

progenitor



Genealogical Society of the Northern Territory Inc.

The Family History Place



MARCH 2020

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF THE NORTHERN TERRITORY INC

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PROGENITOR

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF THE NORTHERN TERRITORY INC.

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CONTENTS	Page
The Rich history of Mt Bundy	3
The Curious case of the exploding Caskets	10
Charles Ernest Frank Allen	14
The Australasian Post	15
GSNT Family History Seminar	18

FRONT COVER:

During the [Second World War](#) the American forces set up an airbase at Mount Bundy for repairing bombers.

FLEET RADIO UNIT DETACHMENT ADELAIDE RIVER RADIO STATION ADELAIDE RIVER, NT DURING WWII

The Fleet Radio Unit Radio Station at Adelaide River was officially titled as "USN Supplementary Radio Station Adelaide River". An official document dated 30 September 1945 shows the following name for the unit - "U.S. Naval Attachment, Fleet Radio Unit, Navy 136". The radio station was erected at the request of the Commander of the 7th US Fleet on Mount Bundy station which was under a Pastoral Lease operated by Mr. Wyatt.

From Oz@war - Everything you wanted to know about military activities in Australia during WW11 by Peter Dunn OAM

Rich history of the NT's Mt Bundy Station

GARY RICHARDS, Rural Weekly
September 19, 2018 9:10am

Alben Perrett pioneered the buffalo industry in the Northern Territory.

He was the first in Australia to export buffalo meats overseas.

This story has been written by Alben's grandson, Gary Richards.



ALBEN Perrett bought Mt Bundy Station in 1951 with a partner Honour Burcher, who he later bought out. Alben, with his Aboriginal workers, would shoot 2000 buffalo a year for hides only, salt and dry, then send to Africa and Turkey.

Alben and mate Bill Banks set off in 1951, in a Willys Jeep and trailer to buy cattle at Mt Isa.

When they arrived the cattle buying didn't work out, Alben said to Bill "we are half way to Darwin, I have never shot a buffalo."

They arrived in Darwin a few days later, they camped opposite the Darwin Hotel, after a good look around they ventured to Adelaide River, met up with Bill Wyatt, who took them out to Mt Bundy shooting buffalo.

Bill Wyatt offered the property to Alben, including a butcher shop in Darwin, where the fire station is today.

This was later condemned, then Alben built the Darwin Meat Supply out of the buffalo hide money.



Alben, annoyed with the waste of buffalo meat, commenced building his own abattoir at Deep Water, 22 miles east of Mt Bundy in 1961.

Alben acquired most of his boners from Gympie and the Wide Bay areas. Wages were \$1.20 per hour.

When the abattoir was in production, most of the buffalo meats were exported to Singapore and Hong Kong.

Alben received help from Sir Charles Aderman, the Federal Minister for Primary Industries in his projects to commence an abattoir and export buffalo meats.

At the same time Alben owned the Darwin Meat Supply, the largest butcher shop in Darwin: 12 butchers, a normal week was 80 bodies of beef, 60 lamb, 30 pigs, four vealers, wages for a butcher was \$1.20 per hour.

The buffalo had to be shot and transported back to the abattoir in a certain time limit. Jim McGuie, Alben's son-in-law, and ex-professional deer shooter from NZ, would shoot 42 buffalo a day. They were transported three at a time and had to be hand winched on one at a time.

Alben had a bet with Jim how many 303 bullets it took to shoot 100 buffalo.

Jim shot 99 buffalo with one shot each and two bullets on number 100.

This was all done with open sight 303s.

They tried also live catching — this was very dangerous as a bull buffalo could lift and roll a vehicle over.

During the early years Alben and his daughters would shoot crocodiles for skins. All this was seasonal as in the wet there was no access.



Shooting crocodiles. Picture: Contributed

Breakdowns caused many problems: they had to rely on the Army or Airforce men on days off to fix or weld machinery. They were repaid with shooting a buffalo for meat or catching a barra.

Alben said in those days you could catch barra in your hands.

