



Wangaratta Threads

Quarterly newsletter of the *Wangaratta Family History Society Inc*

Edition No. 108, November 2016

Open days:

Tuesday & Thursday each week
10.00am to 3.00pm.

3rd Saturday of each month
11.00am to 3.00pm.

Location:

1st Floor
100-104 Murphy Street
Wangaratta, Vic, Australia.
(above Visitor Information Centre).

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[https://www.facebook.com/
Wangaratta-Family-History-
Society-Inc-678865085537215/](https://www.facebook.com/Wangaratta-Family-History-Society-Inc-678865085537215/)

Registered No. A0022724T

ABN No. 72 673 863 599



Christmas Club Carnival (celebrating bicentenary of Australia's discovery). Author/
Creator: Le Dawn Studios Wangaratta. Date: 1970. Source: State Library of Victoria link
to digitised item <http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/154119>.

Do you know the name of the young woman?

CHRISTMAS GET-TOGETHER SATURDAY 10TH DECEMBER 2016:

An historical tour around Greta and then to the Glenrowan pub for lunch.
Members and their family and friends are welcome to come along. Full details
can be found on page 2.

CLOSED OVER THE CHRISTMAS NEW YEAR PERIOD:

Closed from Friday 16 December 2016 and reopen on Tuesday 31 January 2017.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING: SATURDAY 18TH MARCH 2017 AT 1.30pm:

Guest Speaker will be Diann Talbot, author of the book 'Who is She' - The lives
and trials of the women and children who shared their lives with the Chinese men
living and working on the Upper Ovens Goldfields in North East Victoria.

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WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS:

- * Catherine Dewan
- * Elizabeth Roberts
- * Elvira Smart.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

- Vice President: Val Brennan 03 5727 6229
 Treasurer: Dianne Cavedon 03 5722 2607
 Secretary & Editor: Cheryl Price 03 5721 5906
 Other committee members:
- * Val McPherson
 - * Elaine Jones
 - * Peg Templeton
 - * Christine Heard
 - * Faye Schusser.

MEMBERSHIP:

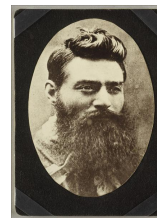
Initial 1st year Admin Fee	\$10
Single Full Membership	\$30
Joint Full Membership	\$50

Wangaratta Family History Society

Christmas get-together
 Saturday 10 December 2016



A little different this year. We are taking you on a history tour of Kelly sites and then off to the Glenrowan Pub for lunch.



In the morning at 10.30am we'll be visiting the Greta Cemetery where Ken Ellis of the Greta Cemetery Trust will show us around. Then we'll be going to the site of the old Greta Hotel and the old Police Station and, time permitting, the location of the Kelly homestead will be pointed out.

Then we'll head off to the Glenrowan Pub where we have been booked in for lunch at 12.30pm.

A 'mud map' and any updates will be sent later to you. In the meantime, please let us know by 6th Dec if you and family and friends are coming by emailing info@wfhs.org.au or by contacting a committee member. And please let us know if you need a lift.

DID YOU KNOW:

The expression "hand me downs" originated from street markets in East London. The second-hand clothes were hung up high, out of reach, hence the phrase "hand me down".

In early times women were not usually allowed on board naval ships, but in an attempt to reduce the large number of sailors deserting their ships, sailors were kept on board whilst in English ports and their 'wives' were allowed on board. But the 'wives' had to sling their hammocks between the guns on the between decks. If they gave birth, their child was called "son of a gun".

The origin of some common phrases have sea-faring connections: sailors often ate off square plates leading to the phrase, "three square meals a day".

A dangerous part of the ship to work was near the seam in the hull called "the devil", hence the phrase "between the devil and the deep blue sea".

Source: Wiktionary.

TOBIAS AND RICHARDSON PHOTOS:

A display of photos of the above families can be seen at the downstairs gallery of the Wangaratta Visitors Information Centre during the month of December. The display is by the Wangaratta Historical Society.

