A.N.D.F.H.G. Inc. News Sheet
Issue 124 – Nov. 2024

ELECTED COMMITTEE 2023-2024		GENERAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS	
PRESIDENT	Peter Applebee		Helen Stein
VICE PRESIDENT	Ivan Randall		Colin Withall
SECRETARY	Lynda Winter		Teressa Hill
TREASURER	Rosemary Ward		Barb Grimmond
MIN/SECRETARY	Tammy Martin		Andy O'Donohue
APPOINTMENTS		**FAMILY TREE MAKER CONVENER**	Peter Applebee
AUDITOR	John Winter	**LEGACY USERS GROUP CONVENER**	Ivan Randall

Hello Members,

This has been a difficult year for us, with issues being raised about our tenancy at 3 Ann Street, Salisbury. Our Thanks goes out to The City of Salisbury and the Federal Member for Spence – Matt Burnell, who put their support behind us. The Issues appear to have been resolved, and the path forward a bright one.

We will be holding our end of year break up as normal this year on the 23rd of November at 3 Ann Street. We hope all members will take up this invitation and pay us a visit for this event. We will continue to be open to the public for the week following this. It is planned to restart the Legacy and FTM user groups in the New Year. Next year's Calendar will be drawn up at the next Committee Meeting.

After that we will be operating a stall at the Unlock the Past Event on the 6th of December, a brochure is attached to the end of this newsletter. This is being held at Hisense Stadium, 57 Milner Rd, Richmond. Other Brochures will be available from our rooms.

You will notice we have a new contributor to our newsletters going forward, Suzanne Maiden, a former genealogist with SA Public Trustee. Suzanne has been part of South Australia's Genealogy Community for many years, a researcher, presenter, and a former state government historian. Although her mobility these days has become challenging, she has agreed to share some of her great knowledge with us going forward

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 Oct 2024
Fleurieu Peninsula Family History Group Inc.

Cowra Family History Group Inc.
Eagle Eye Journal June 2024

Ghost Buster July 2024
Campbelltown District Family History Society Inc

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

Tree of Life Aug. 2024
Wyong Family History Group

The Grapeline Jun 2024
Mildura & District Genealogical Society Inc.

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

Additions To the Library

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

South Australian Register Thursday 23 January 1868, page 3

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

Inquest on the late Mr. H. Wasley, of Virginia.

[From our Gawler Correspondent.]

An inquest was held on Tuesday, January 21, on the body of Mr. H. Wasley of Virginia, farmer, by Mr. R J. Turner, S.M., Mr. W. Mallyon being Foreman. Jane Wasley, wife of deceased, stated -I had been to Adelaide with my husband, and returned in the evening in a spring-cart, with one horse. The horse was rather fidgety. Deceased held the head of the horse, I and my daughter and son assisting to take him out. We said "All right," and something caught the shafts, and my husband led the horse forward. The other horses at the same time passed, jumping about, and the horse sprung forward and made a rush towards a slip-panel that was down. I saw my husband fall, and he was dragged by the harness down to near the fence opposite. I ran as long as I could. When I came up Mr. Saint was supporting him. and I thought he was lifeless. He would have been 63 on the 11th of June next. Josiah Wasley, son of deceased, corroborated the evidence of the last witness. John Saint, jun., farmer, living on the next section to deceased, stated-Between half-past 7 and 8 o'clock I heard someone cry out, and looked and saw a horse running very fast in the section with something hanging to it I and my man (Thomas Crotty) ran towards him.