Alben's right-hand-man was Robin, an Aboriginal. He travelled with Alben everywhere.

Barramundi was always plentiful, you could live off the land.

Alben then leased two grazing licences: Cannon Hill and Jim Jim.

They later became Kakadu National Park and 1964 they were given back to the government.

One day the workers put bamboo spikes in a small channel. When the tide lowered they had 200 barra — they fed many people with them. Alben salted a lot of fillets and bought some back to Queensland.

Mt Bundy Station was very historical during World War II.

There was 90,000 soldiers stationed there. This was a naval base during the war for intercepting and transmitting Japanese messages.



They had an air strip, hospital, large headquarters, huge vegetable gardens and fruit trees, even a dance hall.

There were many remnants left from the war: vehicles, guns, ammunition, bog runners, and tools.

I have many fond memories:

Year One at the Adelaide River Primary school 1960 and the war cemetery — one of the nicest well kept cemeteries in Australia. I can remember mustering cattle as a five-year-old, finding several large live ammunition dumps, live bombs, live anti-aircraft bullets — everywhere they mustered cattle. We were always careful.

Alben's son-in-law Bill Ross controlled all the stock camps, cattle management, finances of Mt Bundy and the Darwin Meat Supply and Abattoir.

Alben's other son-in-law, John Richards, drove the export meat truck to Darwin, then managed the Darwin Meat Supply and mustered all cattle and was the only cattle buyer.

In 1967 Mt Bundy and Darwin Meat Supply was sold to WR Grace, an American company. The property is now all cut up into small farms.

During these years Alben, a true horse and cattleman, became the largest land owner in the Kilkivan shire, 60,000 acres and 6000 head of cattle. His son Jack ran this property with his family.

Alben had a stroke in 1965. This left him paralysed down the left side.

His wife Beatrice Perrett died in 1971 aged 69.

Alben died in 1993 aged 91.

Alben Perrett

- Born 17 August 1902 - Nanango, Queensland, Australia
- Deceased - Kingaroy, Queensland, Australia
- Married 8 February 1926, *Nanango, Queensland, Australia*, to Norma Beatrice Lee



Fred Hardy, Mount Bundy Station 1928. Buffalo horns were 7ft from tip to tip.

The Hardy brothers moved to the Northern Territory from Victoria sometime around 1905, working as cattlemen, buffalo shooters and horse breeders. They also had a sister, Mary, who married Ted Willis, a fettler on the railways at Pine Creek.

Vale Hubert Hardy, better known as Fred Hardy, first worked for Bill Laurie, owner of Humpty Doo and Marrakai Stations before starting his own Station "Mount Bundy" in 1907. He was keen on horse racing, always riding his own horses, many of them winners at bush meetings and major events in the Top end including a win on "Salidon" at the Pine Creek cup.

Fred lost over 300 cattle and 15 horses to floods during the 1916 wet season when the highest recorded rainfall fell in the Top End at the time, causing widespread flooding.

In 1928, Fred caught six buffalo calves for Vestey's for trial export to the Philippines to be raised as beasts of burden. Capturing the young buffs proved a dangerous task as one of the calves' mother kept attacking Fred's horse causing him to collide with a tree. He had no rifle with him at the time and had to signal to one of the aboriginal riders for his gun to shoot the cow. The calves were thrown and tied before being loaded onto a truck and taken back to the homestead. There, they were tied to a tree where they quietened down within a couple of days. Within four days the buffalo calves were so quiet that Fred was able

to lead one with a rope onto the ship “Antonio” with the others following. Fred also caught young buffaloes like this for Taronga Zoo in Sydney and a Zoo in Melbourne.

In 1937, at 67 years of age and after 30 years on Mount Bundy, Fred sold the station to “Wyatt & Gregory” and moved to Perth in Western Australia to retire. But Fred soon got homesick for the Territory and returned a year later and bought Goodparla Station from Tom Cole in August 1938.

