



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

Issue 123 – Aug. 2024

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FAMILY TREE MAKER CONVENER	Peter Applebee
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Hello Members,

We have had some change of direction in our plight into our future location, with things taking on a much rosier outlook. We will be sharing the details with our membership via our Bulletin in the near future.

Many thanks to our membership for the great show of support at our Special General Meeting on Saturday. It is great to see such a great level of support and resolve shown by the membership matches that of our committee. As well as the support coming from our local MP's and others who can also so see the value in our efforts.

Our apologies for the blandness for this Newsletter, but under the circumstances we thought we had better finish our Series articles just in case. The highlight point is the fact that the State Library has put its Sands & McDougall's directories online. These are easily searchable via the website and cover the period 1864 to 1973. But we must point out we do have as part of our inhouse resources a great number of alternate directories from 1839 through to the early 1900's.

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 July 2024
Fleurieu Peninsula Family History Group Inc.

Ghost Buster July 2024
Campbelltown District Family History Society Inc

Wagga Wagga & District Family History Society Inc.
Murrumbidgee Ancestor June 2024

Tree of Life May 2024
Wyong Family History Group

The Grapeline Jun 2024
Mildura & District Genealogical Society Inc.

Additions To the Library

951 Mylor - "Valley of Dreams
952 Narridy Centenary 1871-1971



[State Library of South Australia](#) / [LibGuides](#) / [Almanacs and directories](#) / [Search directories online](#)

Almanacs and directories: Search directories online

Post Office directories and almanacs are a valuable source of information for family historians.

[Search directories online](#)

[Other directories](#)

[History of South Australian postal directories and almanacs](#)

[How to search almanacs and directories](#)

[Search directories 1864-1973](#)

<https://guides.slsa.sa.gov.au/directories>

Post Office directories and almanacs are a valuable source of information for family historians.

How to search almanacs and directories

When searching for the name of a person or business, the most efficient method is to enter that name in the search box. Entering the search 'William' in the search box will return each instance of that name being listed in the directory, giving it's page number. (Note that this search example will bring up all entries for 'William', including addresses, such as King William Street). Simply click the result to go directly to that page. Also remember that first names are generally abbreviated to an initial, or to contractions such as 'Wm'.

You can enlarge the page for easy reading by double-clicking on it, or by using the zoom tool at the bottom of the screen.

Records of Mental Hospitals in South Australia.

By Andrew G Peake

Part 3

Private Patients Case Books

These books date from 1862 to May 1901 in four volumes, each of which has a separate index, however, there is only one entry for that year, a single entry for 1866 and 1867 and more frequent entries thereafter. It would appear that State Records reference GRG 34/140, Register of Patients, Glenside (sic) 1856-1880, acts as an index to these records, although it starts earlier and finishes sooner.

The information collected on the form is slightly different, from that used for public patients. Admissions are based on the formal request of an individual (often a family member) and two medical certificates. Little evidence is given as to why the person needs admission, and can only be inferred. Other than biographical information, the only other information sought is 'Whether first attack', 'Age (if known) on first attack', 'Previous care and treatment', 'Duration of existing attack', 'Supposed cause'. The Register (GRG 34/140) does provide for 'Disease'.

Case Study 1

Miss Eliza Ellison was admitted on 11 November 1885 at the request of Andrew Ellison of Mount Barker Road with medical certificates signed by F W Ellison and J Phillips. Eliza was aged 50, single, with no occupation, Church of England, of Mount Barker Road. This was not her first attack and she had been receiving care and treatment in her mother's house. The duration of the current attack was about six months with no causation. Under State on Admission her general health was good, although there was extensive laceration of the left leg. Her mental condition stated that she was naturally weak-minded, very restless and difficult to control. On 1 September 1886 she was transferred to the Parkside Lunatic Asylum.

Case Study 2

Edward John Peake was admitted 20 January 1875 at the request of G Degenhardt of North Adelaide with medical certificates signed by E W Way and W M Campbell. E J Peake was married, a Stipendiary Magistrate, and a Roman Catholic. The supposed cause of his problem was an 'accident in April 1874' and he was potentially dangerous to others. He was discharged three days later on 23 January 1875. However, he was readmitted on 9 March, 1876 and died 26 March 1876 of general paralysis. (Note: His wife apparently could not look after him, so he was admitted to the Asylum. His obituaries in the *Observer* and *Chronicle*, gave no hint of place of death.)

Dangerous Patients Case Book

A single indexed volume for the period January 1867 to March 1898. Admissions were based on the application of one or two Justices of the Peace and a medical practitioner stating that the patient was a dangerous lunatic. The records provide biographical information and information regarding their illness and dangerousness.

