



Relative Thoughts

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Quarterly Journal of the Fleurieu Peninsula Family History Group Inc.



New Members Meeting, February 2019



CONTACT US

Fleurieu Peninsula Family History Group Inc.

Fleurieu Peninsula Family History Group Inc.

The Secretary

PO Box 1078

Christies Beach North

South Australia 5165

Email—fleupengroupinc@yahoo.com.au

Website—<http://fleurieufamilyhistory.org>

President—Joy Nieass

Speaker Coordinator —Elizabeth Grocke

Vice President—Peter Tuck

Committee Member —Gay Jennings

Secretary/Volunteers— Mary Sedgmen

Committee Member —Jenny Chapman

Treasurer—Lynette Gibson

Patron —Graham Jaunay

Journal Editor —Christine Keen

Non Committee

Resource Room Bookings

Chris Grivell

Webmaster—Pam Hodges

Rootsweb Mailing List—members only

Ros Dunstall

Membership Coordinator —Nola Clisby

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FPFHG Facebook
Group



View of Witton Bluff on Facebook and websites

PRESIDENT's REPORT



Here we are with our second Journal for the year, three months have already passed.

Our 2019 FPFHG year began with an interesting presentation of the resources available for members' use by Sharon Green, Heather Boyce, Pauline Redman and their team of volunteers who assist. These hard working members have been responsible for replacing the articles stolen during the break-in in 2017, and maintaining the availability of equipment for the use in the centre.

Our February meeting was a busy day. We commenced with a New Member's Meeting - this was well attended with new members and old members reacquainting themselves with the activities of our group. This was followed by our General Meeting where we met Andrea Ogier, an Ambassador for Craniofacial Australia. All members present were amazed at her story of determination and survival. Read Elizabeth's column 'Look What you Missed' for more details. Congratulations to all who attended and contributed to a donation box available at the end of the meeting - \$286 was donated to the association.

The March meeting was addressed by Jan Webber from the RAA, who spoke of the history of the Association and the history of motoring in South Australia. Her time line of motoring history reminded us of the little things we do now, but had forgotten what it was like before ie indicators, driver learning regulations, seat belts and child safety seats. Check Elizabeth's article.

We all know how busy Adelaide is during the month of March with Fringe and Festival activities. We now look forward to a busy May when the History Festival commences. I hope you check out the program and find something you would like to attend and maybe write an article for Christine for the Journal.

A group activity for the History Festival will be on the 21st May to Dunluce Castle at Brighton. Dunluce Castle was built in 1912 by Alexander Macully after he became minister at nearby St Jude's Anglican Church. A special guided tour given by the Castle owners will help us to learn more about Brighton-the lost suburb of South Australia, the history of this historic building and original subdivision of the acreage, the Macully family, the legend of the Brighton smugglers tunnels and South Australia's first recorded shark fatality, Kitty Macully of Dunluce. The cost is \$23.50 per person, which includes Devonshire morning tea, history presentation and a tour of the castle. Please contact me for bookings and details. Last day for payment will be 27th April.

In the midst of the 'Mad March' activities International Women's Day (March 8) was held.

"International Women's Day has occurred for well over a century, with the first IWD gathering in 1911 supported by over a million people in Austria, Denmark, Germany and Switzerland. Prior to this the Socialist Party of America, United Kingdom's Suffragists and Suffragettes, and further groups campaigned for women's equality."
www.internationalwomensday.com.

To mark this occasion a 'Suffrage Soapbox' was held at the Centre of Democracy with speakers to celebrate 125 years since South Australian women won the right to vote. Three suffragists from 2018's award winning performance returned to remind us why democracy matters! Some quotes:-

"I am as worthy as any man to contribute and shape my country" Mary Lee

"Never forget the hardships your sisters faced" Elizabeth Webb Nicholls

"Fairness in representation, in equality and equity for all" Catherine Helen Spence

I was fortunate to be able to attend a performance by Joanne Hartstone of *That Daring Australian Girl* – the story of Muriel Matters, the South Australian born heroine who was committed to removing the barriers that gender played in areas such as education, work and politics.

There are many amazing women who work towards making the world we live in a better place for us all. Please, remember to spoil your Mum on Mother's Day, or remember your Mum and all the times she made you feel loved and safe.

Sharon has also organised workshops to be held on the first Wednesday of the month. These cover DNA research conducted by Sharon and The Family Tree Maker program with Michael Smith showing his audience how to make full use of the program. There is a fee of \$5 to attend and queries for both sessions can be made with Sharon. Check your monthly calendar for these dates. At the same time as the Resource Room is open for members and visitors, it is quite a busy time and great to see the numbers using these facilities increasing.

Please read the article titled 'Duty of Care' in this publication and check your information form when next at a meeting either at the Church or one of the meetings held a member's home.

Thank you all for your support to our activities, by supporting the groups, the trading table and our meetings. I look forward to another interesting three months of activities until the next Journal. Please mark your diary for the Biennial Seminar to be held in August.

Regards to all.

Joy Nieass – President

CONDOLENCES TO FUHLBOHM FAMILY

On behalf of the Fleurieu Peninsula Family History Group we extend our condolences to our valued member Oscar Fulbohm and his family on the passing of their beloved son, father, brother and friend Timothy Wayne. He passed away on 13 March. His loving family celebrated his life and amazing career at Centennial Park on Saturday 23 March. Our thoughts are with you Oscar.

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

We would like to welcome new members:

Derrick Edmunds and Wendy Lewis

And welcome back previous members, who have rejoined:

Catherina and Jack Schuyt, Linda Hooper

Nola Clisby

DUTY OF CARE

As a consequence of an incident that occurred near the conclusion of our general meeting in February, the Executive Committee have revisited how we manage our Duty of Care to members.

We appreciate that members may not want to provide information about health issues, but in order for us to meet our Duty of Care to you as members, this information could help save your life in an emergency. If you attend general meetings and have not provided us with information, we request that you put the information in a sealed envelope and hand it to our Membership Officer. It will be attached to your membership form, and ONLY opened in the event of an emergency.

If you have serious medical issues and don't already wear a medic alert or something similar, you may want to consider one.

