

THE Cedar Log

37th Year of Inc Publication
Journal of the Richmond-Tweed Family History Society.
Ballina NSW Australia



The interior of Crethar's Air-Conditioned Café, Molesworth Street, Lismore, NSW, c.1939.

Permission to use photo by O J Riley given by Crethar family, Lismore.

Angelo Crethar refurbished his café/sundae shop in the latest Art Deco style, California's 'Streamline Moderne'.

It had circular forms and sweeping curves amidst highly polished chrome and stainless steel surfaces, parquet floors, butt-bevelled mirrors, embossed wallpaper, leather upholstery, glass covered tables, a 34 feet long soda fountain, all in air-conditioned comfort.

It would have made the American Marines feel right at home during their leave in WW2.

*From: Greek Cafes and Milk Bars of Australia,
by E Alexakis and L Jeniszewski, Halstead Press, 2016.*

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Free to Members

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Editor's Message

From Carmel Crosby

This edition of The Cedar Log brings a new Editorial Team of **Judy Cosgrove** and **Liz Marshall** as assistant editors and myself as editor. Judy served on the outgoing team so it is good to have some continuity. Many thanks to **Jane Griffin** and **Christine Reeves**, who were also on the editorial team since the beginning of 2020.

And what a year 2020 was! Hopefully, we will find some degree of normality during 2021, though overseas trips, except to New Zealand, look off the cards until at least 2022.

In this issue, we have some interesting and informative articles by our members. Talks from the February meeting, by **Dawn Lotty** and **Leigh Wilson**, on documenting family history, have been edited and reprinted to help remind us of this important part of our research. To assist with this, Don Howell suggested we use a **Cousin Chart** that is on the Family Search site. As we could not reprint it accurately, we suggest you follow the link on page 4 to see the chart.

Also following from a talk, presented at the April meeting, Leigh Wilson has provided a summary and list of the authors he mentioned from the 1800s. These can provide a great background to our family stories, illustrating the life and times of those days. Other contributors are **Don Howell**, **Meryl Broadley** and **Leigh Wilson** with great stories of their ancestors.

We have recommenced a summary section on the previous monthly **meeting speakers**. This will give a reminder of the topics, in case you wanted to follow up with one of the speakers or if you missed a meeting.

On Saturday 7 August we will hold our **Annual General Meeting**. A nomination form is included with this journal. Your help is always valued, so if you can contribute to the running of the Society, please consider nominating for a position on the Committee, especially one of the vacant positions. Our President, Don Howell and Secretary, Kerrie Alexander, have indicated they will not be restanding for their positions. Many thanks to Don, who has been president for 2 years and especially to

Kerrie who has been secretary for 12 years! They will be big shoes to fill, but please consider nominating. Every assistance will be given to new committee members. The Vice President position has been vacant for some time. This position will assist with organising the monthly meetings, so please nominate if you feel you could do this.

Once again there will be our annual **Christmas in July** lunch at Summerland House Farm, Alstonville on 24th July. Contact **Gwen Clark** on 6628 7797 if you would like to attend.

The **September** issue of The Cedar Log will be on *Interesting Websites or other internet resources* which can assist in your family history research. The **December** issue will be relating experiences with *DNA*. See more details inside this issue. We look forward to receiving your articles on these topics, or on other topics if you prefer.

Long term member, Margaret Playford, reached the venerable age of 90 in April this year. Margaret has contributed greatly to the Society over the years and regularly attends meetings. Happy Birthday Margaret!

I will end on that happy note and hope to receive an article from many of you for The Cedar Log.

Carmel, Editor

DNA Meetings

The Society conducts DNA meetings where members can share information and hopefully find answers to their burning questions and learn a thing or two! The Tuesday group is led by Kerrie Alexander and meets on the 4th Tuesday of the month at 10am in the Marie Hart Library. The Thursday group is led by Leonie Oliver and meets on the 4th Thursday at 10am. Members with any level of experience with DNA are welcome!

Any member who would like to come to the DNA meetings needs to email Kerrie or Leonie that they wish to attend. If you are a regular attendee, please let Kerrie and Leonie know if you are not able to come. Email address: secretaryrtfhs1@yahoo.com

Cousin Chart

<https://www.familysearch.org/blog/en/cousin-chart/>

Don Howell, our president, passed on this chart, which can be found on Family Search. We have not printed it here as we cannot print it in colour. Please view it at the link above.

Don found it to be the simplest chart he has come across, noting that others get quite complicated. Each relationship in the bottom 3 rows relate to the box, YOU. So 'first cousin' is the child of your Aunt/Uncle – 'first cousin once removed' is the grandchild of your Aunt/Uncle – 'first cousin twice removed' is great grandchild of Aunt/Uncle.

The cousins in the rows of Generations 3 and 4 are the relationships to your parents. They are there to show how they become your second and third cousins on the orange line, related to YOU.

We hope this chart assists you, along with some articles in this edition of The Cedar Log, in documenting your family records, some of which were delivered as talks at our society meeting in February.

Reference Books on Documenting your Family History

There is a concise booklet to guide you in keeping family records in the Marie Hart Library, called: -

'Basic Approach to...KEEPING YOUR FAMILY RECORDS' by Iain Swinnerton, published by The Federation of Family History Societies, UK.

Its call number is G-2(17).

Local public libraries also have a selection of books to assist in writing your family history. Look under the History 929 section.

Keeping Family Records

By Dawn Lotty– Member 924

Let me start by saying that I am not some whiz bang computer expert! However my husband Robert was a Compositor in the printing trade and in 1987 the trade changed from layout and design in metal type and plates and turned to computers. They used Apple Mac and a publishing program called QuarkXPress.

In the early 1990's the firm he worked for closed down and Robert started his own business. When we retired in 2003 and moved to Bangalow all his business equipment came with us. I had almost never used a computer in my work so I was quite intimidated by the computer. If I was going to research my family history I would have to come to terms with modern technology so a Mac course later and some help from Robert I was on my way.

Over the years I found my family history records were in files on the computer with all manner of downloads from Ancestry, Family Search, along with maps and photos from Google and articles from TROVE, in fact dozens of bits of paper, hard copies in lever arched files, photos in photo albums and books with pages marked with stickies. This often led to me spending time researching a family member only to find I had done that five or so years previously and had forgotten.

When I was involved with publishing The Cedar Log I had a eureka moment, 'why didn't I put all of the information I had on each of my ancestors into chapter form that would combine all their miscellaneous information in one place and in chronological order'. So I set out to scan and digitise all the information I had on each ancestor, putting all this information into a folder on the computer. Once this was completed I looked at the layout and design programs our computer had to offer. As I had lots of stories about my ancestors in Microsoft Word that was where I started. It proved to be fairly easy but it is important to sort everything in correct order before starting and most importantly create a time line. Also I found that many original articles from Trove are not easily read so in many cases I used the translated

version or both. The Trove newspaper articles also bleed through the paper so backing up the pages also presented a problem unless you use high quality paper.

If you have a Mac, *Apple iWork* is free to download and the updates are also free. It has a layout and design program that is simple to use and does all the things that the *Microsoft* program does.