Case Study 1

Johanna Kelly was admitted on 22 July 1878 on the application of Jenkin Coles, JP, and M H Blood medical practitioner. Johanna was married, aged 31, Roman Catholic and living at Kapunda. She had had a previous admission to the Adelaide Lunatic Asylum about 12 months previously. This admission was precipitated by an attempt to take the life of her two children. Her next of kin was her husband, Paul Kelly.

Case Study 2

George Phillips was admitted on 10 July 1884 on the application of James Spencer and N Wilson, JPs, and Thomas Kinlay Hamilton, medical practitioner. Phillips was aged 37, single, Wesleyan and a farmer of Appila. This attack was of two weeks and he had a previous admission (on 4 October 1877, also as a dangerous patient). His next of kin was his mother, Mary Ann Sophia Phillips of Appila. The State on Admission indicated that his general health was fairly good, and his mental conditions indicated that he had 'acute mania – noisy and destructive, knocking the other patients about and generally creating a disturbance'. In January 1885 his health was good, but he was still suffering from acute mania. On 25 August 1885 he was discharged – recovered.

Criminal Case Book

This single indexed volume covers the period August 1866 to October 1901. Admissions were based on the application of either the Chief Secretary or occasionally the Governor. The case book required biographical details plus details of court appearance. However, in many cases little of the information is complete, other than applicant, name and date, with perhaps some information of what caused the admission. For example, Charles Douglas was admitted on 19 October 1871 on the application of William Milne, Chief Secretary. State on Admission provides the information that he murdered his wife at Naracoorte and he suffered epileptic mania. He was discharged 25 August 1874.

Case Study 1

Louisa Clark Wells was admitted on the authority of J C Bray, Chief Secretary, on 22 December 1885. Louisa's occupation was given as brothel keeper, she was aged 32, Church of England, she could read and write, a widow with four children, the youngest of whom was four years. She had been brought from Adelaide Gaol. She had appeared in the Port Adelaide Court for keeping an 'ill governed and disorderly house' and had been sentenced to six months hard labour on 11 November 1885. Her chief delusion was that she 'fancies she is going to die'. Her State on Admission indicated that her general health was good and her body was well nourished. Her mental condition indicated that she had 'chronic mania with delusions corporeal nature as to something very serious being the matter with her, such not being the case, thinks that people got into her room at night'. She was discharged on 14 January 1886 as having improved.

Case Study 2

David Wilkie Wilson alias Wilkins was admitted on the authority of the Chief Secretary on 14 July 1879. His occupation was given as engineer and draughtsman, Unitarian, aged 26, married with triplets. It was believed he was dangerous to others and intemperate and this was the cause of his problems. His chief delusion was his belief that he 'says he is King David and the Son of God'. He had appeared in the Adelaide Police Court for assault and robbery and committed to one calendar month hard labour and also committed for trial for assault and robbery. State on Admission stated that he suffered from general paralysis. He died on 29 April 1881 of general paralysis and exhaustion.

References

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

Chronicle (Adelaide, SA : 1895 - 1954), Saturday 12 June 1915, page 17

A CARRIER KILLED.

An accident which occurred at Virginia on June 1 resulted in the death of Mr. John Clonan, of Dublin. Mr. Clonan conducted a greengrocery and carrying business at Dublin for about 15 years, and was one of the best-known carriers on the old Wallaroo-road. How the accident happened, is not known, as no one witnessed the tragic affair, but it is understood that Mr. Clonan stopped to deliver some bran to one of the teams working on the Salisbury to Long Plains railway. The horses attached to the van, moving on unexpectedly, must have caused Mr. Clonan to slip, and the wheels of the heavy vehicle passed over his body, killing him instantly. Mr. Clonan was highly respected by all who knew him, and sincere sympathy is felt for the bereaved family. He left a widow and three daughters.

Records of Mental Hospitals in South Australia.

By Andrew G Peake

Part 4

Parkside Lunatic Asylum Case Books

Female Case Books

Three volumes, which cover the period September 1856 to September 1916. The third volume includes many pathology results relating to patients. The case books provide similar information to that found in the Adelaide Lunatic Asylum case books. Perusing the case books the people admitted have a similar profile to those admitted to the Adelaide Lunatic Asylum. Patients had a dementing illness through old age, depression (described as melancholia) or other forms of mental illness characterized by delusions or hallucinations. These volumes include a considerable quantity of correspondence either by the patient themselves (were these letters ever delivered?) or from family and friends.