It is essential that members provide at least one, preferably TWO emergency contact numbers – **at least one with a mobile phone number.**

In addition, in the event that an ambulance needs to be called it is **USER** pays. If you have Ambulance cover through a Health Fund – we recommend that you check exactly what you are covered for – it may only be emergency cover, and you could end up having to pay. Below is an idea of fees for an ambulance (as at 1 July 2018) and the cost of taking out Ambulance Cover.

Call Out Fees

Emergency Call out	\$976
Non-Emergency Call out	\$218
Treat non Transport (flat rate)	\$218
Plus Kilometre charges	\$5.60/km

Ambulance Cover Rates (per year)

	Standard Cover	Standard
Family	\$165	\$195
Single	\$83	\$98
Pensioner Family	\$99.50	\$129.50
Pensioner Single	\$50	\$65

If you attend any of the special interest group meetings at the homes of members you are required to complete an emergency contact form to be held by the convenor of each group. Again this must include **at least one with a mobile contact phone number**.

In addition, the Executive are seeking to nominate a second First Aid Officer. If you hold a current Senior First Aid Certificate, regularly attend meetings and would be interested in acting as a First Aid Officer, please contact one of the Executive Committee.

Executive Committee

10 YEAR MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATE RECIPIENTS

The Executive Committee would like to acknowledge the following members who were awarded their 10 Year Membership Certificates in January.

Helen Smith. Our thanks to Dave Boyce for visiting Mary and Will Vaughan and presenting them with their certificates.



JARED AWARD RECIPIENTS

The Jared Award for 2018 was presented to Alan and Jeannette Stacey at the January meeting.



FINDING MY FIFTH COUSIN by Kerry Edwards

After more than 20 years of family history research and finding over 13,000 family members, I thought there was nothing and no one left for my mother Marcelle and I to find, until we did our genealogical DNA tests with *Ancestry*. I did my test in October 2016 and my mother did her test in December 2017. I manage both our results. This means I can check *Ancestry* records to see if any other family match my mother or myself. *Ancestry* gives an option of sending a message to the matched family member (it's family because our DNA matches!) or the person who is managing their results.

When checking for DNA matches, I found two relatives Lynne and Simon who are managed by the same person Brigitte. Lynne and Simon matched my mother Marcelle and I in the range of 4th to 6th cousins (*Ancestry* predict how closely family are related based on the DNA test result). I sent a message asking if we can exchange information but I didn't expect we'd find our common relative considering we are so distantly related, but I it was worth a try.

I quickly had a reply from Brigitte from Nottingham England. Simon is her husband and Lynne is his mother (Brigitte's mother-in-law). Brigitte had also compiled a lot of research, finding over 10,000 family members so between us we easily found our connection and ancestral line.

Simon is my 5th cousin and Lynne is my mother Marcelle's 4th cousin. Our first living relative of this distance and the first living relatives in another country. Simon and Brigitte met and married in America. They had their first child Morgan there in 2005 before returning to Nottingham England and having three more children Ethan, Scarlett and Sabrina. This means these four children are 6th cousins to my son Max. Max is married with two children Devin and Taya, and they are 6th cousin's once removed to Simon and Brigitte's children! Not only that but their eldest daughter Morgan and my granddaughter Taya were born on exactly the same date - what a coincidence!

Brigitte and I became Facebook friends and have video chatted through Messenger. We had a long talk about our family history research and DNA results. Brigitte is African American and because of DNA testing she's been able to trace her ancestral line back to find she's descendant from a slave and a slave owner! There was always a family story but this gave her proof! Our common Ancestors are John Baldwin born 1785 and Maria Langford born 1791 in Nottingham England. My mother Marcelle and I are descendants of their daughter Mary who immigrated to Adelaide in 1849. Lynne and Simon are descendants of their son John who remained in Nottingham England. Our family have connected at last!

Kerry Edwards

LANGFORD FAMILY GATHERING by Kerry Edwards

The gathering of Samuel and Mary Langford descendants

On Sunday 9 December 2018, our family had a reunion at the Migration Museum, Kintore Ave, Adelaide (behind the State Library). These buildings were originally built to house the Destitute Asylum.

The idea was first proposed at the ceremony to hand over my great-great-great grandmother Mary's dark blue and black silk wedding dress. Mary Baldwin married Samuel Langford on 11 October 1847 in Ailsworth, Northamptonshire, England. They immigrated to South Australia on the ship *Stebonheath*, arriving in Port Adelaide on 11 May 1849. Mary brought the dress out with her and it would have been her best dress all her life. The dress was altered over the years with changing fashion and to accommodate her pregnancies. It was handed down in the family for generations until on the 10 April 2018 it was officially handed over to the Migration Museum. My mother Marcelle attended this ceremony. The curator Corinne Ball said it is the oldest dress they have had donated and in the best condition of all their donations, so they were excited to receive it into their collection. I asked why the dress was actually a top and skirt. The curator said that was for ease of cleaning. She explained that in this era dresses were spot cleaned and only washed, as we would know it, may be twice in their life time. The dress had to be unpicked, washed and then sewn back together again! Art Lab assessed the dress with an expert eye and considered it to be in amazing condition considering it is 171 years old.



At the dress handing over ceremony many of the family wanted to meet up again and have an engraved paving brick laid in Settlement Square in the Migration Museum's courtyard in honour of Samuel and Mary. I was excited to be part of this new gathering as I was not able to attend in April, because I was on holiday in Singapore. So I offered to help organise this event with three other women in the family; Glenda, Lynlee and Ruth. We met for lunch, then exchanged emails over the next three months. Glenda was the mailing list coordinator and contact person for family as she had organised the first gathering, as she had been custodian of Mary's dress. Lynlee was the Migration Museum contact person and organised the money collection into a special bank account. Ruth was the proof-reader and general family go to person. I provided family history information and set up a Facebook group called Samuel and Mary Langford descendants.



The paving brick wording was Langford, Samuel and Mary, England 1849. It was laid at the end of November at a cost of \$300 and as we had \$330 donated the extra money was our donation to the Migration Museum.