THE LAND AND ITS PEOPLE:

This edition of 'Threads' talks briefly about the history of the settlement on the land of the district, the carving up of that land, and how that action has always and continues to remain a great focus of both State and Local government as well as the people of the district.

Early explorers and squatters

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, came across the Ovens River on 24 Nov 1824 which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of NSW.

In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of NSW, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with the King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 when squatters began to settle in North East Victoria.

In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the Ovens region. The men returned after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on the Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta'.

Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrree run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run. In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carraragarmungee run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie.

The prime land in the district was mostly claimed by 1840. And by 1848 squatters were allowed to purchase pre-emptive rights to 256 ha [640 acres] of their original holdings.

In 1852, when gold was discovered in the district bringing a great influx of people to NE Victoria, the colonial government was soon put under pressure to carve up the vast land which was 'owned' by the few.

This began another land rush and the first auction sale of land in the area was held in Wangaratta in November 1855, which sold surveyed town allotments and larger lots for agricultural purposes. In May 1857 there were further land releases and a major release in December 1857 offering 2,400 ha [6,000 acres] in the location of the current Milawa. It was during the 1850s and 1860s that Moyhu, Oxley, Whitfield and Whorouly developed.

Sources of above extracts:

- Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Study Review (Part 1) and Urban Precincts 2011.
- Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Citation Report dated 17 April 2015.
- Doring, C & M J, & Michelle Sommerton (2004), Regional City of Wangaratta Heritage Study Stage 2.

THE McCARDEL AND MOREY SETTLEMENTS OF WANGARATTA:

By Denise McIntosh with editing and additional information by Cheryl Price

I am one of our Society's volunteers indexing the historical rate books of the district and references to the **McCardel Settlement** and the **Morey Settlement** caught my interest to such an extent that I had to find out more. As my knowledge of local history lacked any relevant records I sought:

- (1) information from local residents some of whom were descendants of early selectors/settlers in the relevant area of South Wangaratta and Laceby; and
- (2) assistance from professional researchers.

But first a bit of background on the McCardel name. The McCardel Settlement was land originally owned by **Dr McCardel**. Since childhood I was aware that a **Dr McCardel** had practiced in Benalla and that his son **Hubert McCardel** married **Yvonne Wearne** whose father's business "Paynes Bon Marché" located in Bourke Street Melbourne employed my Aunt. In later years, I acquired the obituary published in *The Benalla Standard* on 9th February 1953 of **Dr Edward Leo McCardel** who recent enquiries confirm was a nephew of **Dr Edward John McCardel** of Wangaratta.

SETTLEMENTS cont:

The most senior doctor, **Dr Edward John McCardel**, was known in Wangaratta as 'the Yankee'. He was born in Canada in c1861, studied medicine and qualified in Canada, obtained additional qualifications in Dublin and London and was a top-class surgeon. He came to Wangaratta as a locum to **Dr McFarlane** and in 1899 he purchased the practice and was appointed medical officer at the Wangaratta District Hospital. In 1892 he married **Margaret (aka Daisy) Hamilton Turner** of Clear Creek and had two children **Hylda Annie Agnes McCardel** and **Charles Edward Turner McCardel**. He sold his practice to **Dr J L Henderson** and died from an illness on 25 July 1918. He is buried in the Wangaratta Cemetery in the C of E section.

Harry Morey remains a mystery despite extensive research. Of interest are the following registrations, however no positive evidence has been discovered linking him to the Wangaratta District: - **Harry Wilfred Morey** married **Elizabeth Jamieson** in 1915 and they had two sons. **Harry Wilfred Morey** died in 1921 East Melbourne aged 31 son of **Harry Morey** and **Emma Louisa Pearce**.

Why have 'Settlements'?