Male Case Books

There are four volumes, three volumes with nearly a thousand pages each and a fourth smaller volume. The first volume has only a few entries each year between 1853 and 1870, presumably before Parkside became the primary facility. Many of the patients were transferred from the Adelaide Asylum. The remarks made regarding the Female Case Books apply to the Male Case Books, as regards the illness profile and the amount of information available. Several photographs were found within the volumes, two of the patients themselves and another of Littlehampton School, possibly taken in the 1860s.

Case Study 1

Herbert Stonehewer Cooper was admitted to the Parkside Asylum on 3 April 1890, having been previously in the Adelaide Asylum from 21 December 1888. He was a journalist, single, aged 41, who had previously been living in Melbourne and was admitted due to 'excitement and alcohol'. His mental condition was described as 'delusional insanity of a religious nature – thinks he has some divine mission'. The associated correspondence is of most interest. It includes a newspaper clipping from the *Australasian* in 1888 with a report from Warnambool of 29 November. This clipping reported his mysterious disappearance from the Western Hotel in Warnambool, after the publican had refused to serve him liquor. Cooper was a journalist for the *Field* and the author of *Coral Lands of the Pacific* and had written a year-book of New Zealand

for 1887. Letters came from his sister in London enquiring as to his wellbeing from 1890 to 1899. Cooper died on 26 November 1906 from 'cardiac conditions and brain paralysis'.

Case Study 2

Paris Nesbit, King's Counsel, and a prominent Adelaide lawyer and solicitor, had a number of admissions into the Lunatic Asylums, including one on the 4 November 1915. His mental condition on admission was described as 'restless and talkative, refuses to stay in bed, impatient and domineering, I could not detect any delusions, hallucinations or illusions, accuses Dr Giles of having written a false certificate'. His admission was short, being discharged on 13 November although his stay was obviously difficult as it was reported on several occasions that he was rude, abusive and insulting. Associated correspondence from Nesbit sought evidence of his earlier admissions into the Asylum, believing that he had been falsely accused.

Dangerous Patient Case book

There is only a single case book for this category, which covers the period 24 April 1863 to 16 March 1914 with 129 admissions. It includes both male and female patients. As with those admitted under the same category to the Adelaide Lunatic Asylum, admission was on the basis of an application to two Justices of the Peace and a medical practitioner, stating that the patient was dangerous. This involved evidence being presented before a local court.

Case Study 1

George Henry Geppert was admitted to the Parkside Asylum on the order of two Justices and a medical practitioner, on 21 January 1902. He was aged 32, single, a 'blocker' living at Murray Town. He had been in the Parkside and Adelaide Asylums twice previously. Apparently he suffered from periodic 'violent mania'. The case book includes a newspaper cutting from the *Advertiser*, which provides a more vivid description and stated that 'he ran amok, broke down the doors of several houses, and made the occupants flee for their lives'. He was discharged on 25 February 1903 on the request of his brother who signed a guarantee, following examination by two doctors. (Note: George Geppert died 4 September 1914 at Edeowie Station, Flinders Ranges.)

Case Study 2

John Blencoe was admitted to the Asylum on the 15 December 1881. He was aged 86, a widower, formerly a painter at Riverton. He was described as very feeble, body rather emaciated and suffering from senile dementia. On 3 February 1883 it was stated that he had become blind and was unable to walk. His daughter had decided to have him home on a month's trial. It does not appear that he had to return. (Note: John Blencowe died 4 June 1887 at One Tree Hill.)

Criminal Patient Case Books

These cover the period 24 June 1857 to 9 June 1940 (although the volume for the period 11 May 1916 to 9 June 1940 will not be released in the Society Library) in three volumes. They include both male and female admissions. All admissions occurred as a consequence of a court process on the instructions of the Chief Secretary. Many of the patients had come to the Parkside Asylum as a transfer from Yatala Labor Prison or some other correctional establishment, and were discharged from the Asylum on the expiration of their term of imprisonment or sent back to prison. The case book include information relating to the crime or offence, when and where tried, verdict of jury and sentence, as well as the reason why they had been transferred to the Asylum.

Case Study 1

Henry Cutler, married, a seaman, aged 49, was admitted from the Adelaide Gaol on 13 November 1878, following his appearance in court for forging and uttering a cheque and had been remanded for trial. He had subsequently been found insane in the Supreme Court on 21 November 1878 and detained during the Governor's pleasure. On 12 June 1879 he was removed to gaol to await his trial 'having been reported to the authorities as recovered'. The case book includes a letter from Henry Kingston, alias Cutler, dated 22 August 1889, from the Darlinghurst Gaol, New South Wales, requesting information on his admission to the Parkside Asylum. The letter provides further information relating to his admission.

