



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

Issue 122 – May. 2024

ELECTED COMMITTEE 2023-2024

PRESIDENT	Peter Applebee
VICE PRESIDENT	Ivan Randall
SECRETARY	Lynda Winter
TREASURER	Rosemary Ward
MIN/SECRETARY	Tammy Martin

APPOINTMENTS

AUDITOR	John Winter
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GENERAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

	Jeff Cook
	Helen Stein
	Colin Withall
	Teressa Hill
FAMILY TREE MAKER CONVENER	Peter Applebee
LEGACY USERS GROUP CONVENER	Ivan Randall

Hello Members,

It is with some regret that I pen this introduction. We, as a group have sublet our space from the Salisbury & District Historical Society for 18 years. A couple of weeks ago we received a letter from them asking that we find an alternate location to inhabit. This as you can understand came as a complete surprise to us, and took your committee some time to absorb.

We have been given six months to find a new location and we will not need to pay rent for this period, which is a helpful offering. Your committee has had an emergency meeting to try and find a path forward. We are exploring several paths, some more feasible than others. Salisbury Council is involved in the Rent Agreement with TAFE, who own the building. Members that were made aware of this happening have reached out to their local member; I have had contact with one Salisbury Councillor so far. If you reside in the Salisbury Council Area, I urge you to do the same.

Moving forward we expect to finish this year of as normal, this gives us two months to move out. If we cannot find a path forward, we will have to wind up the Group. A Special General Meeting will likely be called at some point to explain the status quo to members.

To put a positive spin on things, since Covid attendance has not recovered to what it was, perhaps a move to a new location with a new membership is what the group needs right now. Also, a factor of natural attrition with the passing of many of our older members has taken its toll on the Group.

This month our Guest Speaker is Peter Applebee with Virginia - Its History thought its Land Titles. It explains thought historic lands title, how you can unwrap a Towns History.

Hope to see you all soon.

Regards ANDFHG

Disclaimer

The Adelaide Northern Districts Family History Group Inc. does not accept any responsibility for the opinions or the accuracy of the information contained in this newsletter

Additions To the Website Members Area

Relative Thoughts Apr. 2024
Fleurieu Peninsula Family History Group Inc.

The Grapeline Mar. 2024
Mildura & District Genealogical Society Inc.

Tree of Life Feb. 2024
Wyong Family History Group

Young & District Family History Group Inc.
Lambing Flat Leader May 2024

Additions To the Library

- 917 A Grave Look at History - Glimpses of a Vanishing Form of Folk Art - Headstones
- 918 Emily's Journal - The Welch Letters
- 919 A Bend in the Line -Meribah, Moonah Bore & Nadda
- 920 Inns of Australia
- 922 In Loving Memory - Paradise Square & Melrose Public Cemetery
- 923 Wampoony Church of Christ 1883- 1983
- 924 We Survived - National Trust of Tumby Bay
- 925 From Paisley to Sandy Creek - The McCallum and Anderson Families
- 926 O'Grady Emigrants from Ardfest - County Kerry, Ireland 1854
- 927 The Flemings of Hopetoun - Brighton, St. Marys, Edwardstown
- 928 Embracing New Horizons - The Family of Patrick and Margaret Purtle
- 929 The Birks Murtho Letters 1894 - 1900 Hardship and Happiness for Two Families on the River Murray.
- 930 The Garrett Hannan Story
- 931 That's not Wright - The Ah Chong - Byron Family History
- 932 The Kalms Family History
- 933 With Toil hh Won - A history of the family of William and Frances Alderman
- 934 Let Fortune Frown or Smile -The Family History of Robert George & Maud Peake
- 935 For Bread and Milk - Heinrich Family
- 936 The Helpman Family Story
- 937 Skelmorlie to South Australia - The Kirk Family History
- 938 Eylwoods in Australia - 1858 - 1985
- 939 Solent Farewell - The Stephens and Shilcock Family Histories
- 940 The Family of Peter and Eleanor Munday in Australia Since 1854
- 941 The Family History of Kerin In Australia 1854 - 1972
- 942 Buxton Forbes Laurie of Southcote
- 943 I Thought I Would Try.. Henry And Isabella Greenham and Their Descendants
- 944 The Family of Wattle Farm
- 945 Ragless Family Tree
- 946 Kelly Clein Family Tree
- 947 And Memory Live For Ever - The Family of Thomas Cowley in Australia
- 948 Moss Wake - Faith, Families, Farms and Football
- 949 The Many Threads of a Couzner Tapestry
- 950 From Selkirk to The Silver City - The Family History of the Olivers of Broken Hill