As Victoria recovered from the effects of the 1890's depression, the demand for farming land increased. However, most land suitable for agriculture had already been selected or was part of a large pastoral estate. The Victorian Government became concerned about the loss of farmers to other colonies. They attempted to stem the flood of farmers from Victoria and increase the numbers of those working the land by acquiring large estates and breaking them into small farms.

The Victorian Department of Crown Lands and Survey was responsible for Closer Settlement. The acquisition of land for the purpose of Closer Settlement was first authorised under the provisions of the *Lands Act 1898*. The object of this and subsequent legislation was to transform large estates into closely settled communities engaged in agriculture. The management of this policy was, in part, undertaken by the Small Holdings Board.

Settlements in Wangaratta

Early in the 20th Century the land comprised in the Morey's and McCardel's holdings, which were located between the Whitfield and Greta Roads in Wangaratta South, were acquired by the Closer Settlement or Small Holdings Board.

They were subdivided onto blocks between 12, 15, and 25 acres. In 1907 these blocks became available for purchase according to this report:

The Morey Settlement

The 228 acres was purchased by the government under the Small Holding Act from **Mr Morey** on **2nd July 1907** and was subdivided into 15 allotments – one homestead allotment with 12 acres and 14 allotments ranging from 12.75 acres to 18 acres.

The McCardel Settlement

The 227 acres was also purchased by the government under the Small Holding Act from **Dr McCardel** on the same date, 2 July 1907, and was subdivided into 15 allotments ranging in size from 12 acres to 17 acres, and one allotment was 25 acres.

No time was wasted in advertising the above allotments. The following notice was published in the Saturday 6th July 1907 edition of Beechworth's *Oven and Murray Advertiser*:

*'Land Transactions by Private Contract
Phillipson, Newman and Co. Report:*

On account of Mr. Harry Morey, we have sold his property comprising 228 acres freehold situated on One Mile Creek near Wangaratta known as "Orr's"

On account of Dr E J McCardel we have sold his property known as 'Docken-dorffs' on the Greta Road close to Wangaratta comprising 227 acres freehold.

These properties have been purchased by the Government under the Small Holdings Act and will be subdivided in due course. People requiring particulars of the above should communicate with us and we will acquaint them of the conditions of purchase.'

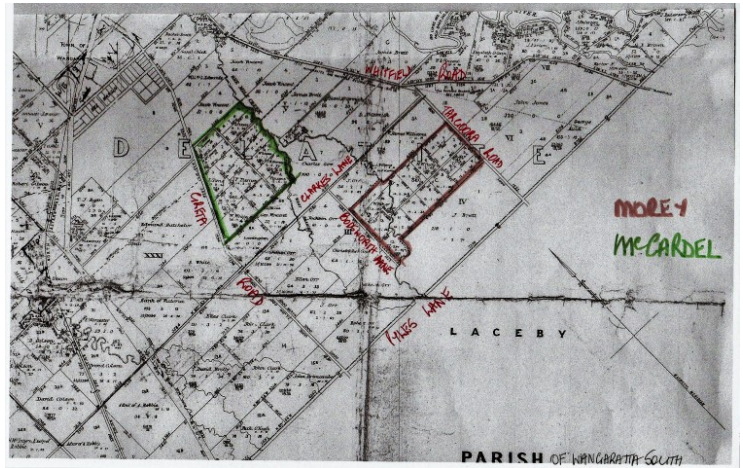
Not known are the names of the original owners and/or people who purchased the allotments comprised in the settlements. However, TROVE revealed a reference to 'J Law of Moreys Settlement' and family member **Betty Law** confirmed that he was John Wilson Law who at one time owned and occupied part of the relevant land.

In the meantime, **John Emslie**, a descendant of the Orr family provided a bit of the history of Orr's land before it became the Morey Settlement. On 29 March 1855, Jackson Orr purchased by selection 105 acres at Wangaratta South located east of Greta Road, four miles south of the township and the area was later named *Laceyby*.

