

**THE
BUSHRANGERS
DATABASE**

USER'S HANDBOOK

**KW
KNOW WARE**

KW

THE BUSHRANGERS DATABASE

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OVERVIEW

The Bushrangers Database is the first of a series of Australian History databases from Know Ware Pty. Limited.

The equivalent of two man years of work has been spent on the development of the package and a database authoring system which will be used to prepare further databases.

During the design stage of the package's development, a number of objectives were set which required us to develop new ideas, new approaches and ultimately a database significantly different to and more powerful than any other education database currently available. Some of the significant features include

- * extensive content as a result of in-depth research
- * an information retrieval component with annotated text files, maps, word search capability and a reference dictionary
- * a database management system which assists the user in selecting fields, field items, operators, etc.
- * a calculator and a histogram graphing utility to support the database management system
- * provision for the printing of any file, record, analysis result or histogram
- * menus and screen instructions to guide the user as much as possible and to minimise the chances of getting lost
- * a high speed disk operating system, binary files and compacted menus to minimise the time the user waits for programs, files, menus, etc., to be retrieved from disk
- * indexed binary databases which can be fully loaded into memory for processing
- * the minimisation of keyboard entry by the user
- * effective error trapping
- * extensive screen-based documentation with tutorials, worksheets and activity sheets

The Bushrangers Database is a closed database intended for use in upper primary schools, secondary schools and libraries. It can be used by individual students or small groups or as a research tool by teachers.

The package is designed to

- * encourage problem solving using a database
- * develop analytical, interpretative and research skills
- * give the user information in a way which fosters written expression skills
- * encourage users to gather additional information from other sources such as books, government publications, etc.
- * relate to other databases such as the First Fleet database, the Gold Rush database and the Explorers database
- * give the user control of the computer so he/she can work at his/her own rate
- * be an attractive and useable tool, in part or in whole, to a wide range of potential users

The worksheets and activity sheets vary in their level of difficulty. They are designed to help the user understand how the database can be used, to demonstrate the power and scope of the package, to encourage problem solving and to guide those teachers who wish to design their own material.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Know Ware acknowledges the assistance of The University of Wollongong in allowing us to use various equipment for this project. We would also thank students and staff in the University's Faculty of Education, and Toni Downes (at the time of publication, Chairperson of the New South Wales Computers in Education Group), for their advice and assistance.

The User's Handbook was printed at the University of Wollongong.

GETTING STARTED

This package will run on an Apple II+, IIe or IIC microcomputer with one disk drive and monitor (Apple is a trademark of Apple Computer, Inc).

Insert the required disk in the disk drive and then turn on the computer. The system will boot to a Main Menu with 8 areas from which to select. It is not necessary to turn the machine off to use one of the other disks - you will be given appropriate instructions if the desired material is on another disk.

A serial or parallel printer attached to slot 1 may be used to obtain a printout of any file or other data. Provision has been made for screen (graphics) printing provided your printer allows this and provided you have entered the command code through Section 2, disk 3 (see Addendum B for more information).

Each of the three disks can be used independently of the others. The program will prompt you to change disks when necessary.

DISK ERRORS

Each disk has been tested prior to delivery.

Should your disk drive fail to "boot" a disk or fail to read a file or program on it, the computer will end the execution of the program and report an Error 8 which signifies an Input/Output error.

Such an error will occur if

- the disk is not properly inserted in the disk drive,
- the disk drive is faulty, or if
- the disk has been damaged.

To eliminate the first possibility, just remove the disk, turn off your computer and then start-up again. If an error still occurs at the same point, the problem is either a faulty drive or a damaged disk.

A disk drive with an out-of-alignment read/write head or a too fast/too slow rotation speed will cause problems. If you have problems with more than one disk in this package or with other commercial software, it is almost certain that your drive is faulty. Have it checked by a technician and, if necessary, repaired.

Of course disks can be damaged. A scratch, fingerprint or exposure to heat can cause I/O errors. If you suspect you have a faulty disk, send it to us. We do have a replacement policy for such situations.

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INTRODUCTION

The bushranging period in Australia's history lasted for over 100 years. It began in the first year of colonisation with the exploits of the escaped convict, Black Caesar, and ended in 1901 with the death of Jimmy Governor.

The Bushrangers Database is an Information Retrieval System. There are, in fact, two databases, one with over 400 bushranger records each with 7 fields and the other with 83 bushranger records each with 45 fields.

The databases are supported by additional material, usually in annotated form, to make the entire package as complete as possible.

We have endeavoured to make the information contained in this package as accurate and complete as possible, but must warn that the records, reports and communications of the times in which the bushrangers operated are incomplete and in some cases undoubtedly prejudiced. On occasion, several sources disagreed on a simple "fact" making it necessary for us to adopt what we saw to be the most "accepted" version. We welcome advice or communication which identifies any error or omission.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Bushrangers Database consists of three disks.

DISK 1 contains an Instructions file;

a Word Search utility to search files for words, phrases, etc;

several Ballads on famous bushrangers;

a Dictionary of words and terms from the bushranging period;

General Information about the period in which the bushrangers operated;

Maps of Australia showing the changes in the boundaries of the colonies.

DISK 2 contains an Instructions file;

a Word Search utility to search the stories for words, phrases, years, etc;

a Personal Story for each of the bushrangers in the Major Database.

a reference Dictionary.

DISK 3 contains an Instructions file;

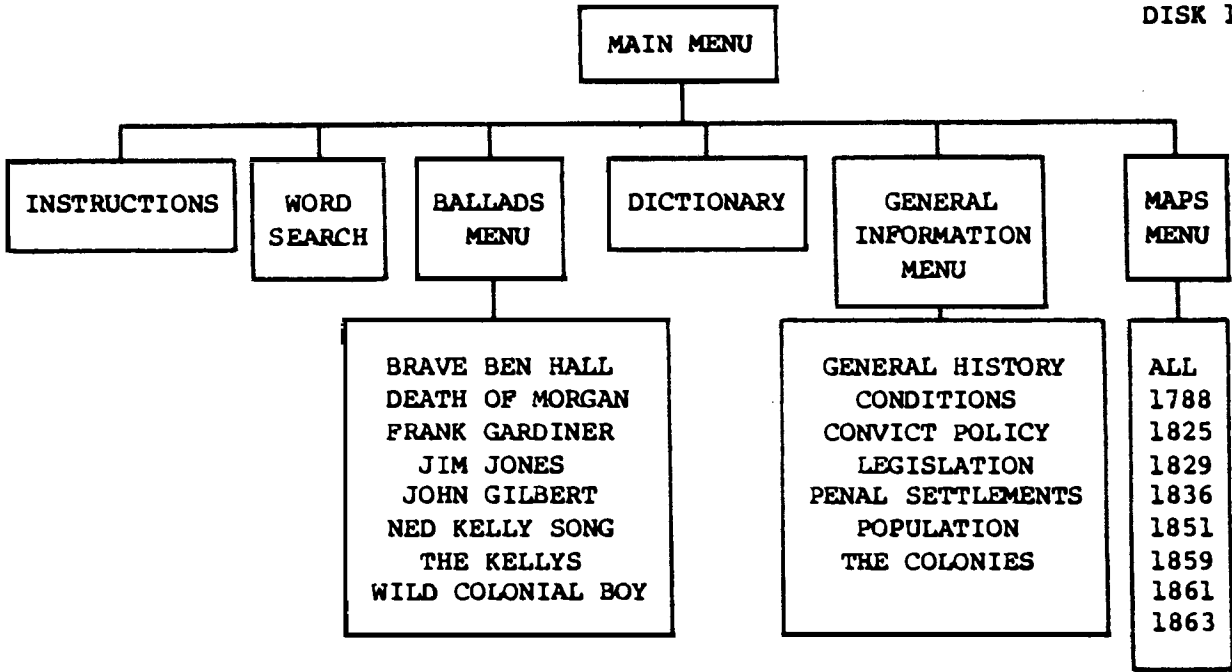
a Printer configuration utility;

two databases each supported by a number of retrieval utilities including

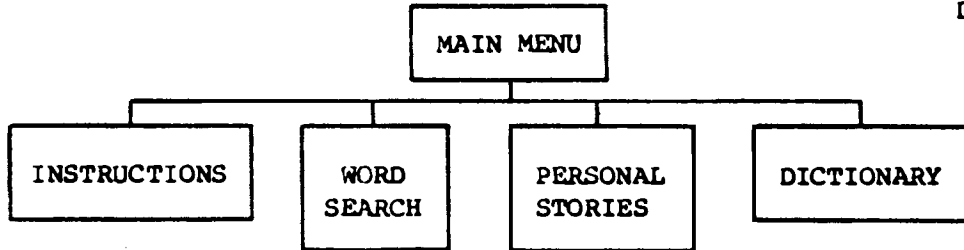
a Calculator (Major Database only),
simple and complex searching,
graphing.

(Information on the structure of the databases is contained in Addendum A.)

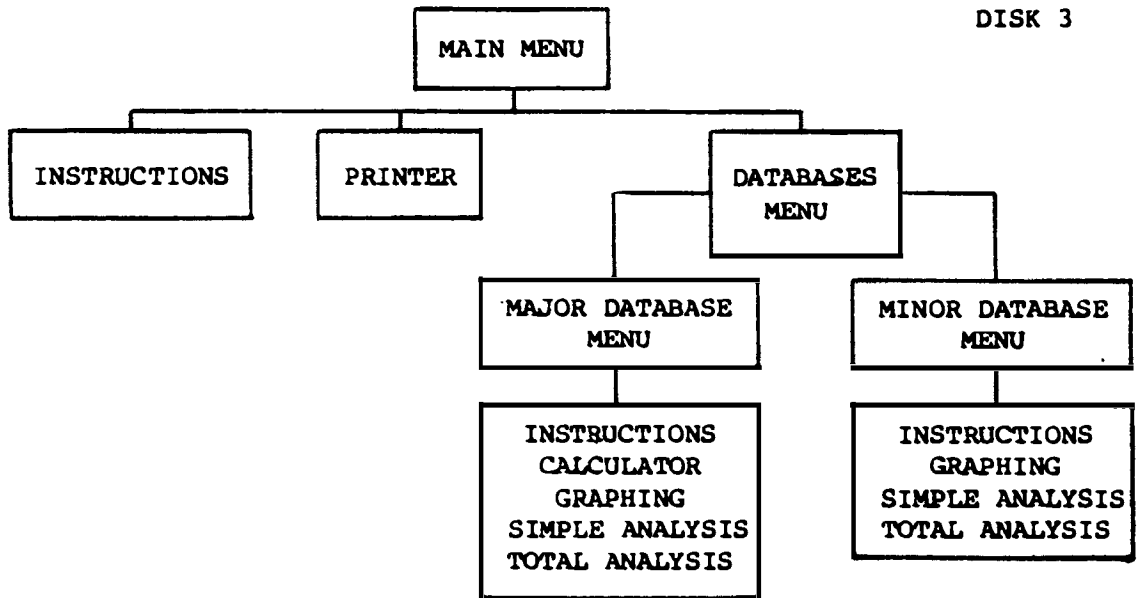
DISK 1



DISK 2



DISK 3



DISK 1

INSTRUCTIONS

WORD SEARCH

BALLADS

DICTIONARY

GENERAL

MAPS

DISK 1 CONTENTS**INSTRUCTIONS****WORD SEARCH****BALLADS**

Brave Ben Hall
Death of Morgan
Frank Gardiner
Jim Jones
John Gilbert
Ned Kelly Song
The Kellys
The Wild Colonial Boy

DICTIONARY

see Addendum D

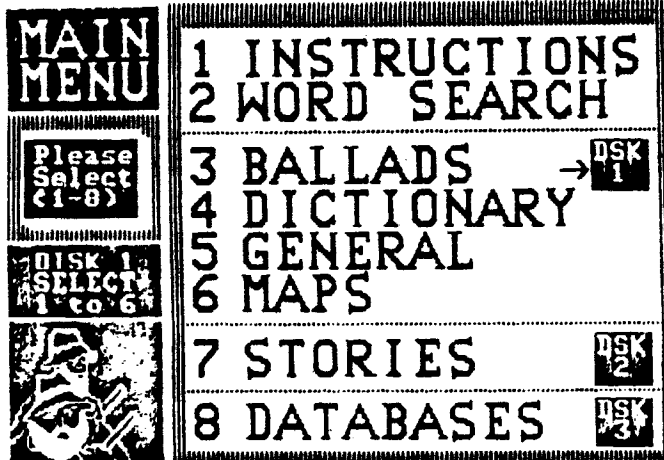
GENERAL

General History
Conditions
Convict Policy
Legislation
Penal Settlements
Population
The Colonies

MAPS

1788
1825
1829
1836
1851
1859
1861
1863

BUSHRANGERS



DISK 1
MAIN MENU

The MAIN MENU lists the various categories of information contained in the package.

COMMANDS 1-8 keys to select a category.

CATEGORIES

- INSTRUCTIONS** (PRESS 1) Details on the keys and commands to use with DISK 1 are contained in the Instructions file. See PAGE 7.
- WORD SEARCH** (PRESS 2) Word Search is a fast utility which allows you to search files for words, names, phrases, years, ... See PAGE 8.
- BALLADS** (PRESS 3) Eight Ballads on some famous bushrangers are stored on DISK 1. See PAGE 9.
- DICTIONARY** (PRESS 4) There is a dictionary of words and terms from the bushranging period available on DISK 1. See PAGE 10.
- GENERAL** (PRESS 5) General Information about the bushranging period is stored under seven categories on DISK 1. See PAGE 11.
- MAPS** (PRESS 6) Eight maps showing the changes in the boundaries of the colonies are available on DISK 1. See PAGE 12.
-
- STORIES** (PRESS 7) The Personal Stories of 83 bushrangers are available on DISK 2. You will be asked to insert that disk and press RETURN to continue. See PAGE 20.
- DATABASES** (PRESS 8) The bushranger databases are stored on DISK 3. You will be asked to insert that disk and press RETURN to continue. See PAGE 30.

WORD SEARCH

This utility can be used to search all the Ballads and General files for:

```

Words           : Bushranger
Parts of Words  : Dan (Daniel)
Names           : Ben Hall
Places          : Jerilderie
Years           : 1812
  
```

DO YOU WANT A PRINT-OUT? Y/N

PRESS ESC TO EXIT

DISK 1
WORD SEARCH

The Word Search utility may be used to search the Ballads and General files for a word, part of a word, name, place or year. The utility is loaded by selecting item 2 in the MAIN MENU.

Indicate whether you want a print-out of the search and then enter the required "word". You must enter at least 2 characters to continue or ESC to exit. The computer will display the filename and then advise whether the "word" has been found in that file.

COMMANDS		
Y	for	"yes"
N	for	"no"
<--	to delete a character	in the search "word"
ESC	to interrupt the search	
ESC	to go back	

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Word Search utility may be used to find whether a "word" is present or not in each of the files on DISK 1. If the "word" is found and you wish to read a file, wait until the search is completed, press ESC to go back to the introduction, press ESC again to go back to the Main Menu and then retrieve the file from the appropriate category.

