

GEELONG
FAMILY HISTORY
GROUP



THE PIVOT TREE

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Contributions relating to Geelong & District families / local history for
publishing in the journal are most welcome.

Material may be mailed to the Editor via the Group's post office box or
emailed (preferably in Word format) to the Editor.

The Group does not hold itself responsible for any statements made or
opinions expressed by contributors to this journal.

GFHG MEETING SYLLABUS

Time: 7.30pm – 4th Wednesday of the month [except Public Holidays when meetings are held on 3rd or 5th Wednesday – see below]

Location: Belmont Library,
163 High Street, Belmont (Geelong)
Ample parking available at side of Library (Enter via Roslyn Rd)

Due to the COVID 19 outbreak and the closure of the Belmont Library, all physical meetings are currently suspended. A number of our Guest Speakers are kindly supplying their talks via electronic means such as podcasts. Details of these and how to access them will be emailed to all members.

DATE	SPEAKER	SUBJECT
27 May	Colac & District FHG	Colac resources for Family History research
24 Jun	John Stewart	Searching for Wills and Probates in Australasia online.
22 Jul	Gwen Threlfall	Mount Duneed
26 Aug	Michael King	The history of undertakers and funeral directors in Geelong PLUS GFHG Annual General Meeting
23 Sep	Louise Coakley	Practical tips for working with speculative trees – DNA and non-DNA
28 Oct	Lorraine Smith	Author of <i>Journey of a Lost Manuscript</i> – signed copies of her book will be available for purchase at the meeting
25 Nov	Member's Christmas night	Short presentations from members followed by supper – please bring a plate.

VALE JUNE PARROTT

A long time member of GFHG, June passed away on the 12th January 2020. Being typical June, she celebrated her 93rd birthday the day before her passing.



June Margaret Parrott was born on the 11th January 1927 in Newtown to Frederick and Ada PARROTT (nee BRITTAIN). Originally June studied to be a primary school teacher but undertook a number of additional qualifications including a Master's degree which saw her working in Teacher Education at Geelong Teachers College and then Deakin University's School of Education. Such was June's knowledge of art education, she presented a number of papers to international conferences held in France, Australia, Canada, Holland, Germany, Brazil and Chile. She was elected the first life member of the Australian Institute of Art Education and was the founding editor of their journal "Australian Art Education". June eventually retired on her 60th birthday in 1987.

This only ensured that June had plenty of time for all of her hobbies and interests, and there were many. In her early years, June play basketball, softball, tennis and table tennis before developing a love of skiing. June not only played sport but also loved watching it. She was an avid supporter of the Geelong Football Club and a passionate follower of cricket (Test matches not that 20-20 'baseball'). Completing jigsaws were another passion.

June was an avid art collector, a member of the Geelong Art Gallery and enjoyed attending numerous ballet and theatre productions. She was a member of the Geelong West Ladies Probus Club, holding the positions of president and vice president over the years. The Girl Guide movement was another longtime passion, with June eventually receiving from the organization a certificate for 65 years' service. Gardening was another hobby, with her garden in West Fyans Street full of native plants. Another of June's passions was travel. Trips, often on her own, to places such as Vietnam, the Himalayas and South America were undertaken long before they became 'trendy' tourist destinations.

As we all know, family history can become addictive, and June was no exception. Her trips to the United Kingdom were numerous, in order to check and cross check information. This meticulous quest for gathering and confirming information saw June publish several family histories, including books on the Brittain, Tremayne, Higgans, Andrews, Kerr and Parrott families. She was able to trace family members back to over thirty villages in Cornwall, some back to at least the 15th century.

June was the Australian representative for the Cornwall FHS, Australian Vice-President of the world-wide P*rr*tt Society for more than 30 years, and was a member of the Descendants of Convicts Group and the Port Phillip Pioneers. She was a foundation member of the Cornish Association of Victoria and was a committee member for many years. She played a key role in the establishment of the Association's Geelong Branch and was its first chairperson.

For her services to Cornish life, June was made a Bard of the Gorsedh Kernow in 1999 and took the Bardic name of Gorvyrghwyn an Garrek (Great granddaughter of Angarrack). June was extremely proud of this honor as it is only given to those people who have made a significant contribution to preserving Cornish heritage and culture. June was also a member of the Genealogical Society of Victoria where she was, at one time, the Convener of the Cornwall Discussion Circle, which required monthly trips to Melbourne. In 2009 she was awarded the GSV Medal for Meritorious Service.

June started attending GFHG meetings as early as 1985, and was a stalwart as group numbers ebbed and flowed over the years. She was a Pivot Tree editor's dream, providing numerous articles on her ancestors at short notice when the cupboard was bare and the printing deadline was fast approaching. She will be sadly missed by the genealogical community and in particular, GFHG.

June's funeral, attended by a number of GFHG members, was held on the 21st January at All Saints Anglican Church, Newtown followed by burial at the Highton Cemetery.

Information supplied by Richard Patterson, Derek Wright, Cornish Association of Victoria and GFHG members.

ONE MCLENNAN FAMILY

and where they spread their Scottish roots in South Eastern Australia.

Part 1

By Val England

My G-G-Grandparents, **Kenneth and Anne McLENNAN** arrived in Australia from Scotland on the “Arabian” on 14th February 1853, en masse with parents, brothers, wives and children, clutching their meagre belongings plus their contracts to work for the Chirnside estate in Werribee. They had been sponsored by the Highlands and Islands Emigration Society, which assisted Scottish immigrants to move to Australia to find work with willing pastoralists who needed skilled labour on their growing estates. This particular McLENNAN family had lived and worked in the Kintail area near Lochalsh in Rosshire for generations, farming or “crofting” and shepherding in the steep hills and valleys.

Eldest daughter Barbara (born 1815) had married Farquar McRAE from Skye many years before and had emigrated to Queensland with her husband, baby son and stepdaughter in 1838. Perhaps she and her husband had influenced the rest of the family in Scotland to accept the deterioration of the economy and take a chance in Australia. Barbara and Farquar McRAE went on to have 10 children, most of whom stayed around the Mittagong/Berrima area. Barbara died in Mittagong, NSW in 1892. Farquar died in Mittagong in 1892.

Part of the inward passenger list from the “Arabian” 1852:

McLENNANS: (There were many other McLENNANS, probably cousins, etc)

99. Alexander, 27 years

100. Isabella Mrs, 24 years

101. Murdoch, infant

102. Male infant born on board

103. Ewen B., 60 years

104. Mary Mrs, 56 years

105. Kenneth 35 years

106. Anne Mrs, 32 years
107. Alexander, 3 years
108. Christina, 8 years
109. Catherine, 6 years

203. Rory 25 years
204. John 23 years
206. Roderick 22 years

267. Christina Miss, 12 years
268. Jessie Miss, 19 years

Inverness Jan. 20th – Ewen McLENNAN died on ship as a result of pertussis.

Kenneth and his brothers **Alexander**, **Roderick (Rory)** and **John** were contracted along with their father **Ewen** to begin work at the Chirnside estate at Werribee for 50 pounds each a year plus rations, which usually consisted of flour, sugar, tea and as much mutton as they needed. Not surprising since they were shepherds taking care of huge flocks of sheep.

Kenneth had been an overseer at Balmacara estate (still in existence) near Lochalsh and came armed with several references from John FINLAYSON, the factor (agent) at Balmacara, Robert BLACK, agent to the Honourable Lord John SCOTT and one from his parish elders declaring that he was a “native of this parish and a married man, that he is skilful, industrious and honest and that his moral character, as far as is known to us, is strictly correct”. Thomas CHIRNSIDE was known to be a generous employer and to favour Scottish immigrants with some experience so it is little wonder that this family was very acceptable at Werribee.

Kenneth and his brothers, along with father Ewen, worked as shepherds and labourers at Werribee until sometime after Ewen’s death in 1863. In those early days the shepherds each cared for separate flocks and had agreed grazing areas on which would be erected rough accommodation made with the timber and bark at hand. It must have been difficult for the men and their wives, as they were rearing small children in primitive conditions initially. More permanent housing was soon built closer to the homestead as

Robert CHIRNSIDE, who was managing Werribee Park for his Uncle Thomas at this time, liked to keep in touch with his shepherds and to see that his flocks were managed effectively.



Werribee Park

Source: State Library of Victoria

Father of the family, Ewen McLENNAN died due to lung disease in Wurdiyong in 1863 at 77 years of age and is buried in the Rothwell cemetery. His wife Mary died in 1875 at Little River and is buried with Ewen at Rothwell cemetery.