Where I had graphics, but had not yet written a story, I went to the **desk top publishing programs** but still used my version of a time line. Publishing programs provide the basic functionality of font, alignment, spacing and colour control. They also provide professional typesetting options reshaped, layered, and given varying levels of transparency and text alignment and your work can still be printed on conventional desktop printers. *Adobe Indesign* is currently the most popular program for desk top publishing and it was used in the design and layout of our Cedar Log. It costs approximately \$300 and I understand there may be an ongoing monthly payment. There is help available on line and a free trial and Community colleges offer courses. *Scribus* is free and offers tools closely aligned with *Indesign* but is much easier to operate. It is a good alternative to more expensive and elaborate desktop publishing programs. It's not as polished or high-powered but since it's free, it doesn't hurt to try it out and see if it's a good option for you. I had already used *QuarkXPress* to create single page items like our monthly newsletter, posters, flyers and pamphlets etc. but I have never used it to produce a multiple page document. It was the most popular program and still widely used in the printing industry, but the cost has undermined support. Prices have since been considerably reduced and it does have a perpetual licence with free upgrades. You can find previous versions at reduced cost and it does have a free trial and ongoing technical support.

Once I have transferred all the information I have on an ancestor into a chapter in the manner I have described I am very, very critical on what records I then keep. For example, I had 27 articles from The Police Gazettes on three criminal ancestors alone, sometimes with just two lines on each saying they were committed to trial. Once these were inserted into their chapter, I did not keep any of the articles from the Gazettes because I have a stand-alone backup system for my computer and can relocate the original files if I need them by using 'Finder'. Alternatively, they can be

reproduced from one document to another by a simple a cut and paste, or moved to the desktop or from one chapter to another by way of the grapple tool.

So I can put away the photo albums and the reference books and end up with one computer file on the chapter on each ancestor and one computer file on the selected records. I do print out one hard copy and I backup the stories on a memory stick.

I hope this gives you one idea on keeping your family history records.

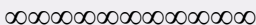


July Meeting – Players Theatre

Don't miss the July meeting at 2pm on Saturday the 3rd, when we have Eric and Rosemary Kopittke who are popular speakers at family history events.

Eric will speak on '*A 19th century German's voyage to the other side of the world*'.

Rosemary will speak on '*Connecting with Family Lines Online*'. We used to write letters to discover family connections but now there are many different ways we can find others searching the same family lines. This presentation has a look at MyHeritage, Ancestry and other websites to see how we can use the resources of the internet to make those family connections. What does each of them offer and which is best for you?



Documenting my Family History

By Leigh Wilson - Member 805

The point of documenting is to preserve something in a way it can be recovered at a later time.

Some documents already exist, in which case the task is simply to store them in a condition that will present well later on. Such items include birth, death and marriage certificates, educational certificates, newspaper obituaries and personal letters.

Information that is not already documented needs to be written up in a presentable format.

Now comes the key question – how to store the documentation?

It is worth thinking about the question of who will this material be for (apart from oneself)? Is it to be for your children, or grand-children, or other people? It will be this material that provides most if not all of the material from which a family history book may be written, or at least presentations will be made and memories created.

I don't believe that there is a single structure and procedure that is ideal for every case, so that is why it's worth thinking about this issue before constructing your system.

Family Tree storage

The first thing is to record your family tree. I have done this by using the Family Tree Maker program, which stores in both my computer and in the Cloud, giving a low risk of non-preservation. I also place an abbreviated tree of 63 names in Ancestry

for DNA. My family tree starts with my eldest child; by that means, both my and my spouse's forbears are in the same storage.

The joint storage of my and my spouse's forbears also applies to all other storage.

Computer-based storage

On my computer there are these directories under Family History –

Biographies – a separate Word document of a biographical note for each of the prime 63 direct line people in the tree. In addition, I create a biographical note for any other person about whom I have a worthwhile story. (I use the term “biographical note” to highlight that it is not a comprehensive biography as it stands.)

Certificates – copied certificates and scans.

Records – a separate sub-directory for each of 8 grandparent surnames. Every document in this has a file name in the format of <prime surname/surname & first name of the actual person/nature of the stored item>

Research – letters & communications with other people re research.

My memoirs – my memoirs and other writings about my life and times.

Special reports - for any substantial productions of unusual type.

Hard copy storage - These binders are for storage of primary hard-copy items.

Binders of the Generations – 1 binder for each of the following: -

grandchildren, children; myself & spouse (2); parents (4); grandparents (8); great grandparents (16); 2x great grandparents (32); 3x great grandparents (64).

Binders of family members – 1 binder in the birth surname of each of 8 grandparents. This holds all hard-copy material relating to members on my tree who are not direct forbears of me or my spouse.

My memoirs – written so as to leave more behind than my forbears did!

Journals of our travels. – in effect, an addition to my memoirs.

Other storage

Family photo album – computer-based plus hard copy. The hard-copy have been re-produced to a standard size and to enhance as much as reasonably possible using a professional photography facility.

Binder of newspaper-derived material – trials, unusual reports on some ancestors.

Binder of Chattels – computer-based list of historical/valuable/sentimental items.

Box of Chattels – small physical items with a story.

Printed books – family tree histories, history of a certain family or person; background information (of the place and activities of the time).

Whether to produce a printed book of family history.

My observation has been that such a project is best if tackled by two people – one mainly does the research and write-ups, and the other mainly does the compilation and checking.

How many people might want the book? Will they pay? What alternative method of information distribution is there?

It is very often the case that (despite efforts to prevent it) significant information comes to hand quite soon after a book is printed!

Why store both digitally and in hard-copy?

If you want to maximise the chances of your material surviving (think: - fires, floods, storms, passage of the years, family turmoil or personal carelessness). Using both methods of storage seems the best option.



A Close Encounter with Captain Starlight

By Don Howell - Member 943

The theme for our February meeting was 'How to Document Your Family History' and I would like to share some of my ideas on this subject. To date I have documented my wife's paternal family "The Rooney Family", my paternal grandfather's "Welsh Family" and I have nearly finished documenting my father's family, parents and siblings. My father was the youngest of sixteen children (three sets of twins) born to Joseph and Sarah **Howell** (nee **Tildesley**).

In my researching for background information, to add to each of my father's siblings' families, I came across some very interesting articles on both the internet and in TROVE. I feel it is necessary to portray individuals and their lives as more than just the cold hard facts of their birth, marriage and death and their descendants. It tended to make them real people even though I have never met many of them.



One of the articles that I found related to my Aunt Jane. Jane Howell was the second child of Joseph and Sarah and was born in Wallsend, N.S.W. in 1886. Jane married John Glen Lindus in 1911 in Hamilton, N.S.W. (John and Jane LINDUS in photo).

I found a very interesting article that related to William Lindus, John Glen's father. The article appeared as an obituary in Trove and was in the Newcastle Sun of the 5th June 1918.

Below is an extract of some of the interesting facts about William Lindus that appeared in this obituary.

