

Camden Calling



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Normal Membership Subscriptions: Single A\$25.00 Couples A\$30.00

Pensioner/Concession Membership Subscription: Single A\$20.00 Couples A\$25.00

WEBSITE

www.camdenhistory.org.au

RESEARCH FEES

Non-members use of Resources- \$5.00 per session.

Written enquires \$25.00 – provides up to fifteen printed or photocopied pages.

A4 size stamped addressed envelope to be included with your enquiry.

RESEARCH CENTRE

Family History Room
Camden Library/Museum Complex.

John Street, Camden, NSW 2570

Thursday 10.00am – 3.00pm

Friday 10:00am – 3.00pm

Saturday 9:30am – 12 noon

(Closed late December to late January)

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Camden Area Family History Society Inc. is held on the first Tuesday of August each year, immediately following the general meeting.

THE SOCIETY MEETS ON **THE FIRST TUESDAY OF EACH MONTH** (EXCEPT JANUARY) **AT 7:30PM** IN THE COMMUNITY MEETING ROOM OF THE CAMDEN LIBRARY/MUSEUM COMPLEX, **40 JOHN STREET CAMDEN.**

MEMBERS AND NON-MEMBERS ALL WELCOME

~ Camden Calling ~

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Camden Calling is the Journal of the Camden Area Family History Society Inc. published twice a year in May and November, it is free to members and \$2.00 for non-members.

Articles for inclusion are to be handed to the Editor no later than the meetings of April and October. Unless an article is marked copyright, Family History Organisations have permission to reprint from this Journal, providing that the source is acknowledged and it is used only for the purpose of family history research. Copyright remains the property of the submitter.

This Society does not accept responsibility for information contained or opinions expressed by authors in this Journal.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Firstly I would like to thank the members for their support during the year and a special thank you for re-electing me as your President.

Thank you to the volunteers who man our research room, I only hope you are able to carry out your own family research while on duty.

Find my past has been continued for the year and I encourage members to access and to use the information it provides.

At the Partnership meeting last Tuesday (21st Oct) we presented to the library the fact that Camden Library was the only local library without access to Ancestry.Com.

The Library is going to review its cost and the Society has offered to provide some assistance.

Our Barbeque at Bunning's was a great success with in excess of \$800 raised on the day; we were in completion with the Rugby League grand finals.

We are proposing to have another next year, with the possibility of having a further one later in the year.

As mentioned at our October meeting the society has offered to host the State Conference in 2016; Tony Jackson will be the coordinator of the event and he is looking for volunteers to assist in various tasks associated with an event of this type.

Tony and I have stated the ball rolling in making tentative enquiries with the Civic Centre and we are waiting on them to provide costs etc.

On Tuesday the 27th January next year will be the first committee meeting in which we discuss our Lecture and talks for the year.

If you have any suggestion then please let the committee know or come along to the meeting all members are welcome.

Finally both Andrea and I wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Ray Herbert, President, CAFHS

EDITORIAL

Welcome to my first Journal for this stint as Editor. There are a number of stories concerning the First World War both from the Military point and from the Home Front. One particular interesting article is the Origins of the Last Post, I was unaware myself that there were words to the Last Post and the exact origin of those words and the music.

There are our usual articles including New Acquisitions and a couple of book reviews.

There is also a report on the 2014 State Conference of the NSW & ACT Family History Societies which Cathey Shepherd and I attended as well as a report on next year's Conference at Port Macquarie and the 2016 Conference that Camden will be hosting. I hope there is something for everyone in the edition of Camden Calling but it would be nice to have more input from members.

Tony Jackson, Editor

MEMBERSHIP

C.A.F.H.S. Inc. Membership fall due on the **1st July each year**, the prompt renewal of your membership is appreciated. To ensure all your details are current, e.g. telephone number and email addresses, please complete a Members Information Update form if they have changed or notify the Membership Officer.

Normal Membership:

Single \$25.00 Couple \$30.00

Pensioners/Concession Membership:

Single \$20.00 Couple \$25.00

We welcome new members from Australia and Overseas.

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CAMDEN AND THE FIRST WORLD WAR

Events of the Great War as reported in the Camden News

Cables from the European War

Events for August 1914

With the commencement of the First World War in August I thought I would give a running report of the events as they happened each month.

The news of the war in Europe reported that the German Army were advancing through Luxembourg and crossed the French border at Cirey on the 2nd August 1914.

The Australian Minister of Defence reacted in closing the entry of shipping into Port Jackson during the evenings and ordered the examination of all ships entering major Australian ports on the 3rd August.

On Tuesday the 4th August 1914 the Government of Great Britain declared War on Germany.

The Camden News of Thursday the 6th August 1914 had a small article on the front page that Great Britain is once more involved in a War as she is the dominant power in the world.

We continue to page 6 before we find out more information; Sir Edward Grey made the expected statement of Britain's attitude towards the war.

He declared that if the German Fleet entered the Channel or the North Sea to attack France, Britain would protect France.

The Australian Government in response has offered the Australian Fleet to be available to the British authorities and have also offered to send an expeditionary force of 20,000 men to any place required.

The first shots of the war for Australia were fired from the shore battery at Queenscliff when the German cargo steamer "Pfaiz" refused to stop when called upon.

On the Ninth of August the British Government asked for all men between the age of 18 and 30 to enlist, wealthy residents were offering their homes to be converted to hospitals.

Tuesday the 11th the French and Germany Armies were locked in battle in the Vosges Mountains, while the Belgium Army is holding the forts at Liege.

On the 14th August the King directed all Australian Army Reserve's to report to the Paymaster in Sydney.

In the Camden News of the 20th August a list of Volunteers from the Camden districts, all are members of the Camden-Picton Half Troops of the Light Horse.

They were.

Major A.J. Onslow Thompson (In Command of an Infantry Battalion)

Major G. M. Macarthur Onslow (In Command of NSW Light Horse)

Lieut. A. A. Butler (Camden)

Corporal J. Poole (Camden)

Trooper F. Paul (Brownlow Hill)

Trooper J. I. Dunn (Spring Creek)

Trooper C. Ryder (Camden)

Trooper Thompson (Picton)

Trooper Kelly (Picton)

Trooper Bongers (Picton)

A civic function held in the School of Art was held to farewell the men were it was reported that Major Onslow was given the command of the 9th Light Horse Regiment.

Major Thompson was promoted to Lieut. Colonel and was to command the 4th Infantry Battalion.

In a further article in the paper it was also announced that a buyer from the Government would be at the Camden Sales yard of W. Larkin to purchase horses for the Army, the horse must be of 4 years and older and broken in. No Grays, Creamies, piebald or light chestnut would be taken.

While fighting was going on in Europe, Australia was recruiting and training troops.

On August twenty first German troops entered Brussels and on the twenty forth Japan declares war on Germany.

Events for September.

On the 9th September 1914 men from the Australian Naval forces captured the Wireless Station at Bita Paka in New Britain from the Germans, on the 11th the combined Naval and Military Expeditionary Forces landed at Rabaul, New Guinea.

The German administration had withdrawn inland to Toma and at dawn on 14 September, HMAS Encounter bombarded a ridge near the town, while half a battalion advanced towards the town, supported by a field gun.

The show of Australian firepower was sufficient to start negotiations, ending the Siege of Toma. Terms were signed on 17 September and all military resistance ceased, with the remaining 40 German soldiers and 110 natives surrendering on 21 September.





Bitu Paka Wireless Station

The Australian Submarine HMAS AE 1 was lost off the coast of New Guinea on the 14th of September while carrying out a routine patrol supporting the troops.



AE 2 of Rabaul

The German colony at Madang on Kaiser-Wilhelmsland (the New Guinea mainland) was occupied on 24 September but the German auxiliary cruiser SMS Cormoran, which was lurking nearby, escaped undetected.

Following the capture of German possessions in the region, the Australian Naval & Military Expeditionary Force provided occupation forces for the duration of the war.