Case Study 2

This case study illustrates a different aspect of Adelaide life, which some may want to believe didn't happen. Mary Richards, was aged 30, married with two children and a prostitute who appeared in the Adelaide Police Court on 3 March 1883, charged with being drunk and using indecent language. She had been originally admitted to the Adelaide Asylum on 13 February and transferred to Parkside on the 12 October, 1883. She had been having hallucinations regarding her children. The case notes indicate that her delusions continued during 1885-86 and she died on 18 April 1916 of chronic Bright's Disease and uraemia (both kidney conditions).

Private Patients Case Books

There are three volumes of case books which cover the period 9 May 1862 to 30 June 1915. Each pro-forma sheet includes the formal request (usually by a member of family) for a patient to be admitted to the Asylum. Many of the admissions include correspondence from family, friends and interested parties regarding the ongoing health and welfare of the patient. These letters often give clues to where relatives were living.

Case Study 1

On 18 January 1904, Captain D C Long of the SS *Waikato* sought the admission of his Fourth Officer, John Bennett. Bennett was aged 21, single, formerly of Chatham, England. This had been his first 'attack' perhaps caused by sunstroke. The case book indicates that he was manic, very excitable and quite incoherent. Correspondence included letters from his father, a master mariner, then in Melbourne and his mother living in Herne Hill, Kent. By the 27 April 1904 he had recovered and was discharged.

Case Study 2

Elizabeth Stanley, aged 66, married, living at Lindfield, Williamstown, was admitted on the 2 February 1883, on the request of her husband, William Stanley. She had been transferred from the Adelaide Asylum on the 10 May, 1883. She had been delusional believing that her husband and children were present. This may have been caused by a fall from a cart. She died at the Asylum on 31 January 1889 of bronchitis and senile decay.

Case Study 3

Annie Aldridge was admitted to the Adelaide Asylum at the request of her husband, Charles Edwin Aldridge on the 10 April, 1889. Annie was aged 26, a Roman Catholic and lived at Lobethal and this was her first 'attack', which had lasted four weeks, perhaps caused by nervous debility arising from a fever. The medical examination indicated that she had chronic mania and her speech was quite incoherent. She was transferred to the Parkside Asylum on 4 November 1901. What is interesting in this case was the associated correspondence, a petition by her husband to the District Court, Sixth Judicial District, Morton County, State of North Dakota dated 13 March 1903, seeking a divorce. The summons was addressed to William

McKendry, guardian ad litem of Annie Aldridge. (Note: Annie Aldridge died 1 August 1938 at Parkside.)

References

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

Adelaide Observer (SA : 1843 - 1904), Saturday 9 May 1903, page 1

BURGLARY AT VIRGINIA.

VIRGINIA. May 4.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock on Sunday evening Mr. Josiah Odgers's store was entered, and £14 was taken out of the desk in the front shop. It appears that while Mr. Odgers and his family were at church, which is only about 100 yards from the store, the window of the girls' bedroom was prized open, and the house entered, from the bedroom the thief went to the dining room, made for the shop, and prized open the desk with a large T hinge, which had been considerably bent in forcing. The desk contained 12 sovereigns, and about £2 in silver, and the whole of the money was taken. The intruder made his exit the same way as he entered. Cpl. Kelly, of Two Wells, was engaged in investigating the matter this morning. A swagman was interrogated, his swag examined, and he was allowed to pass on. A short time ago Mr. T. O'Loughlin, of this township, had 10 sovereigns taken from his bedroom.

CAPTAIN JAMES COOK'S THIRD AND LAST VOYAGE

Cook once again was given the command of HMS "*Resolution*." *Resolution* began her career as the 462-ton collier "*Marquis of Granby*," and purchased by the Royal Navy in 1771 for £4,151 and converted at a cost of £6,565. She was 111 feet (34 m) long and 35 feet (11 m) abeam. However, in 1775, when returned from his second voyage, she was paid off and recommissioned in February 1776, to prepare for Cook's third Voyage,

George III, had the ship loaded with livestock, horses, cows, sheep, goats, and pigs; as well as fowls, geese, peacocks, and pheasants, some as gifts to the South Sea Islanders. Nevertheless, some of the livestock was also intended to provide some food to the Mariners and Marines aboard the ship. Cook also requested and was provided with a huge quantity of clothing and shoes, also intended as gifts to the various Islanders he would encounter.

The compliment of the "*Resolution*." Consisted of James King as Cook's second officer, William Bligh, who later commanded the ship HMS "*Bounty*," A Surgeon, an official artist, six Midshipmen, a cook and cook's mate, six quartermasters, twenty Marines including a Lieutenant, and forty-five Abel seamen, in all some eighty-four souls aboard the ship.