Only alphabetic and numeric characters will be accepted when entering the search "word". If a special character is entered, the computer's speaker will sound three times to indicate that the character was not accepted.

Please note that ESC may be used at any time to stop Word Search.

It is assumed that a connected printer is attached to slot 1. If the print-out option is selected and nothing happens after entering the search "word", check to ensure that a printer is connected to slot 1 and turned on (see Addendum B for further information).

BALLADS

1	BRAVE BEN HALL
2	DEATH OF MORGAN
3	FRANK GARDINER
4	JIM JONES
5	JOHN GILBERT
6	NED KELLY SONG
7	THE KELLYS
8	WILD COLONIAL BOY
ESC for MAIN MENU	
SELECT 1-8	
ESC for MAIN MENU	

DISK 1
BALLADS

No database on bushrangers would be complete without making reference to folk lore as expressed through the period's Ballads.

A small selection of Ballads on famous bushrangers is available on DISK 1 and may be accessed through the BALLADS MENU.

COMMANDS (Menu)	1-8 keys	to select a Ballad.
	ESC	to go back to the MAIN MENU.

COMMANDS (Ballads)	RETURN	to continue reading a Ballad.
	-	to read the previous page of text.
	ESC	to go back to the BALLADS MENU.
	D	to look up a word in the dictionary.
	?	to see the Help screen.
	CTRL P	to output a Ballad to a printer.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A reference dictionary may be accessed at any time while reading a Ballad. Press D, wait for the prompt, enter the word and press the RETURN key. If the word is in the dictionary, its meaning will be retrieved from the disk and displayed on the screen. Press ESC to go back to the Ballad.

The printer command, CTRL P, may be used at any time during display of a Ballad. The entire ballad will be sent to an online printer for printing. It is assumed that a connected printer is attached to slot 1. If the option is used and nothing happens, check to ensure that the printer is turned on and connected to slot 1 in your computer (see Addendum B for further information).

The pressing of a wrong key will result in the display of an error message. Wait for the error display to disappear before pressing a correct key.

DICTIONARY

Absentee	Commuted
Absolute Pardon	Conditional Pardon
Approver	Crusher
Assigned Servant	Debility
Ball-up	Digger
Banditti	Diggings
Black Tracker	Duffer
Bolter	Duffing
Brigand	Dysentery
Bushman	Flogging
Bushranger	Free by Servitude
Bushranging	Free Pardon
Bush Telegraph	Gallows
Chain Gang	Gold Escort
Colony	Gully Raker
	Hawker

DISK 1
DICTIONARY.

USE ARROWS AND SPACEBAR TO SELECT FIELD
PRESS <RETURN> TO CONFIRM SELECTION

The Dictionary consists of words and terms and their meanings from the bushranger period. The file is available on DISK 1 and may be accessed from the MAIN MENU by selecting item 4.

COMMANDS	-->	to move the selection box forward.
(menu)	<--	to move the selection box back.
	/	to move to the next page of the Menu.
	SPACEBAR	to move the selection box to the other column.
	RETURN	to confirm selection of the word inside the selection box.
	?	to see the Help screen.
	ESC	to go back to the MAIN MENU.

COMMANDS	ESC	to go back to the list of words and terms.
-----------------	-----	--

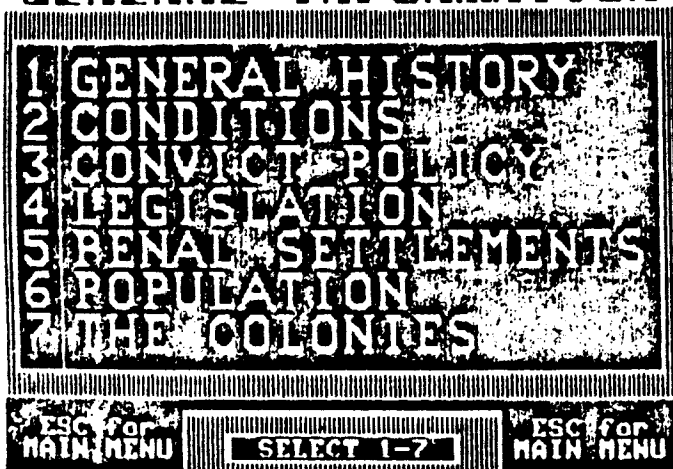
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The arrows and spacebar are used to move the selection box to the required word. The RETURN key must be used to confirm the selection. The word and its meaning will then be displayed. Press ESC to go back to the Dictionary Menu.

The computer's speaker will sound three times if a wrong key is pressed when viewing the Menu.

There is another dictionary on DISK 1. It can only be accessed by pressing D when reading a Ballad or General file. The two dictionaries are not identical in content (see Addendum D for a complete list of words and meanings compiled from all dictionaries).

GENERAL INFORMATION



DISK 1
GENERAL INFORMATION

General information on the bushranger period is available on DISK 1 and may be accessed by selecting item 5 in the MAIN MENU.

COMMANDS (Menu)	1-7 keys ESC	to select a General Information file. to go back to the MAIN MENU.
---------------------------	-----------------	---

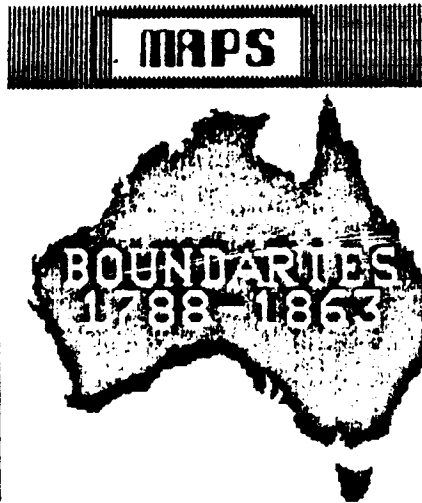
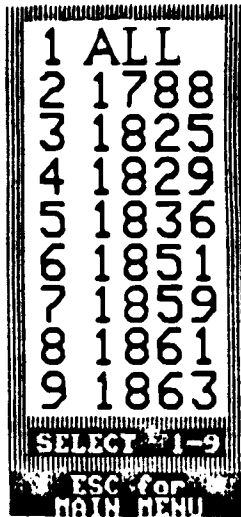
COMMANDS (Files)	RETURN - ESC D ? CTRL P	to continue reading a file. to read the previous page of text. to go back to the General Information Menu. to look up a word in the dictionary. to see the Help screen. to output a General file to a printer.
----------------------------	--	---

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A reference dictionary may be accessed at any time while reading a file. Press D, wait for the prompt, enter the word and press the RETURN key. If the word is in the dictionary, its meaning will be retrieved from the disk and displayed on the screen. Press ESC to go back to the file.

The printer command, CTRL P, may be used at any time during display of a General file. The entire file will be sent to an online printer for printing. It is assumed that a connected printer is attached to slot 1. If the option is used and nothing happens, check to ensure that the printer is turned on and connected to slot 1 in your computer (see Addendum B for further information).

The pressing of a wrong key will result in the display of an error message. Wait for the error display to disappear before pressing a correct key.



DISK 1
MAPS

From 1788 to 1863, there were eight changes in the colonial boundaries of Australia. The MAPS MENU provides access to all or any one of those years in which a boundary change occurred. This category may be accessed by selecting item 6 from the MAIN MENU.

COMMANDS (Menu)	1-9 keys	to select all or one of the years.
	ESC	to go back to the MAIN MENU.
	RETURN	to continue viewing maps if 1 is selected.

COMMANDS (Map)	ESC	to go back to the MAPS MENU.
-------------------	-----	------------------------------

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

All maps will be displayed one after the other if 1 is selected and the RETURN key is pressed after each is displayed.

The pressing of a wrong key will result in an error message. Wait for the error display to disappear before pressing a correct key.

TUTORIAL - DISK 1

Insert Disk 1 in the disk drive, close the gate and turn on the monitor and computer. Wait for the MAIN MENU to be displayed.

MAIN MENU	Press 9	Oops, we made an error. We must select a key from 1 to 8.
	Press ESC	To go back to the MAIN MENU.
	Press 1	The Instructions file will be loaded and page 1 displayed.
INSTRUCTIONS	Press RETURN	The next page of the file will be displayed.
	Press -	This key will take us back a page to page 1.
	Press ESC	To go back to the MAIN MENU.

You could select Instructions again and this time read through the entire file.

MAIN MENU	Press 2	The Word Search file will be loaded and displayed.
WORD SEARCH	Press RETURN or N	We don't want a printout. (RETURN is N(o) here).
	Enter Ben Gall (no RETURN yet)	Oops, we made an error. (we have to correct Gall)
	Use <--	To delete Gall.
	Enter Hall	We've changed the name to Ben Hall.
	Press RETURN	The computer will now search the Ballads and General files for Ben Hall. Write down the file names with a "yes" reply.
	Press ESC	The Word Search file will again be loaded and displayed.
	Press ESC	To go back to the MAIN MENU.

Try Word Search again. You could search for a year (say 1850) or a word (say drought).

MAIN MENU	Press 3	A Ballads Menu will be loaded and displayed.
BALLADS MENU	Press 2	We've asked for the Ballad, Death of Morgan. It will be loaded and page 1 displayed.
	Press RETURN	Page 2 will be displayed. What's a Trap? (line 7).
	Press D	We're going to look up the word, Trap, in the dictionary.
	Enter TRAP Press RETURN	The word's meaning will be loaded and displayed.
	Press ESC	We're going back to our Ballad.
	Press -	Let's look at page 1 again.
	Press -	Oops, an error. We can't go back past page 1, can we?
	Press ESC	We're going back to the Ballads Menu.
	Press ESC	To go back to the Main Menu.

Remember the Ballads identified by Word Search as containing "Ben Hall". You could have a look at these Ballads and see where and why his name appears.

MAIN MENU	Press 4	The Dictionary Menu will be loaded and page 1 displayed.
DICTIONARY	Press SPACEBAR	We've now moved the white selection box over Commuted.
	Press -->	We're now over Conditional Pardon.
	Press RETURN	The meaning of Conditional Pardon will be displayed.
	Press ESC	We're going back to the Dictionary Menu. Let's look up what commands are available.
	Enter ?	An online Help Menu will be displayed. This Menu can be selected from a file or the Dictionary. Notice we can use the / key to move by page.

Press ESC The ESC key will take us back to the Dictionary Menu.

Press / Notice how we can move to page 2 of this Menu without using -->. Let's find out what a Pound is.

Press RETURN So that's what a Pound is. You knew of course.

Press ESC We're going back to the Dictionary Menu.

Press ESC To go back to the MAIN MENU.

You could stay in the Dictionary and become more familiar with the commands to use and the meaning of more words. Press the spacebar several times and see what happens. Do the same with the / key.

MAIN MENU Press 5 The General Menu will be loaded and displayed.

GENERAL MENU Press 2 We've asked for the Conditions file. It will be loaded and displayed. It has information on the many problems which beset the colonies from 1788-1868.

Use RETURN To find the page with details on 1852. Let's look up the word, Transportation in the Dictionary

Press D We're now in the Dictionary.

Enter our word The meaning will now be loaded and displayed.
Press RETURN

Press ESC We're going back to the file.

Enter ? We want to look at the Help Screen. Notice we can use CTRL P to print files. Let's go back to the Conditions file.

Press ESC We've returned to the file. If you've got a printer ready, enter CTRL P to print the file. If you try to do this and the program stops, there's something wrong with the Printer connection. You might have to start-up the disk.

Press ESC We're going back to the General Menu.

Press ESC To go back to the MAIN MENU.

If you've got the time now, look at the other files in the General Information category. All the data here can be very useful in interrogating the database or in explaining data retrieved from it.

MAIN MENU	Press 6	The Maps Menu will be loaded and displayed.
MAPS MENU	Press 1	We're going to look at the changes in colonial Boundaries from 1788 to 1863.
	Use RETURN	To continue the display of maps until the last map (1863) is reached.
	Press ESC	We're going back to the Maps Menu.
	Press ESC	To go back to the MAIN MENU.

Categories 7 (Personal Stories) and 8 (Databases) may be selected from Disk 1. You will be asked to insert another disk and press RETURN to continue. You can go back to the MAIN MENU by pressing ESC.

DISK 2

INSTRUCTIONS

WORD SEARCH

PERSONAL STORIES

DISK 2 CONTENTS

INSTRUCTIONS

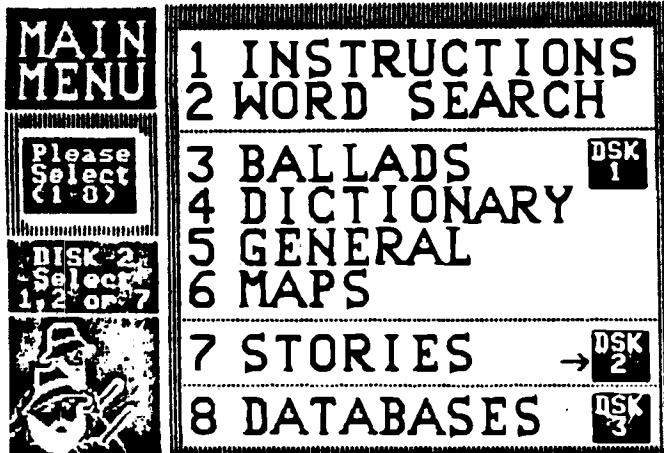
WORD SEARCH

PERSONAL STORIES

Ben Hall	William Garroway
Black Caesar	John Gilbert
Bold Jack Donohoe	Christopher Goodison
Captain Melville	James Goodwin
Captain Moonlite	Jimmy Governor
Captain Starlight	Benjamin Hall
Captain Thunderbolt	Stephen Hart
Mad Dan Morgan	Michael Howe
Moondyne Joe	Henry Hunter
Ned Kelly	John James
The Clarkes	Thomas Jeffries
The Wild Scotsman	Joseph Johns
William Armstrong	Henry Johnston
James Atterall	George Jones
William Barnes	Lawrence Kavanagh
Graham Bennett	Andrew Kelly
Robert Bourke	Daniel Kelly
Charles Bow	Edward Kelly
John Bow	Fred Lowry
Henry Bradley	William Mack
Jack Bradshaw	Henry Manns
Matthew Brady	Frank Mc Callum
William Brookman	James Mc Pherson
William Bryan	Daniel Morgan
Richard Bryant	James Morgan
Arthur Burrowe	James Nesbitt
Joseph Byrne	John Newton
John Caesar	Patrick O'Connor
Martin Cash	Alexander Pearce
George Chamberlain	Frank Pearson
John Clarke	John Peisley
Thomas Clarke	Henry Power
Patrick Daley	James Regan
James Dalton	John Roberts
John Donohoe	William Roberts
John Donovan	Thomas Rogan
John Douglas	Andrew Scott
William Driscoll	Alfred Stallard
James Duncan	Owen Suffolk
John Dunn	John Vane
Patrick Dunne	Frederick Ward
Christopher Farrell	John Whelan
John Finegan	John Whitehead
John Flanigan	Thomas Williams
John Foley	Thomas Williams
Stephen Fox	Edward Wilson
Frank Gardiner	John Wilson
	Isaiah Wright

REFERENCE DICTIONARY

BUSHRANGERS



DISK 2
MAIN MENU

The MAIN MENU lists the various categories of information contained in the package.