Fred, then aged 68, as well as working the station, once again indulged his passion of racing horses. In January 1940, Fred was working on his truck when it rolled over him and broke his leg. Aboriginal station hands attempted to drive him into Pine Creek in his truck but they couldn’t get past the Mary River which was in flood. They built a raft to float him across and one of the men walked to Pine Creek for help, returning with another truck. After being driven into Pine Creek 180 miles along rough and boggy track, he then had to endure a hair raising flight in Roy Edwards’ Moth aircraft through buffeting winds and torrential rain before arriving safely in Darwin.

By September, and at 70 years of age, Fred was back racing horses again. Tragically, he was killed when his horse “Bully” fell during a race at Adelaide River. He died from severe head injuries from being kicked by his horse when they fell.

Note: According to Tom Cole in his book “Hell West & Crooked”, the horse that Fred was riding when he was killed was one originally from Beetaloo Station that Tom had sold to him. Fred trained it up ready for the Adelaide River Cup and named the horse “Goodparla King” declaring it would win for sure! The following paragraphs, the first taken from the “Townsville Daly Bulletin” and the last from “The Northern Standard” combined and re-compiled, make a fitting epitaph for this Territory Pioneer.

“He had frequently expressed a wish that,
no matter where he died,
he might be brought back to sleep
his last long sleep
on the hill above Mount Bundy Homestead.
So, on the day following the races,
all that was mortal of Fred Hardy
was laid to rest In the spot where he most desired to be.
And travellers passing along the road,
from Adelaide River to Mt. Bundy
will see on the top of a round hill
a lonely grave of a great bushman and pioneer,
and his many friends will always remember
Fred’s last ride.”

Written by Mark Hunter.

Sources: Various news clippings, Trove, National Library of Australia.



Photo: Bill Fordham with his record set of buffalo horns measuring 9 feet.

BUFFALO HORNS, size records & claims: 1899: 11 ft from tip to tip. Adelaide River, NT. 1904: Over 3m (9ft) These horns were on display in a temporary museum run by A.H. & I Society in the Lands Dept Office, Palmerston (Darwin) NT. Source: Northern Territory times, Friday 26 August 1904. 1919: 10 feet 4 inches Mr. F. E. Holmes. Darwin NT. 1919: 3.429 m (11ft 3in) Measured from tip to tip. Adelaide River, NT. In the possession of a well-known Darwin resident. Western Mail august 14, 1919 . 1920: 11 feet. Hardie Gibbon, NT. Source: Northern Territory Times and Gazette

Thursday, December 2,

1921: December. Polished and mounted buffalo horns, 10ft by 10in from tip to tip, outside measurement at Pike's Hairdressing Saloon. Exceeds the length of Mr. P.E. Holmes' famous pair by two inches. Polished and mounted by Mr. Jack O'Neil, for the order of a Melbourne resident. 1928: 7ft from tip to tip. Fred Hardy, Mount Bundy Station. 1932: In the British Museum there is a buffalo skull from Assam, and the length of the horns /'round the outside and across the forehead, is 12ft. 2ins." There are also two detached horns, each 6ft. 5 ¼ in, which are the absolute record.

Source: Northern Standard 4 Nov 1932

1933: 93 and 1/2 inches. India. 1955: 4.2418 m (13ft 11in) The largest ever recorded; measured from tip to tip along the outside curve across the forehead. Source: Guinness Book of World Records. 1980s: 86 and 3/4 inches "SMOKING JOE". Shot near Oenpelli. On display at Finlays, Palmerston. 1981: 2.7432 (9ft) Australia's longest: Measured separately 54.5 and 53.5. Buffalo cow shot by Bill Fordham, 1981 east of Oenpelli. Beaten for world record by Spaniard named Thomas Garcia. Aug 19th 1988 Source: Shirly Fordham. Scored by SCI (Safari Club International). 19--: Martin Widjaya and Francisca M. Faas. 2.9m. Left horn is 1.4 meters and right horn is 1.5 meters, left circle circumference is 43 cm and right circle circumference is 45 cm. This is the largest and longest in Indonesia.

I was not the only one in Bundaberg Catholic Cemetery today!