Robert CHIRNSIDE, nephew of owner Thomas CHIRNSIDE, had been living at and managing Werribee Park for some years. Apparently he had come to trust and rely on Kenneth McLENNAN'S judgement and management skills because he moved Kenneth and his family to the Mowyong property (owned by Andrew CHIRNSIDE) on the Little River about 1870 to manage that property. When Robert's uncle Andrew transferred the freehold of the property over to Robert's care, Robert made the decision to move from Werribee Park to Mowyong and in 1873 the Mt Rothwell homestead was built on the property for Robert CHIRNSIDE and his family while Kenneth's growing family lived and worked from the Mowyong home.

Kenneth's obituary in *The Bacchus Marsh Express* on October 6, 1894, briefly tells the story of his life at Little River. Here is an abridged version: *"Death, the Inexorable, has claimed yet another of the old identities of the district. Mr Kenneth McLennan, a colonist of about 42 years, died on Sunday morning aged 79 and was buried in the Little River cemetery. When the deceased first arrived in the colony, he and his wife entered the service of the late Mr Thos Chirnside of Werribee Park, in whose employ he remained for a considerable number of years, a much valued and faithful servant. He then rented a large farm from Mr Chirnside, but found the venture an unprofitable one, owing to a succession of dry seasons culminating in the severe drought of 1869. He then came to the Little River district and transferred his services to Mr Robert Chirnside of Mt Rothwell, who fully appreciated his sterling honesty, strict integrity of conduct and perfect trustworthiness as a servant. For the last 20 years he has been farming his own land on the banks of the Little River, living a quiet, unpretentious, Christian life, and highly respected by all who knew him. His wife predeceased him about three years ago. A large cortege consisting of 31 vehicles and as many horsemen followed his remains to their last resting place..."*

Kenneth and Anne are both buried at Mt Rothwell cemetery and their headstone remains to attest to their life.

Meanwhile Kenneth's brothers and sisters were also moving on in life.

Alexander born c.1825, has an interesting baptismal note in the local old parish records. The entry states "Baptised on the top of Ma`m an Tuire on 23rd August 1825 to Ewon (sic) McLENNAN, alias Ewen BUIE residing at Coilleree, a son named Alexander." Given the Scottish naming traditions which make it difficult to identify families, it was relatively easy to identify Ewen's children because of his nickname "Buie" which means yellow or fair-haired. Ma`m an Tuire is on the north west shoulder of Carnan Cruithneachd (730m) It is high and steep close to an old track linking Glen Elchaig and the west end of Loch Duich. Now, why would any child be baptised on top of such a steep hill? Was he weakly and needed quick baptism?, Was the pastor on his way through the area? We will never know. In the event Alexander thrived and came to Australia with his family 27 years later.

He was informant on his father Ewen's death certificate in 1863 at Wurdioyang, where he was farming. Then around 1870, he moved his family to the Heathcote area to claim land, before later moving on to Broken Hill without Isabella, his wife, and their young adult family, who mostly stayed in the Heathcote area.

Alexander worked on the "Colinoobi" station near Wilcannia in NSW sinking dams, and died in Broken Hill in 1900 aged 78. His death certificate states that he had lived in NSW for 27 years and in Victoria for 21 years. His wife Isabella survived him by 11 years and is buried at Heathcote, where she lived with their son Murdoch. Murdoch's brother Alexander Jnr eventually settled on a thousand acre property near Derrinal, which he named "Edgecombe", and became a member of the local Agricultural Society and a judge and breeder of prize stock. Edgecombe remained in the family until 1969.

Little is known of **Roderick (Rory)** baptised 1822, who seems to have farmed in the Little River area for some 20 years before moving elsewhere. There is a family story that he went to America but that has not been proven. More to be discovered!

Kenneth's youngest brother **John** continued to work at Werribee Park, marrying local girl Sarah BUCHANAN in 1864 in Little River and living there with their growing family until about 1880 before selecting land near Albury in NSW. John and his family farmed their land in NSW, which was named "Waterview" station for many years. The "Returns of the Colony" in 1885, list J. McLENNAN, Waterview (holding Albury, post town Albury) with 1020 acres, 3 horses, 64 cattle and 2 pigs. John became known as an expert judge of stock and presided at many sales and shows over the years. In the 1891 census for Albury, John is living in David Street, Albury. He died in Albury in September 1918 and is buried in the Albury cemetery where there is a small headstone for him. A short notice in the Late News column of the *Albury Banner* on 13th September 1918 states, "*Mr John McLENNAN, aged 86, died in the Albury hospital on Monday. He had resided in the district some years but left no relatives in Albury*".

Christina (born c.1819) married local man George PRESLEY, a farmer and stockrider, and stayed in the area. They don't appear to have had children.

Jessie married in 1857 James McMILLAN, who farmed 40-80 acres (at different times) at Little River. Jessie and James also moved north about 1880 to claim land just over the border in the Howlong district of NSW, not far from Jessie's brother John. They eventually settled near Tootal where some of their family was born and stayed. Jessie and James moved back to Little River about 1888 and James died there in 1902. After his death Jessie returned to Tootal to live with her family and died and was buried at The Rock cemetery in 1922.

Some of John and Jessie McLennan's families as well as other nephews and their families from the Little River area subsequently claimed land as it became available around Temora and Wagga. Certainly my grandmother's brother Hugh, grandson of Kenneth and Anne, bought land east of Temora and farmed there for many years before moving to Sydney.

THE NEXT GENERATION – KENNETH AND ANNE'S FAMILY

Kenneth and Anne's family were:

Christina baptised 1845 in Scotland, married local farmer William McLEOD. She died in Warburton in 1919 aged 74 years, spouse unknown. There is little information about her.

Catherine baptised 1846 in Scotland, never married. She farmed in the Little River area for many years and is recorded in the Corio Shire rate books between 1896–1904. Catherine was known locally as Kate McLENNAN and is mentioned in letters written by Hugh RICHMOND from Little River. Kate died in Geelong West in March 1939 aged 94 years.

Ewen baptised 1851 in Scotland, tragically died at sea on the voyage to Australia

Alexander baptised 1849 in Scotland married Helen LORRAINE in Little River in 1876. Alexander (or Sandy as he was nick-named) and Helen had 7 children, 3 of whom died as children and are buried at Little River, another died at just 21 years. Big Sandy McLENNAN and Helen farmed and managed properties all their lives, Eurack and Weering estates for the CHIRNSIDES and later Mooleric for R.A. RAMSAY during the 1914-18 war. Alexander bought portion of the Watch Hill estate to farm for himself.

In the 1899 referendum Alexander McLENNAN at Eurack-Beeac is noted as a grazier. In the 1908 electoral roll at Corangamite, p.15 we have:

McLENNANS, Alexander, Cressy, dairyman
Helen, Cressy, home duties
Jane Murray Lorraine, home duties
Robert Kenneth, Weering, labourer

So Alex and his family spent all their lives in the Colac /Cressy area gradually changing to dairy farming as the economy and population of Victoria grew. The older children were expected to work hard on the farm and eventually to inherit the property and continue dairying.

Alex's will, written in 1916, names him as a Dairy-Farmer and lists his assets as approx. 120 acres of land divided into 2 properties, and about £1,300 in cash, shares and bonds. He died at his home "Langholm", Gravesend St, Colac in 1924 aged 75 and his probate was proven that same year. The only people named in his will are his wife Helen and his 4 children Annabel, Robert, Jane (Jean) and Angus. His son Robert continued with dairy farming for some years and died in 1964. Angus died 1967.



Alex and Helen McLennan

Alexander's daughter Jane Murray LORRAINE, who was known as Jean, learned music, as many Scottish children did, mostly from parents and grandparents. Jean never married, and went on to teach music in later life. I well remember her living in Alexander Avenue in East Geelong, where she taught piano. Jean later moved out to Lara to live in the St Lawrence Park village where she eventually died in 1981 at 95 years old. She was a feisty lady with an active lifestyle and a quick wit and she was a fountain of information for Heather RONALD who wrote the Chirnside history "Wool past the Winning Post"

Angus, born 1855 in Little River, Victoria, the first member of the family born in Australia. He married Annie CONNOLLY in Little River in 1881. Angus was mentioned in the *Geelong Advertiser* in 1877 in a report about the Lara Sports when he won the pole vault with a jump of 7 feet 8 inches and again in 1881 when he won the ‘cannon ball putting’ at the Commun na Feine sports. He died tragically in 1888 after a horse riding accident, leaving a wife and three young daughters. Angus was buried in the Rothwell cemetery.