<p>COMMANDS 1-8 keys to select a category.</p>

CATEGORIES

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|---|
| INSTRUCTIONS | (PRESS 1) | Details on the keys and commands to use with DISK 2 are contained in the Instructions file. See PAGE 23. |
| WORD SEARCH | (PRESS 2) | Word Search is a fast utility which allows you to search files for words, names, phrases, years, ... See PAGE 24. |
| STORIES | (PRESS 7) | The Personal Stories of 83 bushrangers are stored on DISK 2. See PAGE 25. |
-
- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|---|
| BALLADS | (PRESS 3) | Eight Ballads on some famous bushrangers are stored on DISK 1. See PAGE 9. |
| DICTIONARY | (PRESS 4) | There is a dictionary of words and terms from the bushranging period available on DISK 1. See PAGE 10. |
| GENERAL | (PRESS 5) | General Information about the bushranging period is stored under seven categories on DISK 1. See PAGE 11. |
| MAPS | (PRESS 6) | Eight maps showing the changes in the boundaries of the colonies are available on DISK 1. See PAGE 12. |
| DATABASES | (PRESS 8) | The bushranger databases are stored on DISK 3. You will be asked to insert that disk and press RETURN to continue. See PAGE 30. |

INSTRUCTIONS

The MAIN MENU lists 8 areas covered by the Bushrangers Database.

Choose an area of interest and press the number key for that area.

If you press 3,4,5,6 or 8 you will be asked to remove this disk, insert another disk and press the RETURN key. You may press the ESC key to cancel the selection and go back to the MAIN MENU.

On this disk, you may select from INSTRUCTIONS, WORD SEARCH and PERSONAL STORIES.

PRESS RETURN TO CONTINUE

DISK 2 INSTRUCTIONS

Each disk contains an Instructions file on the contents of that disk and on the commands to use. The file is loaded by selecting item 1 in the MAIN MENU.

COMMANDS	RETURN	to continue reading the text.
	-	to read the previous page of text.
	ESC	to go back to the MAIN MENU.
	?	to see a Help screen.
	CTRL P	to output the file to a printer.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The pressing of a wrong key will cause an error message to be displayed at the bottom of the screen. Wait for the error display to disappear before pressing a correct key.

The printer command, CTRL P, may be used at the end of any page to output the contents of the entire file to an online printer connected to slot 1. If the print-out option is selected and nothing happens after entering CTRL P, check to ensure that a printer is connected to slot 1 and turned on (see Addendum B for further information).

WORD SEARCH

This utility can be used to search all the Personal Stories for:

Words : Bushranger
 Parts of Words : Dan (Daniel)
 Names : Ben Hall
 Places : Jerilderie
 Years : 1812

DO YOU WANT A PRINT-OUT? Y/N

PRESS ESC TO EXIT

DISK 2
WORD SEARCH

The Word Search utility may be used to search the Personal Stories for a word, part of a word, name, place or year. The utility is loaded by selecting item 2 in the MAIN MENU.

Indicate whether you want a print-out of the search and then enter the required "word". You must enter at least 2 characters to continue or ESC to exit. The computer will display the filename and then advise whether the "word" has been found in that file.

COMMANDS		
Y	for	"yes"
N	for	"no"
<--	to delete a character	in the search "word"
ESC	to interrupt the search	
ESC	to go back	

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Word Search utility may be used to find whether a "word" is present or not in each of the stories on DISK 2. If the "word" is found and you wish to read a story, wait until the search is completed, press ESC to go back to the introduction, press ESC again to go back to the Main Menu and then retrieve the story.

Only alphabetic and numeric characters will be accepted when entering the search "word". If a special character is entered, the computer's speaker will sound three times to indicate that the character was not accepted.

Please note that ESC may be used at any time to stop Word Search.

It is assumed that a connected printer is attached to slot 1. If the print-out option is selected and nothing happens after entering the search "word", check to ensure that a printer is connected to slot 1 and turned on (see Addendum B for further information).

PERSONAL STORIES

Black Caesar	Graham Bennett
Bold Jack Donohoe	Robert Bourke
Captain Melville	Charles Bow
Captain Moonlite	John Bow
Captain Starlight	Henry Bradley
Captain Thunderbolt	Jack Bradshaw
Mad Dan Morgan	Matthew Brady
Moondyne Joe	Willia Brookman
Ned Kelly	William Bryan
The Clarkes	Richard Bryant
The Wild Scotsman	Arthur Burrowe
William Armstrong	Joseph Byrne
James Atterall	John Caesar
William Barnes	Martin Cash
	George Chamberlain
	John Clarke

DISK 2 PERSONAL STORIES

USE ARROWS AND SPACEBAR TO SELECT FIELD
PRESS <RETURN> TO CONFIRM SELECTION

Additional information on each bushranger in the Major Database is available on DISK 2. It may be accessed through the Personal Stories section by selecting item 7 from the MAIN MENU.

COMMANDS	-->	to move the selection box forward.
(menu)	<--	to move the selection box back.
	/	to move to the next page of the Menu.
	SPACEBAR	to move the selection box to the other column.
	RETURN	to confirm selection of the name inside the selection box.
	?	to see the Help screen.
	ESC	to go back to the MAIN MENU.

COMMANDS	RETURN	to continue reading a story.
(Stories)	-	to read the previous page of text.
	ESC	to go back to the Personal Stories Menu.
	D	to look up a word in the dictionary.
	?	to see the Help screen.
	CTRL P	to output the current story to a printer.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The arrows and spacebar are used to move the selection box to the required bushranger. The RETURN key must be used to confirm the selection. The bushranger's story will then be loaded from the disk drive and displayed.

A reference dictionary may be accessed when reading any of the stories. Press D, wait for the prompt, enter the word and press the RETURN key. If the word is in the dictionary, its meaning will be retrieved from the disk drive and displayed.

The printer command, CTRL P, may be used at any time during the display of a story. The entire file will be sent to an online printer for printing. If the option is used and nothing happens, check to ensure that the printer is turned on and connected to slot 1 in your computer (see Addendum B for further information).

TUTORIAL - DISK 2

Insert Disk 2 in the disk drive, close the gate and turn on the monitor and computer. Wait for the MAIN MENU to be displayed.

MAIN MENU	Press 1	The Instructions file will be loaded and page 1 displayed.
INSTRUCTIONS	Press RETURN	The next page of the file will be displayed.
	Press -	This key will take us back a page to page 1.
	Press ESC	To go back to the MAIN MENU.

You could select Instructions again and this time read through the entire file.

MAIN MENU	Press 2	The Word Search file will be loaded and displayed.
WORD SEARCH	Press RETURN or N	We don't want a printout. (RETURN is N(o) here).
	Enter BENDIGO Press RETURN	The computer will now search all the Personal Stories for Bendigo. Write down the file names with a "yes" reply.
	Press ESC	The Word Search file will again be loaded and displayed.
	Press ESC	To go back to the MAIN MENU.

Try Word Search again. You could search for a year (say 1850) or a place (say Macquarie Harbour).

MAIN MENU	Press 7	A Menu of bushrangers names will be displayed.
PERSONAL STORIES	Use -->	To move the selection box to Captain Moonlite.
	Press RETURN	The file for Andrew Scott (Captain Moonlite) will be loaded and page 1 displayed.

Press RETURN The next page of the Story will be displayed. What's a station (2nd last line).

Press D We're going to look up the word, station, in the dictionary.

Enter STATION
Press RETURN The word's meaning will be loaded and displayed.

Press ESC We're going back to Andrew Scott's story.

Press - To see page 1 again. If you've got a printer ready, enter CTRL P to print the story. If you try to do this and the program stops, there's something wrong with the Printer connection. You might have to start-up the disk again.

Press ESC We're going back to the Personal Stories Menu. Let's look up what commands are available.

Enter ? An online Help Menu will be displayed. This Menu can be selected from a file or the Stories Menu. Notice we can use the / key to move by page.

Press ESC The ESC key will take us back to the Stories Menu.

Press / Notice we can move to the next page without using the --> key. Use / several times and see how the Menu pages are selected.

Press ESC To go back to the Main Menu.

I suggest you have a look at a few stories, perhaps those containing Bendigo (remember our Word Search).

Categories 3,4,5,6 and 8 can be selected from Disk 2. You will be asked to insert another disk and press RETURN to continue. You can go back to the MAIN MENU by pressing ESC.

DISK 3 CONTENTS**INSTRUCTIONS****PRINTER****MAJOR DATABASE**

Calculator
Search- One Field: Total Analysis
Search- All Fields: Total Analysis
Search- All Fields: Simple Analysis

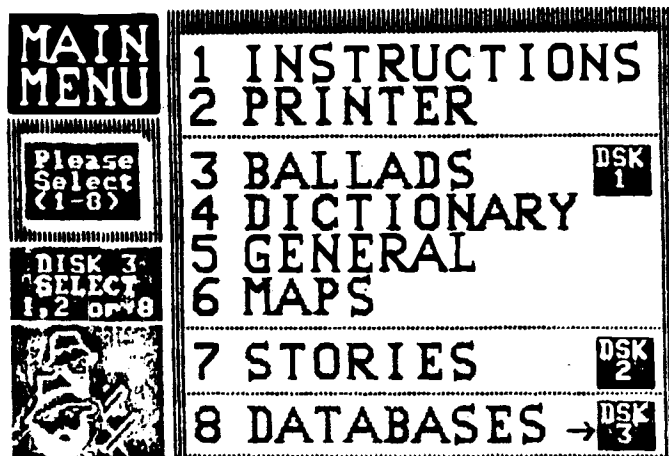
MINOR DATABASE

Search- One Field: Total Analysis
Search- All Fields: Total Analysis
Search- All Fields: Simple Analysis

Refer to Addendum A for information on fields and field items.

Refer to pages 36 and 37 for explanations on the abovementioned Search utilities.

BUSHRANGERS



DISK 3
MAIN MENU

The MAIN MENU lists the various categories of information contained in the package.

COMMANDS	1-8 keys to select a category.
----------	--------------------------------

CATEGORIES

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|---|
| INSTRUCTIONS | (PRESS 1) | Details on the keys and commands to use with DISK 3 are contained in the Instructions file. See PAGE 33. |
| PRINTER | (PRESS 2) | This utility allows you to configure this disk to print screen graphics. See PAGE 34. |
| DATABASES | (PRESS 8) | The bushranger databases and other utilities are stored on this disk. Access is through Menus. See PAGE 35. |
-
- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|--|
| BALLADS | (PRESS 3) | Eight Ballads on some famous bushrangers are stored on DISK 1. You will be asked to insert that disk and press return to continue. See PAGE 9. |
| DICTIONARY | (PRESS 4) | There is a dictionary of words and terms from the bushranging period available on DISK 1. See PAGE 10. |
| GENERAL | (PRESS 5) | General Information about the bushranging period is stored under seven categories on DISK 1. See PAGE 11. |
| MAPS | (PRESS 6) | Eight maps showing the changes in the boundaries of the colonies are available on DISK 1. See PAGE 12. |
| STORIES | (PRESS 7) | The Personal Stories of 83 bushrangers are available on DISK 3. You will be asked to insert that disk and press RETURN to continue. See PAGE 20. |

INSTRUCTIONS

THE MAIN MENU LISTS 8 AREAS COVERED BY THE BUSHRANGERS DATABASE.

CHOOSE AN AREA OF INTEREST AND PRESS THE NUMBER KEY FOR THAT AREA.

IF YOU PRESS 3,4,5,6 OR 7 YOU WILL BE ASKED TO REMOVE THIS DISK, INSERT ANOTHER DISK AND PRESS THE RETURN KEY.

YOU MAY USE THE ESC KEY TO CANCEL YOUR SELECTION AND GO BACK TO THE MAIN MENU (DO NOT REMOVE THIS DISK IF ESC IS USED)

ON THIS DISK, YOU MAY SELECT FROM INSTRUCTIONS, PRINTER AND DATABASES.

PRESS RETURN TO CONTINUE

**DISK 3
INSTRUCTIONS**

Each disk contains an Instructions file on the contents of that disk and on the commands to use. The file is loaded by selecting item 1 in the MAIN MENU.

COMMANDS	RETURN	to continue reading the text.
	-	to read the previous page of text.
	ESC	to go back to the MAIN MENU.
	CTRL P	to output the file to a printer.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The pressing of a wrong key will cause an error message to be displayed at the bottom of the screen. Wait for the error display to disappear before pressing a correct key.

The printer command, CTRL P, may be used at the end of any page to output the contents of the entire file to an online printer connected to slot 1. If the print-out option is selected and nothing happens after entering CTRL P, check to ensure that a printer is connected to slot 1 and turned on (see Addendum B for further information).

PRINTER

THERE ARE TWO PRINTER OPTIONS AVAILABLE ON THIS DISK.

CTRL P - WILL PRINT TEXT.

IT WILL NOT PRINT GRAPHS.

CTRL S - WILL PRINT GRAPHS AND THEN ANY RELEVANT TEXT.

TO USE THIS OPTION, YOU MUST HAVE A PRINTER CAPABLE OF PRINTING SCREEN GRAPHICS.

SUCH A PRINTER MUST BE FIRST CONFIGURED USING THIS UTILITY.

PRESS RETURN TO CONTINUE

**DISK 3
PRINTER**

The Printer option gives details on the commands available for outputting files or screen graphics to a printer. It also allows you to key-in the command code to configure a printer for screen dumps (that is, graphics printing). Answer the questions asked and follow the instructions carefully.

This option is available for DISK 3 only.


COMMANDS	RETURN	to continue to page 2.
	ESC	to go back to the MAIN MENU.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The capacity to output files to a printer is built into the program. It is assumed that either a serial or parallel printer card is located in slot 1 and connected to an online printer. (see Addendum B for further information).

This option must be used to permit a printer to print screen graphics. The communication code for your printer must be entered when requested. On your command, it may then be stored on disk 3 in this package. The code may be changed at any time by re-running the configuration routine.

CAUTION: Read the manuals for your printer and printer card carefully to make sure they can be configured to print screen graphics.

DATABASES	
1	INFORMATION
2	MAJOR DATABASE
3	MINOR DATABASE
Please Select (1-3)	
ESC for MAIN MENU	2 MAJOR each has 45 fields
	3 MINOR each has 7 fields

**DISK 3
DATABASES MENU**

There are two databases on this disk. They have been named the MAJOR DATABASE and the MINOR DATABASE.

The MAJOR DATABASE contains coded data on 83 bushrangers. They have been selected because of the amount of information collected on each from Australia's historical records. There are up to 45 fields for each bushranger (see page 36 to use the Major Database).

The MINOR DATABASE contains coded data on over 400 bushrangers including those bushrangers in the Major Database. The number of fields is limited to 7 (see page 50 to use the Minor Database).

COMMANDS	1-3 keys	to select a category.
(Menu)	ESC	to go back to the MAIN MENU.