SETTLEMENTS cont:

Further purchases over the years increased the family holdings to 1000 acres, the area being bounded by Greta Rd to the west, Targoora Rd to the east, Clarke's Lane to the north and Pyle's lane to the south.

Earlier in this article I gave some information on **Dr McCardel**, the owner of the land which became known as the McCardel Settlement.



Denise McIntosh: This article would not have been possible without the generous assistance I received from a number of local people, named and unnamed – to whom I express my gratitude.

Other sources: Obituary of Rowland Vincent published in Wangaratta Chronicle on 24th February 1922.
Rootsweb AUS-VIC-HIGH-COUNTRY-L Archives – “A Hospital in Wangaratta”.
Obituary – Death of Dr. McCardel – Wangaratta Chronicle Saturday 27 July 1918, page 3
Victorian BDMs. Wangaratta Cemetery CD – WFHS.

THE BRIEN FAMILY OF WANGARATTA AND WANGANDARY:

Family connections and a determination to succeed was strong motivation for a son and daughter of convict parents Daniel Brien (also known as Daniel Brian/Bryan b 1769 in Hackney) and Mary Ann Parker (also known as Ann Parker or Ann Wilcox b 1789 in Nymet Tracey, Devon). Daniel and Ann Brien acquired a number of parcels of land in NSW and raised eleven children. The Brien son and daughter in this article are James Brien and Sarah Jane Brien, and these two young people became very successful in Wangaratta and its surrounds.

Sarah Jane Brien married **Benjamin Warby (junior)** in March 1846 in Prospect NSW and they travelled to Wangaratta to occupy the vast tracts of land acquired by **Benjamin Warby (senior)** in Taminick after whom the Warby Ranges are named. Sarah and Benjamin Warby had 23,000 acres, a large house, many servants, cattle and horses. An article about this Warby family appeared in the 88th edition of November 2011 ‘Wangaratta Threads’ which can be found on our Society’s website www.wfhs.org.au.

Sara and Benjamin Warby told the Brien family members all about the opportunities available in Wangaratta and the surrounding district, so Sarah’s brother James Brien sold the NSW farm he inherited from his father and made his way to Wangaratta with a determination to succeed.

James Brien and Elizabeth Barrett

James Brien married Elizabeth Barrett in Albury in 1856 and they moved to Wangaratta and lived on a site near Judd’s Menswear which is located in Murphy St, the main street of Wangaratta.

James and Elizabeth set up a “calico” tent to live in, and James began his business as a wheelwright, blacksmith, butcher, and later established an orange grove on the eastern slopes of the Warby Ranges.

James and Elizabeth had seven children and all births were registered in Wangaratta, Vic:

James Benjamin Warby Brien, b 1857, married **Isabella Larkings** in 1880 and they took up land in Dubbo NSW where they raised their three surviving daughters and returned to Wangaratta after a few years. James died in Wangaratta in 1925 and Isabella died in Brunswick in 1950. They are both buried in the Wangaratta Cemetery.

Mary Ann Frances Brien, b 1859, married **Thomas James White** in 1881. They had eight children and both Mary and Thomas died in 1938 and are buried in the Wangaratta Cemetery.

William Richard Henry Brien, b 1861, married **Maria Robbie** in 1882 and they moved to Moonee Ponds where they raised their five children. Marie died in 1926 and William married **Ann Marie Watson** in 1934. Ann died in 1963.

Elizabeth Eleanor Catherine Brien, b 1863, married **William Buckler** in 1882. They had seven children. Elizabeth died in 1954 and William in 1934. They are both buried in the Wangaratta Cemetery.

BRIEN FAMILY cont:

John Robert Jones Brien, b 1865, married three times. **Mary Jane Canny** in 1889 who died in 1913; **Lillian Maud McCorkell** (nee **Gould**) in 1916 who died in 1919; and **Amelia May Dale** in 1923 who died in 1923. John and Mary Jane had six children. John Brien died in 1946 and is buried in the Wangaratta Cemetery as are Mary Jane, Lillian Maud and Amelia May (known as May).