Hugh, born 1857 at Little River was my g-grandfather and married in 1884 in Little River, Agnes RICHMOND daughter of Hugh and Mary RICHMOND, a local and well-known family who migrated from the ‘lowlands’ (Ayrshire) of Scotland about the same time as the McLENNANS. My Granny, Annie remembers her dad teasing her mother about being a lowlander. About the time they were married, Hugh and Agnes made the decision to go east to the Gippsland area to claim land, which had been opened up some years earlier and was found to be very suitable for farming once cleared. Along with friends, the McNAUGHTON and CURRAN families from Little River, Hugh and Agnes claimed adjoining allotments at Fairbank, near Leongatha. The tall timber on the hills in West Gippsland had to be felled and cleared before farming could be done. The resulting logs were used for their first home and later for outbuildings.

Hugh’s slightly abridged obituary from the *Leongatha Times* on 3 November 1920 gives a good summary of his place in the district over his lifetime.

“Widespread regret was expressed when the sad news was circulated on Saturday that Mr Hugh McLennan, of Fairbank, had passed away in a private hospital in Melbourne after undergoing an operation. He went to the city with Mrs McLennan on Thursday afternoon when it was thought that the appendix was the cause of the pain he was suffering. The seat of the trouble however, was an abscess on the bowel, which burst before the operation was performed at 10am on Friday. It was immediately seen that there was no hope of recovery and relatives were telegraphed for. Deceased was conscious to the last and died at 4am on Saturday. His remains were sent to Leongatha by evening train.

Mr McLennan was of a most jovial disposition and made many friends, for he was the life of any company or function.

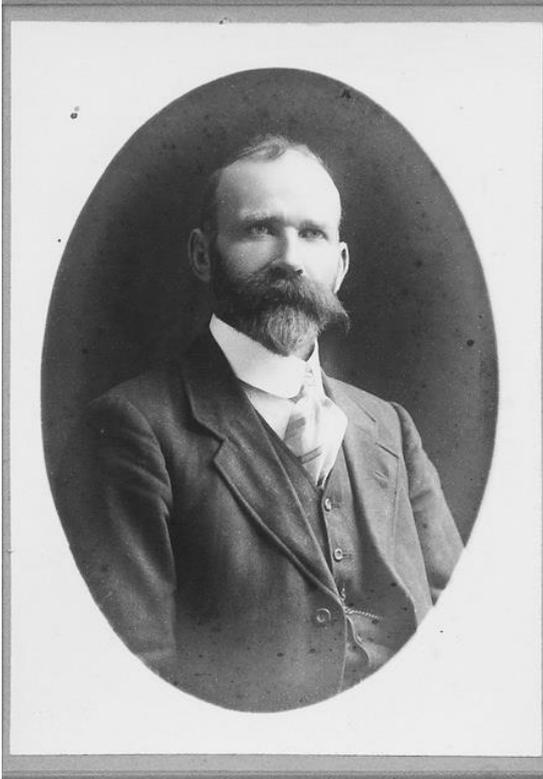
Two years back he had to undergo an operation, when one kidney was removed, and since then he has not enjoyed the best health, though in one of such buoyant spirits, who knew not depression, it was not noticeable except to those who were intimate with him. Deceased was born at Werribee and was 63 years of age at his death. He selected land at Fairbank 39 years back, was married 2 years later and had resided on the property with his wife and family ever since.

He was one of the old pioneers of the district and carved a home out of the forest of giant timber, but looked back lightly upon the hardships of the early days. Deceased was one of the first to move in the direction of erecting a hall in that part of the district and took a lead part in getting up sports to finance the proposition. The Easter Monday gatherings at Fairbank were known far and wide where everyone was welcome. Mr McLennan was an athlete himself and in early manhood ran in the Stawell Gift, and naturally took a keen interest in this kind of sport. He was also prominent when charity sports were held, and he was instrumental in collecting a good deal of money for patriotic efforts. His hand was ever in his pocket when assistance was needed for charitable institutions, and his daughters were added to the list of life-governors of the Children's Hospital in Melbourne for good work done. Deceased also took a keen interest in the Korumburra Agricultural Society, and was an active member of the committee as well as a delegate at annual conferences on several occasions.

He was a lover of a game of draughts and had few equals at this pastime, for in contest with the world's champion (Richard Gordon) the games were a draw. He rarely missed the Town versus Country matches in Melbourne and was nearly always successful.

By the death of deceased a breach will be created at Fairbank that can never be filled, for he was hail-fellow well met, and made numerous friends. Quite a gloom was cast over the district when the sad news became known for he was a favourite with all classes of the community.

The members of the Unity Lodge marched before the hearse to the Leongatha cemetery. Deceased leaves a widow, five sons and five daughters to mourn the loss of a devoted husband and father. “



Hugh McLennan

Hugh's wife Agnes stayed in the district and died many years later in 1949. Her obituary in the *Leongatha Star* says much the same as Hugh's obituary many years earlier.

“There was a large assemblage at the cemetery when this gentle lady was laid to rest with those who had laboured with her through most of her 86 years.”

She too is buried in the Leongatha cemetery.

Thomas born 1858 at Little River, youngest of Kenneth and Anne's family, never married nor had any children, but stayed in the Little River area farming for most of his life. He was a member of the Commun na Fein Society in Geelong and entered in dress competitions and some sports at their gatherings, often winning. He became a land tax agent and later a Federal land valuer. He apparently lived in Spencer St. Melbourne during the later years of his life (according to his probate papers) but continued to have his property farmed and managed.

He died intestate on 22nd August 1916, and his administration papers are extensive, having detailed lists of property, vehicles, farm machinery, crops, and personal effects including his Highland costume. The proceeds of the sale of his land, being allotments 10,11 and 14, section A, Parish of Balliang, County of Grant, containing 1039 acres, 1 rood 39 perches on which was erected a 5 room weatherboard cottage, 5 stall stable with loose box, barn and sheds, valued at 3,898 pounds. The proceeds of crops, skins, livestock, etc fetched another 3,000 pounds. There were some unrealised assets consisting of several other smaller blocks of land in Laverton and Lara. The division of assets, which went to his next of kin, Christina McLEOD (sister), Catherine McLENNAN (sister), Alexander McLENNAN

(brother), Hugh McLENNAN (brother), Jessie STAGG (sister), the children of Angus McLENNAN (brother) (Alexander, Annie CAVE, and Nellie HEATH) amounted to 1/6th share each being 486 pounds 12 shillings and 11 pence. Thomas also is buried in the Rothwell cemetery.



Thomas McLennan

Jessie born 1862, Kenneth and Anne's youngest daughter, leaves no records except the mention in her brother's probate papers. Her marriage to a Mr STAGG cannot be found, although she is recorded as a widow in Thomas's papers in 1916.

Many of the succeeding generations of these McLENNANS are recorded and have made their mark, however modest, on the eastern parts of Australia where they settled. However, there are no McLENNANS descended from Kenneth and Anne remaining in their original headquarters at Little River. Only their headstones bear witness to their presence.

Sources:

Victorian Civil Registration Records
Scottish Old Parish Registers

Family papers and letters.

“Wool Past the winning Post” by Heather Ronald

“McLennan Family History – Heathcote branch” by Dianne Dailey

Newspapers: ‘Leongatha Star’, ‘Korumburra Times’, ‘Werribee Banner’, ‘Bacchus Marsh Express’.

I would be glad to exchange information with anyone reading this story who believes they have a connection to the family.

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WHATS NEW IN 2020

As January 1 rolls around, new records become available at various Record Offices. Here’s a few that are now available.

Scotlands People

Scotlands People has released further BDM records. These records consist of 106,268 Scottish births in 1919, 37,111 marriages in 1944 and 63,821 deaths in 1969.

The Public Records Office Victoria has also released another batch of records, mainly covering the years 1943-1944. These records include prison, mental asylum, divorce files. Unusual records include Registers of Military Patients Oct 1915-Nov 1944. These registers contain admission details of patients received for treatment under the Mental Treatment Act 1915, which facilitated treatment for those affected by World War 1 and 2. Information includes date, name, age, marital status, address of relatives, and condition details.