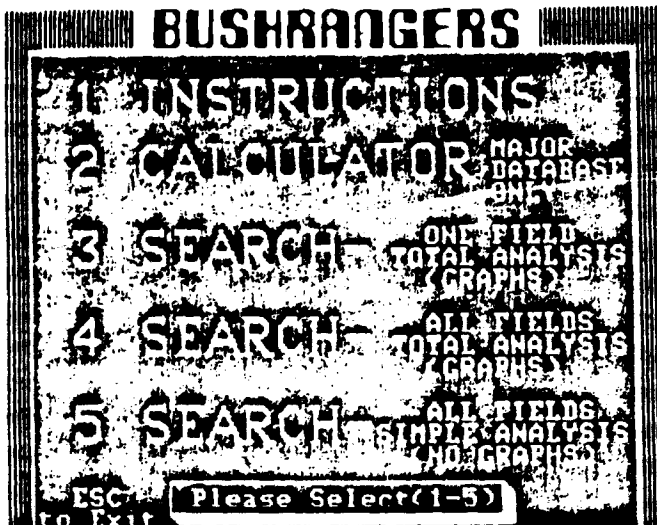
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The INFORMATION category (PRESS 1) contains the above details. the ESC key must be used to go back to this Menu.

Access to either database is through another sub-Menu.

Details on the structure of the databases and their fields are contained in Addendum A.

The pressing of a wrong key will result in the display of an error message. Wait for the error display to disappear before pressing a correct key.



**DISK 3
BUSHRANGERS MENU**

THE MAJOR DATABASE

This MENU lists the categories available for searching and using data in the MAJOR DATABASE.

COMMANDS (Menu)	1-5 keys	to select a category.
	ESC	to go back to the DATABASES MENU.

INSTRUCTIONS

(PRESS 1) The Instructions file contains basic information on the options available to retrieve and use data, and on what commands to use with each option.

COMMANDS (file)	RETURN	to continue reading a file.
	-	to read the previous page of text.
	ESC	to go back to the Menu.

CALCULATOR

(PRESS 2) The Calculator may be used on the Major Database to subtract the contents of one numeric field from another or to analyse the numeric contents of one field.

Source data and calculations will be displayed on screen. The computer will then calculate and display:

number; low value; high value; range; mean; values and frequencies; ranges and frequencies.

See page 38.

SEARCH- ONE FIELD: TOTAL ANALYSIS

(PRESS 3) This option may be used to select 1 field for the Total Analysis of all items in that field.

Example: You could select the field, Birthplace, to find out how many bushrangers were born in Canada, England, Ireland, New South Wales, Scotland, Victoria, the West Indies and Queensland (the valid field items for this field).

You only have to select the field, the computer does the rest.

See page 40 to use option 3.

SEARCH- ALL FIELDS: TOTAL ANALYSIS

(PRESS 4) This option may be used to select 1 field for Total Analysis and include in the search, a field item from a single field or a formula consisting of field items from up to 4 fields. It combines options 3 and 5.

Example: You could select the field, Birthplace, and find out how many bushrangers were born in each place who had the given name, John.

You would have to first select the field, Birthplace, followed by the field, Given Name, and from it the field item, John.

See page 41 for option 4.

SEARCH- ALL FIELDS: SIMPLE ANALYSIS

(PRESS 5) This option may be used to select up to 4 fields, to determine 1 field item for each field and then, if you selected more than 1 field, to construct a search formula.

Example: You could find out which bushrangers were born in Ireland before 1840 using this option.

You would have to select the field, Birthplace, and from it the field item, Ireland. Then select the field, Year of Birth, and from it the field item, 1840. You would construct a formula which looks like this: Birthplace = Ireland and Year of Birth < 1840.

See page 42 to use option 5.

THE CALCULATOR
THE CALCULATOR MAY BE USED ON NUMERIC FIELDS TO:
<input type="checkbox"/> SUBTRACT 2 FIELDS: ONE BUSHRANGER
<input type="checkbox"/> SUBTRACT 2 FIELDS: ALL BUSHRANGERS
<input type="checkbox"/> ANALYSE 1 FIELD : ALL BUSHRANGERS
PLEASE SELECT 1-3

DISK 3
OPTION 1

THE CALCULATOR

The calculator may be used on numeric fields to subtract one field from another or to analyse one field. Any bushranger's record with no data in a selected field will not be considered.

COMMANDS	1	to subtract 2 fields for 1 bushranger.
	2	to subtract 2 fields for all bushrangers.
	3	to analyse one field for all bushrangers.
	ESC	to go back to the Databases Menu.

OPTION 1 You will be asked to enter the bushranger's surname. The computer will advise you if there is no record under that name or if there is more than one bushranger with the same surname. In the latter case, you will be asked to select a given name.

If a record is found, a menu of fields will be displayed. Select two fields for analysis using the selection box.

COMMANDS	-->	to move the selection box forward.
(option 1)	<--	to move the selection box back.
	RETURN	to confirm selection of the field inside the selection box.
	ESC	to go back to the Calculator Menu.

After two different fields have been selected, you will be asked if the selection is correct and whether you want a printout (see details following Option 3 on page 39).

The result of the analysis will be displayed. If either or both fields contain no data, an appropriate notice will be displayed. Press RETURN to go back to the Calculator Menu.

OPTION 2 A Fields Menu will be displayed from which to select 2 fields for analysis.

COMMANDS	-->	to move the selection box forward.
(option 2)	<--	to move the selection box back.
	RETURN	to confirm selection of the field inside the selection box.
	CTRL S	to stop the display temporarily.
	ESC	to go back to the Calculator Menu.

After two different fields have been selected, you will be asked if the selection is correct and whether you want a printout (see description following Option 3).

The computer will display or print the result for each calculation. On pressing RETURN, a table giving number, low value, high value, range, mean, values and frequencies, and range and frequencies will be displayed.

OPTION 3 A Fields Menu will be displayed from which you may select one field for analysis.

COMMANDS	-->	to move the selection box forward..
(option 3)	<--	to move the selection box back.
	RETURN	to confirm the field inside the selection box.
	CTRL S	to stop the display temporarily.
	ESC	to go back to the Calculator Menu.

IS YOUR SELECTION CORRECT? Y/N Press Y or RETURN (for yes) to start the analysis.

Press N for "no" to select new fields.

DO YOU WANT A PRINTOUT? Y/N If you answer Y for "yes", details of the analysis will be sent to an online printer.

The computer will display or print the result of each calculation. On pressing RETURN, a table giving number, low value, high value, range, mean, values and frequencies, and range and frequencies will be displayed.

OPTION 3 BUSHRANGERS DATABASE	
RESIDENCE	BUSHRANGING BEGAN
BYRTHPLAC	STATUS
OCCUPATION	AGE
YEAR OF BIRTH	STATE
RELIGION	DATE OF DEATH
HEIGHT	CAUSE OF DEATH
COMPLEXION	AGE AT DEATH
HAIR	CRIME
EYES	STATUS
YEAR ARRIVED	
PORT	
ARRIVAL STATUS	
CONVICTION	

USE ARROWS AND <RETURN> TO
SELECT A FIELD FOR TOTAL ANALYSIS

**DISK 3
OPTION 3**

SEARCH- ONE FIELD: TOTAL ANALYSIS

The Option 3 Menu contains the field names from which you may select a field for total analysis, that is, by all possible field items in that field. Only one field may be selected for total analysis.

COMMANDS	-->	to move the selection box forward.
(menu)	<--	to move the selection box back.
	SPACEBAR	to move the selection box to the other column.
	RETURN	to confirm selection of the field inside the selection box.
	ESC	to go back to the Databases Menu.

IS THIS THE CORRECT FIELD: Y/N

After the field is selected you will be asked if the selection is correct.

COMMANDS	Y or RETURN	for "yes"
	N or ESC	for "no"

On confirmation of the field, the computer will begin the analysis.

Goto page 46 for the next step.

OPTION 4 BUSHRANGERS DATABASE		ESC TO EXIT
BUSHRANGING BEGAN		
BIRTHPLACE	STATUS	
OCCUPATION	AGE	
YEAR OF BIRTH	STATE	
RELIGION		
HEIGHT	DATE OF DEATH	
COMPLEXION	CAUSE OF DEATH	
HAIR	AGE AT DEATH	
EYES		
YEAR ARRIVED	CRIME	
PORT	STATUS	
ARRIVAL STATUS		
CONVICTION		

USE ARROWS AND <RETURN> TO
SELECT A FIELD FOR TOTAL ANALYSIS

DISK 3
OPTION 4

SEARCH- ALL FIELDS: TOTAL ANALYSIS

In using option 4, you will need to select fields from 2 menus, the Total Analysis Menu and the Simple Analysis Menu.

The first Menu contains the field names from which you may select a field for total analysis, that is, by all possible field items in that field. Only one field may be selected for total analysis.

After the field has been selected, you will be taken to the Simple Analysis Menu (see page 42) to select the other fields to make up your Search Formula.

COMMANDS	-->	to move the selection box forward.
(menu)	<--	to move the selection box back.
	SPACEBAR	to move the selection box to the other column.
	RETURN	to confirm selection of the field inside the selection box.
	ESC	to go back to the Databases Menu.

IS THIS THE CORRECT FIELD: Y/N

After the field is selected you will be asked if the selection is correct.

COMMANDS	Y or RETURN	for "yes".
	N or ESC	for "no"

Goto page 42 for the next step.

BUSHRANGERS DATABASE	
GIVEN NAME	BUSHRANGING BEGAN
POPULAR NAME	STATUS
BIRTHPLACE	AGE
OCCUPATION	STATE
YEAR OF BIRTH	DATE OF DEATH
RELIGION	CAUSE OF DEATH
HEIGHT	AGE AT DEATH
COMPLEXION	NO OF CONVICTIONS
HAIR	CONVICTION DATE
EYES	CRIME
YEAR ARRIVED	SENTENCE
PORT	COMPLETION DATE
ARRIVAL STATUS	STATUS
CONVICTION	

USE ARROWS AND <RETURN> TO
SELECT THE REQUIRED FIELD

DISK 3
OPTION 5

SEARCH- ALL FIELDS: SIMPLE ANALYSIS

The Simple Analysis Menu contains the field names from which to select under this option. You may select up to 4 fields.

COMMANDS		
(menu)	-->	to move the selection box forward.
	<--	to move the selection box back.
	SPACEBAR	to move the selection box to the other column.
	RETURN	to confirm selection of the field inside the selection box.
	ESC	to go back to the DATABASES MENU.

After you select each field, you will be asked some questions:

ALL CORRECT: Y/N After each field is selected you will be asked if the field display is correct.

COMMANDS		
(correct)	Y	for "yes".
	RETURN	for "yes".
	N	for "no": control goes to Change or Delete.
	ESC	control goes back to the Fields Menu.

CHANGE or DELETE: C/D If you answer N for not correct, you will be able to change or delete a field.

COMMANDS		
(C/D)	C	allows for an individual field to be CHANGED if more than 1 field has been selected.
	D	DELETES the field if 1 field has been selected.
	D	allows for an individual field to be DELETED if more than one field has been selected.
	ESC	DELETES the field if 1 field has been selected.
	ESC	to go back to ALL CORRECT.

ANY MORE FIELDS: Y/N

After each field selection and display is confirmed, you will be asked if any more fields are required for the search.

Remember you can search on as few as 1 field or on as many as 4 fields.

COMMANDS (more)	Y	permits the selection of more fields (up to 4).
	N	stops field selection: control goes to OPERATORS.
	ESC	to go back to ALL CORRECT.

OPERATORS

The possible operators are indexed for each field.

Numeric fields	<	less than
	<=	less than or equal to
	>	greater than
	>=	greater than or equal to
	=	equal to

Alphanumeric fields	=	equal to
	<>	not equal to

COMMANDS (operators)	-->	to move the selection box forward.
	<--	to move the selection box back.
	RETURN	to confirm selection of the operator inside the selection box.
	ESC	to go back to ALL CORRECT.

CORRECT: Y/N

After an operator is selected for a field, you will be asked if the operator is correct.

COMMANDS (correct)	Y	to confirm the operator and proceed to the selection of the field item.
	RETURN	same effect as pressing Y.
	N	goes back to OPERATORS.
	ESC	goes back to ALL CORRECT.

FIELD ITEMS

For some fields such as Surname, Year of Birth, etc., it is necessary to key-in a name or value and press RETURN to continue.

For most fields, the valid field items will be displayed. Use the white selection box to choose the field item you want and press RETURN.

COMMANDS	-->	to move selection box forward.
(items)	<--	to move selection box back.
	RETURN	to confirm the selection of the item inside the selection box.
	ESC	to go back to ALL CORRECT.

SELECT FIRST FIELD:
SELECT SECOND FIELD:

You will enter this section if more than one field is selected.

The search formula is started by selecting 2 fields to form a Search Block and then tying these fields together with an "and" or "or" operator.

Further Search Blocks will need to be formed if more than 2 fields are to be linked. It is stressed that a Search Block can only have 2 fields, however, a previously constructed Search Block can be used as a "field" to form another Search Block.

As each field or search block is used, it is marked with an asterisk * to indicate it is no longer available for selection. Search Blocks will be labelled with an A for the first block and a B for the second block.

Each block will be automatically bracketed by the computer with the first field appearing to the left of the operator and the second to the right.

Please note that the Search Formula is built from left to right and that bracketing stays with each block as it is constructed.

COMMANDS	1-4)	
(select)	A-B	)	to form Field Blocks.
	-->		to move the selection box forward.
	<--		to move the selection box back.
	RETURN		to confirm the field in the selection box.
	ESC		to go back to ALL CORRECT

IS FORMULA CORRECT: Y/N At this point, you may proceed to search the database or go back and reconstruct the Search Formula.

COMMANDS	Y	to start the search.
	RETURN	same effect as Y.
	N	to go back and construct a new formula.
	ESC	to go back to ALL CORRECT.

Example: assume 4 fields have been selected:

1 (field 1)
2 (field 2)
3 (field 3)
4 (field 4)

assume fields 1 and 3 are chosen with the "OR" operator. The screen and Search Block A will thus appear as:

*1 (field 1)
2 (field 2)
*3 (field 3)
4 (field 4)

A: (1 OR 3)

assume field 4 and block A are chosen with the "AND" operator. The screen and Search Block A will now appear as:

*1 (field 1)
*2 (field 2)
3 (field 3)
*4 (field 4)

A: (4 AND (1 OR 2))

assume field 3 and block A are chosen with the "OR" operator. The screen and Search Block A will now appear as:

*1 (field 1)
*2 (field 2)
*3 (field 3)
*4 (field 4)

A: (3 OR (4 AND (1 OR 2)))

As all fields have been used, this is our Search Formula.

```

[00] POPULAR NAME = NED KELLY
[00] BIRTHPLACE = VICTORIA

([00] AND [00])

[00] 1/88
EDWARD KELLY

```

**DISK 3
MATCHING RECORDS**

On confirming the Search Formula, the computer will commence to search the database for bushrangers' records with matching data.

During the search, the number of matching records found and the number of records searched will be displayed (eg 5/60: says that 5 matches have been found out of 60 records searched).