*The deceased gentleman was born at Surrey, England, nearly 80 years ago, and arrived in Victoria in 1857. In company with Mr. C. **Upfold**, another old identity of the district, he worked on the Ballarat gold fields; but, on the discovery of gold at the Snowy River at Kiandra in 1860, he journeyed there. The place was rich in large nuggets of the precious metal. Many slugs, each weighing a pound, were obtained. The rush, however, was of short duration, and the discoveries at Lambing Flat (Young), and the Lachlan (Forbes), proved more alluring*

*Mr. Lindus also spent some time in New Zealand, having worked as a digger at Greymouth, Hokitiki, and other mining centres, with varying success. He returned to New South Wales subsequently, and as the Braidwood district was then attracting attention as a good alluvial field, he tried his luck at Araluen, Crown Flat; and Mudmelong, where he had charge of numbers of men, and on more than one occasion, his mining knowledge was the means of turning what looked like hopeless ventures into profitable concerns. At Crown Flat, he was associated with the late Edward **Eaton**, a storekeeper. While in the locality he met the notorious outlaws, the bushrangers **Clarke**, two young men, natives of the Braidwood district, who organised a gang that kept the residents of all the places within 100 miles in a constant state of terror, and who stuck-up Eaton's Store. The police were unable to arrest them, because there were so many "bush telegraphs" in those days who were in communication with the criminals. Murders and highway robberies were of frequent occurrence, and four special constables were sent from Sydney, it being thought by the authorities that they might run the bush rangers to earth. Their mission, however, was a failure, and ended in a tragedy, for they had hardly settled down to their work, before the sympathisers of the **Clarks** were informed, and one morning the dead bodies of the four men were discovered in the neighbourhood of the Jingera ranges, a ticket being pinned on to the body of one with the words, "Dead men tell no tales." The bushrangers continued their lawless career for a short time after this, but it was eventually brought to a close, when they were surrounded by Inspector **Wright** and a large body of police who apprehended them not far from where the murders were committed. The **Clarks** were taken to Sydney, where they were tried, convicted, and hanged in Darlinghurst Gaol.*

The decline of the yields of gold in Araluen district at the end of the sixties caused Mr. Lindus, who was always fond of adventures, to seek for a fresh field. This he

*found in the Mudgee district, at a place known as Stott's Paddock now called The Canadian, about ten miles from Gulgong. A party of six, composed of Canadians, Scotsmen, an Australian and himself (an Englishman), was formed. They prospected the place, and were successful in obtaining payable alluvial gold. They made it known to the then warden, the late Thomas Alexander **Browne**, afterwards better known as "Rolf **Boldrewood**," the author of "Robbery Under Arms." The warden visited the locality, and being satisfied that the find was as represented by the prospectors, their claim for the discovery was admitted and the reward paid by the Government.*

The claim proved very rich — a veritable gold mine — the owners obtaining returns equalling nearly £200 a week each for a considerable time. Mr. Lindus's life was full of interest, and his knowledge of the early days of the sixties and seventies was great, and would have been valuable had he written a history of it, as he at one time intended to. In addition to his adventure with the Clarkes, Mr. Lindus claimed that Starlight, the bush ranger mentioned in Rolf Boldrewood's "Robbery Under Arms," visited his (Mr. Lindus's) tent at the Canadian and had a meal with him. Starlight was after the prospectors' gold, but it was in a safer keeping place than a digger's tent. The discovery of gold at the Canadian, for which Mr. Lindus was mainly responsible, attracted a population of from 14,000 to 16,000 people at one time, and the field was one of the best alluvial places in New South Wales.

This type of information has for me changed William Lindus from just a statistic to a real person. It has highlighted to me the adventurous nature of Mr. Lindus and also the lengths that some people had to go to earn a living when they migrated to Australia in the mid-1800s.

Therefore, wherever possible, when I am researching information for people in my family history I always try to find stories that give me some insight into that person's life. It gives me some understanding of their life and times.



First Families

By Meryl Broadley - Member 841

On the maternal side of my ancestry there are two forbears vying for the position of arriving first in Australia. His majesty, King George Third, kindly sent both of them from England on a leisurely sea voyage to NSW on the Third Fleet, on the *Admiral Barrington*, and the *William and Ann*. The fleet of 11 vessels straggled in to Sydney over four months from July to October 1791 with the *Admiral Barrington* limping in last, two months after the *William and Ann*.

On the *William and Ann* came my 3x great grandfather, **Isaac Cornwell**. He achieved notoriety by being murdered within a few years of his arrival so I have decided to concentrate today on the second gentleman, **William Eaton**, from the *Admiral Barrington*, also my 3x great grandfather, a man with such a blameless reputation in the colony that one wonders how he could have committed such a heinous crime back in London.

On William's apprehension in London on the 14th May 1788, he dropped his cheese--from under his coat—a tasty Cheshire, value 20s, and the property of **Strother Allen**. A few weeks later at the old Bailey, despite calling eight witnesses to attest to his good character, William was summarily dismissed as GUILTY and sentenced to transportation for seven years.

Nothing is heard of him in NSW until his marriage to **Jane Lloyd** in St Philip's Church Sydney in August 1800. His sentence had expired and the couple were living in Sydney with three children. (Only one of them was William's!). The family moved to Richmond in 1802 after the birth of their son, also William. William senior first of all tried his hand on the Hawkesbury River as captain of a small vessel, *The Argument*, which carried provisions in for the local settlers and their farm produce out to market. With the frequent flooding it was a risky and uncertain occupation so

he sold his boat and settled to the vocation of farmer, after receiving a land grant of 50 acres in 1804.

William steadily built up his property, acquiring more land and a sizeable herd of cattle and by 1828 was quite prosperous. His reputation in the district was exemplary--he was known as 'Daddy Eaton!' But his wife Jane? She was a bit of a hell-raiser in her early days. In later life in Richmond, becoming a respectable married matron with nine children was something of a contrast.

Jane was born in London in 1770 to shoe-maker, James **Lloyd**, and his wife, Eleanor. During her early life the family lived at Stepney in the East End of London. Jane was married off five weeks before her 15th birthday to a Mr. Edward **Jaggers** (related to Mick?) at St Botolph-without-Aldersgate. (The name on the plaque outside the church signified it was outside the old London city walls, *without* being the Old English word for *outside*)

Nothing more was heard of Jane until she was taken into custody seven years later and tried as Jane **Ison**, at the Old Bailey, on 15 December 1792, along with four other women for theft with violence, robbery. Four of the women were found guilty and sentenced to death, Jane being one of them, despite her protestation that she was a poor young widow living at Canterbury and had only just come up to the city.

Three months after the trial the sentences were commuted to 'Transportation for Life' to NSW.

There is no doubt that Jane participated in the crime which took place in November 1792 in the dwelling place of Ann Dawson, known to be a 'house of ill-repute'. A Welsh drover, William Ellis, came up to London with a full purse and met a young woman, Sarah Loft, in the street. She struck a deal with him and took him to Ann Dawson's house. After Sarah fulfilled her part of the agreement for the princely sum of 6d, three other women, including Jane, entered the room and attempted to relieve William of his purse containing thirty-one pounds, and valuable possessions. When he resisted and held onto his money Jane bit him fiercely on the hand to make him let go. Fearing for his life William fled the house calling out as he went.

This is the account of John Clarke, a watchman living in the adjoining dwelling:

I live in Sharp's-alley; on the 2d of November I heard a cry out of Murder, for God's sake help, as I was going to bed. I am a watchman; I threw up the sash of my window; I saw a man at the house, that I understood to be kept by Ann Dawson; I said my

friend what is amiss; he said, I am robbed and murdered; says I, you cannot be murdered, for you are alive now, says I, stop exactly there where you are, while I get you assistance! And so on

Jane and her three friends spent fifteen months in Newgate Prison where she met up with a Thomas Lloyd, a 34 year old American serving three years for libel, and said to be a 'gentleman'. It is likely he was a privileged prisoner and as the gaol was not segregated into male and female, he got together with Jane and a relationship developed, much to her advantage. When she was eventually transported she assumed the name 'Lloyd'. This may have been because of her relationship with Thomas, or a reversion to her maiden name.