Events for October 1914

The Camden News had moved the War to the front page with the week's cables giving an almost daily report of the war.

Three British Cruisers were torpedoed in the North Sea by German submarines. The Aboukir was the first to be torpedoed while the Cressy and Hogue were assisting in the recovery of sailors were also torpedoed. The loss of a thousand lives lost.

The German Cruiser Emden bombarded Madras at night firing on the telegraph station and the Burma Oil Company fuel tanks.

A German aeroplane dropped bombs on Paris and a Zeppelin bombed Ghent killing 2 and injuring a child.

Germans bombarded Michlin killing ten and wounding many others the railway station barracks caught fire and the Cathedral was almost destroyed.

The majority of Volunteers coming forward are light horse men who were assigned to Infantry Camps and discussion on forming a further Light Horse unit.

Antwerp forts were bombarded by the Germans using their big guns from a distance of Nine miles, none of the forts were crippled by the shelling and they are returning fire on to the German positions.

The NSW section of the AIF paraded in Sydney, both mounted and Infantry paraded through the streets to the cheers of the crowd who lined the street.

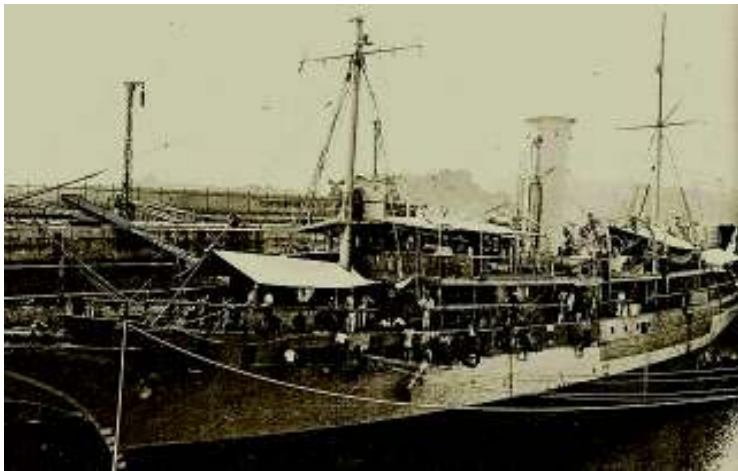
On the 15th October it was reported the Germans had penetrated the outer ring of fortresses of Antwerp followed shortly by the fall of Antwerp after being bombarded for forty eight hours.

It was also report that 8000 British blue jackets helped to defend the city.

German Aircraft flew over Paris and dropped twenty bombs on the city killed three and injured fourteen, one bomb landed on the roof of the Notre Dame Cathedral.

The Japanese Navy located the source of coal used by the German warships in the Pacific.

22nd October Turkey reaffirms its Neutrality. The German Gunboat “Komet” is captured by Australian warships in Papua New Guinea.



German Gunboat Komet renamed H.M.A.S. Una

Fierce fighting is still in progress west of Warsaw, the Russians have pushed back the Germans.

1730 houses were damaged and 300 destroyed in the bombardment of Antwerp.

It is reported The German warship Emden has sunk 4 steamers and a dredge off Madras. Small German submarines were passed through Rumania in sections on the way to Constantinople and rumours the Turkish troops will attack the Suez Canal.

British Submarine "E3" reported lost at sea.

German Cruiser "Nurnburg" called at Honolulu for coal and provisions, the captain reported they had been chased by Australian Warships for a couple of days.

Constantinople is reported to be flooded with German Infantry and Artillery and fortification of the Dardanelles are clear of German command.

The Bengal Lancers on the day after their arrival in France charged a force of Germans and routed them.

Events for November 1914

5th November

Germans attach between Nieuport and Dixmude it is estimated the Germans have 250,000 men on the line and 100,000 in reserve, their artillery is very strong with the fighting on the left bank of the river Yser.

Public depression is increasing in Germany owing to the heavy casualty list being published, a Leipzig newspaper estimates a total loss of 750,000.

The German Ship Emden sank the Russian cruiser Zhemtshug. The British embassy was informed the Emden flew the Japanese flag. The Russians were unsuspecting until the Emden, travelling at full speed, launched two torpedoes; the second was fatal. The attack occurred off Penang.

In a further message it was reported the Emden had sunk a French Destroyer.

Amsterdam newspapers state that Britain offered the Dutch financial assistance for the relief of Belgian refugees.

All Germans and Austrians living in Russia have been notified to leave the country within a fortnight.

A naval engagement has occurred in the Black Sea, and the allies have resolved that Turkey explain the attacks and withdrawal of Turkish and German ships.

Germany reports the sinking of the British warship "Monmouth" off the South American coast and the "Good Hope" was damaged while the Glasgow and the armed merchantman "Otranto" escaped. This matter was not confirmed by the Admiralty.

Reports of the Allies bombarding the Dardanelles and blowing up one of the forts.

A German Squadron approached Yarmouth flying a white ensign and fired at a British Coastguard boat and then retreated; the rear-most cruiser dropped mines, blowing up the submarine D5.

On the 12th November Britain announced they had declared War on Turkey.

All German and Austrian residents in Canada were interned.

The movement to supply the troops with waistcoat of tanned sheepskins is being actively supported, a meeting was held to purchase 2000 skins.

It was report that Captain A.W. Macarthur Onslow 16th Queens Lancers the fourth son of Captain Onslow Royal Navy of Camden Park met his death on the battlefield of Ypres, Belgium.



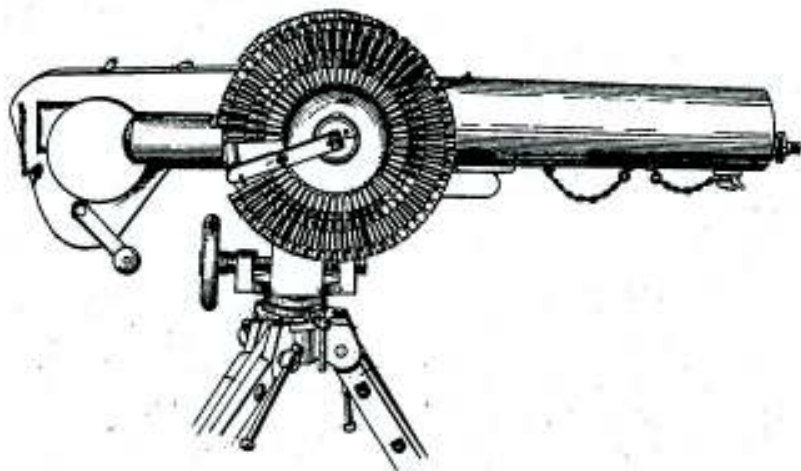
Mrs Langtree and Mrs Arthur Onslow are making and collecting warm shirts, socks, mittens and caps to send to the men of the 4th Infantry Battalion. Commanding Officer 4th Battalion is Lieut. Colonel A.J. Onslow Thompson.

On the 19 the Ministry of Defence advised that 200 of the crew of the Emden were killed and 30 wounded, the captain was not

injured and among the prisoners was the Kaiser's nephew Prince Franz Joseph Hohenzollern.



The Australian defence authorities are jealously guarding the secrets of the Caldwell Machine gun, invented by an Australian.



Britain now has 100,000 men in the regular army with 200,000 in the Territorials. The House of Commons voted for 250,000,000 pounds for provision of another million men for the Army.

They estimated the War was costing between 900,000 and 1 million pounds a day.

Also on the front page were the following two items.
On a local matter the council complained to the Railway about the lack of facilities on the Camden Line.

Detail of the memorial service held at St. Johns for the late Captain A.W. Macarthur Onslow.

26th of November the Camden News reported an expanse of Arctic whiteness cover Northern France and Belgium, Ice was forming in the canals and frozen ponds making entrenchment fighting no longer possible.

Violent bombardment of Ypers, the Cathedral, market and many houses damaged.