When we came up Josiah Wasley had just stopped the horse. I found the deceased with part of a trace and reins twice round his arm, lying on his side and belly. I helped to lift him up and put him in a sitting position, and called for water, which I sprinkled over his head. He died in about five minutes. He was dragged about 20 chains. I did not see him come in contact with anything while being dragged. There was a wound on the top of his head and his right arm was broken between the elbow and the wrist, and his left shoulder was broken. His clothes were torn all off to his ankles, and his body much bruised. Deceased was in the constant habit of driving the horse. He was well accustomed to the horse. By the Jury— Deceased did not struggle; he gave three sighs, but could not speak nor open his eyes. One part of the reins was under his arm. Thomas Crotty, labourer, corroborated the evidence of the last witness. Wm. Home Popham, legally qualified medical practitioner, of Gawler, stated-I have examined the body of Henry Wasley. It is extensively bruised all over, especially the abdomen and chest. There are two wounds on the head as if he had been kicked by a horse, and the skull is fractured. The left scapula was fractured and comminuted. Both arms were very much bruised. The fracture of the skull in my opinion was the cause of death. The injuries on the chest and abdomen were sufficient to cause death, but not so immediately. The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death, no blame being attachable to anyone.

HEADSTONE ART: WHEAT

Wheat and sickle carving

A sheaf of wheat is often found on the headstones of older people. It is said to indicate someone who has lived a long and fruitful life. A sickle may symbolize the harvesting of life in the ripeness of time.

It may also indicate that the person was a farmer, but in the case of William Mallyon, the wheat carving may have a different meaning altogether.

Born in Kent, England in 1812, William Mallyon arrived in Australia around 1838, and purchased a station property in Queensland. After losing money in the seven-year drought, Mallyon moved to Nor' West Bend Country on the River Murray where he managed Mataranka Station. The river trade was booming at this time and the Nor' West Bend was one of the busiest river ports in South Australia. As settlement in the area increased it was renamed Morgan.

In 1863, Mallyon's interests changed and he became a hotelier, taking over the "Rest and Be Thankful Hotel" which was built in 1860 at Weston Flat on the River Murray near Morgan. The hotel was a popular stopping place on the overland stock route from N.S.W. He renamed the hotel "Mallyon's Hotel," and continued operating there until 1867, when he moved to Virginia. Here, he operated the Wheatsheaf Hotel for three years from 1867 to 1870. This hotel was used as a stopping point for Hill & Co. Coaches in the late 19th Century. After several renovations, the hotel was demolished and replaced by the "V Hotel" in 2018.

From 1871 until his retirement in 1885 Mallyon operated the Woodforde Arms Hotel in Magill. This hotel is still trading on Magill Road under the name of The Tower Hotel.

William Mallyon passed away at his home in Walkerville on 15th March 1886 at the age of 73 years. He was buried in Plot 946, Path 4 South in North Road Cemetery.

The intricate carving of wheat and sickle on his headstone could be indicative of his years as a farmer, his time operating the Wheatsheaf Hotel, or his long fruitful life. Perhaps it is all three….

Mallyon's Hotel at near Overland Corner at Weston Flat in 1863 (SLSA PRG 335/121/1)

Hill & Co. Mail Coach outside the Wheatsheaf Hotel, Virginia circa 1905 (SLSA B-16417-23)

The Tower Hotel in Magill (Google)

William Mallyon

Featured in the Inquest above.

William Mallyon's grave in Path 4 South North Road Cemetery

A MAN AND HIS CAMEL:

John Ainsworth Horrocks 1818-1846

Not many people will recognize the name of John Ainsworth Horrocks, however, his name and his deeds played a very significant role in the foundation of the state of South Australia.

Horrocks was born on Easter Sunday, 22 March 1818, at Penwortham Lodge, near Preston, Lancashire. His father Peter Horrocks, was an investor and shareholder in the Secondary Towns Association, which was set up to develop towns in the new colony of South Australian.

On 22 March 1839, and on his 21st birthday. John Horrocks, and his brother Eustace, aged 16, arrived in Adelaide, however, Eustace soon returned to England, leaving John alone. Horrocks was a free thinker, and had planned well ahead before he arrived in Adelaide, standing 6 feet 2 inches (189 cm), dark hair with blue eyes, he presented a handsome, rugged appearance. He brought with him a family servant, a blacksmith, a shepherd, four merino rams, sheep dogs, tools, and sufficient clothing for five years, and a church bell.

