



Broadsheet from Daily Mirror, 2 June 1986. Printed and published by Nationwide News. The popularisation of history through genealogy has resulted in a new clientele for archives and libraries.

CHAPTER 19

GENEALOGY

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GENEALOGY HAS CLOSE links with biography and local history. Whereas the biographer concentrates on the life of one individual and the local historian may use the lives of individuals and families to enliven the records of a community and its setting, the genealogist sets an individual in the context of his or her ancestors or descendants, or both. Genealogy, or family history, may focus on individuals in one line of descent over several generations, on all members of a particular family or on a group of people with ancestry shared at too distant a time for them to constitute a family in the accepted sense of the word.

The conscientious genealogist will aspire to produce more than the skeletal genealogy which was an acceptable result of research in former times. Supplying only meagre information about the persons treated, a genealogy or pedigree is commonly a chart, table or summary account of descent through series of generations. A brief narrative account of this nature does not attempt to analyse the effects on a family of major historical events or changes in social and economic conditions. The pedigree is a useful means of displaying facts and relationships in abbreviated but readily comprehensible manner. As such, a genealogy is an essential part of a good family history and provides the framework on which to base research.

Until World War II, most Australians had their origins in the British Isles, where an interest in genealogy, related closely as it was to recording the right of succession to titles and property, was very much the preserve of the nobility and gentry. An interest in genealogy would have seemed pretentious and perhaps anti-egalitarian to many Australians living in what they fondly regarded as a classless society. However, the most influential factor in dampening the enthusiasm of many Australians, especially prominent nineteenth-century citizens, was the spectre of the convict taint.

The most remarkable feature of genealogy in Australia is the recent growth in its popularity as a pastime and subject of serious study. Although this is a worldwide phenomenon, the Australian bicentenary has accelerated the interest that had quickened with the sesquicentenary celebrations in Western Australia, South Australia and Victoria. There is nothing quite like an important anniversary to stimulate interest in the past. Such anniversaries prompted the publication of many biographical compilations to meet the perceived needs of both seekers after family histories and connections and writers of biographies long and short. The latter are discussed in the next chapter of this volume.

The literature on genealogy is divided into four parts. The first deals with the methodology

of genealogy and includes practical guides on how to trace one's ancestry. The second lists material on or by genealogical societies. The published records and listings of Australian immigrants and the printed sources of information on immigrants—particularly vital registers and graveyard inscriptions—make up the third and fourth part respectively.

Interest in genealogy was fostered in this country by imitating the London-based Society of Genealogists. The Society of Australian Genealogists was established in Sydney in 1932 and in 1941 a similar group formed the Genealogical Society of Victoria. The latter lapsed for a couple of decades but re-established itself in 1961. There are now over 8000 members in New South Wales and about 4000 in Victoria, and a regular journal is issued by each group: *Descent* in Sydney and *Ancestor* in Melbourne. A third society was formed in Canberra in 1964; it now has nearly 1400 members and publishes *The ancestral searcher*.

The 1970s saw the formation of numerous other genealogical societies in all states, including the establishment of rival groups. The Australian Institute of Genealogical Studies was founded in Victoria in 1973, with its journal *The genealogist* and over 1000 members. In South Australia, *The South Australian genealogist* began to appear in 1974, serving a membership of over 2000, and similar societies were founded in Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia and the Northern Territory.

An interesting development in the 1980s was the proliferation of small independent regional groups. By 1984 more than twenty such groups had been established, mainly in New South Wales. Two specialist societies also deserve mention. These are the Fellowship of First Fleeters, founded in 1968, and the 1788–1820 Association, both based in Sydney.

Monographs on genealogical research methodology were very slow to appear. The first such publication was by Niel Hansen (1963), a member of the Mormon Church, a body with a special interest in genealogy for theological reasons. This volume was followed in 1965 (12th edn, 1983) by a book of a more practical kind by Nancy Gray, a member of the Society of Australian Genealogists; it continues to be a valuable aid for beginners. These two pioneer works remained the only guides written specifically for Australians until 1974 when *Ancestors for Australians* appeared. Although written with Victorian researchers in mind, its content was found to be useful to those in other states as well. Since 1979 such guides have become more sophisticated and thorough; one of their best examples is by Errol Lea-Scarlett (1979).

