Library Fees: Gold Coin donation per visit for non – members.

Research:

*There is **a research fee, minimum of $10** plus a stamped addressed envelope* for any enquiries requiring research, with additional charges for large amounts of photocopying and/or postage. Enquires should be clear and concise.

Please direct all enquires to The Secretary P.O. Box 767 Morwell 3840 and mark the envelope "Research Enquiry".

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Researching WW1 Records

Contributors:

David Grant, Wes Halket, Sandra Dumble, Kaye O'Reilly.

The HARBROW Family:

Ambrose HARBROW, birthplace unknown married Jane BONE in Worth Sussex, October 26th 1810. (Ambrose's name, shown as Harber). They had seven children, Mary, Hester, William, Ezekiel, James, Stephen and Eliza. The 1838 list of Withyham inhabitants indicates that Jane was then widowed and gives her name as Harbroe. There is also a note under their names indicating that the Harborough family immigrated to Australia in February 1842 and a son of widow Harbroe lives in the Parish house. Obviously, there is a problem with how the name is pronounced and written and is surely the reason for William and his siblings deciding to settle for Harbrow when in Australia, where the mixture of people from all over the British Isles would have exacerbated the problem.

William & Elizabeth:

The oldest child, William Harborough, was born c 1815 and married Elizabeth, daughter of James and Mary on 12th October 1835 at Withyham Sussex and lived at Crowborough Town South, until they immigrated to Australia, with their four children, Frances, Ezelpher, Jacob and James on 12th February 1942, from London, aboard the sailing ship 'Earl of Durham' William's younger brother Ezekiel and his new bride Elizabeth WALTERS were also passengers on the same ship.

'Earl of Durham' was a Barque of some 462 tons and was making its maiden voyage to the colony of New South Wales, having previously being on the New Zealand run. The embarkation certificate listed 67 passengers bound for Sydney and 119 others who had been nominated by Henry Dendy's agent in England, as workers for Dendy's 5120-acre Brighton Estate, which was all of that land now bounded by North Road, South Road, Nepean Highway and the beach. Arriving at Williamstown in Port Phillip Bay on 18th June 1842, they were soon to learn that Dendy was in financial trouble and as a consequence was claiming that he did not nominate most of the immigrants and would only accept responsibility for his acquaintances and friends who numbered five families. This did not include William.

During the period of disputation between Governor Latrobe and Dendy, William Harborough was required to give evidence as a witness before a board of enquiry, set up by Latrobe, to consider complaints made by passengers, regarding shortage of rations during the later part of the voyage. Delays due to the dispute with Dendy and the enquiry meant that the passengers involved were unable to leave the ship until 25th June.

Once ashore, William and his family, with all but four of the families rejected by Dendy, walked to the Brighton Estate led by James Boxshall. This in itself, a journey of about 20 kilometres, would have been no small feat with four small children.

Although Dendy was unable to help with either work or rations he was sympathetic to their plight and allowed them to remain in the bush on his property and fend for themselves. Now at least as far as Governor Latrobe, was concerned, they were out of sight and out of mind.

For these people, most of them like William and Elizabeth, with young children and facing a very cold, bleak, Victorian winter under such primitive conditions, the future must have seemed very daunting indeed.

Despite all of their problems, most of the emigrants appear to have survived fairly well as did William and his family, who in 1845 were able to purchase 2 ½ acres of land in Union Street, Brighton, near Elster Creek for £25. On this land they erected a slab house (split timber with cracks filled with pug like clay) and furniture made of bush timber. They also grew vegetables and kept a cow to provide for the family and earn money for other necessities. It was also in this location in February 1845 where James died of severe burns when his clothing accidentally caught fire.

Sometime about 1846, William changed his name to Harbrow. This being most likely how Harborough sounded when spoken with a Sussex accent.

During the 11 years the family spent at Brighton, another five children, Ambrose, Eliza, Jemima, Ezekiel and Henry were born, son James died of burns and the two oldest daughters, Frances and Ezelpher were married.

On 18th October 1853 William purchased 70 acres of land at the intersection of what is now known as Heatherton Road and Hallam Roads, Narre Warren. Here, the last two children, Mathew and Mary Jane, were born.

With his eldest son Jacob, William farmed and cut timber for buildings and fences. When gold was discovered in Emerald, in 1858, they engaged in carrying supplies to the diggings by bullock wagon, returning with timber. One particular job they are credited with was the supply and erection of fencing for the Dandenong Park in 1860.

In 1861, Eumemmering district settlers, decided to establish a school, which opened in October of that year. National School number 211 was situated in Narre Warren, on land purchased from the Charman family. Their farm was next door to the Harbrow property. William Harbrow was officially listed as one of the schools eight patrons.