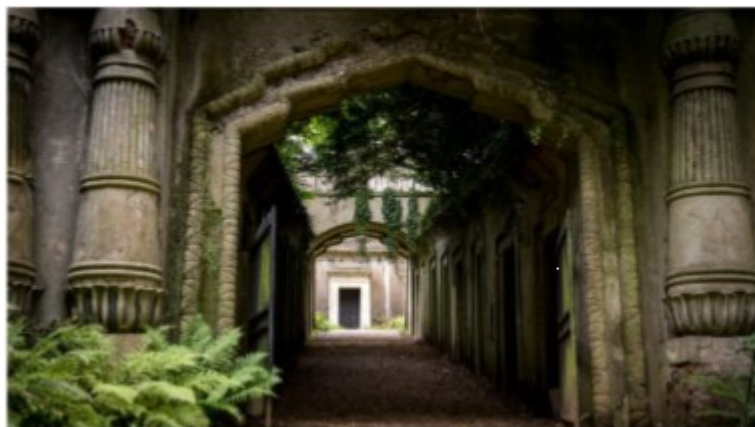
A member of our Society has been very diligently photographing various cemeteries across Australia.

Jeanice is a lady on a mission, enjoys her hobby and we are the recipients.

At the moment Jeanice is in Bundaberg Queensland and this is her special friend at the Cemetery today.



The Curious case of the exploding Caskets Of Highgate Cemetery's Egyptian Avenue



Highgate Cemetery's Egyptian Avenue

Most of us expect, under normal circumstances, cemeteries to be peaceful and tranquil places. After all, they are the eternal resting places of our loved ones, and an everlasting peace is the very thing we want for them.

At the end, “the only people without problems are those in cemeteries,” or so we believe and wish to be the case, for death is universal. In a way, this offers some kind of comfort at least, for one way or another almost all of us end up buried underground.

Well, almost all of us, as there are those who have the means to arrange to be placed inside expensive mausoleums above the ground. Many have done it thinking it is the best way to preserve a body as well as the spirit, and there were ancient cultures truly devoted to this belief. In truth, reservation is not possible. It’s not an option but a *“Show me the manner in which a nation cares for its dead, and I will measure with mathematical exactness the tender mercies of its people, their respect for laws of the land and their loyalty to high ideals”* - William Gladstone.

That said, the Aztecs, no matter how advanced they were, had a way of throwing the unwanted and sacrificed into a pit to rot slowly under the sun while the others were buried carelessly under their own house. And the English of the 19th century don’t have a great deal to brag about when it comes to caring for the dead either. Especially at the turn of the century, when the death count was far greater than the ground could handle; church graveyards were filled completely and coffins were stacked one over the other in 20-foot-deep holes, with the top one almost peeking through the ground. Bodies inside were often cut into pieces to make space for new arrivals, and what couldn't fit back inside was scattered around by gravediggers.

“I saw them chopping the head of his coffin away; I should not have known it if I had not seen the head with the teeth; I knew him by his teeth; one tooth was knocked out and the other was splintered; I knew it was my father’s head, and I told them to stop, and they laughed...” - Campbell’s Foreign Semi-Monthly Magazine



Grim were the streets in England, especially in the City of London, which in the 1830’s decided that something had to be done.

And what city officials did was pass a law according to which private investors would have the right to finance one of the “magnificent seven” garden-like cemeteries to be built around London. Naturally, as a

business investment, the investors had the right to sell the burial plots to those who could pay the price for a proper and decent funeral. An exclusive privilege reserved only for the royals, the aristocrats, and the celebs, unfortunately.

In no more than a decade, these profitable “garden cemeteries” of the rich were fully formed in the semi-rural suburbs of London. One of them, perched on a hill in the northern part of the city, was the Highgate Cemetery. Designed by Stephen Geary, David Ramsey, and James Bunstone Bunning, it was supposed to be the capital’s main burial ground when officially opened on May 26, 1839.