Most genealogical societies produce leaflets to guide beginners in the search for their family history. The Heraldry and Genealogy Society of Canberra issues each year a set of guides to coincide with a course run for its own members and the general public. Lyn Waldron, a Queensland genealogist, has also produced a set of course notes for beginners (1982).

As was the case with guides to methodology, it was many years before any guides to Australian source material for genealogists were issued. The first venture of this nature was published by Andrew Peake (1977), a member of the South Australian Genealogy and Heraldry Society.

Of considerable importance is the work produced by several state libraries, whose officers bear the brunt of this interest in family history and descent. To help their clients and to reduce the staff time spent on repeatedly explaining the resources of the library, the J.S. Battye Library in Perth (1983) has produced a guide for amateur genealogists. A very useful listing of the holdings of many Melbourne institutions is the guide compiled by F. Brown *et al* (1985). Other guides to Victorian source materials also exist, but these are brief and restricted to the collections of one institution. The Public Record Office of Victoria, for example, printed in 1980 (updated in 1984) a brief leaflet of basic information for newcomers to archival research, with the title *Genealogical sources*. In 1982 the Victorian Branch of the Australian Archives issued its seventeen-page *Brief guide to genealogical sources*.

Although not produced principally for genealogists, the various guides and leaflets published by the State Archives of New South Wales have long been regarded as essential tools for family historians and deserve special mention because of their outstanding quality. For some years this was the only repository to compile regularly, and make available in published form, indexes and listings of its holdings. The guides began in 1960 with the publication of *Colonial secretary: muster*

and census records. To 1984 the Archives Authority of New South Wales had published 24 parts to its guide, with some already issued in revised editions. Particularly useful are those listing muster and census records; the guide to convict records; the index to assisted immigrants arriving in Port Phillip 1839–51 (when it was still part of New South Wales) and in Sydney 1880–96; and the guide to shipping records. The authority has also published 35 titles in its *Information leaflets* series, which describe in detail many records of relevance to the family historian.

A useful government publication, *The parish map in family history research*, was produced in 1982 by the New South Wales Crown Land Office. Maps are a difficult form of material for the amateur to understand and this guide has proved particularly helpful. It is hoped that other authorities will follow suit with similar publications as mapping practices differ between states.

The Australian Archives, established as an independent authority in 1960, contains archival material emanating from the federal government and its administration. The relevance of this material to genealogical research was described by Ruth McDonald in a paper read at the first Australasian Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry (1977). Her paper was accompanied by a detailed listing of many records which deserve to be better known.

More specialised listings of genealogical information began to appear in the 1960s. These included primary sources of personal data such as graveyard records, burial lists, tombstone inscriptions, birth, death and marriage registers both denominational and secular. Besides, as the horror of a convict ancestry was turned into an inverted snobbery, the early shipping registers, manifests and logbooks became available to the general public. Many were reprinted as important source books and are listed in the publications issued by the Archives Authority of New South Wales referred to above. The more important of these sources are noted in the following bibliography; here attention is drawn to three well-researched works, namely the record of burials in the old Sydney burial ground (1973), the listing of interments in the old Melbourne cemetery (1982) and the volume of monumental inscriptions for the New South Wales district of Monaro (1982). An overview was compiled by G. Thom (1980) for the Australasian Federation of Family History Organisations; a second edition is due to appear in 1985. The Society of Australian Genealogists published in 1982 a revised edition of N.J. Vine Hall's listing of English parish register transcripts. This is not complete, but is of value to the many families with English forbears.

Researchers interested in early New South Wales arrivals have at their disposal several excellent books, many of which are listed in chapter 21 of this volume. Cobley (1982) should be used in conjunction with Don Chapman's (1981) illustrated and readable collection of biographies of first fleeters (1981). Also important are R.J. Ryan's (1982, 1983) alphabetic listings of convicts and others arriving in the second and third fleets, but these contain only basic information.

Victorian immigrants are receiving some attention in a series of indexes compiled and published by Ian Hughes (1975–). The various titles of the series list passengers to Port Phillip from 1839 to 1851 from the United Kingdom and from foreign ports. Names are extracted mainly from newspaper shipping columns and exclude therefore the large number of assisted passengers, but details of the latter are to be found in unpublished indexes held in the Public Record Office of Victoria. That office also holds indexes to arrivals after 1851.