Australia Day

PLEASE READ WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

CAPTAIN COOK AND THE FIRST FLEET

Captain Cook landed in Sydney on the 28th of April, 1770, and claimed the east coast of the Australian continent for Britain, naming it New South Wales. The first boat of the First Fleet landed at Botany Bay on 18 January, 1788, but the Fleet then later moved to Port Jackson (what became Sydney).

THE NAMING OF AUSTRALIA

January 1st 1900 was not the day that Australia was named. It was the day that the Commonwealth of Australia was formed by the federation of six British colonies: New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. The name Australia was derived from the Latin word australis, meaning "southern", and was used to refer to the hypothetical landmass in the south pole, known as Terra Australis. The name Australia was first suggested by the English explorer Matthew Flinders in 1804, who circumnavigated the continent and drew a map of it. He preferred the name Australia over New Holland, which was the name given by the Dutch in the 17th century.

The name Australia was officially adopted by the British Admiralty in 1824, and was used in British legislation in 1828. The name Commonwealth of Australia was formalised in the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900, which was passed by the UK Parliament. January 1st, 1901 was the day that the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900 came into effect.

Aboriginals never had a name for their country. There were several hundred separate tribes, most of which had their own language. The only names were the Aboriginal names for their various regions, roughly defined as their "hunting grounds" which were vigorously defended from invasion by neighboring tribes.

JANUARY 26th

The relevance of January 26th is when the National and Citizenship Act 1948 was proclaimed. This was the first day we all became Australians. Before that, all citizens, including Aboriginals born after 1921 were called "British Subjects." Prior to this time, the various British colonies in Australia all had their own "Australia Day", which was celebrated on a range of dates.

The excuses for calling Australia Day (26th January) "Invasion Day", based on the supposition that the date was either Captain Cook's first landing, or the arrival of the First Fleet, are simply WRONG!

CONCLUSION

"The 26th of January is a great day for all of us. It is the day that Australians received their citizenship. The day which celebrates the implementation of the Nationality and Citizenship act of 1948, when we all became Australians in our own right. An Act giving freedom and protection to all Australians, old and new, the right to live under the protection of Australian Law, as a united nation. Now, this annual date for a national celebration each year on January 26th is important. So, let's just celebrate the day for what it is, the fact that we are Australians in our own right."

And not talk of changing it for all the wrong reasons.
(Researched by Ray Read 15/01/2024.)

Further Reading www.australiangeographic.com.au/blogs/on-this-day/2014/01/on-this-day-origins-of-january-26/

Records of Mental Hospitals in South Australia.

By Andrew G Peake

Part 2

Adelaide Lunatic Asylum Case Books

Female Case Books

These case books run from 10 December 1866 (an earlier volume back to 6 April 1852 is missing). They are contained in 8 volumes up to 1 September 1916. Each volume is separately indexed to first letter of the surname with a reference to the page on which the details are provided. Each individual admission has a single page, with a printed pro forma with the following headings:

By whose authority sent: (usually a Justice of the Peace or Stipendiary Magistrate)
Date of Admission:
Name of patient, and Christian name at length:
Sex and Age: (Often the age is missing)
Married, single, or widowed:
Condition of life, and previous occupation (if any):
The religious persuasion, as far as known:
Previous place of abode:
Whether first attack:
Age (if known) on first attack:
When and where previously under care and treatment: (this can be a clue to earlier admissions)
Duration of existing attack:
Supposed cause:
Whether subject to epilepsy:
Whether suicidal:
Whether dangerous to others:
Name and Christian name, and place of abode of nearest known relative of the patient, and degree of relationship (if known):
Later Volumes – Can the relatives pay anything towards maintenance, and, if so, how much?
Degree of education:
Previous habits:
Date of Medical Certificate, and by whom signed:
State on Admission:

Not all sections are completed and it should be noted that they do not generally indicate what would now be regarded as a modern diagnosis, although it may be inferred.