Captain Charles Clerke who commanded the ship HMS "*Discovery*," formerly a collier named "*Diligence*," when she was built in 1774. Bought by the Admiralty and commissioned as HMS "*Discovery*." The ship was a mere 27 feet (8.2m) a beam with a hold depth of 11 feet (3.4m). Captain Clerke, had previously served on Cook's previous two expeditions, as were many of the 70-crew member aboard ship, which were made up of 3 Officers, 55 Crew, 11 Marines and 1 civilian.

The expedition was from the beginning shrouded in secrecy, with the public led to believe, that the purpose of the voyage was to return the Pacific Islander Omai, to his home in Tahiti. However,

this story whilst partly true, was designed to disguise the real reason, which was to locate the North West Passage, a long-held belief in the existence of a sea lane, between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, through the Arctic Circle, into the North Atlantic Ocean. Should the voyage of discovery prove to be successful, England would hold control of the trade route between the continents of Asia, and the Americas, and be dominant in the trade between the New World and Europe.

It was on Friday 12 July 1776, that Cook set sail from Plymouth in Devon. However, Captain Clerke in the "*Discovery*" was delayed in London, and consequently did not set sail until the 1st of August. On the way to Cape Town, Cook in the "*Resolution*" stopped off at Tenerife in the Canary Islands for supplies,

EXPLORING THE PACIFIC ISLANDS:

Cook and Clerke, having rendezvoused, sailed into the Pacific, visiting Tonga, New Zealand, Samoa and Van Diemen's Land (later Tasmania). The ships then continued towards Tahiti, where after leaving Omai at Tahiti, Cook travelled North and in 1778 became the first European to begin formal contact with the Hawaiian Islands. After his initial landfall in January 1778 at Waimea harbour, Kauai, Cook named the archipelago the "*Sandwich Islands*" after the fourth Earl of Sandwich—the acting First Lord of the Admiralty.



Resolution and Discovery in Tahiti

The expedition then sailed North, exploring the East coast of North America, and the Spanish settlement in California, then to Vancouver Island, where the ships rested for a month. Cook then sailed further North in an attempt to locate the fabled North West Passage, but was blocked by the ice of the Bering Sea. Frustrated, Cook returned to Hawaii, arriving the Big Island in 1779, during the Hawaiian festival of their God Lono. It has been suggested that Cook was received as being the incarnation of the Hawaiian God Lono.

JAMES COOK's DEATH:

After a month's stay in Hawaii, Cook attempted to resume his exploration of the northern Pacific. Shortly after leaving Hawaii Island, *Resolution's* foremast broke, so the ships returned to Hawaii for repairs. It was there that Cook courted trouble with the natives, (which he called Indians a name he used to describe all people of the Pacific as well). Attempting to locate wood to replace the broken foremast, Cook was unable to find the right type.

However, there was some wood, Cook deemed to be suitable, the major problem was that the wood was located in the Hawaiian burial ground, under his orders members of the crew stole the wood. On the 13th February 1779, a group of Hawaiians stole one of Cook's longboats.

Cook became impatient and demanded that the longboat be returned, by this time the Hawaiians had revolted, and threatened the Europeans, Cook responded to the threats by marching to the hut of the King of Hawaii, and

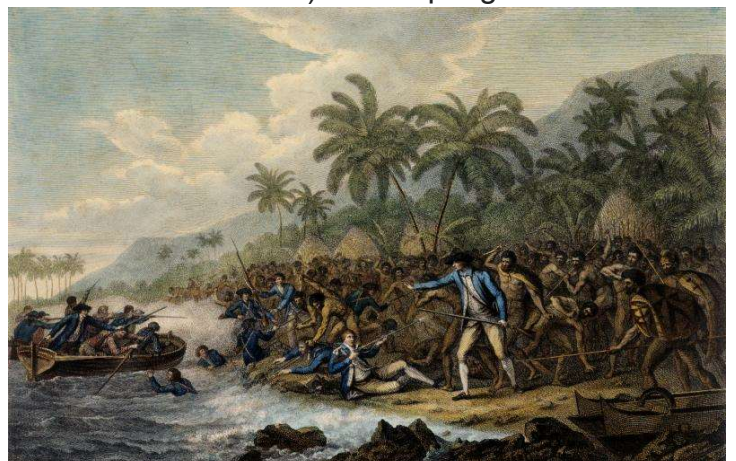


Illustration of Cook's death possibly by the artist aboard the HMS Resolution.

took him by the hand, and marching him back down to the beach, in an attempt to hold the King for ransom until the longboat was returned,

In now became apparent to the King that Cook was not his friend, and commenced to call out to the large congregation of warriors and priests that followed Cook and the King, it was then that as Cook turned his back to the crowd to help launch the boasts, he was struck on the head with a club, he fell face down into the surf the villages attacked and stabbed Cook's body repeatedly. The Hawaiians then took possession of Cook's body, and carried it back to the village.