Few records have been retained of censuses in Australia. Some are held in archival repositories. Many early musters, listing principally convicts but in some cases free persons also, remain unpublished but are available on microfilm through the activities of the Australian Joint Copying Project described in chapter 8 of this volume. However, two printed volumes have been produced from primary sources and constitute valuable additions to the still small output of publications for the genealogist. The first is I. Berryman (1979) which lists West Australians recorded in the first census there in 1832, with biographical notes. The second is a mammoth listing of over 36 500 persons recorded in various versions of the 1828 census of New South Wales edited, with the use of computer technology, by M.R. Sainty and K. Johnson (1980).

The year 1981 saw the first release by official cemetery trustees of records for public use when

the Broken Hill City Council issued on 40 microfiches details of burials since 1890. This was followed by the release on microfiches of Karrakatta Cemetery Board's *Burial and cremation index* (1982) and A.G. Peake's listing of the West Terrace cemetery (1983). The journals of the various genealogical societies contain occasional cemetery listings and these periodicals should be consulted in a search for information from burial grounds.

Birth, marriage and death registration records are the responsibility of a government authority in each state. Regarded as confidential, the indexes, as well as the actual records, were for many years not open to the public, a practice which differed from that of the British authorities. To compensate for the lack of easy access to these vital records, the Sydney genealogists Malcolm Sainty and Keith Johnson produced a four-volume index (1972–75) and B.W. Champion began publishing the results of his indexing efforts for the Hunter valley district in 1973; by the time the last part was published in 1978, Champion's index had reached 23 volumes.

Changing social attitudes as well as increasing demand for use of birth, death and marriage records for genealogical and historical purposes resulted in the publication in the early 1980s of microform indexes to the nineteenth-century records held by all the state registrars. An important feature of the Tasmanian indexes was that they were accompanied by copies of the actual registration records. Tasmania was the first state to release copies of original records but New South Wales followed suit in late 1984 when it released on microfilm its *Genealogical research kit*, which includes records of births, deaths and marriages, shipping arrivals, convict records and the statistical compilations known as *Blue books*. A closely related source of information, the probate records of the Supreme Court of New South Wales were made available by the court in 1984 as a microfilm entitled *Probate index 1800–1982*.

An unusual publication in 1983 was a transcript of the entries from the registers of the South Creek Church at St Mary's, New South Wales. The three volumes, entitled simply *South Creek registers* (1983), list baptisms, burials and marriages for various periods between 1840 and 1981. Genealogists had not previously ventured into publishing transcripts of Australian parish registers, partly because of the limited market and partly because Australian church authorities did not always approve of genealogy or its practitioners. The issues of privacy and confidentiality were sensitive because records might reveal convict origins, illegitimacy, suicide and so on. However, vital records were maintained by the several religious denominations from the following dates: 1825 Church of England; 1834 Roman Catholic Church and Presbyterian Church; 1839 Wesleyan Methodist Society; 1840 Congregationalists, Independents and Baptists. Obviously these records are based on information voluntarily supplied by those who were members of the respective religious groups.

Records of some Australian births and marriages are also included in the *International genealogical index*, produced as computer-output microfiche by the Mormon Church in the United States of America. An updated version is issued about every three years.

The Australian Institute of Genealogical Studies took the initiative of organising the first Australian congress on family history. Held in Melbourne in 1977, as the Australasian Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry, it set the pattern for later conferences, held every three years, and attracted well-qualified speakers as well as good attendances. The proceedings of these congresses (Adelaide, 1980; Hamilton, New Zealand, 1983) have been published under various titles. From the first congress resulted the formation of the Australasian Federation of Family History Organisations (AFFHO) and the Australasian Association of Genealogists and Record Agents, both based loosely on their English counterparts. AFFHO produced only one newsletter in 1979, but the federation was revived in 1984 and more regular meetings have been held since. The triennial Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry is now held under the auspices of AFFHO and plans were developed in 1984 for publishing projects and other activities of a co-operative nature.

A specialised genealogical aid is the 'interest register'. Most societies invite their members to submit a list of surnames being researched, together with date range and place of residence of forbears. These lists are consolidated and published from time to time by the particular society

as a service to members, bringing together genealogists researching the same name or family. In 1981 the Library of Australian History began publishing its annual *Genealogical research directory*; entries are sought from members of all Australian family history organisations and are also solicited overseas.