Jane arrived in the colony at the age of 24 on the *Surprize*, in October 1794. Soon she was living with a William Bryant and bore him two little girls, Jane and Martha, in 1796 and 1798. He then disappeared. Possibly his sentence had expired. Any way no further trace of him was ever found.

Up until now I would say that Jane had no luck with the men she took up with. But then along came William Eaton. Not long after Martha's birth Jane was living with him and they married in August 1800, three months after the birth of the little girl. From here on it was apparently a downhill run for Jane. She and William produced seven children and she lived a comfortable life until her death in August 1823 at the age of 52.

Her peaceful secure married life in Australia was certainly a change from Jane's way of life in England. I wonder though whether she ever had a fleeting moment of nostalgia for the good old days, however bad they were? There are many questions I would like to ask her.

Jane inspired special interest among her descendants and the Jane Ison Society was formed after an initial gathering in Brisbane in 1991. Several well-attended family reunions have been held over the years with a two volume book being produced for the first reunion in 1994. The number of names of people claiming Jane as their ancestor, recorded in 2013, represented 12,400 families. The second edition of her book, *Jane Ison*, was published in 2019. Although there has been speculation about the name under which she was sentenced (Ison), no further information has come to light.



A Valuable Obituary

The following obituary was printed in The Northern Star, on Tuesday, 6th January, 1925. It is reprinted here as it was originally written. It is a good example of how an obituary can give us more facts than simple birth, marriage and death details of the deceased. Siblings and descendants are listed and this one also gives an insight into the lifestyle and economic activities in the Lismore area at this time.

PIONEER'S DEATH

Late Mrs Matilda Moss

*The death at Lismore on Saturday, December 27 last, of Mrs. **Moss**, senr., at the age of 77 years severs another link with the historic past of this district.*

*Born at Somersetshire, England, Mrs. Moss came to Australia with her parents in 1851 in the Earl Grey, and first settled on the Hunter River. In the 1857 flood Mr. Carpenter (in later years a school inspector in Lismore and district rescued Mrs. Moss and her family (**Webber's**) in a hollowed out log from the roof of their house, and paddled them to high land. They came to the Richmond in 1862 on the old Rainbow, then on her maiden voyage, and the first sea-faring boat that came to the river.*

*With Mrs. **Schruder** and Mrs. James **Breckenridge** they settled at Wyrallah. In 1863 she married the late Mr. Thomas Moss. At that time only one house existed in Wyrallah, most of the settlers living in tents and humpies. Later they moved to Newrybar and Tintenbar and engaged in cedar-getting. They went from place to place as the country was cleared. Mr. Moss selected land at Wyrallah about 1864,*

then known as Gininbar and later Camp Creek, and now Wyrallah. They were surrounded by wild blacks.

At that time the people had to pull to Ballina for their provisions in an ordinary pulling boat, a two days' journey, camping at Tuckombil Creek. The only house at the time on the route was on the **Clarke-Irvine** station. At that time flour was £5 per sack, and the people used to crush corn and mix it with flour to make it last till such time as more provisions were brought to the river. Meat was obtained by pulling to Pelican Creek, and then walking over to the South Arm and purchasing from the boiling down works.

The only store was kept by Mr. Tom **Barker** at Gundurimba. The mails came by pack horse from Iluka, on the Clarence, along the beach track through the Gap at South Woodburn, landing at Codrington and Casino. All business transactions, weddings, etc., were conducted at Casino.

Mrs. Moss witnessed the first crushing of cane in the district at the Wyrallah saw mill 60 years ago. The cane was crushed in rollers of the planing machine, the juice caught in a washing tub set underneath, and then boiled in a washing boiler, and a fugal was rigged on the groven spindle of a planing machine to fugal the sugar, and turned out a good sample of brown sugar. Mr. Albert **Lane**, of Wyrallah, was also present at this crushing. Mr. **Whitney** made syrup by putting cane between two rollers turned by a handle catching the juice, which was then boiled. This interested the people, and little patches of cane were put in and small mills were introduced. This was the turning point of the real hardships of the earlier pioneers. As time progressed dairying was introduced and this the family followed.

The Late Mrs. Moss's door was open to all, and she was well known all over the district for her generosity. She reared a large family in Wyrallah, 17 in all, of whom 11 survive---James, Wyrallah; George, Sydney; Richard, Ballina; Robert, Wyangerie; Edward, Myrtle Creek; Walter, Rappville; Charles, Ballina; Mrs. **Jacobson**, Lismore; Mrs. **Archer**, New Zealand; Mrs. **Cameron**, Brisbane; Mrs. **Castledene**, Toowoomba; and Mrs. **Harvey**, Sydney. There are also 61 grandchildren and 21 great-grandchildren. Deceased's husband predeceased her 21 years ago. The funeral at Tucki cemetery was largely attended, the remains being laid to rest adjoining her late husband. Mr. John **Webber**, of Wyrallah; and Mr. Robert Webber, of Crabbe's Creek, are brothers.

Request for Information On the DAY Family

Any information on the family, as outlined below, would be greatly appreciated by Margaret **Schmitt** – Member 563.

Matthew & Eliza (nee Lee) **DAY** came to Australia around 1860 with 2 sons, Andrew & Mark John. They settled near Maitland, NSW, where another son, Robert, was born in 1861 & a daughter, Catherine, in 1864.

They moved to Stanthorpe, Queensland, & enlarged their family with Matthew (1866), Mary Ann (1868), Eliza (1871) & Henry William (1873).

Andrew, Mark John & Matthew all married girls called Catherine - **Knight, Sauer & Ross** respectively.

Mark John & his wife moved to East Lismore where they had 8 children, 4 boys & 4 girls. He worked on the railway then at the Quarry at Rileys Hill. He died in Lismore in 1926 & Catherine died 1936. Their girls married **Cook, Giggins, Pitt & Gardiner**.

Andrew's son Matthew Thomas Day also moved to Lismore. He married Annie Mary **Schlosser** at Casino in 1913. He died in 1972 & she in 1978. One of their sons, Andrew, died at Sandakan in Borneo during WW2.

Robert Day married (Mary) Jane **Elsworthy**, who was my grandfather's sister.

Mary Ann Day may have married a **Wilcox**.

Please reply to editorcedarlog@gmail.com if you have any information on the Day family and it will be passed onto Margaret Schmitt.

Vale – H.R.H. Prince Philip The Duke of Edinburgh - 1921-2021

Naval Officer, husband, father, grandfather and great grandfather. He will leave a void in many lives. During his lifetime he had supported 992 charities and was an early conservationist, being President of the World Wildlife Fund 1981 – 1996. He had a strong affinity with Australia and visited the Northern Rivers on many occasions. Despite suffering trauma in his early life, he had a positive attitude and a great sense of humour. Some of his sayings: - 'I just had to get on with it', 'You do', 'One does'. The Queen and Duke visited the Northern Rivers in February 1954 and stayed at the Gollan Hotel in Lismore. Many locals came out to view the young couple and new Queen. They left just before one of the worst floods to ever affect the area arrived.