The Marines that had accompanied Cook ashore, attempted to stop the attack on Cook, however violent fight broke out, resulting in the deaths of four Marines, a Corporal and three Privates, with two other wounded in the confrontation. Meanwhile the officers aboard the "*Resolution*," witnessed the attack and the death of Cook through their spyglasses.

The Islanders however, still held Cook in some esteem, which caused them to retain his body, and according to their burial rituals of the times, prepared his body in the manner usually reserved for Chiefs and the highest celebrated elders of their society.

Cook's body was disembowelled, then baked over a fire, enabling the flesh to be stripped from the bones, which were later cleaned and polished, and held as religious icons. Some of Cook's preserved remains were eventually returned to his crew for later burial at sea.

Nevertheless, even though the body of Cook had been roasted, there is no suggestion that the flesh was consumed by the Hawaiians. Although among many of the Polynesians, found in the Pacific Ocean areas of the day, were renowned to be cannibalistic by nature, such as the Fijian Islands, Samoa, and Tongs.

Following Cook's sudden demise, it seems that peace was restored, and both the *Resolution* and *Discover* remained in the area for some time. Clerke assumed command of the expedition, he attempted to pass through the Bering Strait without success. On the 22nd August 1779 Clerke who had been suffering from tuberculosis, a condition he contracted in debtor's prison. The expedition returned to England, reaching there in October 1780. James King gave a full account of the voyage and Cook's death.

CAPTAIN JAMES COOK RN, HONOURED BY KING GEORGE III:

The news of Captain Cook's death did not reach London until October 1780, having travelled overland via Russia. Upon being informed of Cook's death and the manner in which it took place, it is recorded that King George III, was moved to tears. In October 1780, the ships *Resolution*, and *Discovery*, arrived in London.

Mrs Elizabeth Cook was aged 38. in 188, and of her six children, James and Nathaniel were young midshipmen in the navy, and Hugh was at home. The other three children had already died: Elizabeth, Joseph and George.

Elizabeth continued to promote the memory of James, ensuring that his deeds were not forgotten, and six years after the captain's death in Hawaii, the College of Arms at the behest of King George III, granted to Mrs Elizabeth Cook in 1785, a coat of Arms. It was because of "her Anxiety to preserve on record in the College of Arms the Memory of her late dear Husband the ablest and most renowned Navigator which this or any other Country has produced". She requested "such Armorial Ensigns as may allude to his distinguished Character to be borne by his Descendants and placed on any Monument or otherwise to his Memory according to the Laws of Arms".

Apparently, it is the only Coat of Arms to have been ever awarded posthumously. However, what did it really look like?

The description of the arms in simple terms, the scalloped shield is blue, the globe is white, the Pole stars (usually represented with wavy arms) are gold, and the Pacific Ocean, bordered

by the land mass, is marked with the lines of latitude and longitude as above, with the tracks of Cook's three great voyages shown in red.

The crest is described in the blazon as follows. Again, in simple terms, this means the arm is on a circlet of blue and white, the principal colours of the shield; it is bent, the colour is navy blue, the Union Jack is on a brown staff, and the arm is circled with a wreath of palm and laurel, presumably symbolising the tropical lands of the Pacific, as well as victory and honour.

The blazon also does not mention the supporters, but as depicted on the Letters Patent they include four flags, two on either side of the shield. There is one plain green and one red at the rear, the two front ones are white. Similarly, while the blazon does not mention them, the Letters Patent show the shield resting on four cannons on a mound, with two groups of cannon balls and two sprigs of foliage.

The crest motto is ***Circa Orbem*** (Around the Globe), and the main motto is ***Nil Intentatum Reliquit*** (He left nothing unattempted).

RECOGNITION BY NATIONS:

Cook's contributions to knowledge gained international recognition during his lifetime. In 1779, while the American colonies were fighting Britain for their independence, Benjamin Franklin wrote to captains of colonial warships at sea, recommending that if they came into contact with Cook's vessel, they were to **"not consider her an enemy, nor suffer any plunder to be made of the effects contained in her, nor obstruct her immediate return to England by detaining her or sending her into any other part of Europe or to America; but that you treat the said Captain Cook and his people with all civility and kindness ... as common friends to mankind."**

COOK's FAMILY TREE

There are claim's that Captain James Cook, had married the Hawaiian Princess Lelemahoalani, and had a son with her, apparently named Charles Cook, however, the child did not survive. Whilst this claim is disputed by many, there does not appear to be any official record of either the marriage or the birth. However, Cook's ancestry chart does appear on many Heritage sites, among which Genealogie online, My Heritage and FamilySearch, to name a few, which do record either the claim of marriage, or the child Charles in Cook's descendants' charts.