The esteemed Victorian Londoners were obsessed with ancient Egypt and its culture at the time, probably due to their fascination with what was seized during the Napoleonic wars in Egypt and Syria (1798-1801). They were captivated by Egyptology and these newly found discoveries. This translated to their interments and nowhere in the world is this more evident than at the exquisite Egyptian Avenue at Highgate Cemetery, where the catacombs were built precisely for those who wished to be entombed above ground just as Egyptians were, thousands of years ago.



The avenue was designed by the man in charge, Stephen Geary, who envisioned the whole cemetery. After all this time it still stands preserved, just as impressive as it was back then, as the most striking feature of Highgate.

Visitors are awed at the sight of the magnificent gateway to the Egyptian Avenue that leads right into the Street of the Dead, a shady alleyway of 16 family vaults that look like a street of terraced houses, covered by moss and a green canopy of leafy branches. Each vault, brick-lined, has shelf room for 12 coffins and is the eternal resting place for those special few among the 160,000 buried in Highgate.

The law clearly instructed that every above-ground burial was supposed to be fully sealed and enclosed in lead, in order to stop potential foul-smelling and poisonous gases from leaking out. ***And therein was the problem.*** With time, a build-up of putrid gasses as the body decomposes gradually fills the coffin, and the sealed casket becomes literally a pressure cooker. As Josh Slocum, the executive director of the Funeral Consumers Alliance Explains; *“When you seal up a body in an environment that locks up heat and humidity, anaerobic bacteria take over. You’re gonna rot regardless, it doesn’t matter if you’re sealed for not. But the problem is how unpleasant the consequences can be when you seal it up and you deprive the body of air circulation and dehydration.”*

Without an adequate way for the gas to exit, the caskets in the magnificent Egyptian Avenue occasionally burped under pressure and, in some extreme cases, even exploded. You can imagine the surprise of the occasional visitor who would find himself a witness to the “explosive burps”. Or of the average gravedigger who on arriving at work expects to find everything as it was when he left his shift the previous day, and not vaults that appear to be opened from the inside.



Gothic headstones, sculptures and mausoleums at Highgate Cemetery

At first, it was believed to be the work of grave-robbers, but then it was confirmed that fully sealed caskets encourage the decaying corpses to explode now and then. It seems the problem was fixed by drilling small holes in the coffins into which small pipes were placed, and the toxic gas was “hygienically” lit by a match as it exited. Sure beat the random cleaning after a corpse had exploded.

Today mausoleums are built with efficient drainage systems and workers can be seen strangely tapping the coffins in the church vaults to depressurize the caskets and prevent them from breaking open. But this still doesn’t prevent them from burping occasionally.

Source: <https://www.thevintagenews.com/2018/01/25/highgate-cemeterys-egyptian-avenue>



This photo of a chap mowing para grass with his horse, was taken in the Darwin Botanical Gardens in 1920. It is a miracle he was alive.

Charles Ernest Frank Allen was born in Devonshire, England in 1876. As a young man he went to work in Rhodesia for a while, then went to Darwin. He was a keen horticulturalist - particularly interested in plants useful to people and stock.

He was made Curator of the Darwin Botanical Gardens in 1913 and set to work to make them a fabulous place, trialling exotic useful plants and grasses there. The Gardens had been well laid out by its first curator, Horst, who only left because he was put in charge of the Adelaide Botanical Gardens.

World War One broke out. Charles was in Java at an International Exhibition, and studying their agricultural methods. He had a lot of correspondence about economically useful plants with leading research institutions. He returned home.

Charles Allen was in the first official Darwin AIF contingent which left in April 1915. A soldier's letter to the Northern Territory Times & Gazette, published March 1916, told of the death of a Darwin man on Gallipoli, Middleton, the wounding of another, Lieutenant Neil Boyle, and the wounding by bullet of "Allen of the Gardens" - he had his moustache shot off. As the letter went on, written over a couple of months, more deaths and woundings on Gallipoli of Territory men were mentioned - almost half the Territory men sent to Gallipoli were dead, sick or badly wounded. 'Private Allen of the Gardens' by March 1916 had been promoted to Lieutenant. He served as Lieutenant of the 25th Battalion throughout the war.