He did not dally long in Adelaide, having failed to obtain land within the vicinity of Adelaide, acting upon the advice of Edward John Eyre, he explored land in the interior near the Hutt River, north of Adelaide. The land proved to be fertile in the Clare Valley, where in 1840, his first home was a hollow gum tree, nevertheless, he eventually established a village which he named Penwortham, after his English home, other settlers followed him into the area.

In 1841 the long-awaited Land Survey was published, although he had occupied the land for almost two years, his holding was challenged by people who had never seen the property. Subsequently, by having to draw lots for the selection, he was only granted portion of the original land he then occupied, fortunately he drew the portion on which his homestead stood.
Nevertheless, he had built up his flock of sheep to 9000, and is believed to have established the first vineyard in the Clare district.

In 1842, following news that his father had died, John returned to England, however, he returned to South Australia in early 1844, when his affairs faced financial difficulties.
After Horrocks resolved these problems, bored with farming he rented out most of his properties. 'I want a more stirring life', he wrote, and proposed an expedition to search for new agricultural lands near Lake Torrens. An appeal for government assistance was unsuccessful but over £140 was raised by private subscription. Horrocks's own contribution included the first camel in Australia.

THE CAMEL:

On 12 October 1840, a lone camel arrived in South Australia, aboard the barque "*Appolline*" from London. It was the sole survivor out of six shipped at Tenerife. The following month it went missing the following notice appeared in the newspaper.

Lost, Stolen, or Strayed,
from Mr Alexander's, of Walkerville, the Camel imported by Mr W. H. Phillips. Whoever will bring the same to his residence, North Terrace, Adelaide, will be handsomely rewarded for their trouble; but whosoever detains it after this notice will be prosecuted.

The camel was reunited with the owner, who immediately advertised the beast was to be auctioned in March 1841,

NEALE & BELSHAM beg to notify to the public generally, and particularly to gentlemen having stations in the bush, that they are instructed by H. W. Phillips, Esq., to offer for public competition, during the sale advertised above, a fine young camel, (with saddle, &c.,) in excellent condition, recently imported from Teneriffe. He is of the male sex, particularly docile in his habits, hardy in constitution, and well adapted for carrying loads of about half a ton
In December 1840, John's brother ARTHUR Ainsworth Horrocks, arrived to join John in the colony. With the prospect of exploring the land further north, they successfully placed a winning bid for the camel. John named him "Harry."

South Australia's camel had seemingly achieved little up to 1845 when James Allen's *Register* noted *the* camel had not yet reached his potential.

> *CAMELS. –When Mr Phillips, in the Appolline, touched at Teneriffe, on his voyage from London, he shipped four male and female camels, three of which, unfortunately, died from injuries received during a storm immediately after the vessel put to sea, and before they had been properly secured in their stalls. The disconsolate survivor is now at a station in the North; his feats limited to the scaring of astonished horses, who jump and fly at his approach, as if Old Nick were behind them; and to the occasional variety of frightening a benighted traveller out of his wits. But it is a pity camels should be here so scarce, as to be objects of wonder and alarm. Their strength, docility, and long endurance of drought, should render them most useful to us; and they may be bought at Teneriffe for a trifle.*[7]

THE NORTH EXPEDITION:

Captain Charles Sturt recognized the value of camels in the exploration of the vast dry interior of South Australia, and made these thoughts known to Governor Gawler, when discussing further expeditions to the north. In the meantime, John Ainsworth Horrocks, was restless for adventure, and had undertaken some explorations to the Northern areas around the Flinders ranges.

On 29 July 1846, John left Penwortham on an exploratory expedition into the far north-west of South Australia. In August 1846, he found a passage through the seeming impenetrable ranges to the Spencer Gulf, to the present Augusta Highway, which is named in his honour "Horrocks Pass".