The Goeban and Breslau were attacked by a division of the Russian Fleet in the Black sea and after a quarter of an hour of fighting explosions on the Goeban was were seen she disappeared in the mist of flames

Ray Herbert

THE STORY BEHIND THE LAST POST

If you have ever been to a military funeral in which the Last Post was played: this will bring meaning to it.

Here is something everyone should know. Until I read this, I didn't know, but I checked it out and it's true:

We have all heard the haunting song, 'The Last Post.' It's the song that gives us the lump in our throats and usually tears in our eyes.

But, do you know the story behind the song? If not, I think you will be interested to find out about its humble beginnings.

Reportedly, it all began in 1862 during the American Civil War, when Union Army Captain Robert Ellicombe was with his men near Harrison's Landing in Virginia. The Confederate Army was on the other side of the narrow strip of land.

During the night, Captain Ellicombe heard the moans of a soldier who lay severely wounded on the field. Not knowing if it was a Union or Confederate soldier, the Captain decided to risk his life and bring the stricken man back for medical attention. Crawling on his stomach through gunfire, the captain reached the stricken soldier and began pulling him toward his encampment.

When the Captain finally reached his own lines, he discovered it was actually a Confederate soldier, but the soldier was dead.

The Captain lit a lantern and suddenly caught his breath and went numb with shock. In the dim light, he saw the face of the soldier. It was his own son. The boy had been studying music in the South when the war broke out. Without telling his father, the boy enlisted in the Confederate Army.

The following morning, heartbroken, the father asked permission of his superiors to give his son a full military burial, despite his enemy status. His request was partially granted.

The Captain had asked if he could have a group of Army band members play a funeral dirge for his son at the funeral.

The request was turned down since the soldier was a Confederate.

But, out of respect for the father, they did say they could give him only one musician.

The captain chose a bugler. He asked the bugler to play a series of musical notes he had found on a piece of paper in the pocket of the dead youth's uniform.

This wish was granted

The haunting melody, we now know as 'The Last Post' used at military funerals was born.

The words are:

Day is Done.

Gone the sun.

From the Lakes

From the Hills

From the Sky.

All is well.

Safely rest.

God is nigh

Fading light.

Dims the sight.

And a star.
Gems the sky.
Gleaming bright.
From afar.
Drawing nigh.
Falls the night.

Thanks and praise.
For our days.
Neath the sun
Neath the stars.
Neath the sky
As we go.
This we know.
God is nigh.

I too have felt the chills while listening to ‘The Last Post’ but I have never seen all the words (*I never knew there were words - the editor*) to the song until now. I didn’t even know there was more than one verse. I also never knew the story behind the song and I didn’t know if you had either so I though I’d pas it along.

I have an even deeper respect for the song than I did before.

Remember Those Lost and Harmed While Serving Their
Country.

Also Remember Those Who Have Served And Returned; and for
those presently serving in the Armed Forces.

“Lest We Forget”

From Barbara Davis via one of our members Bruce Denison

**REASONS FOR CLAIMING WILLIAM
CHARLES LOWE (Part 1)**

**WHO DIED 31 JANUARY 1939 AT
BATHURST NSW
WAS BORN
WILLIAM CHARLES LAW
ON 9 JULY 1857 AT CAMDEN, NSW**

This story follows on from the last (June 2014) Camden Calling story “Never Underestimate the Value of a local Family History Society”.



WILLIAM CHARLES LOWE DIED 31 JANUARY 1939 BATHURST

It has not been possible to find an official birth record for William Charles Lowe who died in Bathurst on 31 January 1939 nor identify his parents. Searches for his birth details included having Births, Deaths and Marriages for New South Wales conduct an independent departmental search over a ten year period, 1851 to 1861 (refer to **Attachment 'A'**).

The only official document identified to date that carries any date of birth for William Charles Lowe is his NSW Railway employment card. He commenced work as a fettler with the New South Wales Railways on 14 January 1878. On his employment card, his date of birth was at first recorded as 29 November 1855 but was later crossed out, and a second date of 27 November 1856 written above it. No place of birth is shown (refer to **Attachment 'B'**).

From examination of this employment card, it would appear that at some time (possibly just prior to retirement in 1916) William Charles Lowe was requested by the Railway Department for proof of age. From the notations on his Railway Employment Card it would seem that this proof of age was furnished to them in the form of a statutory declaration and not a birth certificate. From the same notations it also appears that a copy of this statutory declaration was placed on William Charles Lowe's pension file. Inquiries with New South Wales Railways, including the lodgement of a Freedom of Information (FOI) search have failed to locate the pension file or any other papers for William Charles Lowe (refer to attached letter at **Attachment 'C'**).

On 15 February 1879, William Charles Lowe married Mary Jane McDowall in Bathurst. From the Marriage Certificate it is obvious that William Charles was illiterate as he signed the

certificate with an 'X' (refer to **Attachment 'D'**). No details are recorded on his marriage certificate to identify his parents. His occupation was recorded as a 'Miner', despite the fact that he had been employed with the NSW Railway as a fettler for 13 months. This may suggest that he was doing 'mining' activities (tunnel work and the like) for the railway due to his earlier work experience, instead of the routine work of a permanent-way labourer or fettler. From this marriage William and Mary had a family of six children with the last two children dying shortly after birth.

On 6 September 1893, Mary died from pregnancy complications. On 24 February 1894, William Charles Lowe married Jane Elbourne, nee Thompson, a widow with 4 young children. Once again his marriage certificate was devoid of any information relating to the identity of his parents or his date and place of birth. On this occasion, his employment was recorded as 'Railway Employee'. From this union a further four children were born.

On the birth certificates for six of his eight children spanning his two marriages, the place of birth for William Charles Lowe was recorded as Camden, New South Wales. On the other two certificates his place of birth was just broadly recorded as 'New South Wales' (refer to **Attachment 'E'** for a sample of one such birth certificate showing Camden).

The only information suggesting that William Charles Lowe was born other than in Camden are found in two other documents. The first is an obituary that was placed in 'The Western Times' newspaper following William Charles Lowe's death in 1939 which claims that he had been born at Woodstock, New South Wales. Unfortunately the author of the obituary is not known nor the source of his or her information. However, there is no official or unofficial evidence available whatsoever to support this claim.

The second relates to some handwritten notes made on 6 April 1979 by William Charles Lowe's youngest son, Charles, who was then aged 79 years. Charles obviously made this note, as the last surviving member of William Charles' family, wanting to ensure that there was some form of family record in existence. Charles, in this note wrote that William Charles Lowe was born at Lambing Flat, New South Wales in 1857. The date of 1857 as the year of birth for his father is interesting, as this was the year that William Charles Law was actually born in Camden. Charles could have only gotten this year of birth from his father.

The reference to Lambing Flat is interesting as Charles would no doubt have heard and spoken to his father about Lambing Flat. In this note Charles wrote that his mother Jane was born at Tambaroora, near Hill End, whereas, in fact she was born at Spring Creek on the gold diggings at Lambing Flat (**refer to Attachment 'F'**). Lambing Flat is now known as Young, NSW, but from 1861 was quite an active gold digging area. There are family stories that William Charles, as a young man, worked on the gold diggings at Lambing Flat. However, as stated above, there is no official record of any birth for William Charles Lowe anywhere in NSW for the period 1851 to 1861.

FAMILY STORIES ABOUT THE NAME 'LOWE'

Ronald Charles Lowe, born 1918 (aged 89 years and living in Bathurst, NSW), can recall being told by his Grandfather, William Charles Lowe, that his family name was not originally Lowe but 'Law'. Ron believes that he was about 11 or 12 years old when he was told this by his Grandfather, which in turn would place his Grandfather in his early 70's.