The final section (State on Admission) generally has one or more entries, which may indicate death, transfer (e.g. to Parkside Asylum), and readmission. There may be a description of their physical and mental health, when admitted. Later volumes provide greater detail under State on Admission and correspondence may also be found in the appropriate page of the volume. This correspondence is often from family enquiring of the patient's well being.

Male Case Books

These date from April 1866, although the first page relates to an admission on 12 January, 1867. Each admission is covered by a single page, based on the same printed pro forma as in the Female Case Books, with occasional entries extending to the next blank page (in the first volume). In many cases the information is very sparse, with many of the sections not completed. It would appear that admissions that required a longer admission were transferred

to the Parkside facility. Most of the admissions were via the courts with the admitting authority being a Justice of the Peace or Magistrate at the request of a doctor. The entry provides little information as to the reason (diagnosis) for admission, but they do give a date of discharge, death or transfer. From 1878 the case books became slightly more comprehensive in the amount of information collected (although not necessarily provided). It would appear that many of the admissions were due to paralysis (e.g. a cerebral vascular accident (CVA), alcoholism or dementia). State Records reference GRG 34/141, acts as an index to these records for the period c1850-1897.

Volumes cover the period April 1866 to October 1901 in 7 volumes. Each volume has its own index.

Case Study 1

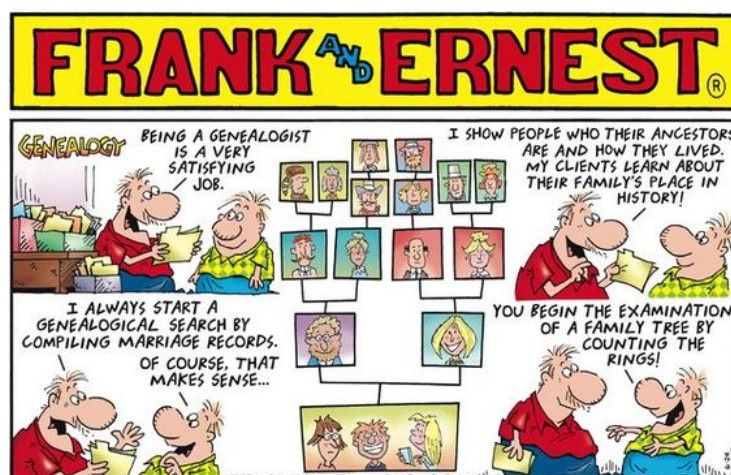
Owen Dehane was admitted to the Adelaide Lunatic Asylum on the authority of Samuel Beddome, Esquire, JP and the medical certificate of Dr George Mayo on 5 August 1869. Dehane was aged 33, married, a butcher, Roman Catholic of Adelaide. He had three previous admissions to the Asylum. The duration of the existing attack was three months and its supposed cause was 'drinks'. His nearest known relative was his mother, Bridget Dehane of Hobsons Place, Adelaide. The section dealing with 'State of Admission' indicated that it was 'a case of DT' (delerium tremens) and he was discharged cured. He was readmitted 15 November 1869, discharged cured. Readmitted 18 October 1870 and discharged. Readmitted 16 March 1871 and discharged. Readmitted 29 September 1871 and discharged 14 October 1871. (Note: This would appear to be a case of alcoholism or perhaps Korsakoff's Psychosis.)

Case Study 2

Joseph Devine was admitted to the Adelaide Lunatic Asylum on the authority of George C Hubble, JP on the medical certificate of Dr E C Hadern on 19 September 1882. Joseph was aged 21, single, farm labourer, a Bible Christian previously living in Scotland and this was his first attack and he had it from birth. He was previously under care and treatment at Auburn in January, 1882 and he had been much worse during the past 5 months. Supposed cause was unknown, he was believed to be suicidal and dangerous to others. His nearest relative was Catherine Devine, who could not pay towards his upkeep. The section dealing with 'State on Admission' stated that his general health was good and his body was well nourished. His mental condition was that he was an 'imbecile'. On 29 December 1882 he was removed by his mother, slightly improved. On 20 January 1883 he was brought back 'unmanageable'. On 22 August 1884 he was transferred to the Parkside Lunatic Asylum. (Note: It is apparent that Joseph Devine was intellectually disabled, the expression 'imbecile' was an unremarkable description in the nineteenth century, but has since become 'demonized'.)