A full list of released records can be found at <https://prov.vic.gov.au/about-us/our-blog/pyjama-girl-killers-prison-record-among-files-opened-1-jan-2020>

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HALF A DOZEN OF THE BEST THE McSHANE BROTHERS

By Col Hutchinson

On Wednesday, 24th May 1882, on Queen Victoria's 63rd birthday, Geelong met Hotham (later named North Melbourne) at the East Melbourne Cricket Ground, in the opening round of the Victorian Football Association season. A 19 year-old recruit named Jack McSHANE made his debut for the Pivotonians.

He began an amazing family association with football at the elite level. During 23 consecutive seasons, at least one of six McSHANE brothers would participate at VFA level. In 1887, in two matches, four of them played together - Jack, Phil, Tom and Joe. The family represented Geelong, South Melbourne, Essendon and Carlton at various times. Collectively, they played in a total of 59 seasons, accumulated almost 800 official matches, 445 goals and six Premiership medallions.

Three of the six siblings are buried in Row 26 of the Roman Catholic section of Eastern Cemetery. A substantial monument honouring the footballing family was financed by the Geelong Football Club some years ago. The other three players are situated in Melbourne cemeteries.

Jack McSHANE

Born: 24/12/1862

From: North Geelong

His small stature was well-suited to a roving commission. Being as slippery as an eel to his opponents, his splendid dashes and long drop-kicking made him a delight to watch. Tragically, at the height of his career, he contracted rheumatic fever and died, aged just 24. His funeral was one of the largest ever held in Geelong.

Geelong VFA career span: 1882; 1884; 1886-87 (34 to 37 matches, 4 goals)

South Melbourne VFA career span: 1883; 1885 (16 to 19 matches, 0 goals)

Geelong Premiership team selection: 1886

Died: 04/07/1887

Buried at Eastern Cemetery, Geelong

Phil 'Shilley' McSHANE

Born: 19/07/1864

From: North Geelong

Occupation: Tailor

A consistent key forward with outstanding ball-winning skills and the ability to score high goal tallies. Onlookers were thrilled by his ability to snap seemingly impossible goals over his left shoulder. He contributed significantly to three of the club's Premiership victories. In 1886, he became the first player in competition history to register a half-century of majors in a season.

Geelong VFA career span: 1883-84; 1886-89 (87 matches, 129 goals)

Essendon VFA career span: 1885 (18 matches, 17 goals)

Carlton VFA career span: 1890 (5 matches, 10 goals)

Geelong Premiership team selection: 1883, 1884, 1886

Geelong leading goalscorer: 1883 (23 gls), 1884 (31 gls), 1886 (51 gls – including intercolonial matches), 1888 (19 gls)

Essendon leading goalscorer: 1885 (17 goals)

VFA leading goalscorer: 1883, 1884, 1886

Geelong Football Club Hall of Fame inductee

Died: 18/07/1935

Buried at Eastern Cemetery, Geelong

Tom 'Carter' McSHANE

Born: 29/06/1866

From: Marylebone (East Geelong)

Occupation: Printer & book-binder

He was a skilful forward who took excellent marks and disposed of the ball with delightful drop-kicks.

Geelong VFA career span: 1885-88 (38 matches, 33 goals)

South Melbourne VFA career span: 1888-89 (13 or 14 matches, 11 goals)

Geelong Premiership team selection: 1886

South Melbourne Premiership team selection: 1888

Died: 06/09/1902

Buried at Eastern Cemetery, Geelong

Joe 'Jumbo' McSHANE

Born: 29/11/1868

From: Marylebone (East Geelong)

Height: 182cm

Weight: 88kg

Occupation: Bootmaker and Nelson Hotel publican

He utilized his strong physique to form the competition's best ruck combination with Henry Young. Untiring in his efforts on the field, he was useful on the forward line when not on the ball. Like his brother, Jim, he was vigorous. At times he also contributed well in defence and in the centre.

Geelong VFA career span: 1887-96 (estimated 150 to 151 matches, 44 goals)

Geelong VFL career span: 1897-1901 (75 matches, 30 goals)

Carlton VFL career span: 1902-04 (48 matches, 17 goals)

Intercolonial selection for Victoria: 1891

Geelong captain/acting captain: 21 matches (1894-95)

Carlton captain/acting captain: 41 matches (1902-04)

State selection for Victoria: 1899

Geelong Best & Fairest award: 1897

Selected in Carlton's 1904 losing Grand Final team

Geelong Football Club Hall of Fame inductee

Died: 26/07/1950

Buried at Springvale Cemetery

Jim 'Kilby' McSHANE

Born: 28/02/1871

From: Marylebone (East Geelong)
Height: 179cm
Weight: 80kg
Occupation: Horse and cab business

He was a valuable utility player in the early years of League football, particularly as a centreman, rover or forward. In an outstanding performance at full forward against St Kilda at Corio Oval in 1899 he scored 11 goals. It was a freakish performance when one considers the relatively low scores achieved in those times. He always played the game hard and was renowned for his clever marking. Occasionally, he also teamed with his brother, Joe, in the ruck.

Geelong VFA career span: 1890-96 (55 Matches, 25 goals)
Geelong VFL career span: 1897-1901 (82 matches, 53 goals)
Geelong leading goalscorer: 1891

Died: 25/10/1946
Buried at Springvale Cemetery

Harry McSHANE

Born: 09/02/1873
From: Marylebone (East Geelong)
Height: 177cm
Height: 75kg

Being lightly built, early in his time at Geelong, he avoided the crushes and used his mobility to play effectively as a defender. After transferring to Carlton, he developed into a dangerous forward who regularly used bullet-like passes to set up scoring opportunities for his team-mates.

Geelong VFA career span: 1894-96 (47 Matches, 45 goals)
Geelong VFL career span: 1897-98 (31 Matches, 1 goal)
Carlton VFL career span: 1899-1904 (82 Matches, 26 goals)
Selected in Carlton's 1904 losing Grand Final team

Died: 01/12/1912
Buried at Melbourne General Cemetery

RIP ROOTSWEB, HELLO GROUPS.IO

With Facebook Groups gaining in popularity and many groups on Rootsweb no longer active, it was only a matter of time before Ancestry (owners of Rootsweb) acted. As announced in January, Rootsweb closed all of their Mailing Lists as of 2 March 2020. The archives are still available and searchable but no-one will be able to post to the Mailing Lists.

After some consultation and investigation, our webmaster extraordinaire has been very busy and developed a new mailing list for the Geelong area on Groups.io called AUS-VIC-GEELONG-DISTRICT@groups.io. For instructions on how to sign up to this list, consult <http://zades.com.au/gandd/index.php/geelong/gdmail>

Another newly created list is the Victorian list: AUS-VIC@groups.io. Detailed instructions for joining this and other Groups.io lists can be found on the VAFHO website at <https://vafho.com/aus-vic-mailing-list/>

IRISH RECORDS

The Irish Government site – IrishGenealogy.ie has recently uploaded birth registers for 1919 and death register records for 1969. Marriage registers covering the period 1845-1864 has also been uploaded. This means that all of the civil registers of marriages for the period 1845-1944 are now online and free to access. This means that the records available online include births 1864-1919, marriages for 1845-1944 and deaths for 1878-1969.

It should be remembered however, that the only civil registers kept prior to 1864 were for non-Catholic marriages. There are no civil records for Catholic births, deaths and marriages before that date so church registers still have to be relied upon. Unfortunately, not all have survived, and not all are available online.