On 1 September they had reached the Salt Lake known as Lake Dutton, when one member of the party, pointed out to Horrocks a new species of bird. Horrocks decided that he wanted to add it to his collection. At the time Horrocks was leaning against the camel, which had previously been made to kneel.

Taking hold of his two-barrel rifle, he loaded the barrels separately, one barrel with ball and the other with slugs, he was in the process of ramming the shot home, when the camel suddenly lurched. Part of the pack loaded on the camel caught the trigger, and the rifle fired. Because Horrocks was in the process of ramming the shot, when the rifle accidentally fired Horrocks right hand was over the muzzle, which resulted in having the two middle fingers blown off, down to his third knuckles, the shot travelled upwards and into his face, taking out part of the jaw and a row of teeth.

Mortally wounded, and it was decided to halt the expedition, and return to Penwortham with their leader, arriving there on 19 September. Horrocks wrote a letter describing the accident, and without complaint except for regret for the failure to complete the exploration. His last words were "shoot the bloody camel." John Ainsworth Horrocks lingered for three weeks, and died on 23 September 1846, aged of 28 years, and unmarried.

As for Harry the camel, it was found that he was temperamental, biting both humans and livestock of the expedition, so it was with some personal satisfaction that Horrocks last request was followed to the letter.

John Ainsworth Horrocks, was buried on land at Penwortham that he gave to the Church of England for a church.

JOHN AINSWORTH HORROCKS.
Is remembered for his vast explorations of the far north of South Australia, and today is remembered by the following landmarks.
Horrocks Pass, near Wilmington
Mt. Horrocks.
Mt. Remarkable.
Horrocks Highway. Gawler Belt to Wilmington. Wilmington to Quorn.

Researched and written by Colin WITHALL

Skeletons in the closet?

Some of us do have some. Yes, I have more than one. This will be about the first group.

I started my family tree in 1962 when I was 12 years old. The local library and my school library were never much help back then. My family back then were never famous (and never likely to be) nor it seemed back in 1962 were they infamous.

It was only after I married and joined the Genealogy Society did; I discover so many omissions and untruths in the verbal histories I had been told. Because my living relatives had been told the same stories, when young, that they told me.

Skeletons in the closet are not uncommon, but they are often so well hidden, never raised in conversation or eventually hushed up because they have become obscured with another "story" to keep the truth hidden.

I do think my lovely Uncle Jack WILKEY knew more than he ever revealed to me about the WILKEY family as he very persistently encouraged me to NOT research the family and was disappointed that I had been starting to ask questions about the WILKEY ancestors.

The surnames I will mention include WAY, SHOLE, FRY, WILKEY

And the time period for these events is around the 1790s through to 1850s with a later PS re two lines that deserve to be included. It is still a work in progress.

And the areas where these ancestors were from or where they settled in South Australia will include:

Charmouth Dorset England = FRY.

Taunton Somerset England = WAY and WILKEY

Ramsay-street, Bethnal-Green in England

– an area where silk was woven and one mile away from Spitalfields which was also famous for silk weaving prior to the battle of Waterloo in 1815 =SHOLE.

Then later Battersea around 1834 as times were becoming tougher = FRY and WILKEY

Followed by Hindmarsh, Woodville, and Hope Valley in South Australia = WILKEY

and Honiton and Edithburgh in rural South Australia = WILKEY

And it also involves the police in London in the 1830s. The Metropolitan Police Force, created in 1829, was the first modern police force in England (provincial police forces in England and Wales were not established until after the County Police Act of 1839).

There is a very early marriage certificate that starts this story for Rachel WAY where both the bride and the groom were able to sign their names.

Another record that will help discover more about the people can be found in the records from The Old Bailey, namely Web: London, England, Proceedings of the Old Bailey and Ordinary's Accounts Index, 1674-1913

Those Old Bailey records mention a man named Nimrod FRY who was a witness in a trial involving a young man born in Somerset and called Charles Richard WILKEY.