As a boy Ron would visit his Grandfather and Grandmother Jane on a weekly basis to cut wood and to do other chores. Ron's memory of this story is that his Grandfather told him the change of name happened about the time the first national census was

conducted in Australia. He thought that it was either his Grandfather or Great Grandfather, on being asked their name by a census official replied, 'Law or Lore' with a very broad ascent, and the census official recorded their details as 'Lowe'. According to Ron, the name of Lowe was used from that time on. Ron thinks that at the time this occurred William Charles Lowe was working on the gold diggings at Lambing Flat or Captains Flat.

Kevin Lowe, (born 1941 and living in Bathurst), can recall his father Charles (born 1900) mentioning that the family name was not originally 'Lowe', but Kevin cannot recall what else his father had to say about the matter.

From the above, it seems clear that William Charles Lowe was born in New South Wales about the period 1855 to 1857. It is evident from the two dates of birth given to the NSW Railway (i.e. 29 November 1855 and 27 November 1856), that William Charles was not certain of when he was born. It is highly possible that at some stage he may have claimed to be older than he was in order to obtain work.

However, William Charles Lowe must have been sure that he had been born in **Camden**, being what was consistently recorded on the birth certificates of 6 of his 8 children spanning his two marriages from 1879 to 1900.

For reasons that will unfold, it seems certain that William Charles Lowe had been told that his place of birth was Camden, but he may not have been sure of the actual day, month or year of his birth. This could have resulted from his and/or other family member's inability to refer to any written record.

Robert McDonald APM 24th March 2008

To be continued in Camden Calling July 2015



Application No: 6734409

New South Wales

Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1995

Result of Search

I hereby certify that a search has been made in the Registers kept by me but no trace can be found of the registration from 1851 to 1861 inclusive of the birth of William Charles Lowe.

Before accepting copies, sight unaltered original. The original has a coloured background.



REGISTRY OF BIRTHS
DEATHS AND MARRIAGES

SYDNEY 13 Sep 2007

I hereby certify that this is a true copy of particulars recorded in a Register in the State of New South Wales, in the Commonwealth of Australia

Greg Cerny

Registrar

ATTACHMENT ' B '

NAME IN FULL Lowe, Harry Charles Plan way by det 200
27 Jan 1951
Date of birth 1915 1915

Temporary Staff Certificate No. 261 Date concerned in certificate for 3 months 20 terms of probation

Parasuit No. 261 Date concerned in certificate to Railway Service Department No. 1, Kolkata, 1950

Serial of Exemption Certificate No. 261

For particulars of temporary Periods transferred to the Railway Service Department - Consult the Transfer Card.

DATE			ROU/DR	STATION	DRAUGHT	DATE OF PAY		REMARKS
TO	FROM	TO				FROM		
12 Jan 1951	1951	1951	261	Barrow Road	Barrow Road	1/2	1/2	Callywood to appear to be reduced 28/1/51
13 Jan 1951	1951	1951	261	Barrow Road	Barrow Road	1/2	1/2	
15 Dec 1950	1950	1950	261	Barrow Road	Barrow Road	1/2	1/2	
29 Jan 1951	1951	1951	261	Barrow Road	Barrow Road	1/2	1/2	
19 Aug 1950	1950	1950	261	Barrow Road	Barrow Road	1/2	1/2	
1 Jan 1951	1951	1951	261	Barrow Road	Barrow Road	1/2	1/2	
10 Dec 1950	1950	1950	261	Barrow Road	Barrow Road	1/2	1/2	

ATTACHMENT 'C'



RailCorp

FOI/Privacy Office: PO Box K348 Haymarket 1238
Level 6, 18 Lee Street CHIPPENDALE NSW 2008
Tel: (02) 8202 2323 Fax: (02) 8202 2855
www.railcorp.info

29 January 2008

Our Ref – 07/187

Robert McDonald
110 Armstrong Way
Highland Park QLD 4211

Dear Sir

I refer to your application under the *Freedom of Information Act 1989* (the Act) for access to employment, pension or other related records.

This letter is by way of notice of determination of your application under section 28 of the Act.

Following receipt of your application, an extensive process has been undertaken to search through records held by the organisation, to locate the documents that you seek (the documents). Unfortunately, this search has not resulted in the location of the documents. That is, the agency is unable to locate them. In accordance with section 28(1)(b) of the Act, I advise that the agency does not hold the documents.

I apologise for the inconvenience this may cause, and the delay in providing you with a determination in this matter. Please be assured that every effort has been made to locate the documents.

I am advised that RailCorp has begun a project to better record historical documents held by the agency in off-site storage facilities. Your Freedom of Information application file will be closed on the basis of this notice, but held on a list of applicants who have previously sought access to personal documents. If at any future time, your records are located, we would seek to contact you, and inform you of such.

Yours sincerely,

Ann Gibson,
Freedom of Information and Privacy Officer



NEW SOUTH WALES

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT 1995

REGISTRATION NUMBER

1879 / 002382

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE

Date and place of marriage	Names and surnames of parties	Conjugal status	Birthplace
15th February 1879 Bathurst	William Charles Lowe Mary Jane McDowall	Bachelor Spinster	
Married in the <i>Cathedral of All Saints Bathurst</i>			
According to the forms of the <i>Church of England</i>			

Usual occupation	Age	Usual place of residence	Father's name mother's name and maiden surname	Father's occupation
<i>Miss</i>		<i>Bathurst</i>		
This Marriage was solemnized between us <i>William Charles Lowe his Mark</i> In the presence of us <i>Arthur Richards</i> <i>Mary Jane McDowall</i> <i>H. Jones</i> <i>M. E. Banner</i> <i>J. Smith</i>				
By (in witness) <i>Thomas Smith</i> Officiating Minister in Register				

Before accepting copies, sight another original. The original has a coloured background.

REGISTRY OF BIRTHS
DEATHS AND MARRIAGESI hereby certify that this is a true copy of particulars recorded in a
Register in the State of New South Wales, in the Commonwealth of Australia

SYDNEY 12 Feb 2007

Registrar



ATTACHMENT 'E'

NSW BIRTH REGISTRATION TRANSCRIPTION		REG NO: 0043425
NAME	General Lowe (name George was added after registration)	
SEX OF CHILD	Male	
DATE OF BIRTH	17 th September 1894	
PLACE	Georges Plains	
FATHER	Charles Lowe	
OCCUPATION	Ganger in railways	
AGE	About 37 years	
BIRTHPLACE	Camden, New South Wales	
DATE OF MARRIAGE	21 st January 1894	
PLACE OF MARRIAGE	Bathurst, New South Wales	
PREVIOUS MARRIAGE	None	
WRITER	John Estuary Thompson (sic) (house name Lowe (this was corrected from the original copy of New Thompson into Adams))	
AGE	32 years	
BIRTHPLACE	Young, New South Wales	
PERFORMANT	Jane Lowe, mother, Georges Plains	
PRESENT AT BIRTH	Accompanied from Young, Miss Peter Blair	
NOTES	Registered at Court, 11 th October 1894, Bathurst. Registered by the name of James George by the Reverend Joseph Turner at Bathurst, 21 st October 1894. (Under District Registrar, Murrumbidgee). In 7 subsequent years (approximately Thompson into Adams) was James C. (name District Registrar Bathurst, 15 March 1899)	

**RE: THIS TRANSCRIPTION IS NOT A CERTIFIED COPY FROM THE REGISTRAR.
IT IS ONLY AN INFORMATIONAL LEGAL PROCEEDINGS INSTRUMENT.**

Transcribed by Laraine Turle
 Transcription Service
 NSW Births, Deaths and Marriages
 PO Box 140 Bathurst 2798
 Phone: (62) 4572 1839
 Fax: 4572 4136
 Web Page: <http://www.bdm.nsw.gov.au/bdm/>
 Email: bds@bdm.nsw.gov.au



Registrar General Robert McInnes
 New South Wales, 27 March 2007

NB: William Charles Lowe was commonly known around Bathurst as 'Charles or Charlie' and on some of his children's birth certificates the second given name appears rather than his full name of William Charles.

