



A.N.D.F.H.G Inc. News Sheet

Issue 101 – Feb. 2019

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From the Committee

Happy New Year to everyone.

We hope you had a great Christmas and New Year. Welcome to 2019.

We are back to our normal function of research and presentations again with a bit of a hiccup in January during the massive heat wave which affected everyone. Consequently we did not open on those days.

Whilst we do open every Thursday for research purposes, we do have a heat policy in that if the temperature is 36 degrees or higher, we do not open. You can either consult our front page diary on www.andfhg.org.au or you can ring the mobile number if you are concerned. Quite often the volunteers will be there for any members who want to visit in the morning, but realistically will close early. So if you plan to head down during the hot weather, please bear this in mind as February as we know tends to have its hot bursts in weather.

The Legacy User Group will be back on the 4th February at 7.00 pm and the Family Tree Maker Group will be back on the 16th February at 1.30 pm. Our Guest Speaker for February will be Ann Tribolet on Family Photos to Digital Albums on the 23rd February.

If anyone has had a breakthrough over the last few weeks with their family trees or even better a DNA result, then we would love to hear from you and to share your news with our other members. We hope to see you all over the next few weeks.

Regards ANDFHG

Disclaimer

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A PIONEER'S STORY – JACOB TRIBOLET

Forbes NSW Advocate Friday 31 July 1914...
The Late Mr Tribolet

In our last issue a brief reference was made to the death of Mr Jacob Tribolet, which occurred at his residence, Sand Hills, Forbes, on Monday night. The late Mr Tribolet was born at Berne in Switzerland, on July 7, 1833, and came to Australia with his brother Albert, who still survives, on the German barque Fanny. They embarked at Bremer harbour, and the voyage to Australia occupied 128 days. When he first landed in the country, just 56 years ago, he went to Braidwood diggings and followed mining, remaining there for four years. In 1860, he was attracted to the big rush at Forbes, but only stayed here for a little time. From Forbes he proceeded to the Turon and afterwards travelled overland with his pack horses to Gympie in Queensland and his sojourn in the northern state occupied nine months during which he did mainly prospecting work. He returned with the same horses to the Gulgong field, and after a while came back to the Forbes and Parkes mining districts. Retiring from the strenuous mining industry, he went to work for Messrs Reymond and Nicolas, now Messrs J B Reymond and Sons. For a number of years, he was an active member of the old Forbes Fire Brigade and was one of the early volunteers. Many of his clever and plucky exploits in the fire fighting line are still remembered. Thirty years ago, he selected land at the Sand Hills and of late years, he carried on business as a poultry dealer and farmer. The two brothers were not separated since they came to Australia. They stuck together through thick and thin. In the Braidwood district the Clarke gang of bushrangers stole a well-bred horse from the late Mr Tribolet. The animal was never returned to him...National Library of NSW

...The informant of the abovementioned article is unknown. These stories were, of course, what was passed down from both Jacob and his brother Albert, but stories evolve and after many years can change just a little, especially with dates and places to suit the person or persons concerned. With the advent of digitised newspapers and notices more and more available, many family stories are being found to be just that, a story to suit the teller and the listener at the time. My research has had me fossicking through NSW State Records, National Archives, libraries and the internet, just to cross-reference an article, such as this from the Forbes Advocate.

In 2009, I found a copy of Naturalization Papers from National Archives for a Jacob Tribolet dated 18 April 1904. This information opened a whole new area for me to search putting a query on the Advocate article with many contradictions.

A requirement for aliens becoming naturalized at that time, was to state on a stat dec, their date and place of birth, when and where arrived in Australia, name of ship, and places of residence since arriving and so it begins...

Jacob, born in Erlach, Berne, Switzerland; Jacob and Albert left Bremerhaven Port on 28 Oct 1857 and arrived Sydney 28 Feb 1858 on the barque 'Fanny Kirchner', occupation farmer and place of residence Tom's Lagoon Forbes, resident for 46 years and intends to settle permanently in the Commonwealth.

Application for Certificate of Naturalization states: by birth a citizen of Switzerland, arrived in Australia from Switzerland 28 Feb 1858 per Fanny Kirchner and resided in

Braidwood 8 years, Geelong 5 years, Kiandra 1 year, Young 3 years, Forbes 29 years. A widower and no children, signed Jacob Tribolet...I now had a 46 year timeline!