So, at this stage it is still the truth.

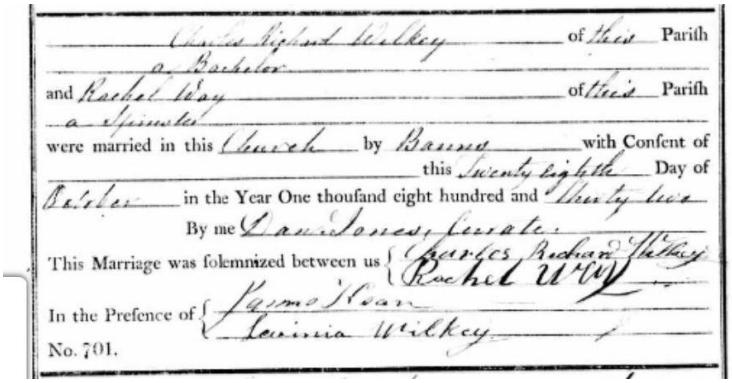
Charles WAY born around 1769 and was a widower in 1813 when he met and married Martha SHOLE who was born in 1795. Martha's family had been silk weavers in Bethnal Green for more than two generations but silk weaving in London went into decline after the battle of Waterloo. In fact, Martha and her father Samuel SHOLE and Samuel's wife were charged together with a felony in 1820. - though it was not a charge that led to a trip to Tasmania, so they were lucky.

Charles WAY and Martha had two sons and a daughter named Rachel WAY.

The two sons emigrated to America as young men.

Rachel WAY lived with her mother Martha and while still a teenager Rachel met and married a young man named Charles Richard WILKEY, who was originally from Somerset. This Charles Richard Wilkey was born in 1811. This Charkes Richard WILKEY and Rachel WAY had a daughter named Lavinia WILKEY. The couple lived with Martha WAY nee SHOLE - Martha was a widow at that stage.

A very early marriage certificate exists that confirms that Rachel WAY the bride and the groom were both able to sign their names.



Charles Richard Wilkey of this Parish
a Bachelor
and Rachel Way of this Parish
a Spinster
were married in this Church by Banns with Consent of
this Twenty eighth Day of
October in the Year One thousand eight hundred and Thirty two
By me Dan. Jones, Curate
This Marriage was solemnized between us { Charles Richard Wilkey / Rachel Way
In the Prefence of { Jas. Moar / Lavinia Wilkey
No. 701.

Another record that will help discover more about the people can be found in the records from The Old Bailey, namely Web: London, England, Proceedings of the Old Bailey and Ordinary's Accounts Index, 1674-1913

Those Old Bailey records mention a man named Nimrod FRY who was a witness in a trial involving a young man born in Somerset and called Charles Richard WILKEY.

So, at this stage it is still the truth.

Charles WAY born around 1769 and was a widower in 1813 when he met and married Martha SHOLE who was born in 1795. Martha's family had been silk weavers in Bethnal Green for more than two generations but silk weaving in London went into decline after the battle of

Waterloo. In fact, Martha and her father Samuel SHOLE and Samuel's wife were charged together with a felony in 1820. - though it was not a charge that led to a trip to Tasmania, so they were lucky.

Charles WAY and Martha had two sons and a daughter named Rachel WAY.

The two sons emigrated to America as young men.

Rachel WAY lived with her mother Martha and while still a teenager Rachel met and married a young man named Charles Richard WILKEY, who was originally from Somerset. This Charles Richard Wilkey was born in 1811. This Charkes Richard WILKEY and Rachel WAY had a daughter named Lavinia WILKEY. The couple lived with Martha WAY nee SHOLE - Martha was a widow at that stage.

Martha, by then a widow, met a young man named Nimrod FRY who was baptised in 1802 in Dorset and who claimed that he too was a silk weaver. Martha and Nimrod married and had a daughter named Charlotte FRY who was born in 1825. The silk weaving had collapsed by that time and I wonder if Nimrod said that silk weaving was his occupation just to impress Martha.