Before publication commenced, in the late 1970s, of the interest registers of societies' members, the only source available to researchers seeking to contact people interested in the same family or region was a column in the magazine *Parade*. Charles Bateson ran the 'Know your ancestors' column from 1970 until his death in July 1974. Lorne Greville took over the column after Bateson's death, but 'Know your ancestors' ceased in November 1980. Vera Cobden's index to the names mentioned in 'Know your ancestors' was published in 1983 by the Heraldry and Genealogy Society of Canberra.

A comparison over several years of the pages of the *Australian national bibliography* shows how genealogy has progressed in Australia. One criticism levelled at genealogists was that they neither contributed to the pool of biographical and historical knowledge nor advanced scholarship in any way, because they so rarely made public the results of their research. Those few who did publish often lacked the experience to recognise the need for an index, for bibliographical notes, good maps, footnotes or references, correct bibliographic citations, and so on. Higher standards have been encouraged by the Alexander Henderson prize for the best family history, an annual award instituted by the Australian Institute of Genealogical Studies to promote a high standard in the presentation and publication of such works.

Until the late 1970s periodical articles on family history were usually published only in the journals of the small number of genealogical societies. However, examination of *APAIS* shows that since 1977 the occasional article also occurred outside the regular genealogical journals, particularly in historical serial publications and academic journals. Family history is increasingly used in schools as a means of introducing students to historical concepts and the research process.

Little has been written on Aboriginal genealogy, but information can be found in the *Handbook for Aboriginal and Islander history* (Canberra, Aboriginal History, 1979) and in a paper by B.C. Mollison issued by the University of Tasmania's Psychology Department on Tasmanian Aboriginal genealogies (1976).

The growing number of Australian family historians anxious to have easy access to reputable sources on British origins led to the publication of two books by English genealogists in special Australian editions, although examination indicates few amendments to the text to deal with Australian research problems. One suspects that these texts were really aimed at the larger American market and, though of limited use to the Australian researcher, *Debrett's guide to tracing your ancestry* (Melbourne, Sun Books, 1982) and Baxter (1983) are worth remembering when the main aim is to identify British ancestry.

The challenge for writers of the next decades will be in meeting the needs of Australian family historians with ancestors whose homeland might have been, for example, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Turkey or the Lebanon. There is still much writing to be done on the subject and there always will be, as long as individuals have curiosity about their origins and find the search for identity a fascinating intellectual jigsaw puzzle.



TRACING YOUR ANCESTORS

ANCESTORS for *Australians: a guide book for beginners which points the way to wider horizons of genealogy* (rev edn). Ed by B.R. Blaze; comp by M.E. Runting. Melbourne, Genealogical Society of Vic, 1981. 99 p, illus.

This guide will help beginners to realise what information is available and where it can be found. First published in 1974, the guide is regularly revised.

BAXTER, A. *In search of your British and Irish roots: a complete guide to tracing your English, Welsh, Scottish, and Irish ancestors*. Sydney, Methuen, 1983. 304 p.

A useful guide.

BRIEF guide to *genealogical sources*. Melbourne, Australian Archives, Victorian Branch, 1982. 17 p.

A select introductory guide aimed at the beginner.

BROWN, F. *et al*, *Family and local history sources in Victoria*. Melbourne, Custodians of Records, 1983– .

An essential tool for Victorian research. Gives address, opening hours, special access conditions and an indication of major holdings for each repository.

CANDY, P.C. *State Library of South Australia: sources for genealogy* (rev edn). Adelaide, State Library of SA, 1983. 14 p.

Source for genealogical research, with particular reference to SA. First published in 1979.

DAVIES, E.V. *Researching your family history: a guide for school students*. Canberra, The Author, 1982. 18 p.

Written by a schoolteacher as a practical guide for coursework in primary schools.

GEEVES, P. *Our family history*. A & R, 1983. 144 p, illus.

The book has been specially designed for Australians recording their family history.

GRAY, N. *Compiling your family history: a guide to procedure* (12th edn). Sydney, Society of Australian Genealogists, 1983. 40 p.

A step-by-step approach to research procedures and services in Australia and overseas, with advice on keeping a record of data collected. First published in 1965.

HANSEN, N.T. *Guide to genealogical sources: Australia and New Zealand*. Melbourne, Melbourne State Presidency and Melbourne Genealogical Committee, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1963. 348 p.

Explanatory notes to the sources and places where they may be used. Some details now out of date.

J.S. BATTYE LIBRARY OF WEST AUSTRALIAN HISTORY. *Tracing your ancestors: a guide to genealogical sources in the J.S. Battye Library of West Australian History*. Perth, Library Board of WA, 1983. 38 p.