The next ten years bought many changes. Jacob married Hanna Moore and left her a widow with three children, when he was killed in a fall from a horse, in 1866, age 29. Eliza married Simon Paternoster, Jemima married George Charman and Mathew died, age 15. Several years later Ezekiel married Harriet Morley, in 1874. Henry George married Anne Varcoe and Mary Jane married William Randle in 1879.

William died on the 9th January 1890. A report on his death in the South Bourke and Mornington Journal stated:- " The old gentleman who passed away on Thursday morning at the age of 76 was a resident of the district for over 40 years, being the oldest inhabitant and one who will be greatly misse, having by his Christian disposition endeared himself very much to those with whom he was closely associated.

Elizabeth died at Dandenong on 13th October 1906, aged almost 93. Surprisingly she outlived six of her 11 children. It goes without saying that her contribution of diligence and hard, mostly unrewarded work in caring for her large family under those early pioneering conditions, must have tested her outstanding fortitude on many occasions

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Frances Harbrow

To say that Frances had a hard life would be somewhat of an understatement. Married to Thomas Hall in 1848 age 15 and a widow aged 19. With three small children, Susannah, 3 years, Eliza, 2 years and Thomas only one month her husband was killed in a fall from a horse in 1851.

Frances then married George Morgan, one of her father's employees at Brighton in August 1852. Their first child, George Henry, was born at Brighton in 1853, shortly before the family moved to Green Gully, Muckleford, near Castlemaine, where gold had been discovered several years earlier.

It was here that Mary and William were born in 1856 and 1857. George worked as a butcher, until he was found guilty of horse theft and sent to prison for 4 years in February 1861. Frances was pregnant with son John and faced a huge struggle to survive until 1864 when George was released on Parole. How long George stayed with the family is unknown, but family information is certain that William gave up school in 1871 aged 14 to find work and help his mother.

When Elizabeth Hall was married in April 1868, her mother Francis stated that she was a widow. This however may have only been in relation to Elizabeth's father, her first husband, Thomas Hall. Her profession is given as Hotel Keeper. Council rate books of that time show that George Morgan, was the Hotel Keeper of the Lodden Leeds Hotel, Newstead, but indicate that he had left the district with unpaid rates owing.

Frances died a widow in Brighton, in 1896, and because there are no records of George dying in Victoria, we can only assume that he left the state and maybe the country prior to that date and was assumed to be deceased.

Bridget O'Tool

HENRY and BRIDGET BRADLEY

Henry Bradley, son of James Bradley and Annie Towel, married Bridget daughter of Nicholas O'Tool and Nancy, in Magherafelt, County Derry, on 29th May 1852. They had 13 Children, of which Catherine, Annie & Mary were born in Ireland.

On 21st May 1857, Henry, Bridget and the third child Mary, sailed from Southampton on the shop "Talbot", arriving in Geelong, Victoria, on the 23rd August 1857. The ships passenger list shows that Henry was contracted to work on the railways @ 11 shillings per day. A remarkable sum for those times, probably, due to the shortage of labour, resulting from the fortunes then being made at the goldfields.

Ten more children were born to Henry and Bridget in Australia. The first three, John, Henry & Margaret were born between 1858 and 1860. Their places of birth are as yet unknown. Margaret died 1863 in Kyneton. Margaret b. 1864, in Kyneton. Julia b. 1865 in Woodend. James b. 1867 in Loddon d. 1868, Castlemaine. William b. 1869 in Williamstown. James b. 1871 at "Camp". Bridget b. 1874 in Benalla. Ellen b. 1877 place unknown.

Working as a railway construction labourer meant that the family was constantly on the move as can be seen in the dates and places of the children's births and with the exception of Williamstown, all the places where the family lived were undeveloped, with few if any amenities and life must have been very hard for this couple with their large family.

After retiring from the railways, Henry and Bridget moved to Bunbury Western Australia in 1901 where their daughter Julia had gone some time earlier.

Henry died on the 4th May 1909 and Bridget on the 20th December 1924.

On Saturday the 27th December a report in the South Western Times quoted "The late Mrs Bradley, who had reached the advanced age of 95 years, left a family of 12, the survivors being Henry, William and James, Miss Munro, Mrs Taylor, Mrs Morgan, Mrs Jack Banting and Mrs Hill. Her descendants numbered 60 grandchildren, 63 great grandchildren and 26 great great grandchildren.

Henry and Bridget were both buried in the Catholic section of the old Bunbury cemetery. Later on, due to the encroaching sand dunes, they were relocated to the new cemetery.

Henry Bradley

What's On at The Public Records Office, online site?
http://www.prov.vic.gov.au/

Lucy: A private life revealed through public records is a new online exhibition that explores the life of an early immigrant to Victoria. It is based on their popular travelling display.

Public records provide the raw material for many researchers of family and local histories. Lucy's story, as presented online, draws on many commonly used PROV records, and serves as a "how to," of family and local history research.