Confirmation of the ship 'Fanny Kirchner' leaving Port of Bremerhaven in Germany on 28 Oct 1857, arrived 28 Feb 1858 with 121 male adult German passenger immigrants, plus women and children but no individual names of paying passengers only crew...shipping records NSW State Records

The Clarke bushranger gang terrorised Braidwood in 1865 and 1866, they were caught and hanged by 1867 (bushranger site). The brothers were in Braidwood from 1858 to 1866 where Jacob and an accomplice were found to have stolen a bullock...Police Gazette 6 Dec 1865:

Warrant issued for the arrest of Jacob Tribolet and John Olete, charged with stealing and slaughtering a black steer: Tribolet is 35years old, 5'6"high, fair complexion, brown hair, sandy whiskers, rather weak eyes, dressed in moleskin trousers and dirty cabbage-tree hat, a Prussian. Olete is 28years old, 5'11" high, sallow complexion, brown hair, no whiskers, dressed in moleskin trousers, flannel shirt and puce coloured California hat, wears a sheath knife, a German. Supposed to have gone to Araluen NSW. (these descriptions fit brothers Jacob and Albert)

Police Gazette 18 July 1866: court of Quarter Sessions: Jacob Tribolet stealing a bullock, tried 6 July 1866, guilty, sentenced 18 months hard labour Braidwood Gaol. Meanwhile brother Albert was residing in Glanmire NSW, found PO Box address from Find My Past.

Entrance and Exit books for Braidwood Gaol at NSW State Records for Jacob's term in Braidwood prison...31 July 1866 Jacob Tribolett, age 33, nationality Switzerland, sentenced 7 July 1866 at Braidwood by Judge Purefoy for cattle stealing, trade vine-dresser, strong and healthy, no education, 18 months hard labour, 12 month remitted, no previous conviction known, good conduct. Jacob was released after 12 months on good behaviour and he immediately went south to Geelong Vic where he stayed for five years (not to the Turon nor north to Gympie). What was there? My research found many other Tribolet families residing from mid 1850s working in the vineyards. More Tribolet naturalization papers found, with origins in Gals, Berne, Switzerland. Gals and Erlach are next door villages in Switzerland, maybe related? Further research is required in Switzerland to find if or where there is a common link. Jacob remained in Geelong until 1872 when he headed north to NSW and spent a year in Kiandra, then in 1873 he arrived at Young for three years and in 1876 he came to Forbes and found employment with the Reymond & Nicolas flour mill and by 1879 he and his brother Albert reopened the Old Queen's Lead mine between Parkes and Forbes. Unfortunately, this venture did not pay out and the mine was abandoned the following year...from Queenslander newspaper Sat 26 July 1879.

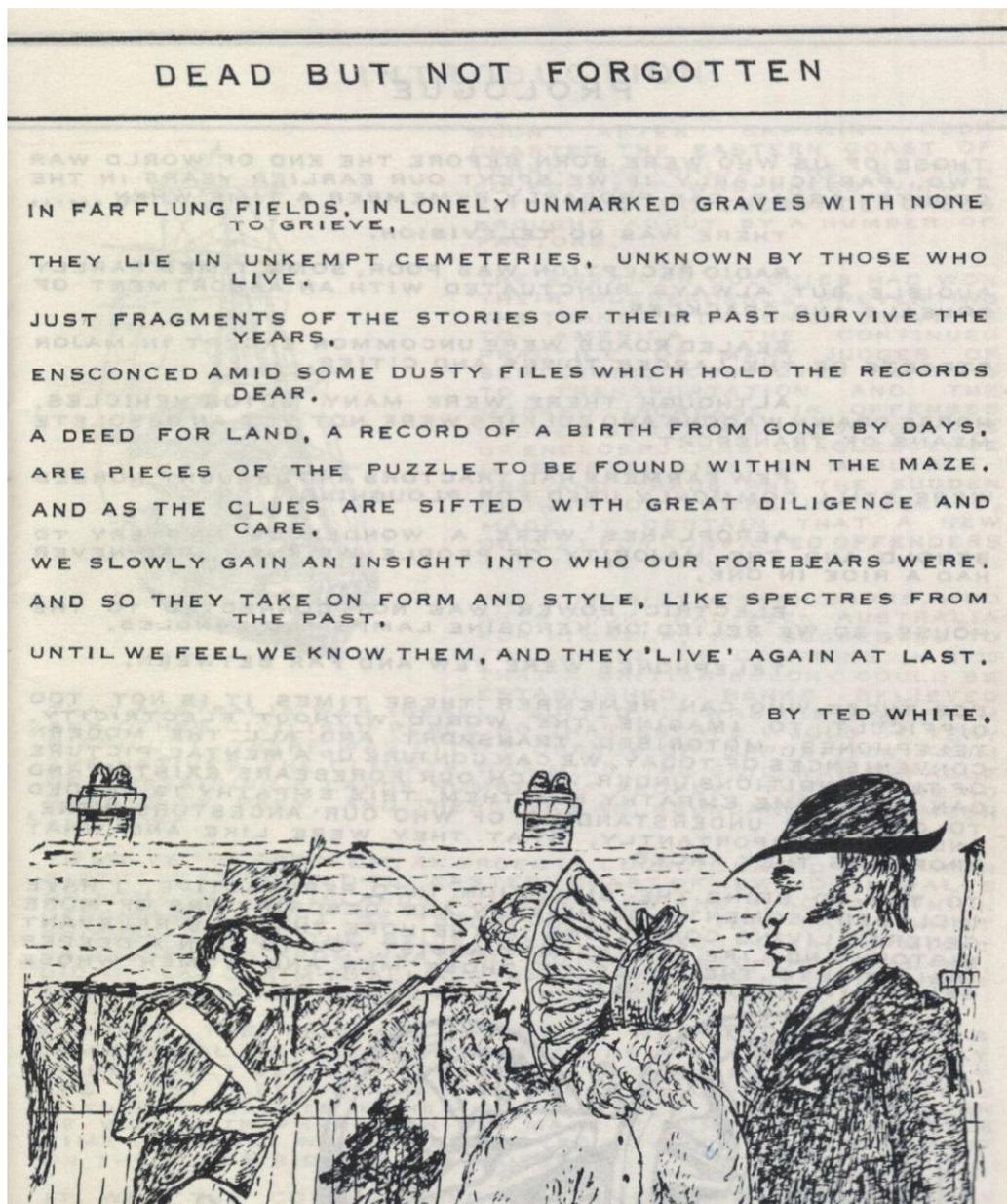
Jakob then leased a 30 acre farm and became a poultry farmer selling chickens and eggs. He also became a member of the local volunteer Fire Brigade and the local Rifle Club where he participated in many rifle matches...from Early Days of Forbes by Forbes Family History Group.