ATTACHMENT 'F'

History of LOWE family (Approximate dates)

- Charles Lowe Sr. born at Lambing Flat 1857
died Bathurst 1939 aged 82 years. + children namely
- x William born 1878 died 1940 aged 61 years
- Maudie born 1880 died 1970 aged 40 years
- Flourie born 1882 died 1938 aged 56 years
- x Ernest born 1883 died 1952 aged 69 years

Charles Lowe his second marriage to Jane Thompson
now Jane Lowe, children namely: Jane born ~~1890~~ 1890
James George, Alfred, Alice & Charles born 1900
& still living at time of writing 6th April 1974.
the only living member of those mentioned.

- x Charles Lowe son of William now living in
New Zealand aged 65
- ? ? two sons of Ernest both living in Sydney
- James father of Ron & Max (Max has 4 children)

Alfred father of Ron & Bobby
Charles Lowe Jr. father of Dick & ~~Karen~~ Karen
now age 42 & 35. also Margaret age 40

Verify now living Charles Jr. back to Charles Sr. Ron & the
Bathurst.

From Sharon Green

FROM THE CAMDEN NEWS 5TH **NOVEMBER 1914**

RED CROSS SOCIETY

The Executive Committee of the Australian Red Cross (NSW Division) wish to inform every worker of the Red Cross how deeply they feel the trust laid upon them by the stream of goods and money which comes unsolicited from all parts of the State, for the use of our soldiers when they most need it. Up to the present there has been no time for talking to express in words the admiration felt by all for the work of the rank & file of the Red Cross Army, but the Executive would like every worker to know that their labor and self-denial have made possible the following results:---

£29,868 has been subscribed to the funds of the Red Cross to the 22nd October, £3,000 has been sent to the British Red Cross. £1,000 has been sent to the Belgian Red Cross. £500 has been set to the French Red Cross. £3,000 has been cabled for the purchase of six motor ambulances, fully equipped and of the latest pattern, to be sent from London to the Front "from the New South Wales Division, Australian Red Cross." £3,064 has been spent on Australian blankets, hams, bacon, cheese, jams, preserved fruit, dried fruit, evaporated fruit, pickles, brandy, biscuits, tinned cakes and puddings, beef extract, cornflour, condensed milk, etc., for hospital use. 1,000 carcasses frozen mutton (value £623/16/3), 1,000 crates rabbits (value £925), 5 tons eggs (£326/14/-), 10 tons butter (£1,051/13/4), 100 cases golden syrup (£92/10/-), milk foods (£200), meat extract (£100), in addition to the above list, are in process of shipment. Medical foods and comforts (value £375), 385 shirts, 374 pairs pyjamas, 370 cholera belts, 12 dressing gowns, etc., have been placed on the troopships for use of the men who may be ill on the voyage. 100 cases of books, 13 gramophones, 8 cases of sporting material, 10 cases assorted games, 10 cases stationary, have been placed on the transports. 1

case soap, 54 pairs pyjamas. 60 shirts, 60 handkerchiefs, 60 cholera belts, 55 pair socks, 10 soldiers' bags, 1 hospital bag, were set to the Hospital Ship, SS "Grantala," at three hours notice. 1,000 pairs of socks have been set to the barracks.

What is even more interesting to the women of the State is the fact that exclusive of the above goods, the value of the soldiers' and hospital bags, at a very reasonable estimate, has reached the enormous sum of \$21,420. All these goods being actually on their way to the aid of the soldiers both in Europe and in the Tropics. Included in the above statement are hospital clothing, mosquito nets, and medical comforts, value £1,100 supplied at 24 hours notice, to the first Expeditionary Force, on its departure for New Guinea.

X-ray outfits, and 410 special convalescent suits (value £600) promised to the Australian Base Hospital.

This large sum only represents the hard case value, and makes no mention of the spirit of self-sacrifice, and of personal service, which has inspired the work, and which is surely of higher accounts than any mere statement of pounds, shillings and pence.

In very truth, when the dark days of war are over, the women of NSW will look back with thankfulness to the fact that they have been able to contribute their share to the work of the Empire. Does not this idea encourage every woman to continue her efforts?

THE CAMDEN BRANCH

The Camden branch has up to the present date sent in to headquarters; --- 83 soldiers' bags; 2 hospital bags; 150 kit bags; 49 pairs slippers; 70 mufflers; 9 dressing gowns; 35 Cholera belts; 56 washers; 38 flannel shirts; 23 pairs pyjamas; parcel of old linen, etc.

In addition to these there have been sent to our soldiers:--- 200 flannel shirts; 93 pairs socks; 80 Balaclava caps; mufflers etc.

The New South Wales Red Cross Executive have issued a special appeal for flannel pyjamas, shirts, knitted socks, and belts, for the equipment of the General Hospital to leave with the Expeditionary Forces from Australia. The above lists show that Camden has done much work for the Red Cross, and our troops, but so long as the war lasts we can not do to much, as our efforts may be the means of alleviating some of the terrible suffering our soldiers are enduring.

We must realise that the Allies are fighting to rescue Belgium from its pitiful plight, and also to save our homes the fate that befell Belgium. The discomfort that we may feel working at woollen garments in the heat of our summer is nothing compared to the awful cold, hardship and suffering borne so bravely on the battlefield.

There were 20,000 casualties in the Belgium troops last week, and the cables this week lead us to expect a very heavy casualty list from fighting that is raging in Northern France.

We appeal to the members of our Red Cross Work Society to come to our meetings and sow with redoubled ardour on Tuesday afternoon. Let us not be weary in well doing.

Additional donation received:-- Sons of Temperance surplus from social 8/4.

MENANGLE BRANCH

The Menangle branch of the Red Cross Society has forwarded its third consignment of clothing to headquarters, also cash donation of £15. the total amount subscribed to-date is £61.

MY FIRST WORLD WAR ANCESTORS.



Petty Officer Frederick William Jackson

Mt Grandfather Frederick William Jackson served in the Royal Navy during World War 1. He joined the Navy on 17/5/1911 at the age of 18 but had been a boy sailor on HMS Ganges and the Impregnable these were training ships from 15/6/1909. He obtained the rank of Chief Petty Officer Gunner and his records generally show his character to be very good. He was paid out of the Navy on the 22/6/1922 when the Navy was being downsized; he received a bonus of £267/12/4, quite a lot of money in 1922, my father wishes he knew what happened to the money.

The family stories say that he had at least 2 ships sunk from under him during the War but my research into his Naval Records, which are available on line from the UK National Archives through their Discovery Website, does not show any of the ships he served on as being sunk. One of the possibilities was during the time he was stationed at HMS Pembroke which was a shore station which used to run Gunboat & Torpedo Boat. There are no records of crews for these boats and a number of them

were lost so he may have been on one of these, we will probably never know.

My Grandfather received 3 Medals for his service during the War. The 1914-15 Star, The Victory Medal and British Peace Medal, as shown below. The ones below are a replica set, the originals are frame with his photograph.