Harking Back
by Llew Vary.

Remembrances of a local man on the early settlement
of
Morwell and the surrounding district as printed in the
Morwell Advertiser and Gazette
Beginning Thursday July 30, 1942

Transcribed by Kaye O'Reilly

At the request of some of my friends who like myself, are always interested in the early settlers and their doings, I am going to endeavour to describe the early settlement of Morwell and the surrounding districts and for the present I will confine myself to the happenings before the railway was built in 1878.

These reminiscences are compiled from gleanings while listening to conversations between my father and other early settlers, and for some of it the writer is indebted to Mr Cabin Cox of Mirboo North, whose eldest sister Clara Kate Cox was born on Maryvale on the 11th January 1864, but I will refer to this later.

First of all I have no records of how Morwell came by its name, actually the Morwell River was named long before the township was ever thought of but as there is a small village or district in Cornwall (England) by that name, it is most likely that is how the Morwell river got its name, and of course, the township, which situated on that river would naturally be called by the same name. The district originally was three cattle stations namely Maryvale, Hazelwood and Merton Rush.

There was also Scrubby Forest where Yinnar now stands, and The Wilderness situated on the south side of the Wilderness Creek, but I will leave these two runs till a later date.

Maryvale:- The Homestead of which was built on the spot where Mr John Ronald's house now stands, and the Prem. Right on the Latrobe river, and is now owned by the Derham Family, was taken up in the very early days, probably in the late fifties by Patrick Cody-Buckley, who came over from Sydney and took up Prospect (now known as Seaspray), Woodside and later Maryvale, which he used mostly as a big weaning paddock. Travelling his weaners (calves) which he bred on the other stations, by road to Maryvale. This was done for two reasons – Firstly to wean them and secondly to make them tractable so as they would be easier to handle when, at a later date they would have to be sent to market. Stockmen know what a contract it is to drive cattle that have never been off the run on which they were bred.

Maryvale was bounded on the north by the Latrobe river, on the west by the Morwell river, and on the east and south by the Traralgon and Hazelwood stations respectively. It is my intention to take each station separately, and describe the early settlers down the more recent years, which can be remembered by many present day residents, and should I overlook any of these I will be grateful to anyone who will give me any information.

Patrick Cody-Buckley, who took up Maryvale was described to me by my father, who knew him as a tall thin wiry man, and a very good bushman, as was proved by the fact that he came over from Sydney with his stock accompanied only by his two black boys. There is a little story about this that I think worth mentioning at this stage.. Angus McMillan as is generally known, was the discoverer of Gippsland, and after doing so went back to Sydney and reported his find to Governor King of N.S.W. At that time Victoria was part of N.S.W. Governor King ordered McMillan to form a party and make a further survey of this wonderful pasture land, and sent his nephew John King who took up Nambrok and built that beautiful homestead, with the party to act as land commissioner. The reason for this was so as the squatters could register their holdings here, and there save them the long trip over the Alps to Sydney to do so. Buckley tried hard to get into this party, which was made up of those early North Gippsland squatters, but, as he was not (shall I say) an aristocrat, he was left out. Not to be outdone, he started off with his black boys through Gelantipy and settled on Prospect, where he built a homestead and resided till his death in the early seventies. He was a bachelor and employed a Mr and Mrs Ricketts and daughter as stockman and housekeeper. After some years both Mr and Mrs Ricketts died and were buried on the station, a few hundred yards from the homestead. The writer saw this grave at the time when the property was being cut up for soldier settlement.

Miss Ricketts continued as housekeeper after her parents death and became engaged to be married to Buckley, but before the wedding took place, he took ill and died without making a will, and although many claimed relationship none could prove their claim, and the whole of his estate reverted to the Crown, and was afterwards thrown open for selection. Thus ended the career of one of those hardy pioneers who blazed the track so that we could find the way to prosperity.

In those days the only mode of transport to and from Melbourne was by coach, which rattled along the Old Melbourne Road a couple of times a week, and one of the changing places was on the hill above the Morwell Bridge, now known as Kaye's sub diversion. Some old poplar trees still mark the spot where the old stables and post office stood. The stables were once destroyed by fire and seven horses were burnt to death. The keeper of the Post Office was a congenial kind hearted person named Mary Ann Smith. It will be interesting here to note that township allotments were surveyed at this spot, but when the railway was constructed it was thought advisable to build the town nearer the railway.

August 6th

At the close of my previous contribution I spoke of the coaching days and must here mention an old identity in the person of the late Mr John Rintoull, who used to journey from Rosedale to shoe the coach horses at the various changing places along the route, and later purchased the first lot at the first Government sale of Morwell township allotments.