To search the website, go to <https://www.irishgenealogy.ie/en/>

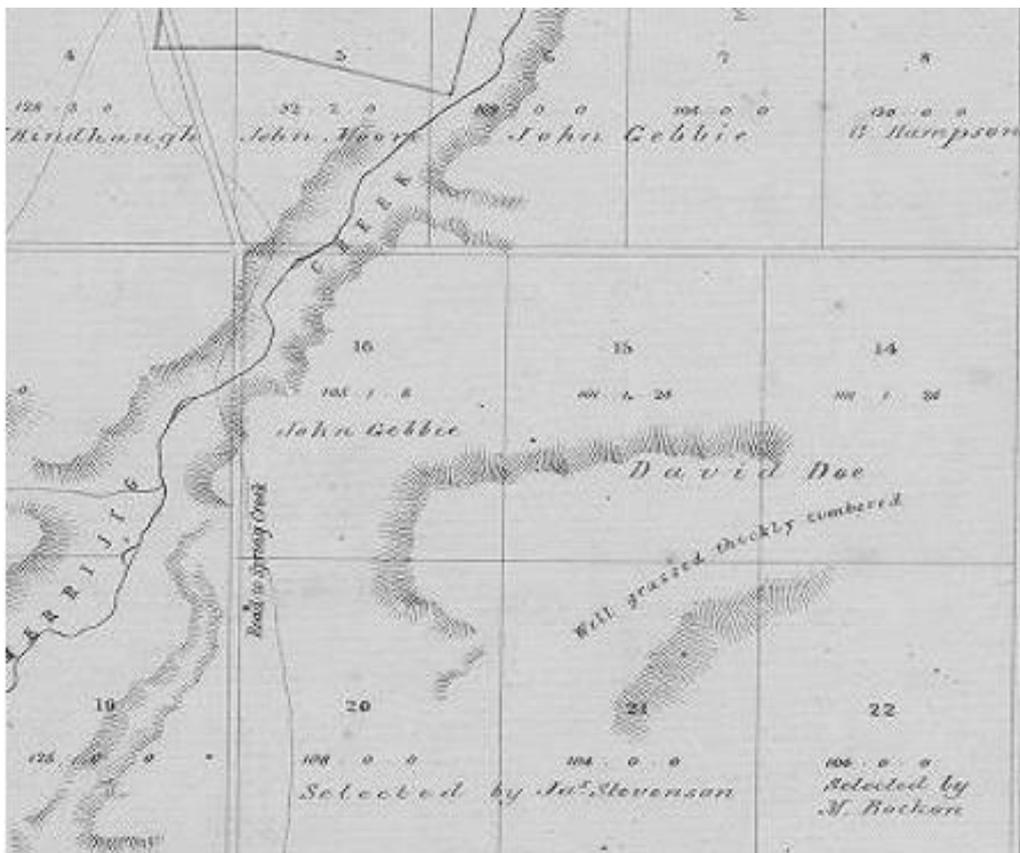
The DEE family of Germantown & Thompsons Ck (now Grovedale & Freshwater Ck)

David DEE was born around 1820 in Waterford, Ireland. In 1841 he arrived in Melbourne aboard the "Diamond", then 2 years later married fellow passenger Ellen SHEA at St Mary's Catholic Church, Geelong.

Over the following 6 years they had 3 children (Michael, Mary and Hannah) while living at Irishtown (between Pakington and Belfast Streets, Newtown).

By 1851 they were living in Germantown (now Grovedale) as farmers, in a 2 roomed home on 4 acres near the current Peter Street. Further children (Thomas, Martin and Bridget) were born in Germantown.

In 1856 David was granted Crown land Lots 14 and 15 (101 acres each) in Puebla Parish (on what is now Blackgate Road) and built a 4 roomed home there.



Part of 1857 map - Lots 14 & 15 Puebla Parish
(Source: State Library of Victoria -slv.vic.gov.au)

However, a year later David was knocked off his horse by a tree branch, causing his death at age 33. Before the accident he had enjoyed 2 nobblers of wine at the German Town Inn (since demolished) then rode off towards home in the dark.

The Inquest into his death determined "*he was not a habitual drunkard ... he was advised by a witness not to drink that evening as he had a very bad road to travel over. He was in the habit of riding fast.*" David was buried in the Catholic section of Geelong's Eastern Cemetery.

David's death left his wife Ellen with 6 children between the ages of 2 and 13 years to support. Ellen continued to farm their Puebla land (together with 7 acres of land in Germantown) with the help of her eldest son Michael.

In 1870 Ellen's misfortune continued when her daughter Mary died at home, aged only 22 yrs. The *Geelong Advertiser* reported "*The funeral procession was a very long one, and reached from the top to the bottom of Moorabool St*". Mary was buried with her father David.

Ellen's children Michael, Hannah, Thomas and Martin took advantage of new land being made available near Pyramid Hill from 1874 and took up Crown leases there, but three years later Michael died from cancer, aged 33.

Ellen was still farming her Puebla land with only her youngest daughter Bridget to help, so she put her Germantown land up for sale.

Her remaining three children at Pyramid Hill married shortly after: Thomas to Margaret BUCKLEY, Hannah to John ERVIN, and Martin to Bridget STRITCH. Margaret and John were also Irish Catholics who had travelled north from farms near Geelong.

In 1893 Ellen died aged 71 and was buried with her husband, daughter Mary and son Michael. Her daughter Bridget married James FOWLER two years later and lived in Geelong.

Leanne Fagg ph 03 52291571

IT'S A WEIRD WIRED WORLD

Here are a few interesting websites that have come to our attention over the past few months.

Crew List Search / Lancashire Family History & Heraldry Society

https://www.lfhhs.org/crewlist_search_index.php

Records all the names of seamen listed on crew lists for ships registered at the ports of Fleetwood, Lancaster & Preston between 1863 and 1913, and fishing vessels registered at Fleetwood from 1884-1914.

Margaret Higgins Database of Catholics in England and their Friends 1607-1840 / Catholic Family History Society

<https://catholicfhs.online/images/cfhs/higginsdb/PDF/Title&Intro.pdf>

A record of over 250,000 names of Catholics (and non-Catholic friends) for the period 1607-1840. The spreadsheet contains details of Name, Occupation, Age, Location and how long lived there, and Parish.

Scottish Emigration Database / University of Aberdeen

<https://bit.ly/3dnjklw>

Created for scholarly research, this database sought to identify patterns of movement from Scottish ports between 1890 and 1960 using information from passenger manifests of the Board of Trade's Statistical Department held at the National Archives, Kew. It contains the records of 21,090 passengers

UK Royal Flying Corps – People Index

<http://www.airhistory.org.uk/rfc/home.html>

An alphabetical listing of 22,012 entries for mainly officers and non-officer aircrew for the period 1912-1918. Contains Surname, Initials, First name, Rank, Date of Birth, Regiment, Squadron, Date of report/incident, Details, Source and Notes.

ANCESTRY

Victoria – Battle to farm 1919-1935

Contains records relating to soldiers returning from WWI who leased or purchased government-owned land to establish farm. Provides information on identities, location and backgrounds of those participating in the program.

Victoria – Coroner Inquest Deposition Files 1840-1925

Contains images of deposition papers for coroner's inquests in Victoria.

Victoria – Divorce Records 1860-1940

Contains images of the divorce files.

New Zealand – Cemetery Records 1800-2007

Contains transcriptions of headstones from various cemeteries around New Zealand by the NZ Society of Genealogists.

UK – Officer Service Records 1764-1932

Military service records that may contain information such as Rank, Service number, Names of relatives, Place and date of birth/death, Place & date of enlistment/discharge, marital status and marriage date.

UK – Imperial Yeomanry Records 1899-1902

Comprises attestation and discharge documents of men who enrolled in the Imperial Yeomanry during the South African War. Contains details of over 35,000 men and records place of birth, age and a full record of their service.

Scotland, Ireland and Wales – Militia Attestation Papers 1800-1915

Recruitment papers that may contain information such as Service rank and number, names of relatives, place and date of birth and enlistment, Regiment and unit.

England – London – Brompton – Cemetery registers 1840-2012

Images of registers containing date, name, abode, date of burial, age, who performed the cemetery and grave location.

Ireland – Prison Registers 1790-1924

A range of records from prisons across Ireland. Information may include: Name, residence, place of birth, occupation, age, offence, sentence or discharge, or date and place of committal.

Northern Ireland – Belfast – Burial Indexes 1869-2011

Index and links to Belfast City Council burial records

FIND MY PAST

UK – British Women's Army Auxiliary Corps 1917-1920

Each records contains a transcript and many have images. Records may include application forms, medical examination records, uniform assignment forms, personal references etc.

UK – British Armed Forces – WW1 Disability & Retirement Payments for Officers and Nurses

Records giving details of payments of temporary retired pay and gratuities awarded to invalided officers from the three services and to nurses in respect of the disabilities for which they were invalided. Contains a transcript & original image.

Ireland – Waterford Poor Law Union Board of Guardians Minutes

Records from Dungarvan & Limore Unions.