The Migration Museum Chapel was hired as our venue and we gathered from 12noon to 4pm on Sunday 9 December 2018. The museum had Mary's dress on display from 1pm to 3pm with the curator as a minder and white gloves had to be used! Many brought memorabilia and photos. Glenda provided name-tags with our full names and relationship to Samuel and Mary. My friend Eric took many photos so the name-tags were helpful to know who was who, as many had not met before. I brought my laptop and gathered family history information. My mother Marcelle took details from two of the family members so she could research their ancestral lines. Our youngest attendee was Rebecca at 30 years old and our oldest was Robert at 97 years old. The furthest travelled was Christopher who flew in from Sydney just for the day, over in the morning and back that night!

Family attendees were Robert (Bob) Cleggett, his daughter Linda Darwin (nee Cleggett), his sister Ruth Gibb (nee Cleggett), his niece Lynlee Wilson (nee Cleggett), Janice Clarke (nee Cleggett), Glenda Hedley (nee Trigg) and her husband Rodger Hedley, Christopher Rawlings, Rebecca Usher and her partner David Pawelski, my mother Marcelle Edwards (nee Usher) and me. My friends Eric and Rhonda Budworth also came along to take our photos. Rebecca had to leave before Janice arrived so we don't have a photo of the full group. Everyone had such as great time that the Cleggett side have decided to have a Cleggett paving brick laid. I'll be helping out with that one too!

My involvement came about thanks to DNA testing. I matched with Lynlee's son and we got in touch for the first time. I'd only heard of Mary's wedding dress so this was a great

opportunity to see it. Also to meet this side of my family.

Rebecca was involved because her Auntie Ailie (my second cousin) forwarded my email. Ailie has always been interested in our family and family history but she wasn't able to attend from Canberra because of other commitments. I rang Ailie the next day to share my news of this gathering to be told by John, her partner of 35 years, that she had passed away of a heart attack. This was sudden and a shock considering she was just 55 years old.

Kerry Edwards

FLEURIEU PENINSULA by Lynette Gibson

It was named after Charles, Pierre, Claret de Fleurieu, who not only bore a considerable share in the expense of Baudin's expeditions but was also a famous hydrographer who invented the sea chronometer, was French minister of marine in 1790, and was governor of the Tuilleries. He died in 1810. In the early 1900s his great nephew, Count Alphonse de Fleurieu visited South Australia and made representation to the South Australian government through the local branch of the National Geographical Society that places named by Baudin on his 1802 voyage and discovered by, but not named by Matthew Flinders be given the names proposed during Baudin's expedition.

References: *South Australia What's in a Name?* by Rodney Cockburn

The Register (Adelaide 1901- 1929) Friday 12 May 1911 Page 5

Lynette Gibson



LOOK WHAT YOU MISSED!!!! By Elizabeth Grocke



January 2019 Resource Room Show and Tell—Sharon Green took the floor and gave us a quick introduction of the members involved with the Resource Room.

Kath Fisher spoke about the Pioneer Register and Adopt a Pioneer programmes and then a quick look at the new layout of the resource room a lot more OH&S for all users.

Drop Box Account---*Cloud Storage*---not those white fluffy things in the sky I am told, some of us like me, need a lesson or two on how this works, or should I say many.

Pauline Redman then spoke to us, on the excellent selection of books, newsletters, maps etc, along with the reference (not for loan) books.

Our computers have *FindMyPast*, *Ancestry* and *BDM*. To use this worthwhile facility bookings are required. All books can be borrowed like most libraries for one month.

Workshops on the 1st Wednesday of the month a great incentive. We have had two: one on DNA and the other FTM. 12.30pm-3pm \$5 and bookings required. See Sharon for future dates etc.

Heather Boyce Scanners and other bits and pieces. Great new Light Box to look at negatives and that odd craft pattern you need to trace. Video Camera with all the bells and whistles you would every need and in the capable hand of Ian Blatchford even though he has his 'L Plates on'. Last but not least is the magic hand held scanner something we all need in our computer bag, great little tool.

I recommend you all try to make the 1st or 3rd Wednesday of the month **Resource Day** and come and try the equipmentfun.... fun.... Fun.



February 2019 Andrea Ogier, Ambassador for Craniofacial Australia—I was born in the early 1940s – the middle child of three – with a severe palate deformity with no roof to my mouth which meant that I was never able to speak. In those days there was no hospital support and, I was not capable of sucking like a normal baby, I had to be fed either by a tube through my nose to my stomach or intravenously. My mother found it very difficult to cope alone – my father was away at war.



The first four years of my life were spent either in and out of the Children's Hospital or with an Aunt. When I turned five the question of schooling arose. I didn't qualify as a handicapped child so was sent to a mainstream school – which began a nightmare for me. There were groups of children (mainly boys) who waited for me every morning at the gate to tease and taunt me. They gathered at morning recess and lunchtime too, following me and making fun of my incapacity to speak or to eat properly. Each time I drank or ate, some of it would come out my nose. I had no roof in my mouth to control this so you can imagine the torments of cruel kids when this happened.

Things were no better within the classroom. There was no sympathy from teachers who ignored or bypassed me when it was time to read. If I had the answer to a question and put my hand up, it was always "OH YOU! Put your hand down". So I went through school not being able to read and with no one to help me.

During those years I had no friends, no one wanted to be my friend. Birthday parties were dismissed because of my lack of friends, neither was I invited to any parties. It was never conveyed to me why I was different. I just was and had to put up with it!

Going to an all-girls High School, the absence of boys didn't make life any easier. The attitude in referring to me as "Oh You" was also adopted by the teachers there. Then, at almost 15 years of age, I was running in the school yard and tripped over a dog. I have no idea how the dog got into the school, but he was a life-saver! I fell heavily and damaged my wrist which meant a trip to the Royal Adelaide Hospital. However, the doctor who treated me there was more interested in my inability to speak than in my injured arm. To my added embarrassment, he called in several medical students who examined my mouth and gaping palate.

My father took up the challenge with the hope of a 'new Plastic Surgeon' coming to the hospital and campaigning to have something done about my condition which had been ignored for so long by other doctors, who assured us that nothing could be done. Eventually, a consultation was arranged with the new Surgeon, but the cost of the Craniofacial Reconstruction seemed out of the question.