Somehow Allen made it off Gallipoli. Next he was sent to France and Belgium, and fought in the thick of it.

When he got back to the Gardens in late 1919 they were an appalling mess - many plants had been stolen, no weeding or mowing had been done. It was wild and overgrown and ruined. Allen set to work with a will, getting it shipshape and planting lots of new and interesting things. He often sent plant material to Kew. Although Curator, he was never too proud to work himself and always loved working with horses. He was also put in charge of Darwin's new Agriculture Department.

Charles Allen retired from the Gardens in 1936. He returned to England where he died in 1938.

Just a man at work mowing the lawn - what tales these photos tell us. What an amazing man.

NT Library photo. Note - original caption says he's mowing; but am not sure if it's a mower or another bit of equipment, No matter. A lovely photo.

THE AUSTRALASIAN POST 130TH BIRTHDAY SUPPLEMENT October 1, 1994.

The Australasian Post

Informing and Entertaining for 130 years.

Once a week, every week without fail for the past 130 years, *The Australasian Post* has been informing and entertaining Australia.

At its launch, exactly 130 years ago on October 1, 1864, as *The Australasian*, it was with 16 closely-typed pages, the biggest newspaper in the colonies.

It cost sixpence, which was an astounding price in those days, considering most people earned a few shillings a week.

Its masthead promised coverage of literature, art, commerce, pastoral pursuits, horticulture, mining, acclimatisation, athletics and field sports.

In that first issue, coverage ranged from the American Civil War to the English Derby, from the Victorian goldrush to the second Maori war in New Zealand.

From its launch, *The Australasian* quickly gained a wide circulation throughout the colonies, and long remained 'the leading literary authority in Australia'.

The look, style, coverage, and direction have certainly changed somewhat over the years since.

WE WERE BORN IN 1864 - and so was Banjo

The new weekly newspaper *The Australasian* was born in 1864.

And so, too, was one of Australia's famous sons, Andrew Barton 'Banjo' Paterson.

Paterson, writer of *The Man From Snowy River* and our best known song *Waltzing Matilda* among hundreds of stories, columns and poems was born near Orange, New South Wales on February 17.

It was a year of significant births, Others born in 1864 included Daniel Mannix, later to become Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne, poet Charles Souter, circus entertainer Philip Wirth, painters Rupert Bunny and David Davies, and rose growing authority Alister Clark.

But these were not easy times. The colonies were frontierland, a country of real men and few women – more that 120 males for every 100 females.

Life was cheap, and short. If the bush didn't get you, the bushrangers – or cholera, or smallpox, or droughts, or floods, or bushfires would.

The average life expectance was 47, for men, 50 for women.

One in 10 children didn't reach their first birthday.

When *The Australasian* was first published, only 47 per cent of elementary school age children could read and write.

Victoria had just introduced a 'payment for results' education system with teachers able to earn bonuses.

The Victorian Government of Premier J McCulloch was the first to accept responsibility for neglected children.

Communities established in 1864 included Townsville, Cardwell, Howard, and Mitchell in Queensland, Northampton and Roebourne in WA, Warburton in Victoria, and Wilcannia in NSW. Technically there wasn't even an Australia.

It was just a loose collection of former prison colonies and territories clinging to the fertile coast of a huge, and largely inhospitable, land.

The Northern Territory was founded in 1864. The first settlement, at Escape Falls, was abandoned three years later.

The white population in 1864 was about 1,325,000. It would be 1870 before colonial born people would outnumber immigrants.

Transportation of convicts, which public pressure forced to a halt in the eastern colonies in 1852, 1853 in Van Diemen's Land, still had nearly four years to run in Western Australia.

When the last convict ship arrived in Western Australia on January 10, 1868 a total of 160,500 prisoners, 24,700 of them women, had been transported to the colonies.

1864 was the year that cattlemen Frank and Alexander Jardine began the challenging task of overlanding cattle from Rockhampton to the Cape York Peninsula, opening up not only a whole new commercial enterprise but a wonderful base for Australian folklore. The first trip took nearly 10 months.

Large areas of northern NSW and southern Queensland were flooded in 1864.