In writing of old identities perhaps it would not be out of place at this stage to mention some of the old settlers who came before the railway or about the time it was in the course of construction and in glancing at the parish plan to refresh my memory I notice the names of such sturdy men as Andrew and James H Matthews, who first selected land on Waterhole Creek and later shifted to Hazelwood. In the course of conversation with the late James H Matthews he told me he arrived in this district in the year 1870. The late William Daly, another arrival also settled on Waterhole Creek and like the Matthew's moved to Hazelwood, but retained his Maryvale selection, which is still held by the family. William Daly was a very kind-hearted man Irishman, very outspoken, but to use the expression of those who knew him, he was as straight as a gun barrel and many a struggling selector was assisted by him and saved from the clutches of the mortgagees.

Robert Pratt selected the land on the opposite side of Waterhole Creek to the old butter factory site, that part which is, still remembered as Pratt's Flats.

Geo. Derham, who was a well-known identity, came from Braybrook and selected land on the Latrobe River. His father and brothers were in the Indian horse trade and it used to be said that wherever there was an Indian remount, there would be a Derham not far away.

Then we meet Edward Crinnigan, who along with his sister, miss Rose Crinnigan, were amongst the first pupils to attend the Morwell State school which at that time was situated near Waterhole Creek, about a mile to the east of the town. The school building was constructed of wattle and daub and upright slabs. The teacher was Miss McCrory, who afterwards became Mrs John Rintoull.

Then down on Plough Creek we find Edmund McGauran who arrived with his parents from Ireland when only a child. The mention of Plough Creek reminds me how this so-called creek came by its name. In the very early days a plough was borrowed from Merton Rush by a Traralgon Station and on returning, the party got bogged and left the plough on the side of the road to be picked up at a later date. It laid there all the winter and people travelling through began to call the place Plough Creek. I would like to mention here that this plough was made solely of wood except for the share and was the only plough in the district at that time. It also had a history as it was brought from Sydney by John King already mentioned and given by him to his man Charlie Farley, who had taken up Merton Rush. I can remember as a boy seeing this plough behind the old stable, left to decay and what a relic it would be now if only it had been preserved.

On the Melbourne road John Dwyer and his brother, Pat, selected land where the paper mill is now erected. John was noted fro his fine team of working bullocks of which he was very proud. The proudest day of his life was when he was invited to exhibit them at the Royal Melbourne Show. For an interesting episode on that we refer you to Mr W. W. Cook of Brown Coal Mine.

Coming back to the town we see Mr James O'Gorman who acquired a large tract of land which he sold in later years to Messrs A. N. Walsh and Sons, where the Flax Mill now stands. A near-by selector was the late Mr Ned Fleming.

Passing to the south side of the line we find such names as Robert Porter, John Watson, Rodger O'Flaherlty and John Flewin, all of whom played a great part in the settlement of the district.

The town proper, of which there is a lot to be said I will leave till a later date.

Hazelwood Station was situated to the south of Maryvale and was divided from that station by a dog-leg fence which commenced at Eel Hole Creek somewhere near the spot where Applegate's bridge crosses that creek and ran in a north-easterly direction over the Ridge for about a mile and then took an easterly course until it met Bennett's Creek which formed the eastern boundary.
The western boundary was the Morwell River upon which the homestead was built and still stands. The southern boundary was Billy's Creek and it was on this creek that the P.R. was acquired. This portion is now known as the Flats or Soldier Settlement, it being resumed for that purpose after the 1914 – 1918 war.

Hazelwood was taken up by a man named Ken Bennet after whom that creek was named. The writer can remember as a boy listening to a conversation between his father and the late Mr Charles Du Ve, at the time clerk of courts in Rosedale, who stated that he had been stockriding on Hazelwood during Bennett's time. He described Bennett as a very nice kind-hearted Englishman and at this stage I will describe an episode which Mr Du Ve related during the conversation already mentioned.

Here it is:- Bennett discovered some of his cattle had been speared. Now he had been very good to his blacks as he called him and they liked him, so he informed them that this spearing stock must stop and until it did there would be no more backy, no more sugar, no more flour, etc. The blacks declared they did not do it, but that it must have been the Yarram-Yarram Feller and accordingly some time later they declared war on the Yarram-Yarram Feller and bought back 30 human tongues as proof they had put an end to the cattle spearing for some time at least. This, it was stated, so preyed on Bennett's mind that he decided to get out, which he did and afterwards settled on the Lachlan River in N.S.W. I have also been   told that he died there as the result of a blackfellow's spear, but I have not been able to ascertain the accuracy of this statement.
This article will be continued in the next newsletter.

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VICTORIAN POLICE GAZETTES 1856-1930

The recent visit by the Police Gazettes has given members the opportunity to search 70 of these volumes for items of interest. The following items were found during my trawl through the gazettes.