The cost of the operation was going to be around £500 – an enormous sum in those days. But, in a move of compassion towards me, my father sold a block of land on which he had been planning to build my mother's 'dream home' to pay for the surgery. The operation took more than six hours and involved taking skin from my inner thigh to form a new roof for my mouth. My stay in hospital lasted for six weeks, and while there I learned to eat and drink. Then I began speech therapy, I heard the words but didn't know how to say them.

Over the years since that time I have often put up with thoughtless comments of insensitive people and can appreciate the pain of constant bullying and name-calling which children with disabilities have to put up with. But I feel very proud of what has been achieved over the

years and with the need for further surgery. I very much appreciate the care of the medical teams at the Craniofacial Unit together with other hospital staff.

There are still things I cannot do today, such as blow out a candle or drink through a straw, and I can't blow up a balloon or even spit! You try and clean your teeth without the need to spit. It isn't easy! But to think that my life was changed by tripping over a dog in the school yard! I made history by being the first person in South Australia to be treated by a Plastic Surgeon and my miracle has enabled me to be the determined person I am today.

I recall my Pastor saying these words to me many years ago: "Only Special People are given Special Problems".

March 2019 Jan Webber, RAA Then and Now -

- Early 1903 there were approx 15 motor cars in Adelaide. A year's membership cost 1 Guinee or 21shillings and there were no road maps.
- By 1903 there were about 120 cars with a speed limit 8-10mph.
- 1906 About 429 cars are on the road and the first drivers licence was issued. Between 1909 and 1911 Membership Badges were made of metal and attached to the cars not like today where we have cards. 1910 saw the first Road Maps in South Australia.
- In 1913 a magazine called South Australian Motor was printed and became the unofficial magazine, but 30 years on, the RAA took over this publication and it is believed to be the oldest in the southern hemisphere today.
- 1920-1925 Give way to the right was introduced and membership was slowly growing with 2000 members. Another noted innovation was white lines on the road to indicate bad section/bends in the road.
- 1937 another innovation, Traffic Lights were in use and by 1948 saw the first Holden coming off the production line.
- By 1950 Petrol Rationing had ended and in 1953 was the 50th Anniversary of the RAA and 24 hours road assistance was introduced.
- 1958 Parking Meters were introduced and they are still collecting revenue today. Drivers in the early years used hand signals to show other drivers their intentions and it was not until 1968 that indicators were included in the manufacturing of cars.
- 1964 saw 24 hours petrol available 'remember the Golden Mile at Darlington'. Forward to 1980 and membership to the RAA had reach ½ million.

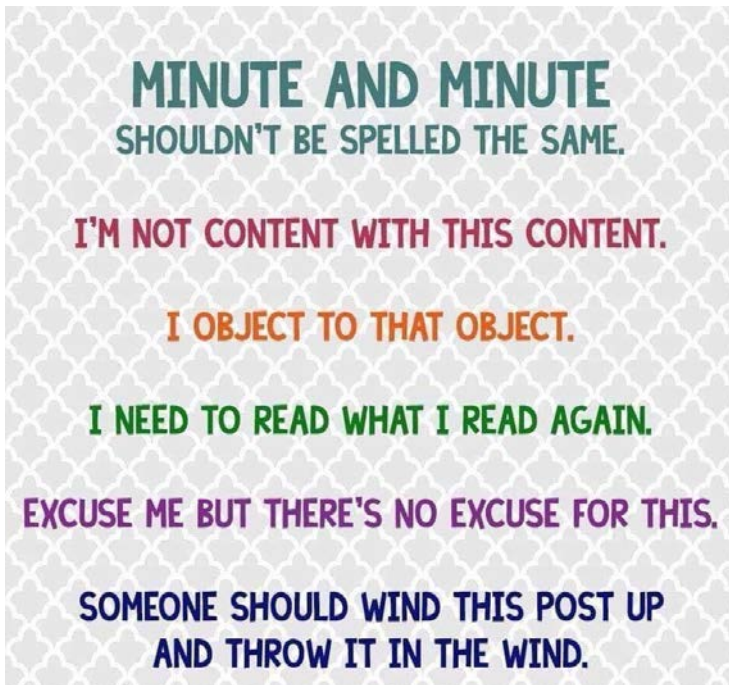


Over the past 100 years or so we have seen some notable improvements.....

- Botanic Roundabout.... but some would say still a nightmare,
- Road to Melbourne,
- Anzac Highway and South Road Underpass,
- South Eastern Freeway with no Devil's Elbow
- and the ongoing work at Darlington/Sturt Roads every time you travel the Expressway and reach this section something has changed hopefully for the better.
- In 2019 the RAA celebrates their 116th Anniversary.

We all enjoyed a great trip down memory road and thankyou to a great motoring service in South Australia.

Elizabeth Grocke



Fleurieu Peninsula Family History Group Inc

Seminar

2019

Words and Pictures

Date: Saturday 17th August 2019
Venue: Uniting Church Hall
23 William Road, Christies Beach
Time: 9.30am—4.00pm
Registration: 9.00am—9.15am

Cost: Full Day Single \$30/Couple \$50
Non members Single \$35/Couple \$60
Includes Morning & Afternoon Tea and Lunch
½ day Session \$20 includes lunch

Speakers

9.30am Kristin Weidenbach 'Growing up Moonta'
11.45am Helen Stagg 'Harnessing the River Murray'
1.00pm Nick Gleghorn Director NAA South Australia
2.30pm Bob Byrne 'Baby Boomer'

Information Tables

Enquiries

Elizabeth or Joy
Website <http://fleurieufamilyhistory.org>

SCHOOLS ON THE WESTERN FLEURIEU PENINSULA

by Kathleen Moulding

For the first generation of children in this district, school attendance was irregular, family survival the first consideration. In order to produce the basic necessities of life children had to do their bit. Boys tended the stock, milked cows, hoed vegetables, chopped the wood and ploughed the land. Girls helped care for younger brothers and sisters, milked cows, made butter and helped in the house. Most children and some teachers walked to school, some as far as five miles each way. For some children catching yabbies in the creek or other rural 'delights' were opportunities not to be missed. Some never did learn to read or write.