At age 55, in 1888, Jacob married widow Ann Carter, age 58, at Forbes, sadly Ann died in 1896. She had been married twice before and was a mother to 10 children by her previous husbands.

Census 1891 for Sand Hills, Ashburnham shows 1M Jacob and 1F wife Ann.
In Sept 1896, an application for land from Local Land Board Office.
Census 1901 for Toms Lagoon, Ashburnham shows 1M Jacob.
In 1903, application for Naturalization at age 70 years, a farmer, granted.
In 1914, Jacob passed away 27 July 1914 age 81, farmer, no issue. Probate package not yet released.

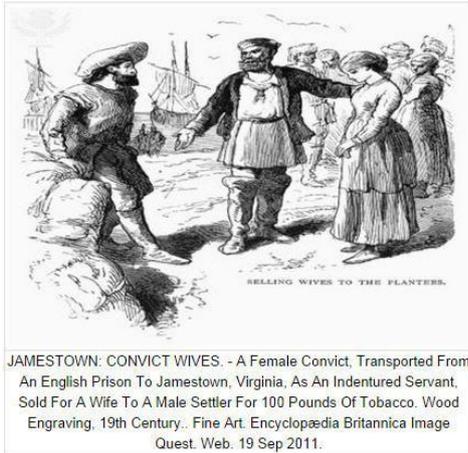
His brother Albert, my great grandfather, married in 1886 and fathered 13 children.
He died 14 April 1925 age 87 years. Probate granted by Supreme Court 11 Nov 1926.

Submitted by *ANN TRIBOLET*



A poignant poem which says it all.

Submitted by Jeff Cook.



further 10,000 were taken prisoner at Worcester or soon afterwards. Around 8,000 of those Scottish prisoners were first incarcerated in makeshift open air “prisons.” According to a report by Diane Rapaport:

“Few of the Scots who survived Worcester ever returned home. Thousands of prisoners were ‘driven like cattle’ to London. As one witness described the convoy, ‘all of them [were] stript, many of them cutt, some without stockings or shoes and scarce so much left upon them as to cover their nakedness, eating peas and handfuls

of straw in their hands which they had pulled upon the fields as they passed.’ At temporary prison camps in London and other cities, many prisoners died of starvation, disease and infection, while the Council of State debated what to do with the defeated multitudes. A thousand prisoners were put to work draining the fens in East Anglia; 1,500 shipped out to the gold mines of Guinea; others were sent to labor in the Barbados and Virginia; and in November [1651], 272 Scots were herded aboard the John and Sara, bound for New England.”

You can read more about the prisoners from the Battle of Worcester at: http://scottishprisonersofwar.com/battle_of_wor_pows_in_america/. Many of these prisoners were sent to labor in the Saugus Iron Works of Saugus, Massachusetts. Little is known of the prisoners’ lives while working in the Iron Works but we can assume they worked in slavery conditions. The Saugus Iron Works shut down in 1688 so the Scots apparently were there from 1651 to 1688. Most never returned to Scotland.

The Scottish wars with England ended at the Battle of Culloden in 1746 when the Scottish loyal to Prince Charles Edward Stuart were crushed by the forces of his cousin, the Duke of Cumberland. Jacobite (Scottish) casualties are estimated at 1,500–2,000 killed or wounded. Some 3,470 prisoners were taken, including men, women and children. The fate of many of these people is unknown. However, at least 268 prisoners were transported to Tilbury Fort on the north bank of the River Thames in England while many more prisoners were forced to remain on transport ships or prison hulks moored in the river.