A Simple Analysis Search will display the names of those bushrangers with matching data (option 5).

A Total Analysis Search will display the field items and the number of matching records for each item (options 3 and 4).

Note: The search may be interrupted at anytime by pressing the ESC key. Details of the matching records to that point are valid and will be displayed. The search cannot be resumed.

COMMANDS	ESC	to stop the search.
	RETURN	to proceed to the next step.
	CTRL P	will send the details to a printer.

After the search is completed and you have proceeded to the next step (see page 47), you may choose to see the list again, display individual records, do another search, re-organise the formula or exit to the Databases Menu.

Goto page 47 for the next step.

```

PLEASE SELECT (1-6):
<1> SEE THE LIST AGAIN
<2> DISPLAY INDIVIDUAL RECORDS
<3> ANOTHER SEARCH
<4> RE-ORGANISE FORMULA
<5> GRAPH
<6> DATABASES MENU

```

DISK 3
SEARCH FINISHED

Once the matching records have been found, you may choose to

- (PRESS 1) see the Search Fields, Search Formula and details of the analysis.
- (PRESS 2) see the data for any or all the bushrangers whose records contained matching data.
See page 48.
- (PRESS 3) select new fields, create a new formula and search the database again.
- (PRESS 4) change the Search Formula without changing the fields, operators and field items.
- (PRESS 5) prepare a graph on the relevant data.
- (PRESS 6) go back to the DATABASES MENU. See page 35.

The number of categories from which to choose is dependent on which option was originally chosen.

COMMANDS	1 - 6	to select an option.
	ESC	to go back to the Menu of fields.

Note: Category 5 is not available with All Fields: Simple Analysis.
Category 4 is not available with One Field: Total Analysis.

EDWARD KELLY		RECORD 1 OF 1 PAGE 1
YEAR OF BIRTH	1855	
BIRTHPLACE	VICTORIA	
OCCUPATION	LABOURER	
BUSHRANGING BEGAN	1878	
AGE	23	
STATUS	FREE	
POPULAR NAME	NED KELLY	
STATE	VICTORIA	
NO OF CONVICTIONS	3	
DATE OF DEATH	11.11.1880	
AGE AT DEATH	25	
CAUSE OF DEATH	HANGING	
ESC TO EXIT		PRESS RETURN FOR NEXT ONE

**DISK 3
DISPLAY OF RECORDS**

On selecting 2, (page 47), the first bushranger's record will be displayed.

There are four pages of information for each bushranger in the Major Database. Page 1 will be automatically displayed unless you tell the computer to display the other pages. You must use the RETURN key to advance to the next bushranger.

You may find out the names of any companions of the bushranger whose record is on display by pressing CTRL G. Press any key to return.

Note: A blank space against a field name indicates that the record contains no data in that field.

There is only 1 page of information for each bushranger in the minor database. Command keys 2,3 and 4 are therefore not available for use with that database.

COMMANDS	1	displays page 1 of a record.
	2	displays page 2 of a record.
	3	displays page 3 of a record.
	4	displays page 4 of a record.
	RETURN	to proceed to the next record.
	CTRL G	will list all companions.
	CTRL P	will send the record to a printer.
	ESC	to go back to the previous menu.

TUTORIAL - DISK 3

Insert Disk 3 in the disk drive, close the gate and turn on the monitor and computer. Wait for the MAIN MENU to be displayed.

MAIN MENU	Press 1	The Instructions file will be loaded and page 1 displayed.
INSTRUCTIONS	Press RETURN	The next page of the file will be displayed.
	Press -	This key will take us back a page to page 1.
	Press ESC	To go back to the MAIN MENU.

You could select Instructions again and this time read through the entire file.

MAIN MENU	Press 8	The Databases Menu will be loaded and displayed.
DATABASES MENU	Press 1	The Information file will be loaded and displayed.
	Press ESC	We're going back to the Databases Menu.
	Press 2	Another Menu will be loaded and displayed. This one lists the Search and Utilities options for the Major Database.
	Press 5	We've asked for the Major Database to be loaded. A Fields Menu will be displayed. We will now develop a simple search formula.
FIELDS MENU	Use -->	Until the selection box is over the field Popular Name.
	Press RETURN	We want to use that field to search the database.
	Press RETURN or Y	That field is correct. (RETURN is Y(es) here).
	Press N	We only want one field at this stage. We could have more, but that's for later.

Press RETURN You will notice 2 operators on the screen. The arrows can be used to move the selection box to either one. We want the one already marked (=).

Press RETURN
or Y The = operator is correct.
 (RETURN is Y(es) here).

Use --> To move the selection box to Ned Kelly. The list identifies all the field items for the field, Popular Name.

Press RETURN We've asked the computer to search the database for Ned Kelly. The computer will scan all files and report it has found a matching record under the name of Edward Kelly, Ned's proper name.

Press RETURN We will now be told there are five options available from which to select.

Press 1 This will display the results of our search again.

Press ESC To go back to the options.

Press 2 We're now looking at part of Ned's record. You'll notice it says this is page 1. There are in fact 4 pages of information on Ned.

Press 2 To see page 2. The empty fields indicate we have no data in them - not surprising as Ned was born in Australia, wasn't he?

Press 3 To see Page 3.

Press 4 To see Page 4. One of the questions you'll want answered is: who were Ned's companions? Let's see.

Enter CTRL G The computer will search the entire database and display which other bushrangers in this database were connected with Ned Kelly.

**FIELDS
MENU**

Press any key	To return to Ned's file. If you've got a printer ready, you can print out Ned's record by entering CTRL P. If you try to do this and the program stops, refer to Addendum B.
Press ESC	To go back to the options. Let's do another Search.
Press 3	We're going back to the Fields Menu.
Use -->	To move the selection box to the field, Year of Birth.
Press RETURN	We're going to search the database using that field.
Press RETURN or Y	The field is correct. (RETURN is Y(es) here).
Press N	We don't want any more fields.
Use -->	To move the selection box to the >= operator.
Press RETURN	We're going to choose a field item whose value is greater than or equal to a particular year.
Press RETURN	For Y(es). The operator is correct.
Enter 1830 Press RETURN	This is our field item to search the database. The computer will now search all the records in the Major Database and will report how many matching records it found and the names of the bushrangers.
Use RETURN	Until the names are all shown.
Press RETURN	To go to the Options. Let's look at those records.
Press 2	We can now display each record.
Press RETURN	You'll notice that page 1 of the next record will be displayed. That's because page 1 is a default page for the RETURN key. If you want to look at any other page for a bushranger, you must press either 2,3 or 4.

Press 2 To see page 2 of the record.

Enter CTRL G We'll see if he had any partners.

Press any key To go back to his record.

Press ESC We're going back to the options.

Press 5 To go back to the Databases Menu.

If you wish, you can press 3 to go back to the Fields Menu and do some more single field searching. I suggest you don't develop formulae with more than 1 field at this stage. We'll do that later on.

DATABASES MENU

Press 2 We'll use another search option on the Major Database.

Press 3 We're going to search a field for all possible field items and then graph the numbers found for each item. The Major Database will now be loaded and a Fields Menu displayed.

FIELDS MENU

Press SPACEBAR To move the selection box to the field, Bushranging Began.

Use --> To move the box to Cause of Death. This is the field we want.

Press RETURN We want the computer to tell us numeric information on all the field items in this field.

Press RETURN
or Y The field is correct. The computer will now analyse all the records in the database and report the field items found and how many records for each.

Press RETURN To see the options. We know what options 1 and 2 do, so we'll proceed to graph the results of our search.

Press 4 A Graphing utility will now be loaded. The results of our search will be displayed.

Press SPACEBAR To see the details of our search. Press it again to see the graph. You could print this graph out if you have a graphics printer and have configured it.

Press ESC We're going back to the Databases Menu.

Rather than go back to the Databases Menu, you could look at some other fields and graph the results of the search. If you've got a graphics printer connected and configured through category 2 of the Main Menu, you can print out the details of the search and the graph.

DATABASES MENU

Press 2 We will use another search option on the Major Database.

Press 5 We're going to use Simple Field Analysis again, however, this time we're going to develop a Search Formula using more than one field.

FIELDS MENU

Use --> Until the selection box is over the field, Birthplace.

Press SPACEBAR To move the selection box to the field, State.

Press RETURN This is one of the fields we want.

Press RETURN To confirm the field is correct.

Press RETURN We want another field, don't we?

Use <-- To move the selection box to the field, Bushranging Began.

Press RETURN We want that field too.

Press RETURN The selection is correct.

Press RETURN Let's choose another field.

Press RETURN Leave the selection box on Bushranging Began and select that field again.

Press RETURN Yes, we do want that field again.

Press N We don't want any more fields. The computer will now ask you to select an operator for the first field, State.

Press RETURN We need the = operator. It's already under the selection box.

Press RETURN To confirm it's the correct one. All the valid field items for the field, State, will now be displayed.

Press RETURN The field item we want for this analysis is New South Wales. The operators for the next field will now be displayed.

Use --> To put the selection box over the >= operator.

Press RETURN We want this operator to search for those bushrangers who began their career in New South Wales from 1860.

Press RETURN If the operator is correct.

Enter 1860
Press RETURN This is the value (year) we want for our search formula.

Use --> To put the selection box over the <= operator.

Press RETURN To confirm the selection.

Press RETURN If the operator is correct.

Enter 1865
Press RETURN This is the value (year) we want for our formula. We're now going to develop our formula by connecting the fields together. We want to know how many bushrangers started bushranging in New South Wales between 1860 and 1865.

Press 2 The computer will mark that field with an asterisk * and ask us to select a second field.

Press 3 This field will also be marked. We now have to select an operator to form our first Field Block. We want the "AND" operator.

- Press RETURN You will now be told that the First Block is (2 and 3), that is (Bushranging Began \geq 1860 and Bushranging Began \leq 1865). Agreed?
- Press 1 To select State = New South Wales.
- Press A To link that field with the block already chosen. We want the AND operator again.
- Press RETURN The computer will now tell us the Search Formula is (1 and (2 and 3)) which is what we wanted, to find out how many bushrangers began bushranging in New South Wales between 1860 and 1865.
- Press RETURN The formula is correct. The computer will now do the analysis and tell you how many matches it is finding. It will then display the names of the bushrangers.
- Press RETURN To go to the options.
- Press 5 To go back to the Databases Menu.

You could select option 2 and look at the individual records to confirm the accuracy of the search. Use RETURN to read each record and ESC to go back to the options.

**DATABASES
MENU**

- Press 2 We're going to do the same analysis again except this time where going to find out the details for all the states not just New South Wales. We're going to use the Total Analysis option on the Menu now loaded.

- Press 4 The computer will now load the Fields Menu we met when using option 3.

**FIELDS
MENU**

- Use SPACEBAR To move the selection box over to the other column.
- Use --> To place the box on the field, State. We're going to analyse all the field items in this field.
- Press RETURN We want this field.

Press RETURN Our selection is correct. The Single Analysis Fields Menu will now be displayed. That's the one we were using a moment ago.

Press SPACEBAR We need the field, Bushranging Began.

Press RETURN To confirm the selection.

Press RETURN If the selected field is correct.

Press RETURN As we need to select the field again.

Press RETURN To confirm the selection.

Press RETURN If the selected field is correct.

Press N We don't need any more fields. We will now select operators and field items.

Use --> To place the selection box over the >= operator.

Press RETURN To select it.

Press RETURN To confirm we want that operator.

Enter 1860
Press RETURN This is the lower year we used in the previous analysis.

Use --> To place the box over the <= operator.

Press RETURN To confirm.

Press RETURN It is the correct operator.

Enter 1865
Press RETURN This is the higher year in our formula. We will now be asked to connect the fields with an "AND" or "OR" operator.

Press RETURN The AND operator is the one we want.

Press RETURN To confirm the formula is correct. The computer will now analyse this formula by all the states, not just New South Wales. It will then tell us the results of the analysis. Things were pretty bad in New South Wales?

Press RETURN We're going to the options. You'll notice we can graph this search as we've used part of option 3 to make it up.

Press 5 To do a graph. The computer will now load the graphing utility and display a graph of our analysis. Use the SPACEBAR to see the values and to go back to the graph.

Press ESC To go back to the Databases Menu.

If you like you could select another field for Total Analysis, then make up another Search Formula and graph it.

**DATABASES
MENU**

Press 2 We're going to the Bushrangers Menu to use the calculator on the Major Database.

Press 2 To load and display the calculator options.

CALCULATOR

Press 1 We'll do a simple subtraction on Ned Kelly. The computer will ask you to enter a Surname.

Enter KELLY The given names of all bushrangers with the surname, Kelly, will be displayed.

Press 3 Ned's given name was Edward.

Press RETURN We want to subtract the fields Year of Birth and Date of Death to find out how old he was when he died.

Use --> To select the field Date of Death.

Press RETURN To confirm the selection.

Press RETURN The two fields are correct.

Press RETURN We don't want a printout. The computer will now do the analysis and tell us he was 25 when he died.

Press ESC We'll go back to the Calculator Menu now and do another analysis.

Press 2 Let's subtract the same fields for all bushrangers. A Fields Menu will be displayed - we will select the same 2 fields.

Press RETURN For Year of Birth.

Use --> To place the selection box over Date of Death.

Press RETURN To confirm that field also.

Press RETURN If the fields are correct.

Press RETURN As we don't want a printout. The computer will now display the details of the bushrangers whose records it can analyse.

Press RETURN We'll now see a mathematical analysis of the data. Most died young, didn't they.

Press ESC To go back to the Calculator Menu.

Press 3 Let's do an analysis on one field, say Height.

Use --> To place the selection box on the field, Height.

Press RETURN To confirm the selection.

Press RETURN If the selection is correct.

Press RETURN We don't want a printout. The computer will now do the analysis.

Press RETURN To see the statistics.

Press ESC We'll now go back to the Calculator Menu and then to the Databases Menu.

Press ESC To go back to the Databases Menu.

Press ESC

To go back to the Main Menu.

If you want to use the calculator, I suggest you try option 2 to find out things like: how long after arrival in Australia did the bushrangers start their careers (Bushranging Began - Year Arrived) or how long after they were released for their first conviction were they convicted again? (2nd Conviction - Date 1st Ended).

Categories 3,4,5,6 and 7 can be selected from Disk 3. You will be asked to insert another disk and press RETURN to continue. You can go back to the Main Menu by pressing ESC.

WORKSHEETS

WORKSHEETS SUMMARY

WORKSHEET	DISK	TASKS
1	1	Data retrieval involving * General Information files. * the reference dictionary.
2	1	Data retrieval involving * the Word Search utility. * General Information files. * Ballads. * the Dictionary. * the Maps.
3	2	Data retrieval involving * the Word Search Utility. * Personal Stories files.
4	3	Analysis of the Major Database using the Calculator (option 2).
5	3	Simple analysis of the Major Database using a single field, an operator and a field item. (option 5).
6	3	Total analysis of the Major Database using a single field (option 3) and then 2 fields. (option 4).
7	3	Complex analysis of the Major Database using 2 or 3 fields and the intersection word AND . (option 5).
8	3	Complex analysis of the Major Database using 2 or 3 fields and the union word OR . (option 5).
9	3	Complex analysis of the Major Database using 3 or 4 fields and both the intersection word AND and the union word OR (option 5).
10	3	Complex analysis of the Major Database using fields from 2 menus (option 4).