Nimrod's mother had been very young and unmarried girl when she gave birth to Nimrod in Charmouth in Dorset.

Thus, Nimrod FRY plus his new wife Martha plus Martha's son in law Charles Richard WILKEY born in Somerset in 1811 and Rachel and the babies all moved into a crowded rental in Battersea where poorer families were often crammed into one or two rooms per family.

All was not well though as Nimrod had beaten Martha on occasions, according to Court records.

And a younger brother of Nimrod - also illegitimate and also with no father identified - was called Charles FRY born in 1803 in Charmouth Dorset. This Charles FRY joined the family in the Battersea rental too.

Sadly, Rachel's young husband Charles Richard WILKEY born in 1811 had stolen some goods in the 1830s and it is alleged that his very young wife Rachel tried to on sell the stolen goods. A police force had already been formed and Charles Richard WILKEY and his wife Rachel were arrested and had to appear at a hearing in the OLD BAILEY.

In fact, Nimrod FRY gave evidence that should have convicted his step daughter Rachel but the judge took pity on Rachel so only her husband Charles Richard WILKEY was transported in 1834 to Tasmania where he remained for the rest of his life.

Nimrod FRY was again accused - this time it was an accusation of attempted murder of his wife Martha. A serious charge and yet in 1835 I cannot see how Nimrod was not put in jail to await a trial. The court records only indicate that he was accused.

In 1836, when all may not have been going well in the Battersea rental, a man turned up to apply to come to South Australia with his wife.

The man was not able to read nor write but he called out his name which the Colonial Secretary recorded as Charles Richard WILKAY and the wife was recorded as Rachel WILKIE. No mention of Martha. No mention of the baby Rachel had given birth to in 1833 fathered by Charles Richard WILKEY a man who by 1835 had already arrived in Tasmania.

The above "Charles Richard Wilkey" and his young wife Rachel were allocated a berth on the ship called the Coromandel.

The FRY brother named Charles FRY still living in Battersea rental also applied at the same time to go to Adelaide but then withdrew his application before the ship sailed BUT

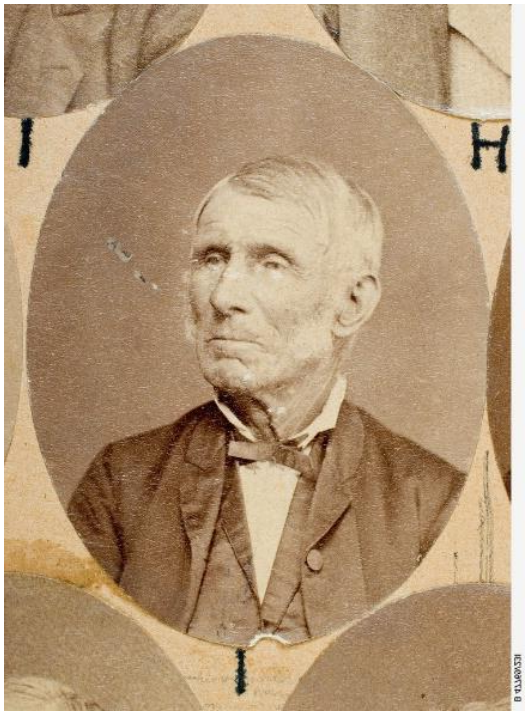
subsequently did emigrate to South Australia and initially settled in the area of Kilkenny and was only ever called Charles FRY.

Rachel left her young daughter Charlotte WILKEY behind with her mother Martha in England.

Nimrod left his young daughter Lavinia FRY behind with his wife Martha in England.

Nimrod FRY and Rachel WILKEY disappeared from any records in England recorded after 1836.

It must have been a terrible shock for Martha - left to fend for herself with her own daughter and her granddaughter born to Rachel.