Most buildings in central Brisbane were lost in a huge fire. A two year drought, with drought's ever attendant bushfires, began to grip much of the country.

Australian rules football was six years old the year *The Australasian* was born, the year Melbourne and Carlton Football Clubs were founded but 1864 was the pivotal year that Australia's football 'Great Divide' really kicked off.

As Australian rules began to get a grip on Melbourne and Adelaide, in NSW the University of Sydney established the first Australian Rugby Union. Rugby League, the professional version, did not begin until 1907.

The Melbourne Cup was three years old, too, and wasn't much known outside Melbourne.

And Burke and Wills were still yesterday's news, rather than icons. They had been given a state heroes' funeral in Melbourne only the previous year.

In fact, the Colony of Victoria, as proclaimed by Queen Victoria, was just 14 years old.

Finally, to put you in the picture about 1864.

Nellie Melba was singing nursery rhymes. She was three years old and known to her friends as Helen Porter Mitchell.

Ned Kelly, son of an Irishman transported for stealing two pigs, was a nine year old bush boy. Two of his uncles had been jailed for stock stealing and more were to follow.

Bushranging was considered by some as a viable job option, and it was just 13 years since the last recorded duel.

The University of Melbourne was nine, too and was 10 years away from admitting women students.

The Americans were fighting a civil war to end slavery.

The first Kanakas were being blackbirded into Queensland from the Pacific Islands to be the backbone of the new sugar industry. About 60,000 Pacific Islanders arrived over the next 40 years.

Afghan camels and camel drivers were brought in to help Outback transport; pearl diving began in WA, and salmon and brown trout eggs were imported to Tasmania.

Volunteers sailed for New Zealand to help the NZ colonists fight the second Maori war.

WEB SITE FOR SEARCHING

Victorian Crime and Punishment.

<http://vcp.e2bn.org/>

This website is all about Crime and Punishment in the UK in the 19th Century. There is a [prisoner database](#) with actual prisoner records and [case studies](#) for a more in-depth view of the crimes and trials of some of the inmates and occasionally a picture of the prisoner.

2020 GSNT FAMILY HISTORY SEMINAR - Friday 17th April to Saturday 18th April

UNFORTUNATELY CANCELLED DUE TO COVID 19 WILL BE RESCHEDULED WHEN LIFE RETURNS TO NEAR NORMAL

Dear Members, as previously advised we received a "Be Connected Engagement Grant" what this means is, it is the forerunner to the "Be Connected" classes we will present in May and June. It is getting to know about areas of family history that you can experience through websites, archives and libraries and many other places.

A few years ago we were very fortunate that two expert Presenters in family history also had family living in Darwin, Helen Smith has presented a seminar for us when she was in Darwin on a private visit. We really enjoyed the experience. The Presenters would offer their services and we would pay them to present a Family History Seminar. AND THEN their families moved from the Territory that meant we had no money to pay for airfares and other associated expenses. With the grant we received from "Be Connected" we thought about all the great family history Presenters we have come into contact with through the Australasian Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry. Helen was the top of our list. We are very confident you will enjoy this Family History Seminar and you will come away from it enthused to further your research through your new found knowledge..

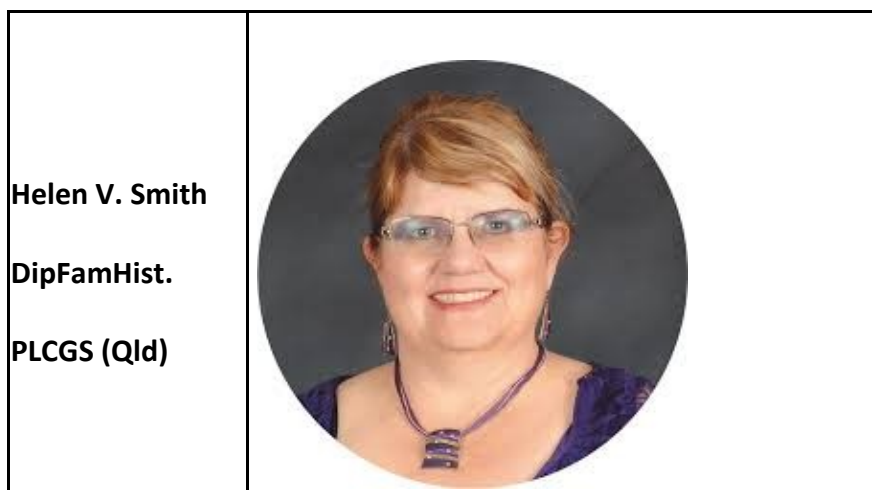
Please let us know if you are coming to this Seminar through email: committee@gsnt.org.au or text or ring 0412 018 015 (Secretary)