George Charles Alexander Brien, b 1870, also married three times. **Norma Simson Hoysted** in 1903. They had three children but Norma died in 1910. George then married **Matilda Lawson** in 1916 and Matilda died in 1924. George married **Eleanor Grant** in 1925. George died in 1950 and Eleanor in 1965. Most are buried in the Wangaratta Cemetery.

Rose Florence Amelia Brien, b 1872, married **William James Corry** of Shepparton. Their two sons were born in Shepparton but the family relocated to South Melbourne.

James Brien senior established the first commercial orange grove in Victoria in Wangandary around 1861. It proved to be a very successful undertaking and led to the establishment of many citrus orchards with most of the land selected on the eastern slopes of the Warby Range. In his first planting, Brien used seedlings of the orange variety "Parramatta", brought from Sydney by bullock wagon.

He appeared to be quite a scoundrel, appearing in court many times. He was up for assaulting an employee; disfiguring a trotting horse owned by a rival butcher; shooting at a young man who he claimed was trespassing on his land; laying ten 'man traps' (similar in design to a rabbit trap) in his orange grove; alleged offences against a 13 year old girl; and maintenance in a paternity case.

James Brien snr died in 1919 and left a large amount of real estate within Wangaratta to the value of £9226 which converts to \$701,000 in today's money, however this doesn't take into account the increase in the value of CBD land over the last 100 years. His wife, Elizabeth Brien, died in 1926 at the age of 89 and both are buried in the Wangaratta Cemetery. The Brien burial plots are next to the Warby burial plots.



James and
Elizabeth
Brien

**3rd son - John Robert Jones Brien**

In 1889 John Brien married Mary Jane Canny at the 'Orange Grove' in Wangandary. The *Wangaratta Dispatch* of 6 Nov 1889 gave a most eloquent and flattering description of the wedding, and the following is part of that article:

'A very pleasing wedding took place at the "Orange Grove" Wangandary on Wednesday afternoon, when Miss Mary Jane Canny, eldest daughter of Mr. Brian Canny, was united in the bonds of wedlock with Mr. John Brien, third son of Mr. James Brien. The parents of the youthful couple are old and respected residents of the vicinity, and as was to be expected, the event which had been the topic of converse amongst the residents for weeks past, was witnessed by a large gathering of the friends of the parties so enthusiastically interested, many being present from Wangaratta, and the district around.

The home of the bridegroom's parents is beautifully situated in the bosom of the hills, which form in picturesque surroundings, the spur of the ranged beyond "Orange Grove" has long been famed for the plenteousness of the "Golden Spheres" so prized by the community at large, grown by Mr. Brien, who's commendable enterprise has been rewarded with unvarying success, and the orange blossoms never bloomed to better purpose than on this occasion. The weather was delightful, a bright augury, let us hope, for the happy days in store for the youthful aspirants.'

Nine years later in 1898 John and Mary Brien's homestead in Wangandary burnt down and both of them fought the fire and suffered injury, but fortunately the children were saved and all eventually recovered. Twelve years later in 1910 fire raged again in the nearby Warby Ranges for twelve days and reached within 100 yards of their rebuilt homestead.

After John Brien settled down to married life he took a great interest in public matters and was elected to the Wangaratta Shire Council as one of the first representatives of the Killawarra Riding, when that Riding was first formed. He remained on the council for thirty-three years, and held the presidential chair on three occasions. For several years he was a member of the Borough Council and served as Mayor in 1926 and 1932. He was a member of the firm Brien Bros, which conducted a butchery business in Murphy Street also other business and land interests. John Brien took an active interest in providing homes in Wangaratta, particularly after he came to reside in the town.