WORKSHEET 1

Please use DISK 1 with this worksheet. The questions require you to retrieve information stored in files and to use the reference dictionary to look up the meaning of words.

From GENERAL
Select GENERAL HISTORY

- 1. For how many years were there bushrangers?.....
- 2. What is a BOLTER*?.....
- 3. When did the Wild Colonial Boys appear?.....
- 4. What is a BUSHRANGER*?.....

Select CONDITIONS

- 5. How many died during the voyage of the Second Fleet?.....
- 6. What is DYSENTERY*?.....
- 7. How many died during the voyage of the Third Fleet?.....
- 8. What is a DEPRESSION*?.....

Select CONVICT POLICY

- 9. What is TRANSPORTATION*?.....
- 10. What were the working hours for convicts in 1788?.....
- 11. What were the working hours for convicts in 1800?.....

Select PENAL SETTLEMENTS

- 12. Where is Norfolk Island?.....
- 13. What is a PENAL SETTLEMENT*?.....
- 14. When was Norfolk Island established as a Penal Settlement?.....
- 15. When did it stop being a Penal Settlement?.....

* use the dictionary (press D and then enter the word).

WORKSHEET 2

Please use DISK 1 with this worksheet. The questions require that you retrieve information from files, the dictionary and maps.

Select WORD SEARCH

- 1. What files have information on the year 1830?.....
.....
- 2. Do any refer to the year 1860?.....
- 3. What files contain a reference to VICTORIA?.....
.....
- 4. Which files contain the word HERO?.....
.....

From the MAIN MENU
Select GENERAL

- 5. The computer told us that 3 files contain information on the year 1830. Briefly, explain what each says about that year.
 - A.....
.....
 - B.....
.....
 - C.....
- 6. Four files contain some information on Victoria. What is it?
 - A.....
.....
 - B.....
.....
 - C.....
.....
 - D.....
.....

WORKSHEET 2 (cont)

From the MAIN MENU
Select BALLADS

8. Two Ballads contained the word hero. Who were the heros?

A.....

B.....

From the MAIN MENU
Select DICTIONARY

9. What did an ABSOLUTE PARDON do?.....

.....

10. What rights did a CONDITIONAL PARDON give?.....

.....

11. What was meant by FREE BY SERVITUDE?.....

.....

12. What was a TICKET OF LEAVE?.....

.....

From the MAIN MENU
Select MAPS

13. A number of bushrangers were active in Tasmania in 1825. What was the colonial name for Tasmania?

.....

14. In 1836, was Victoria a separate colony or part of the colony of New South Wales?

.....

15. When was the colony of Victoria established?

.....

WORKSHEET 3

Please use DISK 2 with this worksheet. The disk contains the Personal Stories of the bushrangers in the Major database. With this worksheet, you will need to obtain information using the Word Search utility and/or the stories.

Select WORD SEARCH

- 1. Which bushrangers operated near Campbelltown?.....
.....
- 2. How many stories contain a reference to the year 1854?.....
- 3. How many of the bushrangers were sent to Norfolk Island?.....
- 4. How many of the bushrangers were imprisoned in a Hulk?.....
- 5. Were any imprisoned in the Sacramento?.....

From the MAIN MENU
Select STORIES

- 6. Who was Captain Moonlite?.....
- 7. Who were the other members of his gang?.....,.....
.....
- 8. In question 1, we found 3 bushrangers who operated in the Campbelltown district. In what other districts did they operate?
A.....
B.....
C.....
- 9. What does SEDITIOUS mean?.....
- 10. What was Frederick Ward's popular name?.....
- 11. Why did Black Caesar turn to bushranging?.....
.....

WORKSHEET 4

Please use DISK 3 with this worksheet. You will be introduced to the Calculator which can be used to analyse numeric fields only.

From the MAIN MENU
 Select DATABASES
 Select MAJOR DATABASE
 Select CALCULATOR
 Select 1

1. How old was Edward (Ned) Kelly when he was first convicted of a crime?
 (enter name) (select Year of Birth and 1st conviction)
2. How old was Edward Kelly when he died?
 (enter name) (select Year of Birth and Date of Death)
3. Over how many years did Edward Kelly's bushranging take place?...
 (enter name) (select 3rd Conviction and Bushranging Began)
4. How old was Daniel Morgan at his first conviction?.....
 (enter name) (select Year of Birth and 1st Conviction)

Select 2

5. How old was the youngest bushranger when he began bushranging?...
 (select Year of Birth and Bushranging Began)
6. Were most bushrangers 30 years or younger when they started bushranging?
7. How many of the bushrangers began bushranging within 5 years of arrival in Australia?
- (select Bushranging Began and Year Arrived)
8. How many bushrangers were caught and convicted within a year of beginning their bushranging career?
- (select 1st Conviction and Bushranging Began)

Select 3

9. What was the average (mean) height of the bushrangers?.....
 (select Height)
10. How many were 181 cms or taller?.....
11. Over how many years (range) were the bushrangers a problem?.....
 (select Bushranging Began)
12. How many of the bushrangers had 4 convictions?.....
 (select No of Convictions)

WORKSHEET 5

Please use DISK 3 with this worksheet. You will need to select a field, an operator and a field item to answer all questions. Remember, brackets are inserted by the computer.

From the MAIN MENU
 Select DATABASES
 Select MAJOR DATABASE
 Select 5

1. How many of the bushrangers were born in England?.....
 (Birthplace = England)
2. How many were born before 1830?.....
 (Year of Birth < 1830)
3. How many were NOT labourers?.....
 (Occupation <> Labourers)
4. How many were hung for their crimes?.....
 (Cause of Death = Hanging)
5. How many were 20 or younger when they died?.....
 (Age at Death <= 20)
6. How many were 20 or younger when they started bushranging?.....
 (Age <= 20)
7. How many had more than 2 convictions in Australia?.....
 (No of Convictions > 2)
8. Name the bushrangers who died of Natural Causes.....
 (Cause of Death = Natural Causes)

9. Who was The Wild Scotsman?.....
 (Popular Name = The Wild Scotsman)
10. How old was he when he began bushranging?.....
 (select Display Individual Records)
11. In which state did he operate?.....
12. What was Ned Kelly's given name?.....
 (Popular Name = Ned Kelly)
13. How many times was Ned Kelly convicted of a crime?.....
 (select Display Individual Records)
14. Who were the other members of his gang?.....
 (enter CTRL G)

WORKSHEET 6

Please use DISK 3 with this worksheet. There are 2 options for the Total Analysis of a field by every item in that field. You will need to use option 3 to answer questions 1 to 7 and option 4 to answer questions 8 to 10. With option 3, you only need to select 1 field from a fields menu. With option 4, you will need to select 1 field from each of 2 fields menus.

From the MAIN MENU
Select DATABASES
Select MAJOR DATABASE
Select 3

1. List the field items in the field Birthplace?
(select Birthplace)
.....
.....
2. How many of the bushrangers were born in Victoria?.....
3. Where was James Atterall born?.....
(select Display Individual Records)
4. What were the various Causes of Death?.....,.....
(select Cause of Death)
.....
.....
5. What was the most common Cause of Death?.....
6. What was the most common Crime?.....
(select Crime)
7. Graph the data. Write down the code for the most common Crime....
(select Graph)

From DATABASES
Select MAJOR DATABASE
Select 4

8. Were most of the bushrangers who landed in Sydney transported?...
(menu 1: select Arrival Status) (menu 2: select Port)
(formula: port = Sydney)
9. How many bushrangers had blue eyes and brown hair?.....
(menu 1: select Hair) (menu 2: select Eyes)
(formula: eyes = blue)
10. Graph the analysis and write down the hair colour for F.....
(select Graph)

WORKSHEET 7

Please use DISK 3 with this worksheet. You will need to use the intersection word **AND** to answer all questions. Questions 11 and 12 require that you form a field block (2 fields) and then combine that block with the last field. The fields inside the inner brackets (dark print) should be combined first to form field block A.

From the MAIN MENU
 Select DATABASES
 Select MAJOR DATABASE
 Select 5

1. How many of the bushrangers were born in New South Wales before 1840?
 (Birthplace AND Year of Birth)
2. How many were born in New South Wales after 1840?
 (Birthplace AND Year of Birth)
3. What was the name of the bushranger who arrived in Sydney in the First Fleet (1788)?.....
 (Year Arrived AND Port)
4. Who had a fair complexion and red hair?.....
 (Complexion AND Hair)
5. Retrieve Martin Cash's record. Where was he born?.....
 (Given Name AND Surname)
6. Retrieve John Caesar's record. On which ship in the First Fleet was he transported?.....
 (Given Name AND Surname)
7. How many bushrangers with the given name, John, were born in England?
 (Given Name AND Birthplace)
8. How many of the bushrangers were hung for murder?
 (Cause of Death AND Crime)
9. How many were convicted of murder and not hung?
 (Cause of Death AND Crime)
10. How many of the bushrangers who operated in New South Wales were not free men when they began bushranging?
 (Status AND State)
11. Did any bushrangers with a fresh complexion have brown hair and hazel eyes?
 ((Complexion AND Hair) AND Eyes)
12. How many arrived in Sydney as free men prior to 1840?
 ((Port AND Arrival Status) AND Year Arrived)

WORKSHEET 8

Please use DISK 3 with this worksheet. You will need to use the union word OR to answer all questions. Questions 9 and 10 require that you form a field block (2 fields) and then combine that block with the last field. The fields inside the inner brackets (dark print) should be combined first to form field block A.

From the MAIN MENU
 Select DATABASES
 Select MAJOR DATABASE
 Select 5

1. How many of the bushrangers were born in England or Scotland?....
 (Birthplace OR Birthplace)
2. How many had their religion recorded as Catholic or
 Church of England?
 (Religion OR Religion)
3. How many bushrangers absconded or broke ticket of leave
 conditions to commence bushranging?
 (Status OR Status)
4. Were more than 20 bushrangers convicted of murder or
 wounding with intent?
 (Crime OR Crime)
5. How many of the bushrangers had black hair or black eyes?
 (Hair OR Eyes)
6. How many bushrangers were there who were born in England
 or whose religion was recorded as Church of England?
 (Birthplace OR Religion)
7. Did any of the bushrangers begin bushranging in 1840 or
 die in 1840?
 (Bushranging Began OR Date of Death)
8. How many of the bushrangers were ever convicted of larceny?
 (Conviction (Arrival) OR Crime)
9. How many of the bushrangers were born in the British Isles?
 (England, Ireland, Scotland)
 ((Birthplace OR Birthplace) OR Birthplace)
10. How many died by hanging, police gunfire or shooting?
 ((Cause of Death OR Cause of Death) OR Cause of Death)

WORKSHEET 9

Please use DISK 3 with this worksheet. You will need to use both the intersection word **AND** with the union word **OR** to answer all questions. Remember, brackets are inserted by the computer. The fields inside the inner brackets (dark print) must be combined first to form field block A.

From the MAIN MENU
Select DATABASES
Select MAJOR DATABASE
Select 5

1. Was the religion of any of the bushrangers born in England or Scotland recorded as Presbyterian?
((Birthplace OR Birthplace) AND Religion)
2. How many of the bushrangers born in England had their religion recorded as Catholic or Church of England?
(Birthplace AND (Religion OR Religion))
3. How many sailors or soldiers began bushranging before 1830?
((Occupation OR Occupation) AND Bushranging Began)
Who were they?.....
4. How many sailors or soldiers began bushranging during or after 1830?
((Occupation OR Occupation) AND Bushranging Began)
Who were they?.....
5. Were any of the bushrangers convicted of cutting & maiming or wounding with intent, executed?
((Crime OR Crime) AND Cause of Death)
6. How many New South Wales bushrangers were hung after 1849?
((State AND Cause of Death) AND Date of Death)
7. How many bushrangers were over 175 cms tall with fair hair or a brown complexion?
(Height AND (Complexion OR Hair))
8. Were any of the bushrangers who began bushranging before 1840 born in New South Wales or Victoria?
(Bushranging Began AND (Birthplace OR Birthplace))
9. How many bushrangers were shot by police or executed before 1850?
((Cause of Death OR Cause of Death) AND Date of Death)
10. Were more than 10 bushrangers with the given name, James, John or Edward, born in England?
(((Given Name OR Given Name) OR Given Name) AND Birthplace)

WORKSHEET 10

Please use DISK 3 with this worksheet. You will need to use option 4 to answer all questions. The first 5 questions require you to select one field from each of 2 fields menus. The order of selection is given.

The second set of 5 questions require you to select more than 1 field from the second menu and build a search formula.

From the MAIN MENU
 Select DATABASES
 Select MAJOR DATABASE
 Select 4

1. What were the given names of all the bushrangers with the surname Kelly?
 (menu 1: select Given Name) (menu 2: select Surname)

2. What was the most common recorded religion for those bushrangers born in Ireland?
 (menu 1: select Religion) (menu 2: select Birthplace)
3. A number of bushrangers were executed for their crimes. What were these crimes?
 (menu 1: select Crime) (menu 2: select Sentence)
4. Where was bushranging the greatest problem before 1830?
 (menu 1: select State) (menu 2: select Bushranging Began)
5. What is the most common hair colour of the bushrangers with hazel eyes?
 (menu 1: select Hair) (menu 2: select Eyes)
6. What were the three most common given names of the bushrangers born in England or Scotland?

7. What was the most common occupation of the Australian born bushrangers?
8. A number of the bushrangers were convicts transported to Australia as a form of punishment. In what years did those who landed in Sydney arrive?

9. Were any of the Irishmen who arrived before 1840 recorded as free men?
10. What was the most common status of bushrangers who began bushranging between 1850 and 1860?

ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY SHEET 1

The following questions are based on information in the Colonies file and in the Maps section on Disk 1.



1984: Draw the borders for all Australia's states and the Northern Territory.

Write in the names of the states.



1851: Which was the biggest colony in 1851?.....

Draw the borders for all the colonies at that time.



1836: Which colony was proclaimed on 28th December 1836 by John Hindmarsh?.....

Draw the borders for all the colonies at that time.

ACTIVITY SHEET 2

Answer the following questions by placing a tick against the answer you think is correct.