Hope to see you there,

Sincerely *june*

June Tomlinson – Hon. Secretary & Public Officer – 0412 018 015

Genealogical Society of the Northern Territory Inc



**2020 GSNT FAMILY
HISTORY SEMINAR**

PRESENTER

We invited Helen V. Smith (Queensland) of Dragon Genealogy to present both of our seminars. Helen has a very busy schedule and to us it was a stroke of luck that Helen was able to accept this invitation. Helen has over 30 years family history experience, she has spoken at:- :

Who Do You Think You Are? Live London

RootsTech (USA), and on

14 Unlock the Past family history cruises.

The Australasian Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry

A trained research scientist, Helen is also the convenor of the Genealogical Society of Queensland's DNA Special Interest Group.

SESSION 1: DNA GENEALOGY

Date:	Friday 17th April 2020 - \$25.00 -
Time:	6pm to 8pm
Location:	St Andrew Lutheran Church, 14 Trower Road, Millner
Cost	\$25 / Session
	\$20 Concession / Session
	<i>15% off if you attend both sessions</i>

Helen Smith is one of Australia's leading experts on the use of DNA (autosomal, YDNA and mtDNA) in genealogical research. In this seminar, she will cover a range of topics including: Getting the most out of your AncestryDNA results and Using Clustering Tools (LEEDS Method). The seminar will start at a beginner level and progress to more advanced techniques.

One-on-One DNA Consultations

Helen will be available for one-on-one consultations on Friday 17th April (2pm to 5.30pm). Half hour sessions @ \$40 each. Please book in advance through GSNT.

SESSION 2: RESEARCHING YOUR ANCESTORS

Date:	Saturday 18th April 2020
Time:	9.30am to 3.15pm
Location:	St Andrew Lutheran Church, 14 Trower Road, Millner
Cost	\$25 / Session
	\$20 Concession / Session

TOPICS

Bringing Your Ancestors to Life

Our families are more than names and dates. Not all families have inherited a range of ephemera or family stories so how do you add the life to the names? By examining the social context of our ancestors' lives, family historians can explore the factors that influenced the decisions that our ancestors made.

Documents of Death

'Documents of death' are valuable sources of information for family history research. Beyond a basic death certificate, other useful records include: death, funeral and memorial notices in newspapers; inquests and police reports to the coroner; hospital admission registers; parish records; cemetery records; funeral records (from undertakers); estate records; and land records.

Researching in Australian Archives

Researching in archives can be intimidating for some but they are a fantastic source of information on our ancestors. In Australia, there are many different types of archives where we can search for information on our ancestors and their lives including: State/Territory, Commonwealth, local/town council, religious, business, pastoral, university and organisational archives.

Mapping Your Ancestors

Maps are very useful to family historians. They help you follow migration patterns, locate places that your ancestors lived that no longer exist, show changes in district boundaries, and verify land that your ancestor owned. There are numerous types of maps which are useful including: historical atlases, census maps, city and town maps, parish maps, Ordinance Survey maps, military maps, railroad maps, topographic maps, and mining maps.

Researching Australian Military Personnel

Many of us have ancestors who have served in the military at some stage in their lives. It is not just individual service records which are of interest to family historians but also other records including official unit records (both published and unpublished), individual diaries and memoirs.

Tea and coffee provided. B.Y.O. Lunch on Saturday.



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