Nimrod FRY called himself Charles Richard WILKEY

The couple who boarded the ship called the COROMANDEL in August 1836 and arrived in South Australia on 12 January 1837 and called themselves Mr and Mrs Charles R WILKEY and chose to give most of their subsequent children born in South Australia from 1837 onwards in the first generation a middle name of FRY.

Something must have happened later in Adelaide many years later Rachel and Charles Richard WILKEY chose to get married in Adelaide and both said they had never previously been married. BUT as the groom could still not read nor write he had to put an X on the document. Rachel's signature on the wedding document in Adelaide is very similar to the signature on the wedding to the original real Charles Richard Wilkey in England. Charles FRY was a witness at the wedding. The marriage was bigamy though as the true Charles Richard WILKEY was still alive in Tasmania.

A few years after Martha's daughter Rachel and Martha's then husband Nimrod disappeared Martha placed her granddaughter Lavinia WILKEY into a Poor House as she could not afford to look after her granddaughter. Martha continued to look after her daughter Charlotte FRY.

Lavinia WILKEY married John BEARWISH and Lavinia died in 1914 in Lancashire.

Martha's daughter Charlotte FRY married Arthur PARCHMENT who identified his occupation as silk weaver in the 1860 Census. Charlotte could not read nor write and had to sign documents with an X.

At the time of her death in 1908 Charlotte's her home address was 55 Viaduct Street Bethnal Green in England. A photo of Charlotte amazed me as she looked identical to my Aunt Dorothy WILKEY who was born in 1918 in South Australia

I think truth is more fun than fiction. South Australia. I had to wade through a lot of fiction to find the truth.

Written By Suzanne Maiden
Former Genealogist with SA Public Trustee.

Preserving Our Legacy Through the Flavours of the First Fleeters and their Descendants.

Are you a proud descendant of Australia's First Fleeters (Convict and non-Convict) arriving at Sydney Cove in 1788?

The resilience, courage and spirit of your ancestor/s are an essential part of our national story, and now, you have the opportunity to help bring this legacy to life in a new way.
I'm creating a unique recipe book that honours the culinary traditions of the First Fleet descendants with recipes passed down through generations, along with stories of survival and adaptation. Included, will be the flavours that shaped our ancestors' colonial years, as well as those from 1901 to 1975.

This recipe book will display the heritage and history of the First Fleeters and their descendants through food, celebrating their recipes and the lives of those who paved the way for our nation. The book will be published in online and paperback formats, reaching readers who appreciate the significance of preserving our history through one of the most fundamental and emotive human experiences: sharing a meal.

Why Get Involved?

- Preserve Your Heritage: Share your Family's cherished recipes and stories to ensure the culinary legacy of your previous generations, lives on for future descendants. In so doing, you could be inspiring readers to do likewise, before it's too late.
- Celebrate Family Wisdom: Portray how the early settlers made the most of the land and its resources, cooking meals that sustained them in challenging times.
- Be Part of History: Your contribution will become a permanent part of Australia's culinary and cultural history through this book.

How Can You Contribute?

I'm a First Fleeter descendant of Convict ancestry and am inviting other First Fleet descendants to share their treasured family recipes, along with any stories, anecdotes, memories or historical background that accompany them. Your input is invaluable.
You can join with other family lines who have also descended from your First Fleet ancestor to have multiple Contributors for the Family.
Together, let's honour the past, celebrate our heritage and create something that will allow future generations to taste the history of the First Fleeters, our colonial past and previous generations.

Join Me in Preserving This Unique Legacy
If you're a descendant of a First Fleeter and would like to contribute to this special project, I'd love to hear from you. Let's work together to ensure that these recipes, the stories behind them and our ancestral history are preserved and shared with the world.

For more information, please contact me: Vicki Roberts at yesteryearcooking@gmail.com

Adelaide Northern Districts Family History Group Inc.