Ireland – Galway – Poor Law Union Records 1849-1921, St George Mansergh Estate, Headford Records, Galway County Council Burials

England – Surrey – Baptisms, Marriages & Burials

Scotland – Dundee & Forfarshire (Angus) – Poor Law and Poor Lists

Scotland – Lanarkshire – School Registers and Records

DECEASED ONLINE

England – Cheshire – Alderley Edge Cemetery 1907-1997, Knutsford Cemetery 1902-1997, Wilmslow Cemetery 1907-1997

England - Salford – Agecroft Cemetery 1902-2003 (aka Salford Northern), Peel Green Cemetery (aka Eccles Cemetery) 1879-2010, Swinton Cemetery 1886-2012, Agecroft Crematoria 1957-1999, Peel Green Crematoria 1955-2001

England – Sandwell – Uplands Cemetery, Smethwick May 1890-Aug 2001, Wood Green Cemetery, Wednesbury Apr 1868-Sep 2011 (includes scans of original burial registers)

England – Macclesfield – Cemetery 1866-1997, Crematorium 1960-1997

A GENEALOGIST'S NIGHTMARE

MARRIAGE

SMITH – JONES - On the 17th Apr 1889 at Trinity Church, Geelong (by special licence) by Rev. W J EDDY, of Henry **SMITH**, 3rd son of late Stephen **SMITH**, scale & beam manufacturer, Portland Square, Cumberland, England & Sarah Jane, eldest daughter of Charles **JONES** of McKillop St, Geelong; home papers to copy

(Geelong Advertiser 1 May 1889 p.2)

Susie Zada

TIPS FOR NEWCOMERS

Sue Wood

Look beyond the surface, there is always more than meets the eye. Most of us have been guilty of having mistakes in our trees, me included.

Check your facts.

- Remember a surname will have many spellings.
- Go to the source.
- Look for other marriages.
- Check the census records.

These and many tips like them were drilled into me when I first became a genealogist. It is easy to say but often difficult to follow and by looking at the trees of others, our errors become apparent.

On one tree, Great great granddad's birth was attributed to Fred and Mary from Wiltshire. However, on the 1841 and 1851 UK Census records he clearly states that he was born in Kent. And when death information was given for his mother, I lost interest. The death was in her maiden name 20 plus years after her marriage.

In my McCLELLAND line, Jane McCLELLAND nee McCONNELL was listed as dying in Ballan. Very few have checked that record. On one tree, her father was listed as John WOOD, and mother as Rachael FORESTER. And this error has been perpetuated in many Ancestry trees.

I have seen people take a page of a shipping record without reading it in full. My great great grandparents married in Geelong in January 1857. Elizabeth had arrived on the 'Thomas Arbuthnot' on 23th January 1857 but what about her husband? No mention of him anywhere but a check of the last page of the shipping records shows Elizabeth SHIPTON married the ship's baker, John LABBATT.

My great great grandfather Frederick QUAIFE married his second cousin Ann QUAIFE and I was able to find this on the old IGI records. Skip forward 10 years and we have free UK BDMs. It is an index only. A search there indicated that Fred could have married one of four women. Two were

named Ann and many (thinking he wouldn't have married a QUAIFFE) linked him to Ann MARSHALL. Surprisingly the registrar annotated Fred's death certificate stating that the information in column 12 (wife's maiden name), was correct.

Fred and Ann QUAIFFE arrived aboard the 'Northumbria' on 5th May 1853. They were from Sussex and were accompanied by sons Frederick (aged 7) and Walter (aged 5). Sons Henry (aged 4) & Spencer (aged 2) were also on the ship but died at sea. Again, information contained in last page of the shipping record. But many trees have Spencer dying in the USA in 1854.

My gg grandmother Dora NOLAN married Patrick MAHON in Adelaide in 1851 and from there on became McMAHON. Dora arrived on the 'Ascendant' in 1851 but where was Pat? A careful look at the shipping records shows Patrick MAUGHAN as a fellow passenger.

I hope that those few examples show how easy it is to miss something and how easy it is "get it wrong".

BOOKMARKING ON FACEBOOK

Marg Frewin

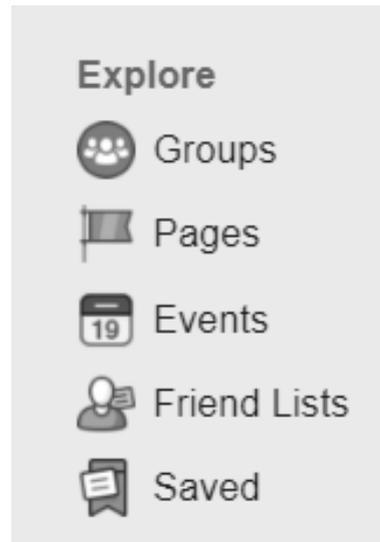
My knowledge of the inner workings of Facebook is very (make that extremely) limited. Like many, I use Facebook to connect with friends and family and monitor various genealogy groups. Often I find interesting posts, but don't have the time to read them then and there. When I do have the time, the items are nowhere to be found.

A remark on a genealogy website revealed that it is possible to save particular posts, events, links or videos. That revelation led me to do some research. Apparently the Save method works slightly differently depending on whether you are accessing Facebook via the website (if you're at your computer) or on the Facebook mobile app.

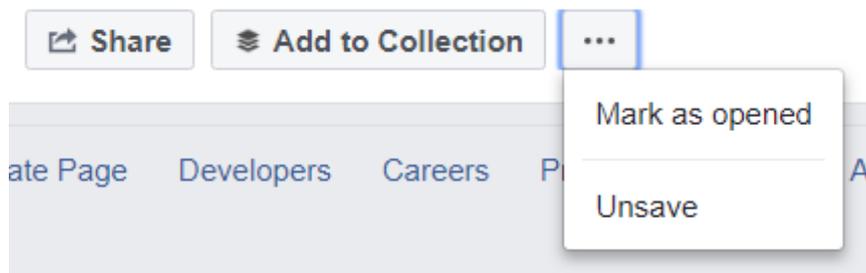
Saving posts via a computer

1. Click on the three horizontal dots at the top right of the post. This will reveal a drop down menu. Select and click on *Save Post*.

2. When you want to view the saved post, go to your Facebook News Feed page. Under the *Explore* heading (left side of screen), click on *Saved*. It will have a purple bookmark icon next to it (see below).



3. A list of your saved posts will be displayed. Click on the required post to view it.
4. To delete the item, click on the three horizontal dots within the post and click on *Unsave* (see below). The item will be deleted from your Saved list.



Saving posts via the Facebook app

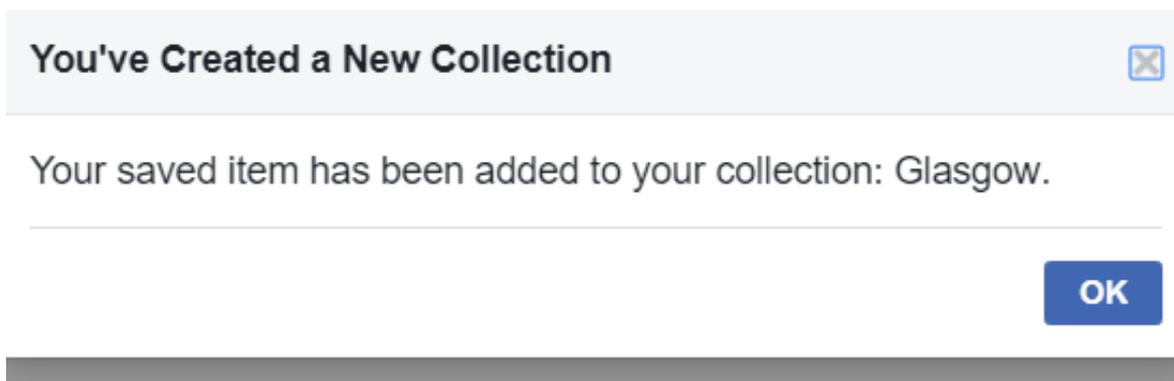
Save your items just as you would using Facebook on computer by clicking on the three dots. When you click on *Save*, a menu will appear prompting you to add your newly saved item to an existing collection or to create a new collection. Once you have saved it to a collection, click *Done*.

Too many Saved articles?

Having mastered the Save feature, you may have created a long list of posts in a rather short time. Rather than trawl through lots of posts, create a collection to organise like posts together.

To create a collection

1. Save your items as per the instructions above.
2. Go into your *Saved* page and locate the item you wish to put into a collection.
3. Click on the *Add to collection* tab (see above) then *Create New Collection*.
4. A text box will open. Enter a title for your collection (eg. Glasgow) then click *Create* and the *OK* button (see below).



5. Your collection has been created. Now when you save posts, you can select the collection you wish to save it to.

To rename or delete a collection, click on the three dots once again and either enter a new name or click *Delete Collection*.