Until the South Australian Board of Education was formed in 1847 and teachers were licensed there were only private schools. These schools were conducted in private homes and other buildings throughout the area. By 1852 the Council of Education was granting aid towards the erection of schools and the payment of teachers and parents were expected to contribute to the cost of both. An Inspector of Schools was appointed, before this, Mr C W Scott who was the Postmaster and Clerk of the Local Court ran a school at Yankalilla.

Before 1860, private schools operated at Second Valley, Myponga, Wattle Flat and Inman Valley. A private school at Normanville was run by Mrs Jane Duncan who transferred to a schoolroom built by the Board of Education. By 1859 she was at the Yankalilla school.

The churches throughout the district promoted education by providing accommodation and engaging teachers. At Dairy Flat a day school was conducted by Rev Charles Lee who commenced duties in 1857. Lee purchased land near the source of the Yankalilla River where he built a dwelling and a school which he conducted until his death in 1872. The bricks used in building the school, completed in 1859, were donated by Robert Norman, tradesmen gave their labour and business people came up with the cash for the materials.

"We were all supposed to produce a shilling on Monday morning" reported Oscar Herbert who was one of the schools first pupils. By June 1865 there were 90 pupils attending the school.

By the 1860s two more schools began operation in Yankalilla, one of them the Christ Church Day School under the auspices of Archdeacon Morse and Mrs Morse. The first headmistress, Mrs Puplett, had given her front room for the schoolroom. When a newly built classroom was opened in 1872 Mrs Puplett's husband, a baker, had his oven in the school yard, the smell of freshly baked bread tormenting the children at their desks. In 1867 Sister Mary McKillop, the founder of the Sisters of St Joseph, a teaching order, established her first Catholic Country School at Yankalilla, with 40 children attending. The classrooms were in the

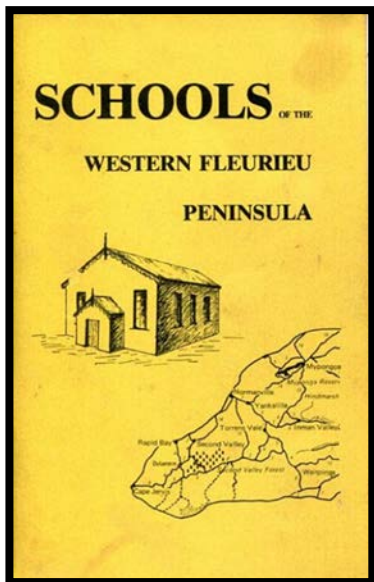
house the Sisters rented.

At this time other schools came into being. Lovely Valley School had 24 pupils, Myponga Beach had 28 pupils, Caper Jervis School had 18 pupils, Delamere had in 1861, 34 pupils. Silverton started with 40 pupils and had 96 in 1870. There was also a school at Yoho Station [Delamere] built by William Gerrard Snr for the children of his workers. In 1860 the private school in Bald Hills Congregational Church catered for 24 pupils. Second Valley School was built in 1861. In 1863 there were 29 pupils at the Wattle Flat School which was conducted in a private building and replaced by a permanent building in 1867.

In Myponga, St Matthias Church was used as a private school until 1876 when the Government Education System took over with an enrolment of 42, the average attendance a mere 15. It was reported that Myponga children were so shy that they ran into the bush whenever they saw a stranger approaching. In 1884 a stone building designed as a school and teachers dwelling was erected next to the Myponga Uniting Church.

It was not until 1886 that a school was built at Inman Valley.

The Education Act of 1875 brought public schools under the administration of the Council of Education. School attendance became compulsory, Education came under a Minister of the Crown, and Boards of Advice were formed in all public schools. These Boards were superseded by school Committees, and later School Councils. In 1891 free education was instituted.



The Historical Society is currently working on a reprint and update of the book *Schools of the Western Fleurieu Peninsula*. However we are missing a couple of the photographs which were in the first edition. If any one has a copy of these photos and is willing to allow us to scan the photo we would be very grateful. The photographs are – a photo of Yoho Station and a photo of Yoho Station Homestead. We would also appreciate copies of class photos taken at any of the Western Fleurieu schools from 1981 onwards.



Congregational Church, Bald Hills [B 17721] Photograph SLSA

Saint Mary McKillop Old School House

This is the first Josephite Country School and Convent outside of Adelaide. The historic site in Yankalilla marks a house used as the Josephite School between 1867 and 1874. (Can only be viewed from the street - private residence)



Bald Hills Congregational Church

Kathleen Moulding

Publicity Officer, Yankalilla and District Historical Society Inc.

Article from *Yankalilla Regional News*, May 2016, page 7. Reproduced with permission from the Yankalilla and District Historical Society Inc

SUSAN GRACE BENNY by Christine Keen

In honour of International Women's Day, celebrated on 8 March, I bring you the story of a pioneer of the Fleurieu Peninsula.

Susan Grace Benny



Born Susan Grace Anderson, on 4 October 1872 in the Crown Inn, Adelaide, the eldest daughter of Peter Anderson, a farmer and his wife Agnes Ellen Anderson (nee Harriot). Susan (known as Grace) was raised on the family farm at Springfield. After the death of her mother when she was nine, she attended a small boarding school for girls at McLaren Vale, later returning the family farm to teach her younger sisters.

On 16 July 1896, at nearly 22 years of age, Grace married her cousin Benjamin Benny at Springfield. Benjamin, was a solicitor and the eldest son of the late George Benny, Free Presbyterian Minister and teacher, and his wife Susanna (nee Anderson). Benjamin and Grace set up their home, Stoneywood in Seacliff. There they raised five children, Kathleen, Ronald, Eleanor, Mary and Geoffrey.

Grace, was actively involved in the community, and was honorary secretary of the Seacliff Cheer-up Hut Society during World War I. She was also prominent in the local spinning club, progress association and croquet club. In addition, she had an interest in politics, which lead to her becoming a member of the Liberal Union Sturt District committee in 1918, and was President of the Women's Branch of the South Australian Liberal Union from 1918-1919.