References

1870-1970 *Commemorating the centenary of Glenside Hospital, Adelaide*, 1970



THE TRUE STORY OF CAPTAIN JAMES COOK RN. PART 1

THE EARLY YEARS

James Cook was born in a clay cottage in the village of Marton, the North Riding of Yorkshire, on 7th November 1728. He was the second of eight children, born to James Cook (1693-1779), a Scottish farm Labourer, and his Yorkshire born wife, Grace Pace (1702-1765). On the 14th November 1728, James was Baptised in the Parish Church of St Cuthbert.

In 1736, the Cook family moved from Marton to Great Airley, North Yorkshire, where his father was employed on Airley Holme farm. His father's employer, Thomas Skottowe, appeared to have a liking to the young James, and paid for him to attend the local school.

However, in 1741, then aged thirteen, and after five years of schooling, James left school, and began to work for his father, who at this time had been promoted to farm manager. Nevertheless, he apparently had an enquiring mind, and despite his very limited education, he took an interest in mathematics, astronomy and charting, all of which proved valuable to his future Naval life. The home in Great Airley in which he lived is now located in Melbourne Australia.



Figure 1. The boyhood statue of James Cook, in the village of Great Airley.

In 1745, then aged sixteen, he moved 32 km to the fishing village of Straithes, and became apprenticed as a shop boy, to William Sanderson, a grocer and haberdasher, but it was the sea that held his interest, consequently, 18 months later he proved to be unsuitable for shop work, and his apprenticeship was cancelled.

Nonetheless, Sanderson appeared to have a great liking for the young seventeen-year-old, and surely having noticed Cook's interest in the sea. Sanderson had friends in a nearby village, who were ship-owners operation in the coastal coal trade, Sanderson provided Cook with letter of introduction.

Bearing the introductory letter from Sanderson, Cook moved to 15km to Whitby, a seaside town in Yorkshire, overlooking the North Sea, where he introduced himself to John and Henry Walker, prominent ship-owners in the coal trade. The Walker brothers, took Cook on as a Merchant Navy apprentice, signing him on as an apprenticed seaman, aboard a collier named "*Freelove*," one of their small fleet of vessels plying coal along the English coast. Cook spent several years on this ship, as well as serving on others.

As an apprentice mariner Cook took to studying algebra, geometry, trigonometry, navigation and astronomy, all of which would prove invaluable to him should one day he commanded his own ship. Following completion of his three-year apprenticeship, Cook began working on trading vessels in the Baltic Sea. After passing his examination on 1752, he progressed through the merchant navy ranks. In 1752 he was promoted to the rank of Mate, aboard the collier "*Friendship*". In 1755, he was offered command of this ship, however, within a month of receiving this offer, he volunteered for service ion the Royal Navy.

COOK's ROYAL NAVY CAREER

England at this time, was preparing for what was later known as the *Seven Years War*, fought between Europe's greatest powers, and consisted of French/Indian War 1753-1763, Anglo/Spanish War 1762/1763.

In 1756, France along with Spain fought Britain in both North America, and the West Indies, for possession of the Territories.

In 1763, a Treaty was signed in France by all three opponents, ceding Britain victory, of which she won the territories from France, namely New France (later Canada), and all French Territory in Newfoundland. The Saint Lawrence River colonies, with New Orleans South Carolina, and Grenada in the West Indies. From Spain, The Caribbean Islands, Spanish Florida, all colonies along the Mississippi River, and Senegal in West Africa.