Sandra Dumble

MOE – 2.10.1923
Dent, Ralph, Motor Proprietor, Moe, reports stolen from his motor car, a large metal motor watch. Value £1.10s
9th October 1923

MOE – 23.2.1924
Kenneally, Constable D. 6132, Moe, reports finding on the road between Moe and Yallourn, a new motor tire, tube and rim complete.
No. 29116.
25th March 1924

Humbert Bechaz, Stockman, Morwell, reports stolen from his room at the Club Hotel, Morwell, between the 5th and 10th instant, a suit of dark grey tweek, check pattern, for a man 5 feet 7 inches high, maker's name "Robert Ikin, Traralgon" on tab. Value £2. A man, name unknown, who occupied the same room, is suspected. Description:- A drover, about 26 years of age 5 feet 6 or 7 inches, stoutish build, full red face, clean shaven, fair hair, may go to Cowwarr.
14th November 1908

William Hose, labourer, Woorndoo near Mortlake, reports stolen from his hut at Salt Creek Station, on the 7th instant a pair of blue serge pants size 5: and a pair of light balmoral boots, size 5, right boot torn at heel. Value £1. Stolen at the same time and place, a tweed coat and vest, with green squares. Value £1.10s. and the property of B. Schelley.
11th November 1902

Legge A – Engineer, Hotham Street, Kew, reports stolen from his dwelling at Olinda, on the 8th instant a single-barrel breech loading gun, repaired at the small part of the stock. Value £5.
12th February 1921

Legge's A – Housebreaking and stealing. A youth named John Hunt endeavoured to sell a gun, which is no doubt the stolen one, at Belgrave, on the 9th ult. Description:- 19 years, 5ft. 10in., medium build, dark complexion, reddish face and nose, no teeth in the front. Identifiable.
12th March 1921

Touzel, John Edward, farmer, Koornalla, near Traralgon, reports stolen from Trafalgar, about 5 weeks ago, a brown blood stallion, 17 years old, 16 hands, no visible brand, has pimple on back of near ear, near hind fetlock white, off hind fetlock swollen, white hairs under belly, broken to saddle and harness, very quiet. Value £15
22nd September, 1917

Deserters of Wives and Children:
Joseph Thomas Tasker, is charged on warrant, with deserting his wife, Susan Tasker, 99 George Street, Fitzroy, at Fitzroy on the 19th November 1906.
Description:- Known as Jack Tasker. A labourer of 22 years of age, short build, dark complexion, dark moustache, blue eyes: wore a navy blue serge sac coat suit with pockets, cut across and a black boxer hat.
7th May 1907.

The Mid Gippsland Family History Soc.
Would like to wish the

Trafalgar Police Station

(Old building)

"Happy 100th Birthday"
100 Years old, on the 21st June.

ARITHMETIC

Time allowed: 1 hour.

N.B. — Every figure employed in the working of these exercises should be shown on the
Paper handed in.

No credit will be given for answers alone - Time allowed: 1 hour - Marks allowed 100.

1.   The population of Australia is 6,438,999. There are 2,485,179 persons in New South Wales
and 1,783,136 in Victoria. How many persons are there in the other parts of Australia ?

2.   A case contains 42 lb. of apples and on an average 2 lb. In each case are unsaleable.
A fruiterer pays 5s. for a case and 10d. for cartage. At what price per lb. must he sell his
apples to make a profit of 4s. 2d. on each case ?

3.   Add vertically and horizontally.   Eight totals should be shown :—

£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
64	11	8¼	+	12	9	7½	+	9	15	6¾	=			
9	18	10½	+	64	15	8¾	+	67	11	8½	=			
18	14	9¾	+	7	8	6½	+	15	12	9¼	=			
86	13	7¼	+	10	11	8¾	+	26	17	5¾	=			

4.   A man's yearly outlay for fuel is £13 15s. Coal costs 3s. 6d.a cwt., and wood £1 2s. 6d., a ton.
If he uses six tons of wood each year, how many tons of coal does he use ?

5.   In papering a room 240 yards of paper are used. If a dozen yards of paper costs 8s. 9d., and the
paperhanger charges £1 17s. 6d. for his labour, what is the total cost of papering the room ?

LAW

Time allowed: 2 hours - marks allowed 200

Police Offences Act 1928

1.   What is required to entitle a person to cart away night soil or other offensive matter ?

2.   A person found driving a cart without the owner's name being painted thereon and charged with that
offence states in his defence that he was directed by his employer to use the cart.
(a)   Does the statement , if true, entitle him to acquittal ?
(b)   What courses are, in the circumstances, available to the justices hearing the case ?

3.   What provision has been made for dealing with the driver or guard of a public vehicle conveying
passengers who has been guilty of certain acts of misconduct ?

5.   A person employed as a journeyman carpenter having certain timber committed to his care by his employer
takes away such timber and sells it without authority from his employer. Give substantially the provision
which deals with an offence of this character.

6.   What provision is made for the confined care of confined animals ?

7.   Give substantially the provision dealing with a person who goes from house to house begging for money
by showing a letter containing false or fraudulent statements ?