Chatham J. 3324

J. 3324

Name
in full

Frederick William Jackson

Date of Birth 17 May 1892

Place of Birth Upper Holloway, London

Occupation *Librarian*

Manchester (Domestic)

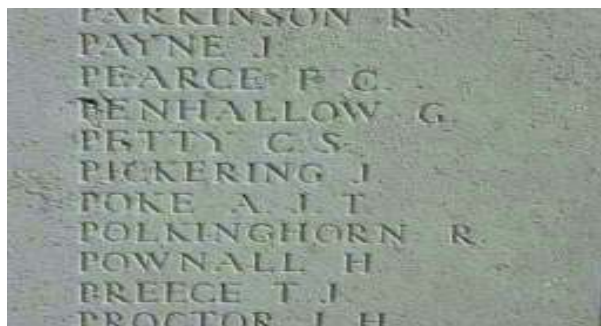
Date and Period of Engagement	Age	Height ft. in.	Chart In.	Hair	Eyes	Complexion	Wounds, Scars, or Marks
19-May-1911 - 12 years	18 18	5' 5 1/2" 5' 6"	38	Brown Dark Brown	Blue -	Fair -	Scar on side of neck, due to insect bites - marks left from

Ship, etc., served in.	Rate and No.	Rating	Backlog			Days	Period of Service		Character	If Discharged, Whether and for what cause	Remarks
			Rank	From	To		From	To			
<i>Langens</i>	<i>1st</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>22.10.11</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>			
<i>Impregnable</i>	<i>2nd</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>22.10.11</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>			
<i>Resolution</i>	<i>1st</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>22.10.11</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>			
<i>Thames</i>	<i>1st</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>22.10.11</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>			
<i>Shannon</i>	<i>1st</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>22.10.11</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>			
	<i>1st</i>	<i>Ord</i>									
<i>Pembroke</i>	<i>1st</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>22.10.11</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>			
<i>George</i>	<i>1st</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>22.10.11</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>			
<i>Bombardier</i>	<i>1st</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>22.10.11</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>			
<i>Blaker</i>	<i>1st</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>22.10.11</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>			
<i>Thames</i>	<i>1st</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>22.10.11</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>			
<i>Woodward</i>	<i>1st</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>22.10.11</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>			
<i>Pembroke</i>	<i>1st</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>22.10.11</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>			
<i>Resolution</i>	<i>1st</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>22.10.11</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>			
<i>Calcutta</i>	<i>1st</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>22.10.11</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>			
<i>Resolution</i>	<i>1st</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>22.10.11</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>			
<i>Thames</i>	<i>1st</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>22.10.11</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>	<i>11.05.12</i>			
CLEAR FOR CONDUCT											
CLOTHING AND BEGONE											
<i>Lt. 1st Class</i>											

Frederick William Jackson's Navy Records from the National Archives UK.

Unfortunately his brother James Arthur Jackson and his Sister Husband Albert Poke did not survive the war. James was killed on the 8/5/1918 and is buried in the Voormezeele Enclosure No.3 in Belgium, I am hoping to visit his grave next year.

Albert died on 26/9/1917, he had been wounded in action and was killed when the Hospital he was at was shelled, he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial in Belgium.



I have one other close ancestor who served in WW1 George Ernest Baldry he was my Grandmothers brother. George enlisted on 22/12/1914 and was sent to the Balkans on 11/11/1915. He was discharged wounded on 18/5/1917 and received the Silver War Badge No. 177083 this was to signify that he had been wounded in action and was no longer fit for military service. From my Fathers information he lived the rest of his life with a calliper on his leg, dying in 1952.

I also have a number of other of ancestor not as closely relate as these who served and died during the war.

The records I have used to research these ancestors are from the National Archives UK, Commonwealth War Graves Commission, The Worcestershire Regiment Archives, Ancestry, Find My Past, The Genealogist, and family members when they were alive.

Tony Jackson 152

RHEINBERGER REUNION

On the 21st March 2015 there will be the 27th Family Reunion of the Rheinberger, Muller, Gleeson, Tierney & Schneider descendents and associated families.

The reunion will be held at Wivenhoe House at Mater Dei, 229 Macquarie Grove Road, Camden starting from about 9.00am. Bring you lunch & morning and afternoon tea. There will be a BBQ available and we will have Hot Water, Tea & Coffee available as well.

This year reunion will coincide with 160 years since the Rheinberger families arrived in Australia. For further information contact Tony Jackson by phone 0437651124 or (02) 46551098 email: jacksonaj1@bigpond.com.

Tony Jackson

NSW & ACT Association of Family History Societies Annual Conference 2014.

Cathey Shepherd and I attended the 2014 State Conference at Fairy Meadow over the weekend of the 12th to 14th September. We had a Trade Table set up during the weekend and we raised \$723.50 from book sales some of these we for the Historical Society so some of the money will go to them. We purchased \$155.00 worth of book and CDs and these are already in our research room.

There were a number of excellent speakers including the NSW Registrar of Birth, Deaths and Marriages, she spoke about the problems with the new BDM website and how they have been listening to Family Historians but had to get the core business site fixed first. There are a number of changed being and have already happened to correct some of the problems with the site.

On Sunday we had Lambis Englezos, the man who was responsible for finding the grave at Fromelles, he gave a very

interesting talk on the process and showed a number of photo taken during the exhumations.

On the Friday Camden was asked to consider the possibility of Hosting the 2016 State Conference. After discussions with some of the Committee it was decided that we would put in a bid to host the 2016 Conference.

At the AGM of the Association on Saturday afternoon I put a case forwards to the meeting for Camden to host the Conference and we were selected. We are therefore the Host for the 2016 State Conference.

Tony Jackson

NSW & ACT Association of Family History Societies Annual Conference 2016.

At the last State Conference Camden was selected to Host the 2016 State Conference. We are setting up a small committee with myself as the Convener, ideally I would like no more than 8 members on this committee with at least one coming from Picton Family History Society as we are hosting in conjunction with them. We will be holding the Conference at the Camden Civic Centre and we have made a preliminary booking for the 2nd weekend in September, this will have to be confirmed fairly shortly.

We are now looking for a Theme for the conference as well as a number of interesting speakers, so if you have any ideas please pass them on to me as soon as possible. We will be also looking for sponsors so again if you know of any companies that may like to help with sponsorship please let us know.

Further information we come as we progress with planning

Tony Jackson
Convener 2016 Conference

NSW & ACT Association of Family History Societies Annual Conference 2015.

Next years Conference will be held at Port Macquarie see flyer. As Camden will be hosting the 2016 Conference we are asking as many members as possible to attend the conference at Port Macquarie, one to see how a conference is run and secondly to help showcase Camden for our conference. As usual we will have a table selling our books etc. on the day and any assistance there would be appreciated.

The conference is being held over 3 days with the Friday being a Family History Fair open to the public and the Saturday & Sunday will be by registration only.

To this end we have place a provisional booking on the Camden Civic Centre for the weekend of the 9th, 10th and 11th of September.

Further information will be forth coming as we get into the planning stage.

We would still like to get some more members involved in the planning stage, in particular we require someone with IT knowledge to set up a Web Site etc., and someone good at writing letters for sponsorship.

Tony Jackson
Convener 2016 Conference

Ahoy me Hearties!
Ye be invited to drop anchor
at the

NSW & ACT Association of
Family History Societies Inc

2015 Conference
11-13 September 2015

Journey of Discovery

Hosted by
Port Macquarie & Districts
Family History Society Inc
at

Panthers Port Macquarie

Shiver me timbers and yof Aof Aof
Contact us on the dot.coms below

conference.pmdfhs@gmail.com
www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nswpmdfhs/

BOOK REVIEWS

Mamre - Place of Promise

Author: Laura Murray Cree

ISBN: 0 646 26946 1

Publisher: Mamre Plains Limited

Address: PO Box 1050, St Marys, NSW 2760

Mamre, the Reverend Samuel Marsden's favourite farm, has always been a place for dreamers and pioneers, from Aboriginal Dreaming, to dreams of a nation riding on the sheep's back to dreams of a new deal for the unemployed. This one place holds a mirror to Australia's past and offers hope for its future.

When the Sisters of Mercy embraced the vision of Sister Mary-Louise Petro to negotiate a lease for the historic property of Mamre, homestead of the Reverend Samuel Marsden, to use it as the location for training programs for the unemployed, they were conscious of its historical significance. And the irony that it would be a Catholic congregation that would take responsibility for the property that had been developed by Marsden, who had little affection for Catholicism, did not escape them.

This publication is a celebration of ten years of challenge and struggle as the Sisters of Mercy restored Mamre to its former glory and established a vibrant enterprise that reaches out and embraces the surrounding community.

An approach to the training of the unemployed that stresses the worth of the individual, the importance of self-esteem and the development of skills and self-confidence has resulted in hundreds and hundreds of people finding a new future.