Photo: The Queen and Prince Philip leaving the Gollan Hotel, Lismore in 1954.
Photo courtesy *Northern Star Archives*.

Prince Philip returned to the Northern Rivers in October 1973. Amongst other events, he opened the new Lismore High School and met students undertaking The Duke of Edinburgh Awards program.



Photo: Prince Philip opening Lismore High School, taken by teacher, Peter Derrett, from the staff room window. Photo courtesy Peter Derrett.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AWARDS

The Duke of Edinburgh awards program began in Australia in 1959 and over 775,000 have participated. The program gives structure for young Australians aged 14 - 24 to realise their ambitions and to change their world. They move beyond their comfort zones and gain a sense of real achievement and self-confidence. The Duchess of Cambridge (Kate, wife of Prince William) took part in the Duke of Edinburgh Awards and stated that they are a great way for young people to grow in confidence, learn new skills, work as part of a team, as well as, have fun along the way. Students from schools in our local area received their Duke of Edinburgh awards from the Duke during his 1973 visit.

The
Official Opening
of the new
Lismore High School



by
His Royal Highness
The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh

Friday, 26th October, 1973

Photo: Program for the Opening of Lismore High School, 1973.



Photo: Top: At Lismore City Hall – (L to R) Prince Philip; Lismore’s Mayor, W.G. Blair; Member for Richmond, Doug Anthony; Member for Lismore R.B Duncan and Mrs Duncan.

Bottom: ‘The Duke of Edinburgh showed deep interest in Casino High School students undertaking award scheme courses.....he questions several students on their progress.’

Courtesy *The Northern Star*, 26 October, 1973.

Aspects of George Taplin's Life and Works

By Leigh Wilson, Member 805



As does everyone, I had eight Great Grandfathers, yet for most of my life, I had knowledge of only one; and about this man my mother and her three siblings were always very complimentary, because they were so proud of his achievements.

He was George **Taplin**, the founder and moving force behind a mission at present-day Raukkan in South Australia. I absorbed my mother's pride, and have been proud of his presence in my family tree.

But as time passes, attitudes can evolve, in some cases substantially. So here is the story of George Taplin for evaluation (a) against the attitudes of a century ago, and (b) against today's values.

GEORGE TAPLIN was born at Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, England on 24 August 1831. In 1842 he went to live with his maternal grandfather in Andover, Hampshire. There he was educated in a private school with the aim of becoming a solicitor's clerk, but within a year his father died. George, a committed Congregationalist, was hoping to become an overseas missionary; but no clear

movement towards this happened until 1849 when, aged 18, he migrated to Adelaide, South Australia (SA), aboard the *Anna Maria*. At that time work opportunities were scarce, so his first work was as a labourer. (Within a year or two, gold rushes created substantial labour shortages.)

In June 1851, he connected with the leader of the Congregational church in South Australia, the Rev. T. Q. **Stow**. George lived at Rev. Stow's house while studying, and worked in the garden for his board and lodging. On 28 February 1853, at the Adelaide suburb of Payneham, George **Taplin** and Martha **Burnell** were married, in a service conducted by the Rev. Stow. Martha had been working as a housemaid at the Stow household and likewise aspired to missionary work.

Later that year George and Martha travelled to Port Elliot, on SA's southern coast close to the River Murray's mouth. There, in February 1854, George opened a school. He taught there until early 1859, when the Aborigines' Friends Association appointed him to be their first missionary-teacher, to work in the lower Murray districts at a salary of £200 p.a.

George's mission was to the Narrinyeri (Ngarrindjeri), the confederacy of eighteen tribes that occupied the area around the lower Murray Lakes. The mission was based on the shore of Lake Alexandrina, at the traditional indigenous camping ground called Raukkan (The Ancient Way). Europeans had named this spot Point McLeay in memory of George **McLeay**, the second-in-command to Capt. Charles **Sturt** on the celebrated exploration of the Murray river network. To George Taplin the appeal of this spot was its remoteness from all main (European) settlements, which he thought made it much less likely to be infiltrated by "poor whites of bad character".

George started work at the mission site on 4th April 1859. On his first night at Point McLeay, feeling that the aborigines might well be apprehensive, George dosed down under a gum tree, which he reckoned would indicate he was a man of peace; and it worked. (With the passing of years, the appreciation of the aborigines for George was expressed by that tree – eventually, the remains of the trunk were accorded venerable status and, even later, a memorial plaque attached to it.)

The mission's land had been excised from a cattle station holding leased from the Government by John **Baker**, who forthwith mounted immediate very strong

opposition. In 1860 Taplin and the Aborigines Friends Association faced a Legislative Council select committee which had been organized by Baker ostensibly looking into indigenous affairs, but which was heavily slanted towards negating the Point McLeay mission. Taplin weathered the inquiry and worked on vigorously, teaching, building, proselytising, establishing farming, dispensing government rations, and acting as a mechanic and district physician. The range of activities he brought himself to do was surprisingly extensive – but then, in a remote location, who else was there? Later he acquired a teaching assistant.

George was ordained by the Congregational Church in 1868. We have a record that a few years later George told his eldest son, Fred, that he had been ordained so as to follow through on the interest by some aboriginals in the Christian faith, which ultimately led to requests for baptism, marriage, and communion services. George is said to have told Fred that in hindsight, perhaps he should not have taken this step; his reasoning was for this is not recorded.

The next year the chapel, still in regular use today, was completed and opened. Over time, a number of buildings were constructed, gardens planted, and educational activities conducted. It was intended that the settlement would become economically self-sufficient, but this failed to happen due to poor soil condition, remoteness of location from areas of consumption, and competition from other settlers.

The educational activities were more successful, with two outstanding examples being James **Unaipon** and his son David, who showed what other aboriginals could achieve – given George's teaching methods. David Unaipon is still celebrated as showing that aboriginals can master western intellectual thought (his portrait is on the Australian \$50 note, as is the little church at Raukkan).

Keenly interested in the Ngarrindjeri culture and society, George learned their language, used it in preaching, and translated and published Biblical tracts. He published invaluable anthropological studies which were much superior to other contemporary work on South Australian Aborigines. His papers on philology and ethnology were acclaimed in Australia and abroad. His most important books were: *The Narrinyeri* (Adelaide, 1874), with a second, enlarged edition in 1878 and

included next year in *Native Tribes of South Australia*, edited by J. D. Woods; and *The Folklore, Manners, Customs, and Languages of the South Australian Aborigines* (1879), which he edited. In this way the words and even tunes of aboriginal ceremonies were recorded.

Despite his sympathy with the people and their traditions, George had the view of those times that Christianity and Europeanisation (say, assimilation) should be adopted because otherwise the Ngarrindjeri were bound to dwindle into obscurity.

Thus some of his activities actually helped to undermine their authority and social structures, further weakening traditional discipline and morale within the confederacy and provoking strong opposition from conservative tribal members. We can see here the difficult question of how much should people be helped to modernise, and how much should they be left alone... a question that has not been dealt with to everyone's satisfaction, even now.

After all, the Ngarrindjeri had been dispossessed and persecuted before George arrived – the confrontation with modernity had already started -- and by helping them become literate and numerate and to acquire trade skills his efforts helped them to survive in a Europeanised community. Today hundreds of their descendants remain in various districts of Australia; their durability can largely be attributed to George Taplin, as can the records of their culture (unlike most other aboriginal cultures).