8.   Give particulars of the provision under which you would proceed against a person in whose possession you
found housebreaking implements.

9.   (a)   In what circumstances is a suspected person, or a reputed thief or cheat, liable to prosecution ?

10.   Name the games declared to be unlawful games.

Police Regulation Act 1928.

11.   What do you know of the provision dealing with a person who personates a constable or makes an
agreement with a member of the force to forgo his duty ?

12.   Quote the instructions contained in paragraphs 1772 and 1773 under the heading "Police Journals".

REPORT

Time allowed: 1 hour - Marks allowed 100.

vis. :-- For subject matter, 60: for composition, orthography, punctuation, &c., 30; and neatness, &c., 10.
Bag snatching has been very rife in your own and adjoining sub-districts, and frequent complaints have reached
you regarding same. State what you would do in such circumstances to minimize such and to arrest the offenders.

INFORMATION RECORDED IN TASMANIAN REGISTRATIONS OF BIRTHS. DEATHS AND MARRIAGES

Compulsory registration in Tasmania was introduced in December 1838. Prior to the 1838 Registration Act there was no registration of births, deaths and marriages and these events for this period can only be traced through church records, some of which have been transcribed by the Registrar-General's Department. Notwithstanding that registration was compulsory after 1838, there are many instances of either failure of local returns to be submitted, or neglect by the responsible party to make a registration. Unlike their interstate counterparts, Tasmanian registrations do not give all the data that many people anticipate. The following information is generally included:

BIRTHS
Prior to 1896 particulars recorded were:
Given name (if known at time of registration) and surname.
Date and place of birth.
Names of parents.
Maiden surname of mother.
Father's occupation.
In 1896 the date and place of the parents' marriage were added.
In 1902 the ages and birthplaces of the parents were added.
In 1909 previous issue (children) were added.

DEATHS
Prior to 1897 particulars recorded were:
Name of deceased.
Date and place of death.
Age at death.
Occupation.
Cause of death.
In 1897 the birthplace of deceased was added.
In 1914 age at marriage and number of issue were added.

MARRIAGES
Prior to 1896 particulars recorded were:
Names of parties being married.
- Date and place of marriage.
Age at marriage (sometimes only whether "under" or "over" age, i.e. 21 years).
Occupation and status (e.g. bachelor and spinster).
Names of witnesses to the marriage.
Names of parents, and places of birth, of the parties being married were not added until 1896.

This information was taken from the AUS-Tasmanian Genealogy Mailing List site at:
http://www.rootsweb.com/~austashs/resource/bdms.htm
Pre-1900 Tasmanian Births, Deaths & Marriages
Unlike other states, Tasmanian birth, death & marriage certificates up to 1899 are available on microfilm at various places around Australia and New Zealand (see list below), for the cost of a photocopy. Therefore, it is not necessary to apply to the Registrar General's Department to obtain these certificates. Indexes of the births, deaths & marriages are also available at the libraries in either microfiche or CD format.

When you look at the AVRI or other index, remember to write down the year, district and registration number so that you can find the entry on the microfilm.
Sources:
RGD 32 series - Register of Baptisms - entries not found to have birth registrations (not complete)
RGD 33 series - Register of Births - all districts
RGD 34 series - Register of Burials - entries not found to have death registrations
RGD 35 series - Register of Deaths - all districts
RGD 36 series - Register of Marriages - pre-civil registration
RGD 37 series - Register of Marriages - all districts
Available in Victoria at these places:
Blackburn - AIGS Library, 1/41 Railway Road, Blackburn Victoria
Epping - Epping Family History Centre, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Cnr Park & High Streets, Epping Victoria 3076. Ph: 03-9401 4925. Microfiche index.
GSV - Genealogical Society of Victoria.
Kew – State Library
Melbourne - State Library of Victoria, Genealogy Centre. Microfilms of certificates.
Melton - Regional Library. Microfiche index.
Northcote - Fairfield Family History Centre, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints
285 Heidelberg Road, Northcote Victoria 3076. Ph: 03-9482 2244. Microfiche index and microfilms of certificates.
Portland - History House, off Cliff Street, Portland Vic 3305 (PO Box 409). Ph: 03-5522 2266. Microfilms of certificates. Open 7 days a week except Good Friday and Christmas Day. Charge 2 current postage stamps + SAE.

The State Library of Victoria's, Genealogy Centre, has the Tasmanian, microfilm rolls. They can be found to the right, of the Information Counter, in file drawers. There are four readers nearby, two of them new. The rolls are listed under their categories, (B.D.M.) then, are separated by region. Hobart and Launceston are the main areas followed by the regional centre's. The genealogy centre has the Australian Vital Record Index on it's computer data base's, making lookups for the registration number etc. easy. A must before you sit down at the reels.