On the 17th June 1755, Cook entered the Royal Navy, despite having to start his career from the bottom, he realised that his career would advance more quickly in military service. His first posting was aboard HMS *Eagle*, as an able seaman, and within a shorty time promoted to Master's Mate. In October and November 1755, for his part in "*Eagle's*" capture of a French warship, and the sinking of another, he was promoted to boatswain (Bo'sun), these engagements apparently took place in the area of New France (later Canada)

In June 1757, Cook formally passed his Master's examination at Trinity House, Deptford, thereby qualifying him to Master a ship in the King's Fleet. He then joined the frigate HMS "*Solebay*" as Master under Captain Robert Craig. Cook as Master, was third in line of commanding officers aboard ship, subordinate to Captain and his Lieutenant. The Master was responsible for overseeing the handling the vessel including navigation.



Figure 2. *Elizabeth Cook 1830 by William Henderson, 1830*

On December 21, 1762, Cook married Elizabeth Batts, the daughter of Samuel Batts, the proprietor of the Bell Inn, in Wapping, London. The Inn was located near Execution Docks, where the execution of Pirates and other criminals was publicly carried out.

Their marriage was solemnised in St. Margaret's Church, Barking, Essex, and proved to be quite fruitful, despite Cook's often absence at sea, and produced six children. Unfortunately, James Cook does not have any direct descendants, all his children died without issue. (refer to accompanying family chart)

COOK's VOYAGE OF SOUTHERN PACIFIC DISCOVERY:

On the 25th of May 1768, James Cook then aged Thirty-nine, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, granting him sufficient status to take command of a ship was commissioned by the Admiralty, to undertake a scientific expedition to the Pacific Ocean. His commission was to specifically to record the eclipse of the Sun, which assist the Scientists of the day at the Royal Society, by using information gathered from other observations, could calculate the distance Earth was from the Sun.

Cook took command of a refurbished former collier "*Earl of Pembroke*," which was acquired by the Royal Navy on 26 May 1768, and commissioned as HMS Bark "*Endeavour*." In the 18th Century, the Royal Navy used the term "*Bark*" for nondescript vessels that did not fit into any of its usual categories. However, at the time there was another "*Endeavour*," a sloop, already in service, and the term "*Bark*" was used to distinguish between the two vessels.

It is interesting to note that “*Endeavour*” was not a large vessel, only 97’8” (29.7m) in length, and 29’2” (8.89m) wide. Fully rigged her maximum speed was 7-8 knots (13-15 km/h)

The expedition departed England on 26 August 1768. The ships compliment consisted of 94 people, made up of 71 ships company, 12 Marines, and 11 civilians. After a voyage of almost eight months, Cook arrived at Tahiti on 13th April 1769, where the transit of Venus across the Sun was observed, the observations however, were not conclusive, or as accurate as was anticipated.



Figure 3 Illustration from the 1815 edition of Cook's Voyages, depicting Cook watching a human sacrifice in Tahiti c. 1773

Cook carried with him sealed orders which were to be opened when the observation was completed, these orders were for him to continue his voyage, in search of the supposed rich continent (*Terra Australis*) which lay south of Van Dieman's Land. It was presumed by scientists that this large continent had to exist, to balance the Earth from the huge land mass of the Northern Hemisphere.

Cook arrive in Tahti where he was welcomed as a God, here he actually witnessed a human sacrifice (a sketch of the event was made at the time and appears in the British Museum).

He was offered and accepted the daughter of the King of Hawaii, Princess Lelemahoalani Kaneoneo, in marriage. It appears that Cook accepted the invitation and the two were subsequently married, although whether this was in the rights of the Church of England, or a pagan marriage, it is not recorded.

There is some controversy surrounding the marriage, there is recorded that a son was born from this union who was subsequently name Charles Cook. However, the Hawaii Historical Society, Honolulu, does challenge the statement that a son ever existed. Lelemahoalani died sometime after 1792, unfortunately there are no traceable records that actually confirm the foregoing statement. It is claimed however, that Cook did dearly love his native wife.

Leaving Tahiti, Cook sailed to New Zealand, this time he had a Tahitian Priest join the expedition, who assisted Cook in communicating with the Māori. Nevertheless, following a violent confrontation with the Māori, eight natives were killed. Cook circumnavigated the coastline of both Islands, proving they were not connected to a larger landmass. He then sailed west, reaching the southeastern coast of New Holland on 23rd April 1770.