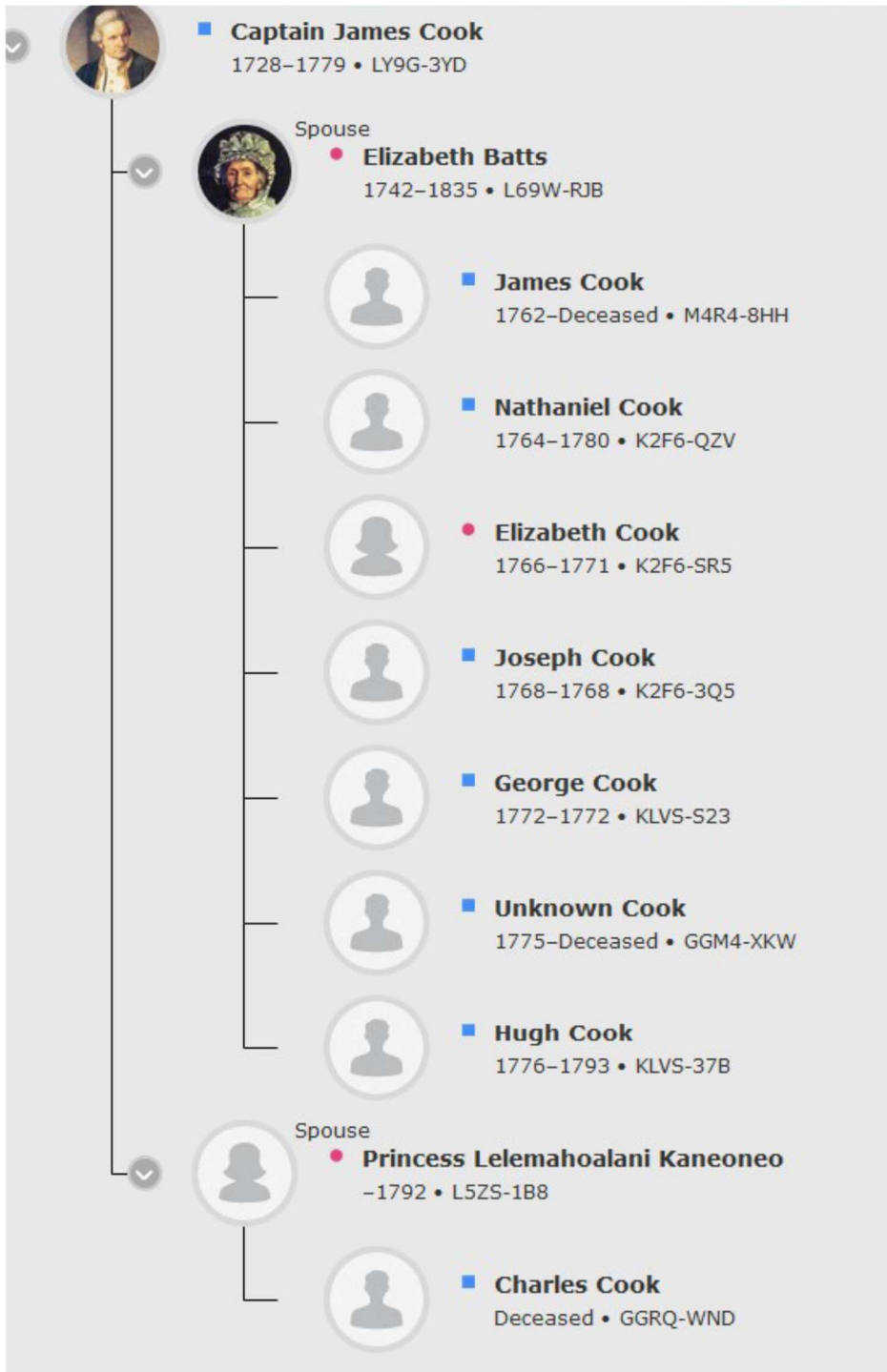
Nevertheless, these claims are disputed by the Captain Cook Society, and the Hawaiian Historical Society does not record, or apparently support, any such claim.

Notwithstanding, the fact of the matter being English sailors of the day did fraternise quite openly with the native women, and in fact were encouraged by the Tahitians and the Hawaiians, a very possible reason why Cook named the Islands the *"Friendly Islands."*

Unfortunately, Captain Cook does not have any surviving descendants.