Dictionary of Aboriginal Placenames of Victoria

A dictionary and database, of over 3300 placenames from 35 indigenous Victorian languages. A typical entry reads:
Moe; *Moe* [Latrobe; 8121 55 350733; Braiakauling]; previously known as Westbury and Mooretown after Dr. G Moore; Blake 1977:176.
CD rom: $49.95, plus postage of $3.85, send a cheque or money order to:
Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages.
295 King Street, Melbourne, 3000

Searching for WW1, War Records?

Go: http://www.awm.gov.au
There is a list on the left of the screen
Go: Research Family History
Go: Family History
Go: Biographical Data base and click on:
Nominal Rolls.
Under First World War Nominal Rolls
Type in your **name** interest
Or Go:
http://www.naa.gov.au/the_collection/defence/conflicts/ww1/ww1.html
Go down the page to, RecordSearch, then, Search now as a guest, on the search screen enter the *name* you are searching for.
On the location screen, click the down symbol and list *area.* Press the search button.
You may have to refine the search.

Note:
Assisted Passage Migration Scheme *names are also shown!*

Start again and check other databases.
Before you go online, I suggest you make a folder, then, when you have found the records you are searching for, you will have a place to study them 'off-line'. If you want to save the pictures
Right click on the picture
Go to: save picture as. And save, as you want.

———————————————————

The service records of Australian servicemen and women who served in World War I are preserved in the National Archives. They include records for those who served in the:
· First Australian Imperial Force (1st AIF)
· Australian Flying Corps
· Aust. Naval and Military Expeditionary Force
· Royal Australian Naval Bridging Train
· Australian Army Nursing Service
· Home or Depot units for personnel who served within Australia during World War I

If the record is listed on Record Search, to gain access you can:
View a World War I service record in the National Archives **reading room in Canberra** if it has not yet been withdrawn for repackaging and digitising.
To ask about viewing the original records, contact the National Archives of Australia.
Email: ref@naa.gov.au
Phone: 1300 886 881
Post: PO Box 7425
Canberra BC ACT 2610, Australia

Contact them at least a week before your visit.

Ask for a digital copy.
If a record is listed in the Record Search catalogue, you can request a digital copy of the record by clicking on the 'request digital copy' button on the Item description screen. No charge applies to this service. Check the Record Search entry page for processing times. (30 days at present.) You can view the digital copy of a service record online, and print a copy for your own reference.
Order at: https://shop.naa.gov.au/servicerecord.php

WWI service records, for personnel whose surnames fall in the range **I to U,** are currently unavailable.

Buy a photocopy of a World War I record
You can buy photocopies of records that have not yet been withdrawn for repackaging and digitising. Photocopies of World War I service records cost A$16.20 per record (inclusive of GST) for purchases from within Australia or A$14.70 per record (excludes GST) for purchases from outside Australia.

Your photocopy will be posted in a presentation folder, with an information sheet to help you interpret the abbreviations and terminology used in the records.

Use the World War I Service Record Request Form to send them your request.

What's in World War I service records?

World War I service records usually contain the following documents:

Attestation paper
The attestation paper was completed by the person on enlistment and normally gives next-of-kin, employment details, marital status, age, place of birth and physical description.

Service and casualty form
This form, known as 'Form B103', shows movements and transfers between units, promotions, when and how the soldier was injured and where treatment was received.

Military correspondence
Correspondence between the Department of Defence and the soldier's next-of-kin may include notification of wounds or death, awards and medals, and questions about the whereabouts of the serviceman or woman.
Defence service records do not contain detailed information about the actions and battles the person was involved in, nor do they contain a day-by-day account of their life in the services. To find more records about a person's service, see Fact Sheet 177 – Defence service records for World War I and World War II.

Members Profile   *David Grant*

Where and why did you get started on your family history?

About ten years ago after an Aunt died I inherited a large number of photographs of family members and I had no idea who any of them were. I knew that I had little knowledge of my ancestors so I decided that I would try and find out.

What names are you researching?

Grant, Nolte, Blackburn, Coulson, Fox, Eastick, Kilpatrick

How far back have you searched?

Grant 1780 Scotland , Nolte in Western Victoria 1855 when they arrived from Germany, Blackburn 1790 Preston, Lancashire, Coulson 1780 Yorkshire, Fox 1840 Cornwall, Eastick 1820 Norfolk, Kilpatrick 1790 Scotland.

Who were your first ancestors to arrive in Australia?