In writing of this achievement, the author has explored not only the recent past but the entire history of the property starting with the Gomerrigal-Tongarra people who lived in open camp sites along the South Creek which was to become in Marsden's time one of the boundaries of the property of Mamre.

Marsden, a clergyman, arrived in the Colony in 1794 with his 21 year old wife and their first child, born in heavy storms nine days out from Port Jackson. By 1804 Governor King was to describe Marsden in a letter to Sir Joseph Banks as "the best practical farmer in the Colony". By the time of his death in 1838, his work in the Colony was to bear fruit that would leave an enduring legacy.

It was his work in developing the flock that will be longest remembered. His initial efforts were directed at producing a dual purpose mutton-wool sheep. Cross breeding quickly resulted in sheep that were wool rather than hair producing and Marsden, like John Macarthur, became convinced of the prospects of fine wool for the Colony. His pioneering work in cross breeding merinos continues to this day with the CSIRO exploring low mortality multiple litter merino cross breeds still following the blood line of Marsden's flock.

It was from Mamre that the colony's first commercial export of wool to England occurred in 1811.

The author makes clear that what set Marsden apart from other farmers of the time was his brilliance as a manager. That talent was not inherited by his son. The properties established by his father were to be whittled away by his son, Charles, who died a bankrupt.

The property has been silent witness to the cries of convicts and those born to freedom. It has been filled with laughter and

material wealth, and stripped to become a shelter for cattle.

Drawing from many original sources, the history of the property is a fascinating one, the more so as it has had such an effect on the history of colonial New South Wales.

Now restored in keeping with its Georgian past, Mamre Homestead stands among rose and herb gardens in the midst of eighty hectares of undulating farmland. It offers light meals and facilities for special functions and most importantly is the heart of an innovative job creation and training program for the disadvantaged that extends into the business centre of nearby St Mary's.

Mamre is again a place of promise of which all Australians can be proud. Today it continues to be a dynamic pioneering venture, where the land is treasured as a gift and people are seen to the nation's most precious resource.

If you'd like to purchase a copy of the book please contact the publisher directly. Their address is just under the title's listing.

Ken Hughes Assist. Editor

Loyal Creatures

by Morris Gleitzman. Melbourne, Viking, 2014

The 'loyal creatures' are the Australian horses that enlisted in the First World War with their owners, who were usually men and boys from the farms. The story follows the journey of father and son, Ted and Frank Ballantyne, to the desert campaign in Egypt and Palestine and the role of the Australian Light Horse. Many of the troopers in the Australian Light Horse took their horses with them when they sailed off to war.

This book is not a history book, but the story could have happened to a young Australian trooper like Frank and to a horse like Daisy. This book is easy to read and the story is a poignant one. If you liked the play or movie 'Warhorse', you will love reading this story about the Australian horses that went to war. Morris Gleitzman quotes an inscription in the front of the book, which comes from a memorial in Sydney's Botanic Gardens to the Australian horses in World War One.

*They suffered wounds, thirst,
hunger and weariness almost beyond
endurance but never failed.
They did not come home.*

Book available to read at Camden library at YF/GLE.

Cathey Shepherd

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

New Acquisitions to November 2014

- AU 064- In the Wake of the Lord Melville. Russell Kelly
- NS 082- The Merchant's Women – The story of over 200 young single women who left England in 1833 to settle in NSW. E. Rushen & P. McIntyre
- NS 083- Sydney Cove to Duntroon – A Family Album of early Life in Australia J. Kerr & H. Falkus
- NS 084- Ku-ring-gai Historical Society the first 50 years 1963 – 2013. Helen Whitsed Davies
- CT 008 - Campbelltown – The Bicentennial History. C. Liston
- FA 112 - The Kelly, Wilson Story 1985. L. Price
- FA 116 - Sutherland Family History
- RE 021 - Convicts. M. Bogie
- RE 023 - Not so Innocent Nursery Rhymes and English History. Convict Connection Queensland
- CA 045 - History of Camden Bowling Club: 75 Years. Frank Farrugia
- CO 001 - Convict & Colonial – A-Z A mini Dictionary. A succinct guide to Colonial Anecdotes, Incidents and Interesting Information. Barbara Daniels-Pressick & Carol and Ron Bergen
- CO 002 - An Alphabetical List of Convict Ships – With ports of departure and arrival and date of arrival. Convict Connection Queensland

- CO 003 The Early Parramatta and Sydney Gaols. Convict Connection Queensland
- CO 004 Some Absconders from The Moreton Bay Penal Settlement. Marilyn England. Convict Connection Queensland.
- CO 005 - Sydney's Prison Hulk HMS Phoenix 1825-1837 – and the convicted felons of colonial NSW. Convict Connection Queensland
- CD 112 - Huguenot Surname Index. Master index to the Quarto Series of the Huguenot Society of Great Britain & Ireland. Huguenot Society of Australia
- CD 113 - Index to NSW Colonial Secretary's Office Copies of Letters sent to the Sheriff 1828-1850. Convict Connection Queensland
- CD 114 - Subject Headings and Clipart. Central Coast Family History Society Inc.
- CD 115 - The Spirits of Gallipoli. Kim Phillips
- CD 116 NSW Births, Deaths, Marriages, Burials, Cemeteries. Genealogical Index. International Marketing Development.
- CD 117 Deaths, Burials and Headstones. 1788-1810 NSW and Norfolk Island. Cathey Dunn
- CD 118 Pubs and Publicans in the County of Cumberland NSW to 1850. Ken Knight & Allan Post SAG.

USING TROVE TO UNLOCK A FAMILY MYSTERY

Tracing family history can at times become quite frustrating but perseverance can finally bring its rewards. Such proved the case when investigating my maternal family history.

My Great Grandmother Annie Elizabeth Motherstone was born in 1855 during the height of the gold rush in Sailor's Gully, Eaglehawk, Bendigo, Victoria the eldest daughter of Captain Alfred Motherstone and Anne Quinnell. Annie married three times and two of her husbands died at an early age. On 4th November 1874 she married in Sydney Captain Edward Murray the son of two convicts – James Murray and Mary Anne Birchley. Family History relates that Captain Edward Murray was murdered at sea by his crew; finding evidence to confirm the oral history would provide some challenges. The only clue as to when this death may have occurred was Annie's subsequent marriage to Captain William Thor Nelson (my great grandfather) on 12 September 1881.

I decided to try and find evidence of Captain Murray's murder in Trove and concentrate on the year 1880; their youngest child having been born in 1879. Using "Murray" as the keyword I came across reference to a benefit function to be held in Sydney on New Year's Eve 1880 to raise funds for the family of the late Captain Murray. Searching backwards through December an article in the Sydney Morning Herald of 11 December 1880 quickly came to my attention.

THE MURDER OF CAPTAIN EDWARD MURRAY BY THE DUKE OF YORK ISLANDERS, SOLOMON GROUP

It is only a few days since the news arrived of the murder of Captain Murray and three of his crew in a most treacherous manner. It was stated in the report which appeared in the Press that he left a widow and two children. My object in writing this is to inform the public

that Mrs. Murray is in Sydney and has three small children, one of whom has been and is suffering from typhoid fever, and is so ill that the two medical gentlemen who are In attendance give no hope of recovery. The case of Mrs Murray is that she is in very needy circumstances and has one sister. The only relative on her late husband's side is a brother who is in Victoria. She therefore appeals to those who are in a position to assist her in this her great bereavement and trouble Her address is-. Mrs A Murray, 34, Duke Street, Woolloomooloo.

Here was my first real clue; Annie and Edward did have three children youngest of whom was Edward Ernest Alfred James Murray born in Rockdale in 1879. I remember Uncle Edward from my childhood; he was always “funny Uncle Edward” who loved to play chasings with my cousins and I. We were always told not to make him too tired as he had suffered typhoid as a child and had a weak heart.