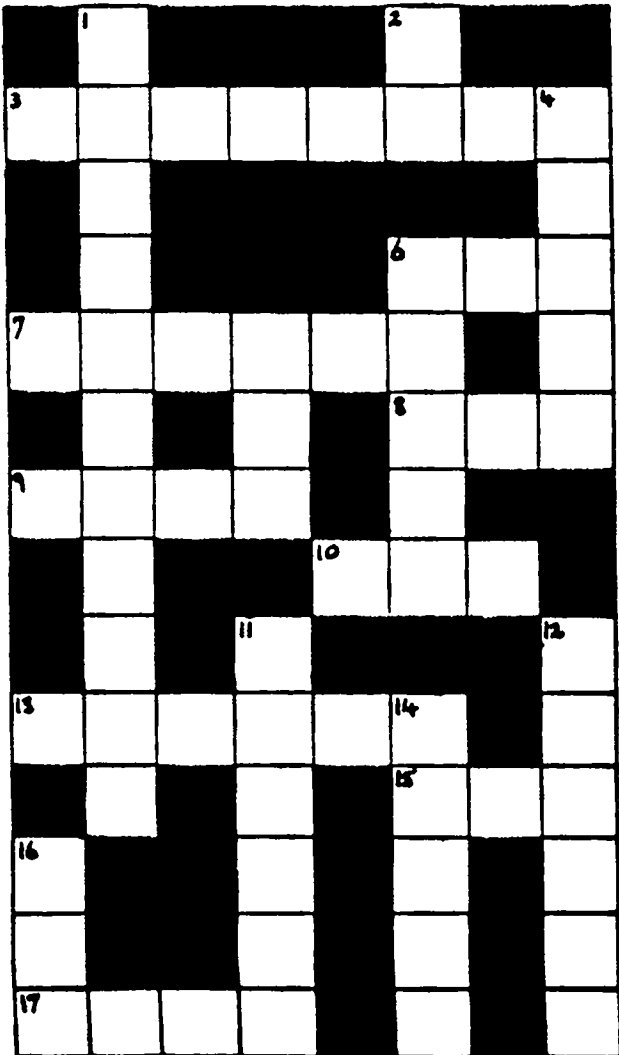
1. The word Hulk refers to
 - (a) a very big and strong man;
 - (b) a type of cart pulled by horses;
 - (c) an old ship used as a prison.
2. The Bush Telegraph was
 - (a) a telegraph line;
 - (b) persons who passed information about police movements;
 - (c) a means of sending information by smoke from fires.
3. Queensland's foundation year is
 - (a) 1803;
 - (b) 1859;
 - (c) 1824.
4. A ship was sent soon after the arrival of the First Fleet to get supplies. Its name was
 - (a) the Sirius;
 - (b) the Endeavour;
 - (c) the Alexander.
5. The Second Fleet arrived in 1790.
 - (a) 267 died during the voyage;
 - (b) nobody died during the voyage;
 - (c) 7 died and 267 were ill on landing in Sydney.
6. Convicts in 1788 worked from sunrise to sunset, Monday to Friday and from sunrise to 10am on Saturdays.
 - True False
7. The first bushrangers were called bolters.
 - True False
8. They were healthier and stronger than the Wild Colonial Boys.
 - True False
9. The Wild Colonial Boys were very good horsemen who knew how to survive in the bush.
 - True False
10. Norfolk Island was established as a Penal Settlement in 1825.
 - True False

ACTIVITY SHEET 3

Use the clues to complete the crossword. You may use the Dictionary.

ACROSS

- 3. A bushranger was a
- 6. You can float down a river on it.
- 7. A chain gang was a group of prisoners chained together to prevent an while working.
- 8. An Absolute Pardon restored ... rights and freedoms.
- 9. Bushrangers stole it from the diggers.
- 10. Many bushrangers rarely had ... clothing.
- 13. Some bushrangers were seen to be
- 15. A ... was often made of wood and bark.
- 17. In the 1860s, the bushrangers were called The Wild Colonial



DOWN

- 1. A penal settlement was a place of punishment for convicts who committed further offences after being
- 2. A prisoner would become Free by Servitude after serving his sentence .. full.
- 4. Larceny is a term for stealing someone else's property
- 5. Settlers wanted it.
- 6. A Ticket of was a form of freedom given to convicts.
- 11. Bushrangers stole the fastest ones.
- 12. A duffer stole, horses or sheep.
- 14. On occasions, the police were told to bushrangers on sight.
- 16. Gold escorts were intended to protect gold shipments from bushrangers wishing to ... them.

ACTIVITY SHEET 4

The following exercises are written for Disk 1 only.

1. Prepare 10 True/False questions for your friends to try. Use data in the General Information files and write the answer codes upside down on the bottom of the page.

Write a heading for the questions giving details on where to find the answers and on the number of marks to score for a correct answer.

2. Make up a word puzzle of 10 questions from information in the Dictionary and the General Information files.

You may ask questions using words and their meaning, historical facts (in 1824, there was...), general information (early bushrangers were called...) or anything else you can find.

ACROSS

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DOWN

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ACTIVITY SHEET 5

In these activities, you will need to use data stored on all three Disks.

1. Match these bushrangers to their fate.

Black Caesar	.....	a) hung
Captain Melville	.....	b) shot by police
Captain Moonlite	.....	c) shot
Captain Thunderbolt	.....	d) died by accident
The Wild Scotsman	.....	e) committed suicide

2. Match these bushrangers to the state in which they operated.

Frank Gardiner	.....	a) Victoria
James Mc Pherson	.....	b) Tasmania
Christopher Farrell	.....	c) Western Australia
Martin Cash	.....	d) New South Wales
Moondyne Joe	.....	e) Queensland

3. Black Caesar was Australia's first bushranger. Prepare a prison record card on him using data in the Bushranger database and in the First Fleet database.

What were conditions like in 1788 and 1789? What effect did they have on Black Caesar?

4. Prepare a project sheet on your favourite bushranger using information in this database, book material, drawings and pictures.

5. You are a junior archivist who has just begun working for the government's Archives section. Select a year between 1830 and 1870 and prepare a historical report on everything that happened in that year.

Prepare histograms on the fields Bushranging Began and Bushranging ended, for an eleven year period of which your year is the central year.

Assume your reference is the Bushrangers database package.

ACTIVITY SHEET 6

The following questions are based on information in the General Information files on Disk 1.

1. The population of Australia in 1788 was 1,035 but in 1789, only one year later, it was 645.

Why did it drop?

2. Why did many poor people and settlers support the bushrangers?

Which people do you think disliked the bushrangers the most?

3. Why did many convicts run away and turn to bushranging?

What sort of life did they have and what sort of conditions did they live under?

Were the Wild Colonial Boys better off? Why?

4. The police and troopers found it was very difficult to catch bushrangers. What were some of the difficulties which confronted them.

Why did they use Black Trackers?

5. Pretend you're a reporter for the Sun newspaper and the New Year is only 3 days off.

Write an article on the events of the past year. You might use the heading "The Year That Was" or another one you like.

(select a year between 1825 and 1865 and use Word Search to see what files refer to it)

6. The Legislation file gives details on a law passed in New South Wales in 1830 to control bushranging.

A traveller, Sir James Forbes, was arrested without warning and taken to a police station because he looked like a bushranger. Assume you're Sir James and you've just returned home after being released by the police.

Write a letter to the editor of the Sun newspaper giving details of what happened and what you think about the new law.

7. You've just been sent to Macquarie Harbour in Tasmania for stealing. The year is 1822. Write a letter to your family in England telling them what's happened to you since you arrived in the First Fleet and on the conditions at Macquarie Harbour.

ACTIVITY SHEET 7

1. Seven of the Ballads on Disk 1 refer to the most famous (or notorious depending on your point of view) of Australia's bushrangers.

Select a ballad and prepare a historical profile on that bushranger from the database and his personal story. If you select *The Wild Colonial Boy*, you will need to note that the ballad refers to John Donohoe.

Compare your record to the ballad.

Is the ballad historically inaccurate? If so, where?

Briefly, what does the ballad say about the bushranger and bushranging?

What does the ballad tell us about the person who wrote it?

Which group of people do you think supported the bushrangers and why?

What kind of person do you think this bushranger was?

If you had been a poor settler in those days, would you have helped him if asked or assisted in his capture or just not got involved.

2. Choose a bushranger who is not the subject of a ballad and prepare a historical record on him from the database and his personal story.

Write two short ballads about him (12-20 lines each). Think of him as a hero for your first ballad and as a villain for the second.

You may use parts of any or all of the ballads to create your own ones.

ACTIVITY SHEET 8

These activities use, in the main, information contained in the Minor Database on Disk 3.

1. Which state had the greatest problem with bushrangers in each of the following periods:

- a) 1788 - 1830
- b) 1831 - 1850
- c) 1851 - 1870
- d) 1871 - 1890

Suggest any significant circumstance which can explain why that state had the most bushrangers.

2. There is a popular belief that Victoria had the largest number of bushrangers. Comment explaining why this popular view exists.

Which states had practically no bushrangers? What could have been the reasons for this? Take into account the foundation and development of those colonies and other factors such as the discovery of gold.

3. Find out how many bushrangers started bushranging in New South Wales in the periods:

- a) 1861 - 1865
- b) 1866 - 1870
- c) 1871 - 1875

A new law, The Felons Apprehension Act, was passed in 1865 to control the incidence of bushranging. Comment on whether its introduction was justified on the basis of these figures, and on its effectiveness (you may wish to compare the Victorian figures for the same period).

Suggest other possible reasons for the decline in the incidence of bushranging.

ACTIVITY SHEET 9

These activities use the Minor Database and the Calculator utility on Disk 3.

1. Over 45% of the bushrangers in the Minor database were called Charles, Edward, George, Henry, James, John or William.

What do these names have in common? Which three were the most popular names? Suggest why.

2. How many bushrangers operated
 - a) alone
 - b) as a pair
 - c) in a gang

Select periods of 20 year intervals and compare the method of operation for those periods. Use percentages to see if there was any significant change through time. Comment on the changes and the possible reasons for them.

3. Use the Calculator to analyse the fields, Bushranging Began and Date of Death. What do the figures suggest?

4. In what ways were prison conditions in the 19th century different from what they are today? Comment on the effectiveness of a prison sentence in those days in deterring bushrangers from resuming their criminal career on release.

5. Find out which bushrangers with one conviction were executed by hanging. Either write down their names or obtain a print-out. Use the Calculator to find out how long after conviction each was executed.

What does this and the Legislation file tell you about the legal system in that period?

6. A number of bushrangers in the Major database had more than one conviction. Use the Calculator to analyse the time difference between the completion of a sentence (Date Ended) and conviction. Do this for each of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th convictions and keep either a written record or a printout of the results.

Do the figures suggest anything? Do you think it is statistically sound to compare the figures? Please explain.

Identify those bushrangers with four convictions and comment on whether serving a prison sentence had any influence on their activities.

ACTIVITY SHEET 10

The following exercises can be answered using material on Disk 2 and material in various books on bushrangers.

1. The Eugowra Rocks robbery is an important part of Australia's bushranging history.
 - a) Who were the members of the gang and who was its leader?
 - b) Why was Eugowra Rocks a good place for a robbery?
 - c) The gang didn't travel to the area as a group. Why not?
 - d) How did the gang carry out the robbery?
 - e) What difficulties did the guards have and why did they run away?
 - f) What does the robbery tell you about the gang's leader?

2. Matthew Brady was the leader of Tasmania's largest gang of bushrangers.
 - a) Prepare a story on Brady's life before he turned to bushranging?
 - b) Why do you think he became a bushranger?
 - c) Was he a good leader and, if so, what things did he do which showed he was a leader of men?
 - d) Many people said Brady was bold and courageous. What evidence supports this view?
 - e) Why was the Governor so determined to catch Brady?
 - f) What steps did he take to do so?
 - g) How was Brady captured and what happened to him?

3. Ned Kelly and his gang are the most famous of Australia's bushrangers.
 - a) Write an article on the Kelly family prior to Ned becoming a bushranger.
 - b) What incident turned Ned into a bushranger.
 - c) Describe the ambush at Stringybark Creek.
 - d) Why did Joe Byrne murder Aaron Sherritt? Why couldn't the police who were guarding Joe stop the murder?
 - e) Why was the Kelly gang outlawed? What did this mean?
 - f) Describe the shoot-out at Glenrowan Inn.
 - g) Prepare a prison record for Edward Kelly.

4. Assume you're the historical writer for the Sun newspaper. Write a historical article on the life of one of these famous bushrangers.
 - a) Ben Hall
 - b) Mad Dan Morgan
 - c) Captain Melville
 - d) Captain Moonlite
 - e) Captain Starlight
 - f) Captain Thunderbolt

ADDENDUM A

ADDENDUM A**THE DATABASES**

The Major Database consists of 83 bushranger records each with up to 45 fields.

The Minor Database, on the other hand, consists of over 400 bushranger records each with 8 fields.

A number of fields in both databases have been specially coded and indexed to allow for the entire database to be loaded into the computer's memory for processing. In this way, we have avoided the necessity to frequently retrieve records from the disk for analysis.

Because of the incompleteness and unreliability of Australia's historical files, a number of records have fields with no data in them (indicated by a blank). These fields have been left empty, but can be used in the future if relevant data is found.

THE MINOR DATABASE

The valid fields for the Minor Database are:

Code Number	Bushranging Began
Surname	State
Given Name	Bushranging Ended
Method	Fate

THE MAJOR DATABASE

The valid fields for the Major Database are:

Code Number	Bushranging Began
Surname	Status.
Given Name	Age
Popular Name	State
Birthplace	Date of Death
Occupation	Cause of Death
Year of Birth	Age at Death
Religion	Number of Convictions
Height	(Conviction Date
Complexion	(Crime
Hair	(Sentence
Eyes	(Status at Completion
Year Arrived	(Completion Date
Port	
Arrival Status	(the last 5 fields are
Ship	repeated for 2nd, 3rd
Conviction	and 4th convictions).