Their Congregational faith supported George and Martha in running the mission during their 20 years, despite difficulties, worries and serious fears at times. The mission became nationally known as a leading example of how well a mission could operate.

George was widely regarded as a compassionate Christian and a courageous fighter for the mission's causes. Exhausted, he died of heart disease at Raukkan on 24 June 1879 aged 47, survived by his wife and six children. He was buried in the village

cemetery. His estate was sworn for probate at £100, and his eldest son Frederick succeeded him as superintendent of the mission. Martha retired to Adelaide.

In the small mission church is this inscription –

The Rev. George Taplin
Founder of the Point McLeay Mission, 1859,
Died June 24th 1879
Blessed are the dead which lie in the Lord;
Their works do follow them. (Rev. 14, 13)



From the stand-point of 2021, and agreeing that history cannot be undone, it can be said that George Taplin's activities were much more helpful and less destructive

towards aboriginals than those of many other white Australians, especially those of that era. Will we ourselves manage to achieve as much and get so close to the ideal?

Much of this article is derived from Australian Dictionary of Biography, volume 6 (MUP), 1976



Footnotes:

The *Aborigines Friends Association* was established in 1858 out of concern for “the moral, spiritual, and physical well-being” of Australian Aboriginal people in the Northern Territory and particularly South Australia. The association actively operated for over 100 years, and had its final meeting in the year 2000. Its collection of photos and printed matter includes records related to Doug **Nicholls**, Rev J H **Sexton**, Rev George Taplin, Ernest E **Kramer**, David **Unaipon**, and Albert **Namatjira** and is an excellent record of the way of life in that era.

George’s eldest son Frederick took over the running of the mission, until he died in a fire during a visit to Adelaide; he was likewise buried at Point McLeay.

JAMES UNAIPON, born JAMES NGUNAITPONI, (c. 1835 - 1907) was an Australian indigenous preacher of the Waruwaldi Lakalinyeri tribe of the Ngarrindjeri nation. His home area was Wellington, near where the Murray disperses into several large lakes. He took the surname Reid in honour of James **Reid** the Scottish Free Church minister who baptised him. As James Reid he was sponsored by the Aborigines' Friends' Association for training as a missionary at the Point McLeay Mission on the banks of Lake Alexandrina in the Coorong region of SA in 1865. After arriving at Point McLeay he reverted to using his birth name of Ngunaitponi, which Europeans anglicised to Unaipon in correspondence.

In 1866 Unaipon married **Nymbulda**, the daughter of **Pullum** (King Peter) who was the *Rupelle* (misinterpreted as "King" by colonists) of the Ramindjeri. The Rev. Taplin assumed that the position of Rupelle was hereditary and so widely promoted Nymbulda as a queen, believing that a missionary related to royalty would be more

influential in converting the Ngarrindjeri. In reality the Rupelle was elected by the indigenous Tendi (government) and gave no additional status to his family.

Unaipon co-authored writings on the Ngarrindjeri language, was the first Aboriginal deacon, and the father of renowned Australian inventor, David Unaipon.

DAVID UNAIPON (1872 – 1967) was born at the Point McLeay Mission, the fourth of nine children of James and Nymbulda Ngunaitponi. His education began at age seven at the Point McLeay Mission School and he soon became known for his intelligence, with the former secretary of the Aborigines' Friends' Association stating in 1887: "I only wish the majority of white boys were as bright, intelligent, well-instructed and well-mannered, as the little fellow I am now taking charge of."

Unaipon left school at 13 to work in Adelaide where his employer actively encouraged his interest in literature, philosophy, science and music. In 1890, he returned to Point McLeay where he apprenticed to a bootmaker and was appointed as the mission organist. In the late 1890s he travelled to Adelaide but found that his colour restricted his opportunities for employment, so he returned to Point McLeay to work as a book-keeper in the store there. In 1902 he married Katherine **Carter**, a Tangane woman.

Later he was employed by the Aborigines' Friends' Association as a *deputationer*, in which role he travelled and preached widely in seeking support for the Point McLeay Mission.

Unaipon retired from preaching in 1959 but continued working on his inventions into the 1960s. He died in 1967, aged 95. He is remembered as a researcher, inventor, writer and lecturer.



For local readers, there is an excellent book available in the public libraries about the history of the Bundjalung people. It describes their way of life before white settlement and includes the impact of white settlement.

The book is '*Bundjalung Jugan, BUNDJALUNG COUNTRY*', by Jennifer Hoff. 2006. Published by the Richmond River Historical Soc. Inc.

Background to Eras

By Leigh Wilson - Member 805

Your searching in Trove (<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper>) will primarily use the names of members of your family tree; and you may also search for the names of other people or events known to be associated with your family's members.

After a while though, you may run out of such items to discover – or that you can for the time being think of how to search for. At this stage I ask myself “what were the topics of the day -- at that point of time – in those people's lives?” What might two people chatting briefly over a backyard fence have remarked about? What might two people waiting at a tram stop have been nattering about? I'm looking to get a *feel* for the background of that era, for *context*, and in the *tone of those times* and without the wisdom of hindsight.

Newspapers are a great place to look -- not so much the news items typical of any era, but for some more substantial articles -- such as detailed reportage of dramatic real events such as topical trials, descriptive events, and/or personal reminiscences.

You'll seldom find these by searching for one of your family tree's members; you come across them largely by chance. I mention this now so that if you do chance upon such an item, you recognize what it is, and if it has any forward use for you, you make sure you know how to find it again.

It seems to have been fashionable for some of the authors of these articles to use a pseudonym. Here are some of those I've discovered.

The Septuagenarian - 1840s-1880s. The author was Nathaniel Hailes, who wrote about 45 articles, the first half of which recount his early life in London in the 1820s,

and the second half describe his life and times in South Australia from 1840 to about 1865.

The Criticised Traveller - 1860s. Stories set in South Australia.

Original stories by a South Australian - 1860s. Stories in South Australia.

The Quinquegenarian - 1873 (from the “All the Day Round” magazine in England)

The Bohemian - 1880s. Stories set in England.

Ernestine Hill - 1930s. She was a pioneering journalist from eastern Australia who became captivated by South Australia, the Northern Territory, and the North West of Western Australia. During the 1930s she wrote many articles on an extensive range of topics set in those areas, which she had visited personally.

These articles describe, amongst many other things, the living conditions in the city and towns, and aspects of various indigenous peoples. I believe the attitude *of those times* comes through, giving excellent background for the stories of many family tree members.

(I've been referring here to Adelaide, although the situation no doubt would be similar for other large cities. It's best to use *The Advertiser* or *The Register* newspapers, in which the text of a large number of such articles has been corrected.)