I continued my search through Trove and found the story of Captain Murray’s murder in the Sydney Morning Herald of 4th December 1880.

ANOTHER MASSACRE IN THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

HMS Beagle arrived in Sydney Harbour last evening, from the South Sea Islands, and from her captain we learn the sad tidings of another horrible outrage in connection with the history of British trading enterprise in Western Polynesia. Within the last few months we have had to record the massacre of Captain McIntosh and the whole of the crew of the schooner Esperanza; then followed news of the murder of Captain Ferguson and some of the crew of the Ripple; the crew of the trading schooner Borealis; Captain Bower and the boat's crew of HM schooner Sandfly; and now to the long list has to be added the destruction of more valuable lives - Captain Murray of the Sydney trading vessel Loelia, and two other white men. Since the Rev. George Brown administered the very wholesome lesson to the New Britain natives, some three years ago, they have not in any way

molested either missionaries or traders, and it was hoped that with the progress of civilization a happier state of affairs had dawned. But this hope, unhappily, has not been realized, as will be seen from the following narrative:-

The Beagle left Sydney on July 18 for Brisbane, where she remained 14 days, and then sailed with mails for HMS Wolverine, (which was to have been met at New Britain). From New Britain the Beagle voyaged to the Duke of York Island, and after remaining there a few days took the Rev. George Brown on board, and proceeded on a cruise round New Ireland, New Hanover, Sandwich Islands, and Portland Island; and from thence went back to the Duke of York Island. The vessel there filled up with water, and again visited Blanche Bay in October. Whilst at Blanche Bay, Lieutenant De Houghton heard that Captain Murray, of the cutter Loelia, of Sydney, and two white men had been murdered by the natives of Port Webber.

Captain De Houghton, the Rev. Mr. Danks, and six seamen of the Beagle, went to the chief village to investigate the circumstances attending the murder, but the natives were very reticent. A reward that was offered failed to induce the chief to deliver up the murderers, or to give any material facts regarding the outrage; but from what was gleaned from the traders in Port Webber it appears that Captain Murray delivered several rifles, now a common article of trade with the islanders, but the payment in copra was not forthcoming at the proper time. Captain Murray, a Swede named Henderson, a German, and a Solomon Island boy, landed from the Loelia, and ventured inland to the chief's quarters in order, if possible, to obtain a satisfactory settlement with him.

Captain Murray and his party met with a friendly reception, and the former was invited into the chief's house. The two white men and the boy remained outside, in the presence of the whole tribe. Captain Murray, on stepping from the house, received two shots in the breast, and fell to the earth. His assailants sprang upon him with their native weapons, and he must have been killed almost instantly. Doubtless the attack was prearranged, as the other white men were attacked by over-whelming numbers of savages, and, though they were armed, so sudden was the surprise, that they had no chance of firing. The Solomon boy fled into the bush, but his pursuers soon fell upon him and he shared the fate of the others of his party.

The savages stripped the bodies of the white men and cast them into the sea but they were recovered and buried on the island by some friendly natives. Captain Murray, we believe, leaves a widow and family in this city. The Loelia belongs to Mr. Farrell, the owner of the schooner Sea Rip, which recently visited Sydney from New Britain.

Through the use of Trove I had found the true story of the death of my great grandmother's first husband, but what of the second, Captain William Thor Nelson; who family history relates had died "in his cups?" Again Trove was to provide the answer. Sydney Morning Herald 14 August 1888 –

CASUALTIES

A sudden death occurred at the Glebe early yesterday morning, the victim being a middle-aged man named William Nelson, who resided at No. 98, St. John's Road. It appeared that some time ago the deceased swallowed a quantity of poison, but had quite recovered from the effects of the dose. About a fortnight since he became ill and consulted Dr. Brownless, who treated him for congestion of the lungs. On Sunday night he retired to bed as usual, and at about half-past 6 o'clock the following morning, on his wife attempting to awaken him, she discovered that he was dead, The matter has been reported to the coroner, and an inquest will be held at the Town Hall Hotel, Glebe, to-day.

The Coroner's Inquest was reported in the Sydney Morning Herald 15 August 1888 –

The City Coroner (Mr H Sheil J P) held an inquest yesterday at the Town Hall, Glebe, into the circumstances attendant upon the death of a man named William Nelson, who died somewhat suddenly at his residence, No 19 St John's Road, Glebe, early on Monday morning last. Annie Nelson, wife of the deceased, deposed that her late husband, who was 46 years of age, was a master mariner but had been out of employment for some time and during the past month, had grown very despondent. He was addicted to habits of intemperance, and recently had been drinking in excess. On the

evening of Friday, July 27th she first became aware that her husband was ill, he was then lying on a couch in the dining room, and was suffering from a bit of retching. When questioned by witness as to the cause of his illness, he told her that it was from the effects of drink but subsequently, when a boarder at the house asked him what he was ailing from, he replied that he had taken a dose of "Rough on Rats".

Deceased declined to see a medical man, but Dr West was shortly afterwards called in, and assisted by Dr Walker Smith, he applied the stomach pump and administered an emetic to counteract the effects of any poison deceased might have taken. Dr West recommended the removal of the patient to the Sydney Hospital, but he objected to go, and on the following morning he expressed regret at not having swallowed sufficient poison. Witness while in the room discovered a box containing "Rough on Rats" on the mantelpiece, where it was allowed to remain for several days, until she ultimately threw it into the fire.

His condition continued to improve until early on Monday morning last, when deceased commenced moaning in bed and on witness attending to him he told her to go to sleep. A few minutes afterwards he fell on to the floor, and on his wife attempting to lift him up he exclaimed, "I am done for now thank God". He was again placed in his bed, and apparently went to sleep. At about half-past 6 o'clock his wife spoke to him, but received no reply and on her calling in one of the lodgers, she was informed that her husband was dead.

Dr Brownless, who had been in attendance upon the deceased during the latter period of his illness, made a post-mortem examination of the body, in conjunction with Dr. West. They found that both lungs were congested, the pericardium was filled with fluid, the stomach was inflamed, and its surface eroded; the liver was very much enlarged, and the spleen was very unhealthy. The jury returned a verdict that death was due to gastritis, the result of arsenical poisoning, which was self-administered, on the 27th day of July last.

Annie married for the third time on 6th November 1889 to John Dunbar Nelson, the owner of the Killarney Picnic Grounds. She

died at Mosman 16th February 1909 and her husband died 25th October 1933.

When checking your family history don't neglect newspaper reports, they may prove equally useful in your research.

Janice Johnson

ITEMS FOR SALE

Camden Pioneer Register	Third Edition	\$35.00
Pioneers At Rest (Cawdor Cemetery)	Daphne Koob/CAFHS	\$20.00
St. Thomas CofE Parish Register CD	Transcript by CAFHS	\$20.00
We do but Sleep Camden & Menangle Anglican Parish Cemeteries	Janice Johnson	\$20.00
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Camden	Alan Atkinson	\$40.00
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Internet Family History	Cora Num	\$12.00
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If ordered by Post, the above items incur postage and handling fee depending on the item/s and quantities.

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MISCELLANEOUS

Starter Kit	Genealogy Starter Kit	\$2.50
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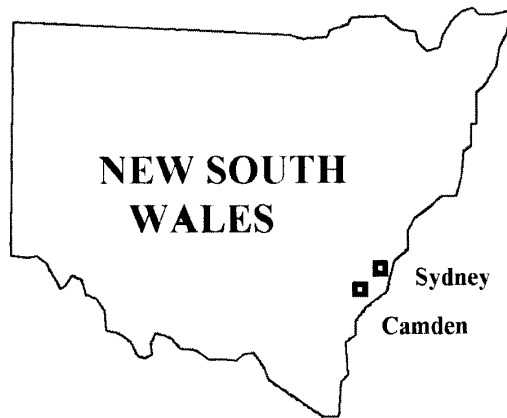
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