Following Cook's well documented ventures that took place along the eastern coastline, the Great Barrier Reef, and the repairing of damage to the “*Endeavour*.” Cook set sail for England, arriving home on the 12th of July 1771, dropping anchor at “*The Downs*” a safe naval anchorage located off the coast of Kent. In 1771, Cook was promoted to Commander.



Figure 4. *HMS Endeavour off the coast of New Holland*, by Samuel Atkins c 1794

COOK's SECOND VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY

Although he had previously navigated then entire coastline of Eastern New Holland, which showed that it was a continent in size. The Royal Society still believed that the fabled Terra Australis continent should be located further south. Subsequently in 1772, Cook was commissioned to lead another expedition, on behalf of the Royal Society, but this time to physically search for the fabled continent, which was believed to lie further south of New Zealand.

To assist in this expedition, two ships were commissioned to take part, Cook was designated leader and commanded HMS "*Resolution*," the second ship HMS "*Adventure*" was commanded by Tobias Furneaux. The expedition departed England on the 13th July 1772.

Both ships sailed for New Zealand, and crossed the Antarctic circle, where in January 1773, both ships were enveloped in thick Antarctic fog, resulting in the two ships becoming separated. Furneaux made his way to New Zealand, where he became involved in a controversial encounter with the Māori, resulting in him losing several men. Consequently, he sailed for England and arrived there in January 1774.

Meanwhile Cook having circumnavigated the globe East to West, encountering the most Northern coastline of Antarctica, spending sometime sailing along the coast. Cook sailed Northwards, completing a circle of the Northern Pacific, touching New Guinea, before sailing south once again towards Southern America, where he found and named the Sandwich Islands, in honour of Lord Sandwich. The location of these islands gave him the idea that it was probable for a tract of land near the pole did exist, which was the cause of the ice and snow of Antarctica. Cook then sailed to the cape of good hope, anchoring in the harbour at Table Bay, where repairs to the *Resolution* were carried out, after spending five weeks for repairs, Cook sailed for England, arriving at Portsmouth on 30th July 1775.

It is notable that the *Resolution*, a wooden ship, survived the ordeals of the Antarctic circle's stormy winds, extreme cold, ice and snow, without loss of any crew, and without heating as known today. In fact, Cook in the 3 years absence from England, not one man was lost during then entire voyage, to illness or scurvy, as often existed among other RN ships of the day.



Figure 5. This Portrait of James Cook was painted in 1775 by the English Royal painter Sir Nathaniel Dance-Holland, 1st Baronet

For his contribution to science, and his valuable charting and discovery, Cook was made a Fellow of the Royal Society, and awarded the Copley Medal. The Medal is the most prestigious award of the Royal Society, for sustained outstanding achievements in any field of science, including mathematics. The medal is the oldest Royal Society scientific award in the world. Cook was also awarded the prize of £100 (one hundred pounds, a fortune in the 18th Century value in 2023 at about £15,000)

Cook's award reads. "For his Paper, giving account of the method he had taken to preserve the health of the crew of H.M. ship the *Resolution*, during her late voyage round the world. Whose communication to the Society was of such importance to the public"

In turn, the Royal Navy promoted Cook to the rank of Post Captain, and gave him Honorary Retirement from the Royal Navy, with a posting as an officer of the Greenwich Hospital. Reluctantly, Cook accepted the posting, with the proviso that should an opportunity arise for active duty arise, he would be allowed to quit the post. Meanwhile, in the House of Lords, Cook was described as "the first navigator in Europe."

CAPTAIN COOK'S THIRD AND LAST VOYAGE

However, the irresistible call of the sea, was always in Cook's ear, so much so, that when it came to his notice that the Royal Society was planning another voyage of discovery, Cook immediately volunteered. This time the agenda was to locate a North West passage sea lane, between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, through the Arctic Circle, into the North Atlantic Ocean.

The passage hopefully would eliminate the long voyages via the Cape of Good Hope, or the dangerous waters of Cape Horn, which alone could take weeks or a month to navigate dependent upon the season. The most obvious voyage was by way of the top of mainland of Canada, through the Arctic waters, past Greenland into the Atlantic above Norway. The passage was sought for centuries, European explorers began in 1492 with Christopher Columbus, all attempts failed due to the perpetual ice and severe rough waters.