Compiled to assist visitors to the Battye Library.

LEA-SCARLETT, E. *Roots and branches: ancestry for Australians*. Sydney, Collins, 1979. 232 p, illus.

Detailed, practical information for family historians on how to find the most profitable sources. There is no bibliography and the index could have been improved by more subject entries.

THE PARISH map in *family history research*. Sydney, Crown Lands Office, Dept of Local Government and Lands, 1982. 6 leaves, maps.

A succinct guide to reading and understanding maps.

PEAKE, A.G. *Sources for South Australian family history*. Adelaide, A.G. Peake and South Australian Genealogy and Heraldry Society, 1977. 79 p.

A beginners' guide.

PUTTOCK, A.G. *Tracing your family tree for Australians and New Zealanders* (rev edn). Melbourne, Lothian, 1981. 114 p.

First published in 1979, this practical guide offers help to those who want to trace their ancestors. Not free from some glaring errors of fact.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ARCHIVES. *Guide to sources of genealogical information held in the South Australian Archives* (rev edn). Adelaide, South Australian Archives, 1983. 14 p.

An annotated list of the principal sources for genealogical research, mostly state government records, in the South Australian Archives. First published in 1979.

TANKEY, M. 'A blueprint for action', *Australian J of Chinese affairs* 6, 1981, 189–95.

An article about researching ancestry of Chinese immigrants in Australia.

VICTORIA. Public Record Office. *Genealogical sources*. Melbourne, The Office, 1984.

Leaflet giving general information on procedure and types of archival sources.

VINE HALL, N.J. ed, *English parish register transcripts: a list of all known transcripts of English parish registers held in Australian libraries* (rev edn). Sydney, Society of Australian Genealogists, 1982. 142 p.

This work notes a large number of parish register transcripts 1538–1837, including records of baptisms, marriages and burials. First published in 1980.

WALDRON, L.O. *Trace your ancestors: student basic course*. Brisbane, K.L.A.N. Genealogical Supplies, 1982. 48 p, illus.

For beginners; covers basic topics such as research methods, record keeping, sources for research.

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETIES AND CONGRESSES

AUSTRALASIAN CONGRESS ON GENEALOGY AND HERALDRY, Melbourne, 1977. *Genealogy in a changing society: proceedings of the first Australasian Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry, Melbourne, Easter, 1977*. Melbourne, Australian, Institute of Genealogical Studies, 1980. 372 p, illus.

Papers include archival sources, overseas research, publishing.

AUSTRALASIAN CONGRESS ON GENEALOGY AND HERALDRY, 2nd, Adelaide, 1980. *Genealogical papers: 1980 genealogy congress*. Adelaide, South Australian Genealogy and Heraldry Society, 1981. 68 p, illus.

An excellent set of papers, containing valuable contributions on military records, Jewish and Lutheran history, Australian and overseas record sources.

AUSTRALASIAN CONGRESS ON GENEALOGY AND HERALDRY, 3rd, University of Waikato, 1983. *Under the Southern Cross: papers ... presented at the 3rd Australasian Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry, Hamilton, New Zealand, 13–16 May 1983*. Hamilton, NZ, New Zealand Society of Genealogists, 1983. 307 p.

New Zealand research interests are well catered for, and so is immigration, United Kingdom records, heraldry and so on.

LEA-SCARLETT, E. *Society of Australian Genealogists 1932–1982*. Sydney, The Society, 1982. 96 p.

Commemorative work to record the history of the Society of Australian Genealogists.

SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIAN GENEALOGISTS. *Guide to the library*. Sydney, The Society, 1983. 50 p.

Comprehensive guide to the society's library, housed at

Richmond Villa in Sydney, its classification and content, indexes, microform projects, primary records and archives. The guide is regularly revised.

WOMEN'S PIONEER SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA. *Our pioneer ancestors*. Sydney, The Society, 1982. 148 p, illus.

A collection of the history of various members' ancestors. They are based on stories retold to members or from historical records.

PUBLISHED RECORDS AND LISTINGS

BERRYMAN, I. ed. *A colony detailed: the first census of Western Australia, 1832*. Perth, Creative Research, 1979. 182 p, illus.

Analysis of 1832 census, giving a numerical listing, an alphabetical listing and notes on the people therein.

CHAMPION, B.W. *Family entries, births, deaths, marriages, with some personalities, institutions, and oddments in the Hunter valley district: register*. Newcastle, NSW, The Author, 1973-78.