Journal Gleanings

By Janine Thompson

“Get more from your Ancestry DNA test”. How to make the most of your test and refine your matches. *Who Do You Think You are – November 2020 – Page 19*

“Before the NHS” How your ancestors secured medical treatment in the dark days before the NHS, *Who Do You Think You Are – November 2020 – Page 73*

“Vintage Christmas Recipes” Interesting Christmas fare. No master chefs here! *Timespan – Nepean FHS – December 2020*

“Red Lead and Navel Superstition” The extraordinary story of a black cat’s life aboard HMS Perth during World War 2. *Traces – Edition 13, 2020 – Page 12*

“Unusual Occupations” Would you know what a Knocker Upper was? Learn about the unusual occupations your forebears may have had. *Roots – Gold Coast FHS – February 2021 – Page 6*

“Kwong Sing Family – A Migrant Success Story” We all know Kwong Sing Shoes in Casino. This is the family story. *The Crossing Place – Casino & Dist. FHG – February 2021 – Page 13*

“News from the Archives” The search for details of Gordon Empson’s death in North Africa during World War 2 proves not just a good read, but some useful tips for free research in New Zealand. *The New Zealand Genealogist – February 2021 – Page 29*

“The Census 1801” This article details the development and results of the little known 1801 Census and where the few remaining records can be found. *Who Do You Think You Are? – December 2020 – Page 79*

“Finding Your Aboriginal Ancestors” Researching Aboriginal Family History in NSW”. His new project could be invaluable for Indigenous Family research. *History – Royal Australian HS – March 2021 – Page 17*

Australian e-Journals Review

By Jackie Chalmers

The following journals are now received as eJournals and may be read on the computers in the Marie Hart Library. If they are from the area you are researching you may well find information that will not appear elsewhere, so do check them out.

Australian G-Y

The Many Peaks Cemetery by Kathy McLachlan

Genealogical Society Gladstone District Inc., Timeline, Jul 20

Excerpts from ‘The Irish in Gladstone from 1854–’

Genealogical Society Gladstone District Inc., Timeline, Nov 20

‘Romantic Life – Tallong Pioneer – Looking Back 80 Years’ from *Goulburn Evening Penny Post*, 2 Nov 1938

Goulburn Historical & Genealogical Society Inc., The Argyle Bulletin, Feb 21

Seventy Years in the One House by Mrs Rose O’Connor

Gympie FHS Inc., The Gympie Gazette, Nov 20

The Legacy of Inspirational Music Teachers by Carol Roberts

Hawkesbury FHS, The Hawkesbury Crier, Jun 20

Marrying in New South Wales by Michelle Nichols

Hawkesbury FHS, The Hawkesbury Crier, Sep 20

A Timeline of Jacob NAGLE submitted by William Hempel *Hawkesbury-Nepean Chapter Fellowship of First Fleeters, Hawkesbury-Nepean Newsletter, Autumn 2021*

‘I’m My Own Grandpa!’ a Song written by Dwight Latham and Moe Jaffe

Hill End & Tambaroora Gathering Group, Newsletter, Feb 21

The Dirt Hole and Tambaroora Creek Diggings from The Bathurst Free Press, 29 May 1852

Hill End Family History, Newsletter, Sep 20

- 'Cribb and Foote – Remembered' from The Staff Monthly Magazine of Cribb and Foote Ltd, Vol 14 Number 3, Apr 1947
Ipswich Genealogical Society Inc., Bremer Echoes, Jul 20
- German Families of the Fassifern by Angela Collyer
Ipswich Genealogical Society Inc., Bremer Echoes, Feb 21
- Where did the Name “Otho” come from? by Beryl Hamilton
Inverell & District FHG, Voices of the Past, Dec 20
- You Too Can Write a Book by Elspeth Bradbury
Lake Macquarie FHG, The Chronicle, Aug 20
- John Ernst Richter by Arthur Radford
Lake Macquarie FHG, The Chronicle, Nov 20
- James the Clock by Jill Ball
Lake Macquarie FHG, The Chronicle, Nov 20
- Two Mothers Remembered by Joann Snow Duncanson
Lithgow FHG, Lithgow Pioneer Press, Feb 21
- Zigzag Wattle by Dianna Ottaway
Logan River & District FHS Inc., Lithgow Pioneer Press, Feb 21
- 1916 Cycling TOUR Brisbane to Sydney by Pam Jarman
Manning Wallamba FHS, The Figtree, Nov 20
- The Mustard Gas Men by Janine Roberts
Manning Wallamba FHS, The Figtree, Feb 21
- Eiler Andersen – Maryborough Made Piano by Michelle Sweetman
Maryborough DFHS Inc., Forebears, Nov 20
- A Beautiful Country Home, Mynumi House, Coraki
Mid-Richmond HS Inc., Newsletter, Nov 20
- The Three Moss Sisters by Julie Gullan
Milton-Ulladulla FHS Inc., Pigeon House Tidings, Dec 20
- My George Telling (1836 – 1882) by Rosemary Chalmers
GS of Northern Territory, Progenitor, Dec 20
- The Lost, Macabre Art of Swedish Funeral Confectionery by Sam O'Brien
GS of Northern Territory, Progenitor, Mar 21
- Revisiting the Australian Joint Copying Project in Trove

Family History Assoc. of North Queensland Inc., Relatively Speaking, Mar 21
 Orange Cemetery Update by Lynne Irvine *Orange FHG, Newsletter*, Dec 20
 The Great Family Mystery: Who Was James Yappa? by Ken Swadling
 Queensland FHS Inc., Queensland Family Historian, Feb 21
 Australia's Immigration History by Monica Lucas
 Redcliffe & District FHG Inc., The First Settlement City Gazette, Nov 20
 To Australia: Descendants of Job Townsend and Sarah Taylor by Neville
 Townsend
 Redcliffe & District FHG Inc., The First Settlement City Gazette, Mar 21
 Money Now and Then by Mary Temple
 FHS of Rockingham & District, Between the Lines, Dec 20
 Jack Jones War by Sue Sacchero
 FHS of Rockingham & District, Between the Lines, Mar 21
 Daniel Lacey Spillane, the Teacher Who Almost Never Was by Marianne Faull
 Shoalhaven FHS, Time Traveller, Dec 20
 Memories of Ag – Stories of the Childhood of Agnes Ingold by Margaret Sharpe
 Shoalhaven FHS, Time Traveller, Apr 21
 David Browne by Margaret Pegler
 South Gippsland GS, Newsletter, Dec 20
 The Sweeneys of Steinbrook by Tony Pitkin
 Tenterfield FHG, Tenterfield Generations, Mar 21
 Mum's Jigsaw Box by Sue Margetts
 Toowoomba & Darling Downs FHS, The Gazette, Nov 20
 Len Margetts Polo Playing Days by Sue Margetts
 Toowoomba & Darling Downs FHS, The Gazette, Mar 21
 Biggenden Wall of Fame & Pioneer Walk by Julie Lee
 Whitsunday FHG, Branching Out, Nov 20
 Christmas 1957 in Scotland by Nina Murray
 Wyong FHG Inc., Tree of Life Nov 20

Marie Hart Library News

Indexing local history material

Improving access to personal and family names in the Northern Rivers region is the focus of The Society's latest project. Many books in our local collection do not have an index. These books need to be read through by each researcher seeking specific names. All Members can contribute to opening access to this material, by assisting with this project. 3 books have been completed, others are under way, but there's more to be done. Full details will be provided. Please volunteer to our Secretary your willingness to help: secretaryrtfhs1@yahoo.com

Expanding, rejuvenating and stabilizing our collection

Among the donations and acquisitions added to, or replacing lesser versions of our research material are:

Recognising Ballina District Citizens. Book 2

Ray BASS, *Education in Lismore. [125 years] of progress*

Ian KIRKLAND, *Go North Young Man*

Andrew PEAKE, *South Australian History Sources*

Mel WOODFORD, *They sent me north: Female convicts in the Hunter.*

We have also archived several rare or fragile items.