A painting of Cook's Coat of arms



 **Captain James Cook**
1728-1779 • LY9G-3YD

Birth 7 November 1728
Marton, Yorkshire, England, United Kingdom

Marriage 21 December 1762
St Margaret's Church, Barking, Essex, England, United Kingdom

Death 14 February 1779
Kealakekua, Hawai'i, Kingdom of Hawaii

Parents

 James Wade Cook
1694-1779 • LZW3-NYT

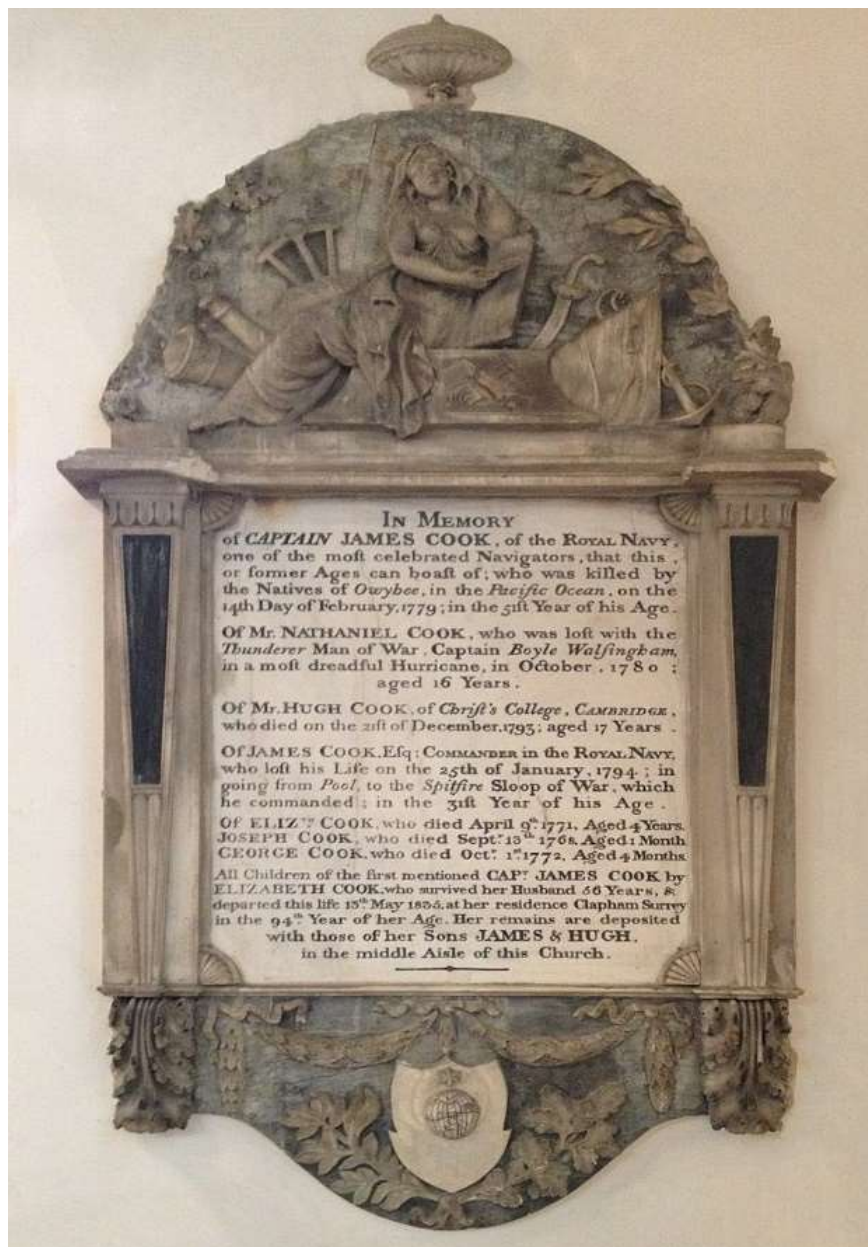
 Grace Pace
1702-1765 • M2PN-NKR

Spouses

 Elizabeth Batts
1742-1835 • L69W-RJB

 Princess Lelemahoalani Kane...
-1792 • L5ZS-1B8

Memorial Tablet of Captain James Cook and his family located in St. Andrew the Great, Cambridge, England.



Although James Cook's children did not survive him, there are several family history sites that do claim descentance, among these can be found at:

Filoe Family Tree.

Genealogie Online (Dutch site)

My Heritage.

Family Search.

For further reading follow the "Cook Society at <https://www.captaincooksociety.com>. Also www.Wikipedia.com

Researched and written by Colin WITHALL



Adelaide Northern Districts Family History Group Inc.

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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

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