BRIEN FAMILY cont:**4th son – George Charles Alexander Brien**

It appears that George Brien also partnered in the orange grove business. His c1920s visiting cards reads as follows: "George C. A. Brien. Expert citrus grower of the Commonwealth. Oranges, Emperor and Thorny Mandarins, Bengal, Citron and Lisbon Lemons, also Limes. 'Hilton Villa', 89 Rowan Street, Wangaratta."

To this day, many commercial orchard operators follow the footsteps of the Brien family and large areas of land on the eastern slopes of the Warby Ranges continue to produce a large variety of fruit.

The generations that followed

Many of the descendant of James and Elizabeth Brien, and their relations through marriage, live and work in Wangaratta and surrounds. They have the surnames BRIEN, WHITE, SISELY, SHERIDAN, STONE, BENNETT, WARD, LARKINGS, CANNY, BUCKLER, DALE, BELL, HOYSTED, DIVE, OLIVER, LEEK, LINDSAY etc.

Ed: Thank you to Jan Lindsay as this article is based upon her research of her ancestors — the Brien Family.

Other sources: Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Study Review (Part 1) and Urban Precincts 2011. Will of James Brien.



Afternoon tea at the 'Willows' Wangandary. Left to right – Hensman, Elizabeth Brien, Florence Brien, Hensman, unknown, Elizabeth Brien senior and Alex Evans. Isobel Brien pouring tea.

REMEMBER THE 1950s (source unknown):

- * Pasta was not eaten in Australia.
- * Curry was a surname.
- * A takeaway was a mathematical problem.
- * A pizza was something to do with a leaning tower.
- * All potato chips were plain; the only choice we had was whether to put salt on or not.
- * Rice was only eaten as a milk pudding.
- * Calamari was called squid and we used it as fish bait.
- * A Big Mac was what we wore when it was raining.
- * Brown bread was something only poor people ate.
- * Oil was for lubricating, fat was for cooking.
- * Tea was made in a teapot using tea leaves and never green.
- * Sugar enjoyed a good press in those days and was regarded as being white gold. Cubed sugar was considered posh.
- * Fish didn't have fingers in those days.
- * Eating raw fish was called poverty, not sushi.
- * None of us had ever heard of yoghurt.
- * Healthy food consisted of anything edible.
- * People who didn't peel potatoes were regarded as lazy.
- * Indian restaurants were only found in India.
- * Cooking outside was called camping.
- * Seaweed was not a recognised food.
- * 'Kebab' was not even a word, never mind a food.
- * Prunes were medicinal.
- * Surprisingly, muesli was readily available, it was called cattle feed.
- * Water came out of the tap. If someone had suggested bottling it and charging more than petrol for it, they would have become a laughing stock!

PIONEER WOMEN'S MEMORIAL MELBOURNE:

In 1933 the Victorian Government formed an all-male Centenary Celebrations Council in preparation for Melbourne's centenary the following year.

The Women's Centenary Council was formed in an attempt to give the women of the state an influential role in the celebrations. At its first meeting, this council pledged to erect a suitable memorial to Victoria's pioneer women, and fundraising initiatives were established with the aim of developing a garden of remembrance in Kings Domain in Melbourne.

The women's council's initiative included the sale of a commemorative book and 'sheets of remembrance' onto which anyone, for one shilling, could inscribe their own name, or that of an ancestor. This was very successful and thousands of names were gathered and then buried beneath the sundial in the garden.

The work was carried out under the auspices of the Unemployment Relief Program during the Depression. Victorian Premier Thomas Argyle dedicated the garden in November 1934, and in June, Lady Huntingfield and the president of the Women's Centenary Council, Mrs I H Moss, unveiled two bronze plaques.



This area is adjacent to the Botanical Gardens and is part of The Domain Parklands nearby Melbourne CBD

Source: the online Encyclopedia of Melbourne, eMelbourne <http://www.emelbourne.net.au/>



HOW TO READ WORN HEADSTONES:

It's often difficult to read old worn headstones and some of the tricks to decipher the lettering have been rubbing talcum powder over the face of the headstone or dribbling water over the stone.