This important index was published in four series: 1843-84 (6 vols); 1884-90 (6 vols); 1891-1900 (6 vols); 1901-05 (5 vols). The spine title of the series is 'Hunter valley register'.

CHAPMAN, D. *1788: the people of the first fleet*. Sydney, Cassell, 1981. 207 p, illus, maps.

A readable and accurate collection of biographies; length of entry dictated by ready availability of sources. Includes names of marines and naval officers as well as convicts.

COBDEN, V. *Parade magazine: index to know your ancestors, 1971-1980*. Canberra, Heraldry and Genealogy Society of Canberra, 1983.

An index to names featured in the genealogy column 'Know your ancestors' 1970-80, giving details of issue and date when the reader's query appeared in *Parade*.

COBLEY, J. *Crimes of the first fleet convicts*. A & R, 1982. 324 p.

Contains meticulous biographical references, including name of convict, ship, age, occupation, date and place of trial. First published in 1970.

FILDON, P.G. AND RYAN, R.J. *The first fleeters: a comprehensive listing of convicts, marines, seamen, officers, wives, children, and ships*. Sydney, Australian Documents Library, 1981. 86 p. An excellent index. Provides basic information on names, aliases, spelling variations, status and ships.

HUGHES, I.A. *Passengers to Port Phillip from southern England and Ireland 1843-48*. Melbourne, The Author, 1981. 35 p. Designed for genealogists, these lists are from 'Shipping intelligence' columns of newspapers. Hughes has also compiled lists of passengers to Port Phillip from commonwealth and foreign ports 1838-51 (1983), from Liverpool 1839-51 (1982), and from Scotland 1839-51 (1980).

JOHNSON, K.A. AND SAINTY, M.R. eds. *Genealogical research directory*. 1981-. Sydney, Library of Australia History.

These annual directories list in alphabetical order the surnames that are being researched, the time period and place of residence. The directory refers readers to the name and address of contributor who submitted the entry. The annual directories complement each other as entries are not automatically resubmitted.

LAYCOCK, K.G. AND LAYCOCK, F.F. *Canberra district lives: birth, marriage and death notices from the Sydney Morning Herald, 1851-1875*. Canberra, K.G. and F.F. Laycock, 1979-81. 5 vols.

Total of 8251 entries directed towards Canberra district and the surrounding area within a radius of 160 kilometres.

LEASK, B.C. *Leask's genealogical guide to some Australian*

families, their antecedents and genealogies. Melbourne, Australian Genealogies, 1979. 774 p.

A record of many families resident in Australia prior to 1900 or for three generations.

MOWLE, P.C. *A genealogical history of pioneer families of Australia*. Sydney, J. Sands, 1939. 142 p.

Detailed genealogies (updated to mid-1970s) of families of 93 pioneers who came to Australia between 1788 and 1838 as free settlers. Fifth edition, revised by L.M. Mowle, published in 1978.

PEAKE, A.G. *Sources for South Australian biography*. Adelaide, The Author, 1982. 145 p.

Provides details of record sources, indexes and finding aids that could be valuable for researchers.

RYAN, R.J. *The second fleet convicts: a comprehensive listing of convicts who sailed in HMS Guardian, Lady Juliana, Neptune, Scarborough and Surprise*. Sydney, Australian Documents Library, 1982. 95 p.

RYAN, R.J. *The third fleet convicts: an alphabetical listing of names, giving place and date of conviction, length of sentence and ship of transportation*. Sydney, Horwitz Grahame, 1983. xiv, 126 p, illus.

Alphabetical listings, with aliases and spelling variations, from records in the State Archives of NSW.

RYAN, R.J. ed. *Land grants, 1788-1809*. Sydney, Australian Documents Library, 1981. 327 p.

A record of registered grants and leases in NSW, Van Diemen's Land and Norfolk Island reproduced from the original record in the State Archives of NSW.

SAINTY, M.R. AND JOHNSON, K.A. *Index to birth, marriage, death and funeral notices in the Sydney Herald 1831-1842 and Sydney Morning Herald 1842-1853*. Sydney, Genealogical Publications of Australia, 1972-75. 4 vols.

This useful index is based on the major newspaper in Sydney at the time.

SAINTY, M.R. AND JOHNSON, K.A. eds. *Census of New South Wales, November 1828*. Sydney, Library of Australian History, 1980. 475 p, illus, maps.