Nevertheless, Cook took delight to be in command and at sea once more. However, the mission was cloaked in secrecy, and to assist in this deception, another purpose was concocted.

Previously, during Cook's first voyage a handsome young Tahitian man named Omai who was born around 1725, was carried to England in 1773 by Tobias Furneaux, commander of the HMS ship "Adventure." Omai acted as interpreter with the Māori of New Zealand. Arriving in England in October 1774, where he was introduced to British society by Sir Joseph Banks. Omai, became a popular attraction, and enjoyed the British hospitality, and he met King George III. After 2 years in England, it was decided that Omai, should be taken back to his home in Tahiti. This then became the public reason for Cook's Third Voyage.

Researched and written by Colin WITHALL

TO BE CONTINUED.



"We don't need to go that far into your background."



Adelaide Northern Districts Family History Group Inc.

Committed in Promoting Family History Research



25 Stackpole Street Wishart, QLD 4122
PO Box 1467, Carindale Qld 4152
www.connections2025.org.au
convenor@connections2025.org.au

Brisbane | 21 – 24 March 2025

SAVE THE DATE

21- 24 March 2025

BRISBANE

We are excited to announce that planning for the Australasian Conference 2025, “Connections – Past – Present – Future” is underway. This will be held over three days, 21 to 24 March 2025 at Brisbane Technology Park, 1 Clunies Ross Court, Eight Mile Plains Qld.

This combined 17th Australasian Conference on Genealogy and Heraldry and 5th History Queensland State Conference is an important event for family and local historians to:

- Provide access to world renowned speakers from the United States of America and the United Kingdom as well as Australasia, who will also present Masterclasses.
- Provide an inspiring platform of speakers who can inform across a wide range of topics and levels of expertise.
- Offer opportunities to participate in Masterclasses presented by the keynote speakers.
- Highlight the significant work undertaken by volunteers as they link individuals with families, ancestors, and communities.
- Provide a forum for societies to discuss the opportunities and challenges that lie ahead.
- Celebrate the bicentennial of the founding of Brisbane on its current site.
- Introduce the wider community to the benefits of researching through family and local history societies.

Please consider the attached invitation which you or one of your favoured local speakers may like to consider. We would like this Conference to be representative of as many family and local history communities as possible. So please pass this invitation on via your newsletters to ensure that this offer reaches all researchers working in the areas of family and local history.

The Conference website is fully operational at www.connections2025.org.au for further information.

David Barnes
Conference Convenor
gsqconferenceconvenor@gsq.org.au

Dear ANDFHG

Letter of Introduction

In 2020, coinciding with the 400-year anniversary of the landing of the Mayflower at Plymouth, USA and the Australian Society of Mayflower Descendants was formed by charter. Our mission includes helping to tell the story of the Pilgrims to honour their strength, courage, faith, and commitment to the principles of liberty. Our members are descendants of the original Mayflower passengers who seek to preserve their heritage in Australia.

Joining the Mayflower Society helps keep the stories and ideals of the Mayflower Pilgrims strong and alive for future generations and keeps us connected to other descendants. It is committed to supporting research into the lineal descent of the Mayflower pilgrims and further understanding of why the Mayflower's 1620 voyage is important in shaping our world today.

Our Australian members share a pride in their heritage and a desire to keep the stories and achievements of their ancestors alive for future generations. We have members scattered throughout Australasia and we look forward to meeting and sharing stories.

We have attached a copy of our September Society Newsletter, via the link below, and we would appreciate if you could circulate this information to your group members and we invite any person who might consider to be a Mayflower descendant to contact our Historian historian@mayflowersociety.org.au or visit our Facebook page. If you require any further information, please don't hesitate to contact our Governor, Bill Elliott at ausmdgovernor@gmail.com.

We look forward to meeting you and the many generations that are scattered around the world.

AUSMD Dec 2023 Newsletter

Best Regards,

Connie Lynn Riley

Secretary and Publicity Chair

The Australian Society of Mayflower Descendants, Inc.

Website: www.mayflowersociety.org.au