A clever new way has been suggested by Janine Adams in her blog of 1 July 2014.

Put kitchen type aluminium foil over the face of the headstone and rub it using a brush or damp sponge.



INTERNET SITES:**UK**

The most cost effective way to purchase UK birth, death and marriage certificates is to order them from the UK General Register Office website <http://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/> where you will be charged £9.25. Commercial companies will charge £25 to £75 for exactly the same thing.

London Lives 1690-1800

A fully searchable edition of 240,000 manuscripts from eight archives and fifteen datasets, giving access to 3.35 million names <https://www.londonlives.org/>

Coroners Inquests

State Archives and Records Authority NSW has an online index of colonial coroners records 1796 to 1824 and includes some from Van Diemens Land and Norfolk Island. <https://www.records.nsw.gov.au/archives/collections-and-research/guides-and-indexes/coroners-and-inquests/indexes> Copies can then be purchased.

The Public Records Office of **Victoria** (PROV) now has available online Inquests into Deaths (deposition files 1840—1925) <http://beta.prov.vic.gov.au/explore-collection/explore-topic/inquests-and-other-coronial-records/inquests-deaths-deposition>. PROV will have records up to 1937 available online in the not too distant future.

Photos

State Archives and Records Authority NSW has commenced indexing Gaol inmates / Prisoners Photos in their collection. Copies can be purchased.

<https://www.records.nsw.gov.au/archives/collections-and-research/guides-and-indexes/gaol-inmates-prisoners-photos-index>

Aliases

Understanding aliases may help with that 'brickwall' in name search https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Use_of_Aliases_-_an_Overview

http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~staustell/Word_Doc/Life/Aliases.htm

Money conversion

The Reserve Bank of Australia has an online conversion calculator from old Australian pounds to dollars <http://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>

Familysearch

Lots of information and helpful family history advice on familysearch blogs <https://familysearch.org/blog/en/>

Don't forget, familysearch is the largest world-wide free website to help you in your research. Records are continually being added. <https://familysearch.org/>

Surnames

Check out Cyndi's List to see links to other websites on SURNAMENAMES. You never know, you might find more information from the research others have done. <http://www.cyndislist.com/surnames/>

NSW Government Gazette

You can now explore nearly one million pages of history in the newly digitized *NSW Government Gazette*. From the names of convicts arriving in NSW, to wills and professional registers, there is a goldmine of historical information—even reward notices for the capture of criminals (including a lucrative £1,000 reward notice for the apprehension of bushranger Ben Hall and his gang). See blog description <https://www.nla.gov.au/blogs/trove/2016/11/01/nsw-government-gazette>

Message Boards

Then there are message boards.

Ancestry runs 'Rootsweb', <http://home.rootsweb.ancestry.com/>

and another called 'Rootschat' <http://www.rootschat.com/>

both are free to use and to scan for answers.

Czech records

A typical census record from the Czech Republic lists the head of household, names of all the members of the household (including servants), their ages, occupation and religion as well as their relationship to the head of the household. Some records also give dates and place of birth. Access to this collection is free. <https://familysearch.org/search/collection/1930345>

If you don't know the language, Familysearch has also included a handy guide https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Czech_Republic_Genealogical_Word_List

Wangaratta Threads

Contribution Deadlines & Publication dates:

<u>Copy deadline</u>	<u>Edition No:</u>	<u>for publication</u>
19 February 2017	109	24 February 2017
19 May 2017	110	24 May 2017

Disclaimer: All information contained in this edition is published in good faith with every effort made to validate fact, circumstance and source. *Ed.*

Return Address:

WANGARATTA THREADS

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Australia

What is happening at WFHS Check it out..... www.wfhs.org.au