During this time, Grace argued for the equality of divorce for women – this became part of South Australian Law in 1918. On 22 December 1919, she became the first female member of a local government council in Australia, representing the new Seacliff ward. While serving on the council, Grace achieved several improvements at Brighton – among these were the abolition of segregated sea-bathing making it possible for families to swim together, opening of a cliff to enable free access to the beach, installation of electric lights and the allotment of reserves as children's playgrounds and public gardens. Grace maintained her seat through two elections, but left local government in 1922, after losing a mayoral contest.

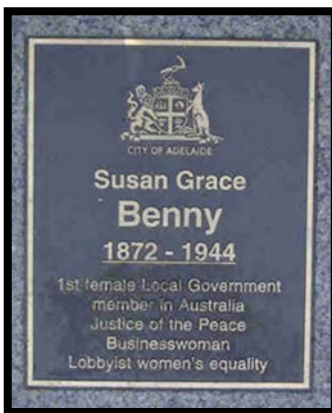
Grace was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1921 and heard many State's children, police and women's cases – using common sense to administer justice. Between 1919-1926, Benjamin, Nationalist, was a Federal Senator and member of the 1923 Royal Commission on national insurance and the joint committee on public accounts in 1923-1925. He resigned

from Parliament in late 1926 due to ill health. However, he was arrested and convicted of embezzlement six months later, and was sentenced to three years imprisonment, and declared insolvent.

Consequently, Grace supported herself using money she had inherited. Being unusually resourceful for a woman of her period, she moved into her husband's office in King William Street and opened the Elite Employment Agency. The Agency ran through the Depression, to the mutual satisfaction of both employers and the unemployed, many of whom she provided with a meal and a bed.

Benjamin completed his sentence and became a salesman for Beck's bookshop, without much success. He died on 10 February 1935 and was buried at Scotch Cemetery, Morphett Vale. Grace was remarried on 23 February 1940 in Melbourne, to Cecil Ralph Bannister, a tramway worker and clerk twenty years her junior. They lived in Adelaide.

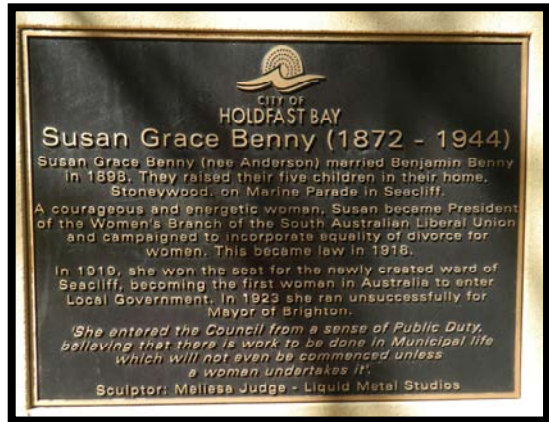
Grace died on 5 November 1944, at North Adelaide. She was buried next to her first husband at Scotch Cemetery, Morphett Vale. On 3 April 1945, the Public Trustee auctioned off her shack, located on Government Road, Port Noarlunga, along with a building block on the Esplanade, Port Noarlunga.



Susan Grace Benny's pioneering role in women's politics and her involvement in the community have been recognised with the naming of Benny Crescent, South Brighton; a community centre for women's groups in her honour by Brighton Council; and Susan Grace Benny Park, Seacliff Park. Benny Avenue, Port Noarlunga is also named in her honour. There is a plaque honouring Grace on North Terrace (near the corner of King William Street), Adelaide. Additionally, a bronze bust was unveiled at Brighton on 5 September 2017. The bust was created by sculptor Meliesa Judge, and was commissioned by the City of Holdfast Bay as a lasting tribute to the first Australian woman to enter into Local Government. It is located in the

garden between Ringwood House and the Brighton Library at 20 Jetty Road, Brighton, South Australia.

The Australian Local Government Women's Association (SA) are planning celebrations for the centenary of Grace's election on 22 December 2019. A new 'Grace Benny Award' has been announced by Minister for Regional Development, Territories and Local Government Dr John McVeigh. The aim of the national award is to encourage more women in local government.



"The 'Grace Benny Award' will be added to the national local government awards from next year to coincide with the centenary of the first woman elected to any level of government in Australia—Grace Benny who was elected to the Brighton Council in South Australia in 1919," Dr McVeigh said.

Speaking at the National Awards for Excellence in Local Government in Canberra, Dr McVeigh said he was delighted to announce the Grace Benny Award—proposed to him by the Australian Local Government Women's Association (ALGWA). The award will be open to all councils that encourage more female councillors and also more female staff in all areas of council services and operations.

Sources:

<https://www.southaustralianhistory.com.au/benny.htm>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grace_Benny

<https://sites.google.com/site/algwasa/algwa-sa-mentor-network/professionaldevelopment>

Christine Keen

PRIMITIVE ADELAIDE, Part 1

Editor's Note: The following article was discovered by Gay Jennings, while she was undertaking research on the Chittleborough family for the Pioneer Register. The article originally appeared in the *Observer* (Adelaide, SA : 1905-1931), Saturday 29 December 1906, page 36. Due to the length of the article, part 2 will appear in the July edition.

RECOLLECTIONS AND IMPRESSIONS

[I. – By J. Chittleborough, a passenger by the Buffalo, December 28, 1836.]

The following particulars in reference to the early days of the province of South Australia and the condition of the original settlement of the pioneers in Adelaide are presented by one who was brought to the State as a child in the good ship Buffalo in 1836, and has ever since been identified with its activities.