A record of over 36 500 persons by age, status, ship and year of arrival (or born in the colony), religion, occupation, employer, abode, together with surname index and cross-reference index of employers, and various appendices.

SMEE, C.J. AND PROVVIS, J.S. *The 1788-1820 Association's pioneer register* (2nd edn). Sydney, The Association, 1981. 2 vols.

Genealogical details of 500 pioneers of NSW and Van Diemen's Land, their children and grandchildren, with chronology of historic events and early churches. Not free from some errors of fact.

VITAL REGISTERS AND GRAVEYARD INSCRIPTIONS

DALKIN, R.N. *Colonial era cemetery of Norfolk Island*. Sydney, Pacific Publications, 1981. 91 p, illus.

An important photographic record of extant Norfolk Island tombstones. First published in 1974.

DAVIDSON, J. AND DOXFORD, H. *Grave reflections*. Vol 1. *An alphabetical listing of burial sites in the central goldfields area of Victoria, with a selection of tombstones of interest*. Melbourne, H. Doxford, 1982. 98 p, illus, map.

Listing of 71 cemeteries, giving location, physical condition, a few selected inscriptions. Contains photographs of interesting examples of the stonemason's craft and an excellent map.

GOODWIN, V.W.E. *Monumental inscriptions and key to graves*

[in] *St John's cemetery, Parramatta*. Sydney, Society of Australian Genealogists, 1964. 115 p.
Introduction to and record of original burial ground at Parramatta, Australia's second settlement.

GRAHAM, E.C. *Births, deaths and marriages from the Argus newspaper*, Melbourne, 1846–1853. Melbourne, The Author, 1983–84. 4 vols, illus.
This limited edition is a valuable addition to indexes to nineteenth-century newspapers.

JOHNSON, K.A. AND SAINTY, M.R. *Gravestone inscriptions, N.S.W. Vol 1. Sydney burial ground*. Sydney, Genealogical Publications of Australia, 1973. 193 p, illus, maps.
Transcript of inscriptions on monuments (deciphered 1969–71) relocated at Bunnerong (adjoining Botany cemetery) in 1901 from the 'Sandhills' cemetery, Elizabeth and Devonshire streets, Sydney, with introduction and reference notes.

JONES, J. McD. *History in stone, Penrith (New South Wales): a genealogical study of headstones, St Stephen the Martyr Church of England*. Sydney, The Author, 1976. 184 p, illus.
This tribute to the memory of the settlers who lived and died in an earlier era of Penrith's history contains records of burials in St Stephen's cemetery, with headstone transcriptions.

JONES, J. McD. AND JONES, P.K. *Nepean district cemetery records 1806–1976*. Sydney, J. McD. Jones, 1977. 253 p, illus, map.
Historical introduction and transcript of inscriptions on memorial stones in cemeteries in the Nepean district of NSW.

LEA-SCARLETT, E. *St Thomas's Church of England, North Sydney: monumental inscriptions in the cemetery*. Sydney, Society of Australian Genealogists, 1963. Unpaged.
Record of St Thomas's churchyard opened in 1845, the first appointed burial ground in the area between the north shore of Sydney Harbour and Pennant Hills.

LORD, R. *Inscriptions in stone: St David's burial ground, 1804–1872: a record of some early history of Hobart Town from the head stones of Van Diemen's Land's first cemetery*. Hobart, St George's Church, 1976. 210 p, illus.
A useful work for Tasmanian genealogist.

LORD, R. *Inscriptions in stone, the Isle of the Dead, Port Arthur: inscriptions from the cemetery of the Port Arthur penal establishment 1830–1877*. Taroona, Tas, R. Lord and Partners, 1976. 81 p, illus.
There were 180 civil and military burials on the island; of these, 76 monumental inscriptions survive. Some 1769 convicts were

also buried but only the headstone of John Owen has been found.

MACKEY, N.M. *Clarence River register: births, deaths and marriages*. Grafton, NSW, N.M. Mackey and J.M. Buetitude, 1983– . v.
Several volumes have been produced in this series, containing entries from church registers of the Clarence River district since 1859.

MORGAN, M.J. *The old Melbourne cemetery, 1837–1922*. Melbourne, Australian Institute of Genealogical Studies, 1982. 314 p, illus.
Brief history of the cemetery with various indexes to burials and facsimile copy of inscriptions on tombstones.

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