New Computers

2 new desktop computers have been purchased for the library. This should make your family history research even more exciting! Please avail yourselves of this wonderful new resource by visiting the library to check out what can be looked up online, on the computer hard-drives or using CDs from the library. The 27 inch screens allow

two A4 pages on screen at once to enhance and ease transcription, note taking and comparisons.

Research facilities

The library has recently become a Family Search Affiliate Library. A major benefit of being an affiliate library is access to additional digital records not available outside an LDS Family History Centre. These digital records include images and names indexes. Currently, there are about 400 million original records available in a digital format that affiliate libraries have access to. Have a look next time you are in the library to access family history details previously not available in Ballina.

Articles for December and September Cedar Logs

Please put your thinking caps on and hit the keyboards to write a short story for upcoming issues of *The Cedar Log*.

The **September** issue will be on **Interesting Websites** or other internet resources which can assist in your family history research. There will be an emphasis on free sites but paid sites will also be included. If you have found a good site, why not tell other members about it, especially how it helped you locate family history details.

The **December** issue will be relating experiences with **DNA**. These could be a personal discovery or a more technical article on the wonders of DNA.

Please submit your stories to the editorcedarlog@gmail.com by mid-July and mid-October respectively.

Monthly Speakers

For those of you who were unable to attend the Saturday meetings over the past three months, this is a summary of the topics presented by our speakers.

March 2021



Guest speaker Robbie Brathwaite talked about her book *'A Stroll Around The Block – Exploring Lismore CBD's Heritage,'* specifically the four main streets which are known locally as “The Block”. Her talk consisted of a brief overview of the book, followed by a detailed examination of two sites in Woodlark Street. It included some fascinating stories of the people and businesses involved with the sites over 150 years and was illustrated with historical images.

April 2021 - More Family History Discoveries - Local RTFHS members gave talks on aspects of their research presenting us with alternative methods of discovery.

Leigh **Wilson** spoke about reading articles written by people in the 1800s which were published in newspapers of the time and how these can broaden our understanding of the life and times of our ancestors. An article, Background to Eras, detailing these authors, is in this month's Cedar Log.

Kerrie **Alexander** spoke on how DNA helped connect her with the descendants of common ancestors of her husband in Ireland. She described the history of this interesting and illustrious family in Australia.

Carmel **Crosby** spoke on finding a gravestone on the Find A Grave website, which had 6 of her ancestors' names on it. This led her to look more in depth at alternative family history sources in South Australia including Almanacs and Directories,

GenealogySA and Hospital records, which are freely available on the FamilySearch site.

John **Broadley** talked about his blog on the Dreadnought Boys and how it developed. Have a look at John's blog for general information and especially if you have a connection to a Dreadnought Boy. <http://thedreadnoughtboys.blogspot.com/>

May 2021

We had our second guest speaker of the year on the 1st of May when Benita **Parker** discussed her well-researched book *PIMLICO Where's That?* Covering the years from 1842 to 1962, the book describes the many settlers and land use over the period. In her talk she went through the occupants who owned and lived on Portion 1. The details provided on this one block indicates how well researched Benita's book is. The owners of Portion 1 included James **Stephenson**, who, when he died at a relatively young age, left it to his sister, Elizabeth, who was married to William **Heugh**. The next owner was James **Rodgers** and then his wife's brother, Sam **McKnight**. For many years in the 1900s Bertha McKnight ran the local Post Office, which was attached to the house. Benita remembers visiting the PO on her way home from school and the postmistress being a little scary! Interestingly, the name *Pimlico* came from a discarded bottle of Pimlico (London) Beer, which had been left on Pimlico Island some time before it was named, by an earlier group of travelers.



Membership for 2021

Membership Secretary Jan Ousby

We would like to extend a warm welcome to our new members:

Member No 1006 Susan McCulloch

Member No 1007 Andrea Stewart

Member No 1008 Bernadette McQuillan

The Richmond-Tweed Family History Society Inc. was established in 1983 to serve the family history needs of researchers initially with a special interest in Northern New South Wales, Australia in the area bounded by the Richmond and Tweed Rivers, often referred to as the Northern Rivers.

The Marie Hart Library holds numerous local records including the Local Schools Admission Registers, Cemetery Records, Burial Records, Honour and Memorial Rolls from many locations within the Northern Rivers.

Over the years, the library has expanded and now holds a wealth of information from across Australia including historical and pioneer records, war records, shipping lists, probate records, landholder returns, Colonial Secretary papers and cemetery books. There are family history journals either as hard copies from within Australia or in electronic form from overseas countries, which can be accessed on the computers or from home.

Access is available to microfiche, CDs and computers connected to genealogical websites, to which we subscribe, including *Findmypast* and the *Biographical Database of Australia*. We are also a *FamilySearch* affiliate, which gives access to more than the standard *FamilySearch* site. Ask the member on duty, during normal opening hours, if you need assistance with any of the library's resources.

Family History Research Requests can be done by the Society for a fee of \$15 per hour. Please include a 22x11 cm stamped, addressed envelope and research fees where applicable.

The Cedar Log

Journal of the Richmond-Tweed Family History Society Inc.

Published March, June, September & December

The Editor, Carmel Crosby, would be pleased to accept articles for inclusion in this journal. Ideally, they should be sent by email to editorcedarlog@gmail.com but typed hard copy is also welcomed. The format preferred is Times New Roman font; 12 point; single spacing.

Please add your contact details as the Editor may need to discuss with you any editing, abridgement or deferral to a future date of any material submitted for publication. It is your responsibility to ensure that your article does not infringe copyright. Items remain the copyright of the Richmond-Tweed Family History Society and the author.

Your input is important and makes for interesting and diverse reading for our members as well as to the other readers of our journal throughout Australia and overseas. We would love to hear about how you broke down those brick walls or any interesting information you have found out about an ancestor, so get those fingers typing.

The society does not accept responsibility for opinions and statements published by individual contributors. Original material in this journal may be reproduced with written permission from the society.



SOCIETY EVENTS

Society meetings are at the Players Theatre, 24 Swift Street, Ballina at 2pm on the first Saturday of each month. There is no meeting in January.

DATES TO REMEMBER

2021

Saturday 5 June: Meeting: Webinar: From NSW State Records. Topic – School Records. This webinar focuses on how to research students, teachers and school sites in the NSW State school system.

Saturday 3 July: Meeting: Guest speakers: Eric and Rosemary Kopittke talking on *Connecting with Family Lines Online AND A 19th Century German's Voyage to the Other Side of the World*.

Saturday 24 July: Come and join us to celebrate **Christmas In July**, at Summerland House Farm, Wardell Rd, Alstonville. Contact Gwen Clark on 6628 7797 if you would like to attend.

Saturday 7 August: Meeting: **AGM**, plus talks by members on *DNA Lucky Dip*.

Saturday 4 September: Meeting: Guest speaker: John Rogers – *History of the Northern Rivers Region of NSW*

Saturday 2 October: Meeting: Subject: *Skeletons in the Closet* presented by members. Contact Dawn Lotty on 6687 2442 if you would like to present a talk.

Saturday 6 November: Full Day seminar with Helen Smith: More details in the September Cedar Log

Saturday 4 December: Meeting: Christmas Party

MEMBERSHIP

Membership fees for the year 1st January 2021 to 31st December 2021 are \$35 Individual or \$45 Joint Membership.

Journals will be sent to financial members only.