The Initial Settlement

I cannot say that I witnessed the proclamation under the Old Gumtree. My father, having served in the navy with Capt. Hindmarsh years before the latter was appointed Governor of South Australia, had undertaken personal duties for him on the voyage out, and most likely was required on shore with the Governor on the occasion of the proclamation; therefore he would hardly be likely to take children on shore on such an occasion. So it would be safe to conclude we were left on board. In a few days after our arrival at Holdfast Bay the majority of the heads of the various families of emigrants had travelled to the River Torrens, which was selected as a suitable spot for a settlement. There being no means of conveyance of any kind, the whole of our family (consisting of father, mother, and five children) tramped the seven miles from the bay to the river, near where the Adelaide Gaol now stands. There we camped, sleeping at nights under coverings of reeds cut from the banks of the stream. It being midsummer and very hot, little shelter was required. This camp served until father built a primitive reed hut with a sod chimney alongside other places built by our fellow-emigrants, to which was given the name Buffalo Row. This was really the first settlement of colonists on the river, and was in sight of Col. Light's survey camp, which was situated very nearly where the present sheep market stands. Sir James Hurtle Fisher and family had a reed hut near the survey camp on the southern side in the rise of the hill. Buffalo Row was on an open piece of land, where the olive plantation now is, and nearly opposite to the slaughter house. It stood about 30 yards from the south bank of the little gully that runs from the back of the Gaol past the slaughter house. The row extended in an easterly direction towards the survey camp, and all the huts faced the north. The row became more important when the ship Coramandel arrived with a number of small wooden houses for the emigrants on board that vessel. These erections were put up in continuation of our row to the east, towards the

survey camp, and became known as Coromandel Row. Father fenced with bushes a small plot of land at the back of our hut for a garden. But I don't remember whether the cultivation was a success. He, being an old man-of-war sailor and a pensioner for service at Trafalgar, was not likely to know much about gardening. At any rate, the fence eventually disappeared, probably for firewood. When the family first tramped from Holdfast Bay only bedding of the lightest character and a few cooking utensils were carried; all the other furniture and effects of the party were left at Holdfast Bay, to be brought up piecemeal afterwards. Then the only means of conveying them was a handcart, which did regular service between the bay and the river. This vehicle was manned by several willing heads of families, who helped to haul it by means of ropes. You may be sure the truck was loaded to its full capacity, and that each family was allowed some part of the load. It took many days and multitudinous trips to get every family's belongings to the new settlement. Two trips a day through the scrubby country, with no road or beaten track, was the most that could be done; and on many occasions the cart came back late in the evening. When that happened a large bonfire would be made to guide the weary team home. After several trips and experiments with different routes, a regular track was formed, with certain recognised resting places. One in particular was known as "Pike's Waterhole," it having been first discovered by an emigrant named Pike.

Relations with the Aborigines

At first there was some fear that the blacks might attack the whites, and a certain amount of caution was maintained. The tribe on the River Torrens, which was always referred to as the Adelaide tribe, appeared very friendly. The aboriginal Men, women and children mixed pretty freely with the whites. They were particularly fond of ships' biscuits, of which all the emigrants had a regular supply, seeing that for a considerable time after our arrival our only provisions were the ships' rations, served out regularly from the Government stores, brought by the Buffalo, and the only fresh meat obtainable was whatever game could be shot or caught, which was found acceptable after so many months on "salt junk" on board ship. Eventually some sheep were brought from Sydney or Tasmania. I think they were sent for by the Government. When they arrived some were immediately slaughtered and disposed of at a very high price. A Mr. Crisp acted as butcher. I remember my mother saying that she had to pay 3/6 for a sheep's head and pluck, and even then it was necessary to bespeak it some time before the sheep was killed, so I suppose the choice joints were probably out of our reach. About that time there was a scare in consequence of a report that a tribe of blacks from the Murray or Mount Barker intended making a raid on the settlement. All our men got out what firearms they had and looked up their ammunition, and a few shots were fired by way of practice. Nothing came of the rumoured attack, and things went on as quietly as before. The blacks soon picked up a little pidgin English, and made themselves understood by signs and gesticulations. A number of us youngsters learned some of the native speech, and became fairly proficient in its use, conversing freely with the natives in their own tongue.

The five children of our family commonly used it between ourselves for years after. The vocabulary was not very extensive. For instance, in counting there were only words to indicate one, two and three; after that it was all done by showing their fingers in fives or tens. A little over a hundred of their words or names would enable one to carry on a fair conversation. Capt. Bromley had been appointed native inspector or superintendent by the Protector of Aborigines (Dr. Wyatt). He soon established a sort of location for the natives, by having shelter sheds built for them near where he resided, a little to the west of Buffalo Row, on the south bank of the gully already referred to, and close to the present cattle sales yards. The blacks did not take kindly to the sheds, and preferred their own wurleys to the captain's idea of comfort. Capt. Bromley was fairly popular with the natives and well liked; but he made very little progress in trying to alter their mode of life. His efforts were tragically terminated, for in April, 1838, his dead body was found in the river not far from where he lived. No particulars could be obtained of how he came to be in the water, and the cause of his death always remained a mystery.

Aboriginal Games

The young natives got on well with the white children, and picked up English quickly. They were much more fond of dress than were their elders. We used to join them in their games of throwing spears and waddies. One of their past times was a mock battle, in which small bark shields were used, and teatree shoots about 3 ft. long were thrown to represent spears. These would do no serious injury, though they gave a nasty blow. Another game was the practising of the throwing of the waddy to kill wallaby or game. A circular piece of bark about 12 in. in diameter was stripped from a Gumtree, and one of the native men who superintended the game would instruct the boys how to throw their weapons. The bark disc was then trundled past a line of boys by the man at about 15 or 20 yards in front of them. Each lad would aim at it with his waddy as it passed, and a yell of triumph would go up when any were successful in hitting the mark. Some of us white boys joined in the game, which we greatly enjoyed, and soon became nearly as proficient as the blacks themselves. We also used to bathe together in the river, where most of us learned to swim. The blacks, both old and young, male and female, at first swam in their own style, which was what we called dog-paddling, but some soon got into the way of breast swimming like the whites.

Adult Blacks at Play

I once witnessed a native game that only men took part in. It was on the occasion of a friendly tribe visiting the Adelaide tribe. The sport took place on the park lands between the river and Montefiore Hill. About 30 or 40 men on each side sat in a cluster 30 yards apart. A great deal of parley went on between them for some time, and at length one of the men advanced into the middle space, shaking in his hand a bunch of emu feathers firmly tied around the stems. This appeared to be a challenge. Then one from the other side came out and tried to

take the feathers from him. A tussle ensued, and at length others came out in twos and threes to help their respective sides till the whole company got in a heap, when a lively struggle took place. It was like the old game of "more sacks on the mill" very much extended. All the men were quite naked, and climbed over each other, yelling and jabbering, for fully 10 minutes, till all were too hot and tired to continue. There was much noise and commotion when the side returned with the feathers to their starting point. The exercise was a real trial of strength and a thorough scramble. They also had wrestling games or matches, in which there was no tripping or footwork. It was simply hugging and by main strength forcing the opponent down on his back to the ground.