For more information see:

<https://www.facebook.com/help>

OR

<https://www.socialmediaexaminer.com/how-to-use-facebook-collections-to-manage-curated-content/>

FROM ILFRACOMBE TO RUSSELL'S BRIDGE

By Ian Gribble

With the search for gold in Victoria at its highest level, in 1853 reliable agricultural labourers were in great demand within the developing colony as increasing numbers of men left to try their luck at the goldfields. Landholders who required cattle and sheep to be cared for on large and generally unfenced land could not guarantee labour for their farms. The farmer, CAPRON of the not long settled Russell's Bridge area decided to try his luck with a bonded immigrant.

Advertisements like the following persuaded the Ilfracombe farm labourers, Charles and Elizabeth JENKINS, to also try their luck.

"Persons intending to proceed to Australia are respectively informed that ships are dispatched from London and Plymouth, for the above ports, every month throughout the year, on fixed days, with strict punctuality. - A free passage will be granted by these fine vessels to suitable married agricultural labourers and mechanics and also to single females, if in accordance with colony regulations.- The demand for labour in the colony is extensively urgent, and every competent and well conducted person may reckon with certainty, immediate and consistent employment at liberal wages"

Upon application their name was listed, followed by a request to send a postal order to the Emigration Office in London. Their agent, apparently the equivalent of the modern travel agent, would have handled these details. Next would be advice about the future arrival of an Embarkation Order, instructions to pack with a warning not to relinquish current employment and that persons with infectious diseases would be prohibited from boarding.

Charles and Elizabeth and two children met amongst other characteristics, the following: soberness, industrious, of good moral character and having certificates to this respect from two householders. Emigrants were warned about the varying conditions during the voyage and told to bring serge shirts for men and flannels for women. They were allowed to bring 20 cubic feet of baggage that must not exceed half a ton in weight. Smaller tools of trade were encouraged for the voyage. A physicians' report was also necessary

The family would have been expected to bring their own clothing. Charles required six shirts, six pairs of stockings, two pairs of shoes, two sets of outer garments. Elizabeth had to supply six shifts, two flannel petticoats, six pairs of stockings, two pairs of shoes and two gowns. Provisions, medical assistance, cooking and eating utensils and bedding were supplied.

The JENKINS arrived at Geelong on the 18th July 1853 after a journey of 103 days, even before Geelong could be photographed and gas lights could be installed in the streets. Even before the handsome and significant town clock costing over £1000, but now long removed, was erected at what would be the centre of where Market Square is today. At the time, the eminent citizens, Messers AUSTIN and THOMPSON, were prepared to squabble about its site and its donors.

These were days when a copse of trees grew at the corner of Moorabool and Malop streets. It was largely an open space; boggy in winter and dusty in summer. It eventually proved a useful place to park one's horse and buggy before conducting business in one of the growing number of banks or drinking at the Albion Hotel already built in Little Malop Street and probably known at the time as The Rock of Cashel or The Derby Arms.



Market Square, Geelong c. 1856

Source: State Library of Victoria

The square soon became a place from which to sell water. An opportunistic investor pumped water up Moorabool Street to a large tank in the square and sold water to the Geelong citizens. This saved them the long trip down to the Barwon to refurbish supplies. The openness of the square lasted until 1910 until it disappeared under a rash of buildings.

As Charles and Elizabeth, with Henry and Maria, disembarked from the *Euphemus* at Point Henry into the very rapidly growing colony of Port Phillip, the first shots in a growing battle for land were being fired. Growing numbers of unsuccessful miners, either lucky at gold mining and with money to buy land, or just needing land on which to survive wanted access to the vast tracts of land held by squatters. Perhaps farmer CAPRON was one of these.

It's unlikely Charles and Elizabeth ever contemplated a similar move, as Charles appeared content with farm work, however a Charles JENKINS was listed as a farmer in an early census at Steiglitz.

Accommodation was then required in Geelong until farmer CAPRON could free himself from farming duties to drive the 20 miles or so into town. Or on the other hand, until a message was received by CAPRON advising of their arrival and arrangements were made for their conveyance to the farm. To save money, Mr. CAPRON himself might have met them at Point Henry transported them by horse and cart with their limited belongings directly to his property at Russell's Bridge, at Darriwill.

Despite the cold of a Port Phillip winter they thought the climate seemed mild, but the few green tinges in the dry grass along the rutted track left no doubt about this being a different country. How strange everything would have seemed to the newcomers. Many writers record their first impressions in terms of the changed colours of the countryside. The drab greens and paleness of the Victorian eucalypt smudged landscape had suddenly replaced the bright hues of England. Where were the stone fences and the small lush fields of England?

To reach Russell's Bridge they passed up what is now 'Morongo Hill', a high escarpment northwest of Geelong that takes the traveller off the coastal plain. By then civilization had disappeared, apart from the odd shepherds hut

and from then on their cart had to push through unending but patchy bush. To reach the farms nestled on the Moorabool they had a choice of 12 fords to cross. The *Geelong Advertiser* of the time reported upon how the unavoidable tollgates on each of the fords were a source of revenue to the 'shire' but a frustration to the road users. Their numerous travelling companions were hopeful gold miners on their way to Ballarat.

No defined track led to any of the goldfields. Each was an indistinct and winding trail; a branch strewn, always dividing and re-dividing, rutted track. Instead of seeing rabbits and English game, the strange animals they encountered would have distracted Charles and Elizabeth as kangaroos and other native animals retreated from the passing traffic. Their ears would have reeled at the raucous squawk of parrots and cockatoos. The cheeky willy-wag tail would have fluttered around their cart as it disturbed the swarms of insects that abounded during mid-winter trek.

Despite their enticing offerings of food and lodgings, the roadside expensive eating houses were not for the JENKINS. These were houses which had been established every 20 miles or so for the so called benefit of the would-be miners. Had the winter of 1853 been wet, they would have walked or driven roads that had turned to mud. Animals had died in their hundreds, and drays and carts were abandoned along every route to the gold fields. Dubious roadside hotels offering food and lodging to equally dubious characters including the notorious 'Vandemonians' [ex-Tasmanians - mainly of convict background], dotted the edges of the churned, rutted and boggy tracks.

A day of traveling past the skeletons of dead animals, the ruins of vehicles, the hastily buried bodies of individuals struck down with dysentery and the threat of being held up by the ever present 'Vandemonians' would have seen them on the outer edge of Geelong close to the banks of the swiftly flowing Moorabool River.

Russell's Bridge is a pretty part of the Moorabool Valley, today situated adjacent to the Midland Highway, just east of what is now Bannockburn. The general area is contained in the old electoral area known as Darriwill [Darriwell]. Scottish sheep farmers, later known as squatters, settled the Bannockburn area [a more recent name] during the 1830s coming across

Bass Strait from Van Diemens Land [Tasmania]. George RUSSELL, after whom the area was named, arrived on behalf of the Clyde Company and Henry ANDERSON occupied what later became known as Hope's Darriwell property further along the Moorabool River.

Despite being the first, and laying claim to large tracts of land, George RUSSELL and the other big landholders did not own all of the land from Sutherlands Creek to the Leigh River. Even then, there were some other smaller holdings owned by families that have remained in the area for generations. Charles and Elizabeth brought their young, yet small family to one of these farms where they would have encountered an already well established agricultural enterprise in the valley.

It was a surprise to find that the property to which Charles and Elizabeth came is still in the hands of the original family. Down the Clyde Hill near Russell's Bridge, Eric CAPRON, a member of the CAPRON family still owns a 125-acre lot, containing ruins of a bluestone rubble hut. Here Charles and Elizabeth were to work for an ancestral CAPRON for the next three years.

Apart from satisfying the needs of the CAPRON family, the farm would have supplied milk and other farm products to the surrounding community. The farm's position, where most of the property is on the flood plain, and the ready availability of river water guaranteed a constant supply of drinking water for stock and the growing of summer feed. The present farmland, larger than the original, now extends up the valley sides hence providing both summer and winter pasture.