Committed in Promoting Family History Research

AN INVITATION

is extended to you to attend the launch of the unique publication telling the history of each of the five sites and buildings of the Gawler Lutheran Church

ZION WORSHIP CENTRE

Gawler Church Hill State Heritage Area.

Gawler Lutheran Church

History of the site and buildings of the
ZION WORSHIP CENTRE
in
Gawler Church Hill State Heritage Area

Robert J. Fielke
2024

To be launched by Karen Redman,
Mayor, Town of Gawler
in the Zion Lutheran Hall
Cowan Street, Gawler
Thursday 21 November 2024 at 7.30pm.

This thoroughly researched document of 26 pages with descriptions, photos and maps traces the times of construction, the owners, the occupiers and their life experiences from when Gawler was established in 1839 up to 2024. The first stage of the building, shown above, predates 1847 and was one of the first stone buildings on Church Hill.

Books will be available for purchase at the launch and thereafter from Bob Fielke, phone 0499 777 419 - $10.00 per copy. Cash only please. Proceeds of sales will be directed to Lutheran Care for their work in supporting people in need.

RSVP for attendance at the launch to Bob Fielke, phone 0499 777 419 by Friday 15 November 2024.

A PROJECT OF THE
GAWLER LUTHERAN CHURCH

Chris Paton & Mia Bennett
DOWN UNDER

Scotland

Ireland

England

DNA

ADELAIDE

PRE-BOOK TO BE SURE OF A PLACE

Learn from the English experts

Take your research further with leading experts Chris Paton and Mia Bennett, featured speakers on our 18th Unlock the Past cruise (Southern Australia) — and at this land conference.

Details

WHEN Friday 6 Dec 2024, 10.30am – 5pm

WHERE Hisense Stadium (West Adelaide FC)
57 Milner Rd, Richmond SA

COST **$95** pre-booked by 21 November
$110 on the day

BROUGHT TO YOU BY

UNLOCK THE PAST
AND
GOULD GENEALOGY & HISTORY

Presenters

Chris Paton (Scotland)

Chris is a professional genealogist and author, specialising in Scottish and Irish genealogy. He has lectured extensively across Britain, Ireland, the US, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Mia Bennett (England)

Mia is a professional genealogist and speaker specialising in British research and DNA. She presents internationally, including UTP genealogy cruises and at Family History Down Under 2022.

bit.ly/PatonBennett-ADE

inquiries@unlockthepast.com.au | (08) 8263 2055

UNLOCK THE past

PROGRAM

SPECIAL OFFERS and PRIZES

Friday 6 December 2024

9.30am registration and exhibition

9.55 am welcome and introduction

10.00am What is Ireland? Understanding the lay of the land — Chris Paton

11.00am break and exhibition

11.30am Introduction to county research in England — Mia Bennett

12.30pm lunch break and exhibition

1.50pm The godly Commonwealth: discover Scottish church records — Chris Paton

2.40pm Probate: where there is a will — Mia Bennett

3.30pm break and exhibition

4.00pm Finding the Irish in British records — Chris Paton

5.00pm close

FOOD & DRINK is not included.
The venue has several dining options and bars to suit your preferences and budget.

ACCESS
Car parking is available at the venue.
Nearest bus stop (South Road) - 600 metre walk

SPONSORS & EXHIBITORS

Australasian Conference 2025
(17th Australasian Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry & 5th Queensland History State Conference)

Genealogy SA

Genealogy ebooks

Gould Genealogy & History

Unlock the Past cruises

Unlock the Past publications

BOOKING

BOOK ONLINE at bit.ly/PatonBennett-ADE

If you don't wish to book online, you can phone or email your details

- name/s, including others you may be booking for
- contact details — phone and email
- city and day/s you wish to attend
- payment method —
  - — credit card (phoned)
  - — bank deposit — account name: Gould Genealogy BSB: 015621 Account number 198023389 (advise when paid)

Unlock the Past PO Box 126 Gumeracha SA 5233 inquiries@unlockthepast.com.au phone: (08) 8263 2055