Washing Day at the River

When the river was in its natural state there was an abundance of crayfish in the larger deep holes, also mussels similar to those obtainable in the lakes on the Murray. The latter were always found in the mud at the bottom of large pools. The native women were adept at diving to get them, staying under water a considerable time and coming to the surface with perhaps five or six in their hands or in any way they could conveniently carry them. The blacks were greatly interested at first in seeing white women washing clothes, and eventually lent a hand themselves. Nearly all the washing was done in the stream, as tubs were a scarce commodity, and it saved water carrying from the river to the huts. It was a common sight to see women carrying their bundles of linen to and from the Torrens. Through some mishap on one occasion two pairs of duck trousers and jumpers of mine "that were made for me by the sailors on the passage out" got swept away by the stream at one of these "washing days." A portion only of them were recovered by the lubras diving in a deep hole lower down. The loss was deeply impressed on my mind, as the trousers were the first I ever wore. Among the laundry women who regularly attended at the river were the girls of a Scotch family who adopted a different style of washing from the others. They placed their clothes in the stream on a pebble bottom and stomped upon them with their bare feet. Of course the drying was done at the river, either on lines tied to the trees or the linen was spread on the bushes. This washing day was a real outing or a working picnic.

Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/rendition/nla.news-article163077629.3>

UPCOMING SPEAKERS & EVENTS



All meetings are held at 1.15pm, Uniting Church Hall, 23 William Road, Christies Beach. If you have a suggestion for a suitable speaker please contact Elizabeth Grocke with details .

27 April—Cheryl Williss, Miss Marryat’s Circle

18 May—Leeza Peters, Elizabeth Woolcocks

15 June—Pam Rajkowski OAM, Afghan Cameleers

20 July—Val Oldfield, Mungeranie Station

Biennial Seminar will be held on 17 August—NO General Meeting

Please contact Elizabeth with any suggestions for speakers.

RESOURCE ROOM OPENING TIMES



The Resource Room is available to members for research. During the opening time before the Saturday general meetings, Resource Room volunteers will not be available to give assistance with ‘Family Research’, but books, newsletters and magazines can be borrowed from 12.00pm to 1.15pm, and during the afternoon tea break.

Other opening times for the Resource Room will be the 1st and 3rd Wednesday afternoons during February to October, and the 1st Wednesday in November, from 1.00pm—3.30pm.

Members wishing to access *findmypast* during resource room openings, are now requested to contact Chris Grivell and book a specific time. Chris’s contact details may be found at the front of the journal.

Opening dates for this quarter are: 3 April, 17 April, 27 April, 1 May, 15 May, 18 May, 5 June, 15 June, 19 June, 3 July, 17 July, 20 July.

DUNLUNCE CASTLE VISIT

As part of History Month, Joy Nieass has arranged a visit to Dunluce Castle at Brighton for members. The tour will take place on **Tuesday 21 May**, commencing at 10.30am. The tour includes a Devonshire Tea, pictorial and historical presentation in the formal dining room, and a tour of the Castle.

Cost per person is \$23.50 payable no later than 27 April.

Members are asked to meet at 12 Yester Avenue, Brighton by 10.15am.

EVENING COMPUTER GROUP



The evening computer class is held in the Uniting Church Hall, 23 William Street, Christies Beach. A gold coin donation is requested to help cover the cost of the hire of the hall. The Group meet monthly on the second Monday night of the month at 7.30pm.

The program consists of a presentation on a specific topic followed by a question and answer session. Bring a tagged laptop from home but if you cannot you will be seated with someone

who has a similar operating system to you.

Contact David Boyce if you are interested.

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VOLUNTEER RESEARCH

Research can be undertaken for anyone seeking information on ancestors in our local area. Please forward requests to Volunteer Research, PO Box 1078, Christies Beach North SA 5165.

EDITOR'S NOTE by Christine Keen



Thank you all for your wonderful contributions to this edition of *Relative Thoughts*.

I look forward to receiving your contributions to the July edition, hopefully with some articles from History Month—remember to include your photos.

If you have suggestions for regular features, please drop me an email or approach me at a meeting. All feedback welcome.

Christine Keen

WHEN & WHERE

MEETINGS

The monthly Meetings are held on the 3rd Saturday of each month from January—October at 1.15pm, Uniting Church Hall, 23 William Street, Christies Beach. The Resource Room is open from 12.00pm each meeting day.

Annual General Meeting is held on the 3rd Saturday in November commencing at 1.30pm. Committee elections are held at this time.

SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS

Aussie Interest Group—meets at 1.00pm on the 2nd Saturday of each month. For information contact Ros Dunstall.

United Kingdom Interest Group—meets at 7.30pm on the 3rd Monday of each month. For information contact Sharon Green.

Evening Computer Group—meets at 7.30pm on the 2nd Monday of each month. For information contact Dave Boyce.

DNA Evening Group—meets at 7.30pm on the 1st Tuesday of each month. For information contact Sharon Green.

DNA Day Group—meets at 1.00pm on the 1st Monday of each month. For information contact Peter Tuck or Sharon Green.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

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Single—\$25.00

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Family (2 people) - \$35.00

Single—\$30.00

A \$5.00 joining fee applies to all new and lapsed memberships.

Fees should be paid to the Treasurer prior to the November AGM each year.

PUBLISHING This journal is issued quarterly to members. Items for inclusion should be submitted to the Editor by March, June, September and December. FPFHG shall not be held responsible for statements made or opinions expressed by the authors of submitted materials, or shall FPFHG vouch for the accuracy of any genealogical data, offers, services or goods that appear herein. The Editor reserves the right to edit any articles proffered for publication.

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