John Scott Grant and Ann Kilpatrick arrived at Port Phillip on "The Grindlay" in October 1841. They had left Scotland on the "India" which caught fire 500 miles off the coast of Brazil whilst on its second voyage. They were rescued by a French Whaler "The Roland" and taken to Rio De Janerio where they continued their Journey to Australia on "The Grindlay". AS a result of the fire they lost all their possessions and were very lucky as they couldn't swim and 18 passenger and crew perished in the sea and the fire. They headed for Coleraine where they worked for the Whyte Bros and then the Henty Bros near Casterton. After a few years they shifted to Narracourte in South Australia and then headed to Ballarat for the gold rush. Apparently they struck it rich and purchased a Hotel at Dartmour and then at Sandford. The Hotel at Sandford is still owned by family members but the hotel has not operated for over ninety years.

What is your most interesting find?

Finding a photograph of relatives in a book Published by Peter Cuffley on Australiana. The photograph somehow found it's way into Peters possession and he liked it so much he included it is his book. Unfortunately the photograph was taken on a beach in South Africa when a branch of the family moved there for a couple of years.

If the family tree, wish fairy would you the answer to one question what would it be?

I would like to make contact with the German side of the family. Other relatives have attempted to make contact but they will not reply. Even the local Constabulary have visited without success. I have been informed that the best approach is to go over there and knock on the door.

Contact: David Grant, Box 78, Moe, 3825

It is interesting that David and fellow member, Dianne Terry's relatives travailed out to Australia together on the 'Eliza' although David's disembarked at Adelaide. Then he connects again with member, Irene Arnott's relatives travelling on the 'India'.

A new variant of the **Bagle e-mail worm** has been spreading quickly on the Internet since Monday 9th April. It's called W32/Bagle.aq@MM and it infects your PC by **fooling you into opening a ZIP-file email attachment.**
Both the name of the attachment and the body of the message are a variant on "price" or "new price."

So don't open any ZIP files that you receive by email unless you are certain of what they contain!

Of interest on the WEB

General Register Office for England and Wales *online ordering* service
http://www.gro.gov.uk
http://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificate/index.asp#0

Shepparton Family History Group Inc.
http://home.vicnet.net.au/~shepfh/
Read their Newsletters:
http://home.vicnet.net.au/~shepfh/Newsletters.htm

Victoria, Electoral Rolls
http://www.aec.gov.au

The Births Deaths and Marriages Exchange for Scotland. A free resource for Scotland genealogy and family history.
http://www.sctbdm.com/index.htm

Victoria, place name abbreviations.
http://www.australiagenweb.org/archive/vicplacenames.html

Australasia Births, Deaths and Marriages Certificate Exchange
http://www.ausbdm.org/

There are now more Geelong & District, Region cemeteries, on-line together, with a consolidated searchable database, of more than 10,300 entries.
http://www.zades.com.au/geelong/gdcmsrc1.asp

Links to Burials, Headstone Transcriptions, Maps, Plans, Photos for all Geelong & District Cemeteries can be found at
http://www.zades.com.au/geelong/gdcem.htm

To check for people who have cemetery records and will answer online.
http://www.ozgenonline.com/aust_cemeteries/

An index to money belonging to convicts (1828) has been added online
http://www.hotkey.net.au/~jwilliams4/tascon18.htm

The following is also a great help with Cemeteries
http://www.ozgenonline.com/aust_cemeteries/

Wedderburn Cemetery Burial 1860-1931
http://www.ozgenonline.com/aust_cemeteries/vic/loddon/wedderburn1.htm

Wedderburn Cemetery Burial 1931 plus
http://www.ozgenonline.com/aust_cemeteries/vic/loddon/wedderburn2.htm

A map of Bathurst Cemetery can be found on their Family History Group site at
http://www.rootsweb.com/~nswbfhg/

Welcome New Members:
Bob Cooke, Aileen Cooke
Elizabeth Curtain,
Margaret Curtis ,
Arthur Kirkbright
& Lorraine Shaw

BIRTHDAY WISHES:
The Mid Gippsland Family History Soc.
Wishes Wes
Congratulations on his 75th Birthday

BROAD Family Gathering
Maryborough - Saturday10th July 2004
RSL Hall 45 High Street
Descendants of Elijah & Margaret (nee Coleman) BROAD Other names associated with this family are TRICKEY, BLAKE, CHIVERS, STEVENS, THOMSON, HARVEY, FORD, MASKELL, DOOLY, MOORE, OTTREY to name a few.
Info contact Lois 03 54614187

Now Open L.D.S. Family History Center
Narre Warren North.
View Catherine House Records & the IGI
Take the Narre Warren North Road, from the old Princess Highway, just before Fountain Gate, (or after, if coming from Melbourne) Turn left at Fox's road and you can't miss it. Enter off Lowry Crt. Opening hours:
Tuesday and Thursday 10am -2pm.
Wednesday 7-9pm and Saturday 12 - 4pm.
No cameras allowed.

ARITHMETIC ANSWERS
(1) 2,170,685
(2) 3d per lb
(3) Balancing total of vertical & horizontal amounts £395. 12. 1½
(4) 2 tons
(5) £10. 12. 6