The inhumane conditions brought on cases of typhus and general sickness. By the 11th of September 1746, the number of prisoners in the fort had dwindled to 223, 45 having died. An unknown number also died of disease and malnourishment on board the transport ships and prison hulks in the river. It is recorded that one hundred and twenty prisoners were executed: four of them, peers of the realm, were executed on Tower Hill, including the 80 year old Lord Lovat, who was the last person to be beheaded in public in England. The remainder were dealt with in various ways, including 936 who were transported to the colonies in North America, there to be sold to the highest bidder.

Besides the Scottish prisoners of war, many of the others who were transported to North America were not criminals, at least not according to our present-day laws.

The National Museums Liverpool says in 1619, 100 young children were rounded up in the streets and sent to live in Jamestown, Virginia. **Their crime? They were orphans.** You can read more about involuntary child emigration from England from 1719 until 1967 (yes, really!) at: <http://bit.ly/2HU2E5Y>.

Orphans, soldiers, and criminals were not the only ones sent to North America involuntarily. Records show that many were transported for the “crime” of being poor. Many residents of poorhouses, or workhouses, were involuntarily transported to North America. Upon arrival in the new world, most were immediately sold as indentured servants. The usual period of transportation was 14 years for convicts receiving conditional pardons from death sentences or seven years for lesser offenses. The sentences never included a paid ticket back to Great Britain after the indenture ended. After seven years or more of legally-enforced poverty, the prisoners were left on their own once their sentences were finished. It is believed that very few of them ever returned to their original homes and families.

You can learn much more about the lives of these indentured servants in <http://convictvoyages.org/expert-essays/north-america> and in many other pages on the same web site: <http://convictvoyages.org>. The (U.K.) National Archives web site has numerous records of people who were transported. Start at <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/help-with-your-research/research-guides/criminal-transportation/> to learn more.

Source: Eastman’s Online Genealogy Newsletter

TRAGEDY OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Register (Adelaide, SA : 1901 - 1929), Friday 28 June 1918, page 6

The tragic death of Miss Ellison Macartney, daughter of the Governor of Western Australia, recalls one or two tragic events in connection with our own Government House (writes 'L. W.'). The first occurred after the departure of Sir Richard MacDonnell in 1862. The sale of his effects was held in the ballroom of Government House. Inspector Pettinger was on duty. As the crowd made their way from the ballroom to the bedroom, Pettinger was shot by a discharged policeman. Capt. Brinkley, A.D.C., and Dr. Tallis (assistant colonial surgeon) tried to revive the inspector, but to no avail. He was buried in St Matthew’s churchyard, Kensington. The police and volunteers attended. The assailant was tried and hanged.

The second tragedy, connected with Government House concerned the six-year-old daughter of Sir Anthony and Lady Musgrave. Coming after a family of boys, Harriet Joyce was a great pet. She was being undressed for her bath one day, when a sudden call hurried her nurse from the room. Screams of agony brought her back to find that the little girl had overbalanced, and fallen into the bath of scalding water. ' She lingered in agony for a few days, and then death mercifully intervened. She rests, according to the custom of those days, under a box tomb in the North Road Cemetery. A bush of drooping roses hangs over the immense grey stone, and somewhat hides its features, so unsuitable for a six-year-old girl. The window above

the organ in St. Peter's Cathedral is a silent memento of this tragedy of Government House.

Although Lady Edith Fergusson's death could scarcely be called a tragedy, there were several pathetic circumstances attended it. She died at Glanville Hall, the residence of the Hon. John Hart. Growing suddenly worse, she desired to see her little son before she died. A trooper was sent to Government House, and brought back the little boy before him on the saddle. That lad is now Gen. Sir Charles Fergusson, who carried out the capture of Hill 60 under Lord French. He then commanded the 5th Division, but has lately held the 2nd Army command. Mrs. Hutchinson mother of Governor Gawler, died at North' Adelaide in 1850, aged 90. She came out with her son, and lived on after he left. She was buried in West terrace, and the tablet is in Holy Trinity Church.

A five months old child of Governor Grey rests in West terrace. He felt his son's death keenly. On revisiting South Australia he begged to be excused all public functions until he had visited his child's grave. Allan Gore Daly was born and died at Government House in 1863, aged two weeks. He was the son of Sir Dominick's second son, John George Daly Sir Dominick himself died in 1868. Lady Daly survived him five years. She lies in the Brighton Cemetery by the side of her infant grandson, John, Souttar. Sir Dominick's eldest son, Dominick Gore Daly, is buried in the North Road Cemetery, with his wife's people, the Younghusbands.



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