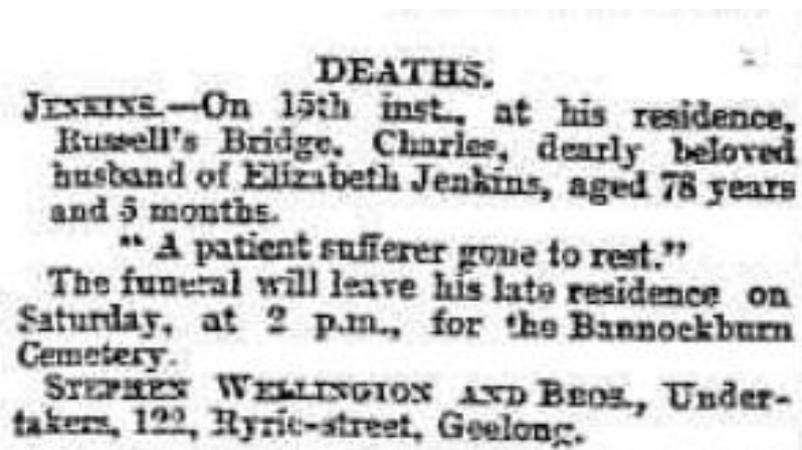
Ensuing births and deaths throughout the period from 1853 to 1880 suggest that the family lived the entire period around Bannockburn – originally Leigh Road until 1892. Improved transport with the advent of the railway between Ballarat and Geelong meant that easy access to Geelong was soon available. This may partly explain why later births were in Geelong, after a number of children were first born at Russell's Bridge and nearby Lethbridge.

The Bannockburn Shire Rate Books reveal that Charles paid rates to the Shire authorities from 1876 to the year of his death in 1897. During these

years he is variously described in the book as a labourer, orchardist and then gardener for the last four years. He paid rates on a house and land, which according to the 1879 entry, was a house and 3 acres.

Between 1886 and 1888 two houses are listed and as would be expected in today's climate, he is subsequently rated more highly. The 'rateable' value of the property varies over the years from £8 in 1876 to £12 in 1886 when the second house was constructed. Charles JENKINS of Dariwell, orchardist, died 15 September 1897, aged 78 years and 5 months.

The death certificate, written by Doctor MUELLER shows cause of death as: "*old age and rupture of the bowels. His health declined over a duration of several years*". The Church of England Minister buried him at Bannockburn Cemetery on 18th September 1897. Elizabeth JENKINS was his beneficiary. His inability to write is confirmed by his mark on the will as an X.



DEATHS.
JENKINS.—On 15th inst., at his residence, Russell's Bridge, Charles, dearly beloved husband of Elizabeth Jenkins, aged 78 years and 5 months.
"A patient sufferer gone to rest."
The funeral will leave his late residence on Saturday, at 2 p.m., for the Bannockburn Cemetery.
STEPHEN WELLINGTON AND BROS., Undertakers, 122, Rye-street, Geelong.

Geelong Advertiser 17 Sep 1897 p.1

After his death, Elizabeth continued to reside in the house for a number of years. She died aged 94 on 10 April 1920 at Queenscliffe Road, Leopold, Victoria. The informant was her son in law Alfred JENNINGS. The cause of death was '*senile debility, diarrhoea, exhaustion over a duration of 3 days*'. She is buried with Charles in Bannockburn Cemetery. Sadly her daughter Susan survived her by only some seven months leaving Alf to raise his family of boys.

SCHOOL CHILDREN – 1863 (Final Part 6)

The information contained in "School Children in Victoria 1863" has been transcribed by Dr Dorothy Wickham from **VPRS 904**, Public Record Office Victoria.

All care has been taken to transcribe names and ages accurately, but owing to the handwriting in the School Inspector's Report Book of 1863, some names were difficult to discern, so it is possible that inaccuracies may have occurred.

This report book is the only one that has survived and is labelled **A-G**. We therefore know that this is a **SAMPLE ONLY** of the names of children in Victoria attending school in 1863. If you find that your ancestor is not amongst this list, it does **NOT** necessarily indicate that he/she did not attend school.

[This list only concerns Geelong & District Schools from the transcriptions]

WATKINS	BRIDGET	BELMONT NATIONAL	11.3	FARMER
WATKINS	ELIZ	BELMONT NATIONAL	9.1	FARMER
WEBBER	ELIZABETH	BELLARINE FREE CHURCH 24 MARCH 1863	8.6	LABOURER
WHEELER	JAMES	ASHBY RC	12.10	-
WHITE	PATRICK	ASHBY RC 7/8 OCT 1863	8	
WHITE	WILLIAM	BARRABOOL HILLS	13.7	LABOURER
WHITE	JOHN	CHILWELL WES 26 FEB & 13 MAR 1863	9	MAIL CONTRACTOR
WHITE	WILLIAM	CONNEWARRE 22 APRIL 1863	10.4	FARMER
WHITE	CHARLES	CONNEWARRE 22 APRIL 1863	7.3	FARMER

WIFFEN	SARAH	BELLARINE FREE CHURCH 24 MARCH 1863	10.3	FARMER
WILIAMSON	ELIZ	COLAC NATIONAL 6/7 MAY 1863	9	FARMER
WILLEY	ARTHUR	BELLARINE CE 25 MARCH 1863	14.3	FARMER
WILLEY	FRANK	BELLARINE CE 25 MARCH 1863	7	FARMER
WILLIAMS	JAMES	CHILWELL WES 26 FEB & 13 MAR 1863	10.2	CARTER
WILLIAMSON	CATHERINE	BELLARINE FREE CHURCH 24 MARCH 1863	14.6	FARMER
WILSON	JOHN	COLAC NATIONAL 6/7 MAY 1863	8	MILLER
WILSON	ELIZ	COLAC NATIONAL 6/7 MAY 1863	7	MILLER
WRIGHT	GEORGE	BELMONT INFANTS 7 DEC 1863	9	

WHAT WAS THE PARISH CHEST?

In Britain, the parish chest was a sturdy locked box kept within the church. The contents of the chest could include the communion wine, candles for use in the church, along with records that could be of use to the genealogist. These might include: parish registers, vestry minutes, poor and tax records, bastardy bond records, churchwarden accounts, settlement and removal records, and apprenticeship records. Many surviving parish chest records are now held by local county record offices. FamilySearch has digitized a number of these records.

LOOKING FOR GEELONG CONNECTIONS?

Check out:

Bellarine Peninsula & Geelong and District History Website

<http://zades.com.au/gandd/index.php>

Includes:

Geelong and District Consolidated Database

Bellarine Peninsula Consolidated Name Index

and much, much more!

Check out the “*Geelong and District Blog*” and sign up for the notification service.

Geelong Heritage Centre Reading Room

Level 3, Geelong Library & Heritage Centre

51 Little Malop Street, Geelong

Phone: (03) 4201 0630

Email heritagecentre@grlc.vic.gov.au

<http://www.grlc.vic.gov.au>

Open Tuesday 9am-8pm, Wednesday to Friday 9am-5pm

Saturday 10am – 1pm

Geelong LDS Family History Centre

20 Eagle View Crescent

Bell Post Hill

Phone (03) 5278 1691

Open Tuesday 7pm-9pm, Wednesday & Thursday 9.30am-1.30pm

Closed Public Holidays, Tuesdays during school holidays and Christmas school holidays

Bellarine Historical Society & Museum

Old Court House, High Street

Drysdale 3222

<https://www.bellarinehistory.org/>

bellarine-historical-society@googlegroups.com

Open:

January – every Sunday 1.30-4.30pm

Feb to Aug & Oct to Dec – 1st Sunday of month, 1.30 to 4.30pm

GFHG PAYMENT DETAILS

To pay for membership subscriptions and research services by direct debit, the Group's bank details are as follows:

Bank: Bendigo Bank
BSB: 633-000
Account: 162 588 131
Ref: Your name

Always EMAIL proof of payment and completed form or details to:
geelongfhg@gmail.com

MEMBER SERVICES

The Geelong Family History Group offers a number of services to its members.

Journal Borrowing

The Group subscribes to a number of Australian and Overseas family history journals and newsletters. Single issues may be borrowed for one month and returned on meeting nights.

Lookup Service

Any member may request a free lookup of the Geelong & District Database of Church BMD & Directory entries. Members **who qualify for discounted research (see below)** may also request free lookups in the Victorian BDM Indexes and/or one of our publications. *NB A specific name is required for these services.*

Discounted Research Service

For those members who are not able to access the Geelong Heritage Centre due to distance, ill health or work commitments, members may request basic research for \$10 per query (non-members \$20). You will need to complete the research request form available on the research page of our website.

Please forward all lookup and research requests to our Research Officer. For a Lookup Service, use the Contact Us form on our web site, and for a Research Request please send to our Postal Address.

Notes