FIELD ITEMS

FIELD	FIELD ITEMS
CODE NUMBER	Not Displayed
SURNAME	SURNAME
GIVEN NAME	GIVEN NAME
METHOD	ALONE PAIR GANG
STATE	NEW SOUTH WALES QUEENSLAND SOUTH AUSTRALIA TASMANIA VICTORIA WESTERN AUSTRALIA
FATE	ACCIDENT DISAPPEARED HANGING KILLED AND EATEN MURDERED NATURAL CAUSES POLICE GUNFIRE PRISON SENTENCE SHOOTING SUICIDE TURNED INFORMER
POPULAR NAME	BLACK CAESAR CAPTAIN MELVILLE CAPTAIN MOONLITE CAPTAIN STARLIGHT CAPTAIN THUNDERBOLT NED KELLY MAD DAN MORGAN THE STRIPPER THE WILD SCOTSMAN MOONDYNE JOE THE FRENCHMAN BEN HALL
BIRTHPLACE	CANADA ENGLAND IRELAND NEW SOUTH WALES SCOTLAND VICTORIA WEST INDIES QUEENSLAND

FIELD	FIELD ITEMS
OCCUPATION	BAKER BLACKSMITH BOOTMAKER BUTCHER CARPENTER CIVIL ENGINEER CLERK COOK FARMER GARDENER GROOM HAIRDRESSER HORSEBREAKER LABOURER MINER PAINTER PLASTERER PRINTER QUARRYMAN SAILOR SAWYER SEAMAN SHEARER SOLDIER STOCKMAN STONEMASON TINMAN WEAVER
YEAR OF BIRTH	Numeric data (year)
RELIGION	CHURCH OF ENGLAND PRESBYTERIAN PROTESTANT CATHOLIC
HEIGHT	Numeric data
COMPLEXION	BLACK BROWN DARK FAIR FLORID FRESH PALE SALLOW RUDDY
HAIR	BLACK BROWN FAIR FLAXEN LIGHT BROWN LIGHT HAZEL RED SANDY
EYES	BLACK BLUE BROWN DARK BLUE DARK BROWN DARK GREY GREY HAZEL

FIELD	FIELD ITEMS
YEAR ARRIVED	Numeric data (year)
PORT	SYDNEY MELBOURNE HOBART ADELAIDE BRISBANE FREMANTLE BORN HERE
STATUS ON ARRIVAL	FREE TRANSPORTED EXILE
SHIP	Ship's name
CONVICTION	FELONY FORGERY HIGHWAY ROBBERY HOUSEBREAKING INTENT TO ROB LARCENY ROBBERY STEALING
BUSHRANGING BEGAN	Numeric data (year)
STATUS	FREE ABSCONDER ESCAPEE TICKET-OF-LEAVE
AGE	Numeric data (years)
STATE	NEW SOUTH WALES VICTORIA TASMANIA QUEENSLAND SOUTH AUSTRALIA WESTERN AUSTRALIA
DATE OF DEATH	Numeric data (day,month,year)
CAUSE OF DEATH	ACCIDENT HANGING MURDERED NATURAL CAUSES POLICE GUNFIRE SHOOTING SUICIDE
AGE AT DEATH	Numeric data

FIELDS	FIELD ITEMS																										
NO OF CONVICTIONS	Numeric data																										
CONVICTION DATE	Numeric data (day, month, year)																										
CRIME	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>ARSON.</td> <td>LARCENY</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ASSAULT</td> <td>MAIL ROBBERY</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ATTEMPTED MURDER</td> <td>MURDER</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BANK ROBBERY</td> <td>REC. STOLEN HORSE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BURGLARY</td> <td>ROBBERY</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CATTLE STEALING</td> <td>ROBBERY & WOUNDING</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CUTTING & MAIMING</td> <td>SHEEPSTEALING</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ESCAPE FROM CUSTODY</td> <td>SHOOTING WITH INTENT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FORGERY</td> <td>STEALING</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FRAUD</td> <td>UNLAWFUL POSSESSION</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HIGHWAY ROBBERY</td> <td>WILFUL DAMAGE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HORSESTEALING</td> <td>WOUNDING WITH INTENT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>INSULTING LANGUAGE</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	ARSON.	LARCENY	ASSAULT	MAIL ROBBERY	ATTEMPTED MURDER	MURDER	BANK ROBBERY	REC. STOLEN HORSE	BURGLARY	ROBBERY	CATTLE STEALING	ROBBERY & WOUNDING	CUTTING & MAIMING	SHEEPSTEALING	ESCAPE FROM CUSTODY	SHOOTING WITH INTENT	FORGERY	STEALING	FRAUD	UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	HIGHWAY ROBBERY	WILFUL DAMAGE	HORSESTEALING	WOUNDING WITH INTENT	INSULTING LANGUAGE	
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COMPLETION DATE	Numeric data (Day, Month, Year)																										
STATUS	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>DIED</td> <td>LIBERATION IN COLONY</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ESCAPED</td> <td>SENTENCE COMPLETED</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EXECUTED</td> <td>TICKET OF LEAVE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FREEDOM BY REMISSION</td> <td>SENT INTO EXILE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FULL PARDON</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	DIED	LIBERATION IN COLONY	ESCAPED	SENTENCE COMPLETED	EXECUTED	TICKET OF LEAVE	FREEDOM BY REMISSION	SENT INTO EXILE	FULL PARDON																	
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GENERAL COMMENTS

Material for the bushrangers database has been gathered from a variety of sources including books, government publications, library collections, newspapers and official records.

It should be noted that in some instances these sources revealed conflicting information and also indicated that some "facts" were erroneously recorded. There is bound to be a certain amount of guesswork, myth and prejudice in our historical records and books, thus making it very difficult, if not impossible, to eliminate errors.

With regard to official records, we would point out that they were incomplete, often vague or silent on particular points, in part subjective and in part reliant upon the honesty of officials and prisoners.

We have endeavoured to ensure that the data contained in this package is as complete and accurate as possible, and would welcome any advice which either fills in a gap or identifies an error.

Following is information on the nature of the fields and the data contained in them.

MINOR DATABASE

SURNAME	Where sources disagreed on the spelling of a surname, we used that name recorded in official records or notices.
GIVEN NAME	In most cases, the bushranger's first full Given Name has been recorded. It should be noted that in the early days of colonial settlement, officials and newspapers tended to avoid using given names preferring to address convicts as: convict Wilson, convict Jones, etc. We were unable to find given names in a number of cases because of this.
METHOD	We have classified bushrangers into three categories, those believed to have largely acted alone, those who had one partner and those who were part of a gang.
STATE	The area in which a bushranger mainly operated is recorded in terms of modern State boundaries. It is important to note the emphasis on "mainly" and also that colonial boundaries have not been used in this regard.

- FATE** Under this heading, we have recorded what happened or is believed to have happened to the bushranger at the end of his bushranging career. In many cases the fate of the bushranger is well known - he was either shot or executed. However, some faded from history and nothing further was heard about them.
- BUSHRANGING BEGAN** This field records the year in which a bushranger began his activities. The year could be inaccurate for a variety of reasons: the definition of what constituted an act of bushranging; minor bushranging not reported to the authorities; lack of identification; concealment by the bushranger of his past activities; and so on. Most of the data for this field was collected from Government notices and books.
- BUSHRANGING ENDED** In many cases, the exact date when a bushranger stopped his activities is not known. We have therefore only recorded the year in which each bushranger is believed to have ceased bushranging. The information in this field is generally accurate, particularly for those bushrangers who appeared in court or who were shot by police or troopers. In a number of cases, lesser known bushrangers just faded from history.

MAJOR DATABASE

- SURNAME** (details in Minor Database section)
- GIVEN NAME** (details in Minor Database section)
- POPULAR NAME** Several bushrangers were known by a name other than their true name. Examples include Captain Starlight, Captain Thunderbolt and The Wild Scotsman. Recorded in this field are those popular names which are well known today and most often referred to by historians and writers.
- BIRTHPLACE** The country of birth is recorded for those bushrangers born outside Australia and the State of birth for those who were Australian born. The States are identified in terms of modern boundaries. Official records were the main source of data for this field.

OCCUPATION The data for this field was gathered mainly from official records. There were anomalies in classifying occupations, for example, the records tended to list Australian stockmen as labourers rather than stockmen.

YEAR OF BIRTH There were instances of conflicting information on a bushranger's year of birth. Generally, the variation was only of a minor nature, usually a year. Official records were generally used as the authoritative source.

RELIGION We have to be somewhat suspicious of data in this field. We suspect that in some instances, officials labelled people by their birthplace, for example, the Irish as Catholics. Official records were generally used as the authoritative source.

HEIGHT (cms) Almost all the data for this field came from official records (expressed in feet and inches). This data could be inaccurate for a variety of reasons: the carry forward of personal details from one record to another without any allowance for aging; an estimate of height by an official; attempts by bushrangers to disguise their height by giving false information; and so on.

COMPLEXION
HAIR
EYES

Data for all these fields came from official records. These records would contain some inaccuracies, particularly where a subjective judgement was made. It should be noted that physical details are recorded at a point in time and therefore records usually do not reflect changes caused by the environment or aging.

YEAR ARRIVED
PORT
STATUS ON ARRIVAL
SHIP
CONVICTION

All these fields relate to those bushrangers born outside Australia. The data was collected from a variety of sources. We found a few references to bushrangers who manufactured details of their past, particularly on how they came to Australia. In the Conviction field we have recorded the crime which led to transportation.

- BUSHRANGING BEGAN** This field records the year in which a bushranger began his activities. The year could be inaccurate for a variety of reasons: the definition of what constituted an act of bushranging; minor bushranging not reported to authorities; lack of identification; concealment by the bushranger of his past activities; and so on. Most of the data for this field was collected from Government notices and books.
- STATUS** The official status of a bushranger at the time he began bushranging is recorded in this field. A free person may be free by birth, free by pardon or free by completion of sentence. Those who ran away from assigned service have been classified as absconders, those who escaped from prison, a penal settlement or a chain gang as escapees and those who broke ticket of leave conditions as Ticket of Leave. Official documents including government notices and reward posters were the main source of data for this field.
- AGE** The figure recorded in this field is approximate only as it was calculated by subtracting the year of birth from the year bushranging began. Day and month details for both fields could not be determined in the majority of cases.
- STATE** The area in which a bushranger mainly operated is recorded in terms of modern state boundaries. It is important to note the emphasis on "mainly" and also that colonial boundaries have not been used in this regard.
- DATE OF DEATH** The data for this field was gathered mainly from official documents, newspaper reports and authoritative books. In those cases where the exact date could not be identified, we recorded those details which were found, for example month and year, or just year only.
- CAUSE OF DEATH** We have recorded in this field the official version of cause of death. Folk lore or populace versions, for example, describing the shooting of a bushranger by police as murder, have been ignored. Data for this field was collected from official documents, newspaper reports and other sources. Bushrangers killed by their companions or by others illegally, have been recorded as murdered. Those shot and killed by black trackers, the police or troopers have been recorded as death by police gunfire. Those shot and killed by civilians such as bounty hunters, convicts, settlers, etc. have been recorded as death by shooting.

AGE AT DEATH This figure is approximate only as it was calculated by subtracting year of birth from the year component of date of death. Day and month details for the field, Year of Birth, could not be determined in the majority of cases.

NO OF CONVICTIONS This field records the number of convictions listed in the bushranger's record. The convictions recorded are from official records and represent all Australian court convictions we found for the bushranger. It should be noted that the recorded data covers the period before and after a bushranger began his bushranging career.

CONVICTION DATE The actual date of conviction where available has been recorded in this field. Where the exact date could not be identified, we recorded those details which were found, for example, month and year or just year only. The sources for this data were official records and newspapers, however, we would point out that in some cases, the trial date could have been recorded in prison records as the conviction date.

CRIME The major crime leading to a conviction has been recorded. In some cases, the precise wording of a crime differs slightly from the title in the database. For example, mail robbery and robbery of His Majesty's mail are both recorded as Mail Robbery. Official records, historical documents and publications were the main source for this data.

SENTENCE Information recorded in this field ranges from the death sentence to a prison sentence recorded in years. For a variety of reasons, we decided not to include details of whether any part or the whole of a prison sentence was to be served "in irons" or "on the roads", etc. In many cases, such information would have been misleading as court decisions sentencing a bushranger to serve time "on the roads" were not implemented, nor was there any likelihood that they would be.

COMPLETION DATE The date a prisoner left official custody either through execution, death due to other causes, release or escape is recorded in this field. The sources for this data were official records and books. Where the exact date could not be found, we recorded those details which were found, for example, month and year or just year only.

STATUS The status of the prisoner at Completion Date is recorded in this field.

ADDENDUM B

ADDENDUM B**THE PRINTER**

The ability to print the contents of any file or record in The Bushrangers Database package was a primary objective in its design.

Programs have been written to recognise a serial or parallel printer card provided it is located in slot 1 of your computer.
DO NOT INSERT THE CARD WHILE THE COMPUTER IS TURNED ON.

If you wish to use your printer to print histograms (see page 49) and you're sure it will do so, then enter the command code using the Printer utility on Disk 3 (see page 34).

HAVING PROBLEMS?**THE BELL SOUNDS THREE TIMES**

This indicates that what is currently displayed on your screen cannot be printed. The print commands CTRL P and CTRL S cannot be used to print a Menu, a Map or data from a dictionary.

NOTHING HAPPENS AND THE PROGRAM STOPS

There are a number of possible explanations for this:

1. the printer card is not in slot 1. Check by removing the computer's cover. If you need to transfer or insert a card, make sure the computer is turned **OFF** before doing so.
2. the printer is not turned on or receive mode has not been enabled. Turn your printer on or press the receive mode button (and RETURN if necessary). If nothing happens, you will have to re-start the disk.
3. the printer has run out of paper (most printers emit a warning sound when this happens). Insert paper. If nothing happens, you will have to re-start the disk.

THE PRINTER WON'T PRINT HISTOGRAM GRAPHS

Your printer must be capable of printing screen graphics to use the CTRL S option on disk 3. Further, the graphs utility must be told the command code for your particular printer. Use the Printer utility on disk 3 to enter the command code if you have not already done so.

If you have not identified the reason for your problem, check for other possible causes as per 1 to 3 above.

AND NOTHING FIXES THE PROBLEM

Try your printer and printer card with another package or list a program to make sure both are working properly. If both are in working order, ring Know Ware on (042) 94.1829 giving us details of your problem and your equipment.

ADDENDUM C

0-3)
5) DOS or Applesoft error
7)
9-254)

You may have attempted to run one of our programs without first booting the disk

or

You could have encountered a fault in a program. If this is suspected, contact Know Ware and give us details of the error and when and how it occurred. We will correct any program faults and replace disks if necessary.

DISK OPERATING SYSTEM

Each disk contains a high-speed operating system called diversi-dos (TM), which is licensed for use with this package only. To legally use diversi-dos with other programs, you may send \$US30 directly to: DSR, Inc., 5848 Crampton Ct., Rockford, Ill. 61111. United States of America. You will receive a diversi-dos utility disk with documentation.

ADDENDUM D

MENU DICTIONARY WORDS - DISK 1

Absconder
Absentee
Absolute Pardon
Approver
Assigned
Bail up
Banditti
Black Tracker
Bolter
Brigand
Bushman
Bushranger
Bushranging
Bush Telegraph
Chain Gang
Colony
Commuted
Conditional Pardon
Crusher
Debility
Digger
Diggings
Duffer
Duffing
Dysentery
Flogging
Free by Servitude
Free Pardon
Gallows
Gold Escort
Gully Raker
Hawker
Highwayman
Hulk
Insubordination
Larceny
Lashes
Macquarie Harbour
Moreton Bay
Mounted Police
Newcastle
Norfolk Island
Overseer
Pass
Penal Settlement
Pneumonia
Point Puer
Port Arthur
Port Macquarie
Pound
Rationing
Remitted
Road Parties
Runaway
Seditious
Station

ALL WORDS AND MEANINGS

Absconder	A term used to describe a prisoner who ran away after punishment or to avoid being punished.
Absentee	A convict, usually one who ran away or absent himself from assigned service rather than a convict who escaped from confinement.
Absolute Pardon	An Absolute Pardon restored all rights and freedoms in every part of His Majesty's dominions.
Approver	A term for a criminal who supplied evidence to prove the guilt of a mate.
Arsonist	An arsonist is a person who illegally burns down houses, barns, haystacks or other property.
Assigned	A convict assigned to a settler or government official to act as an unpaid labourer or servant in exchange for clothing, food and lodgings.
Bail Up	This term has two meanings: 1) To hold up, restrain and rob by threat from weapons; 2) A bushranger's command for 'hands up' or 'stand and deliver'.
Bailed Up	A term used to describe the holding-up and robbery of a person, coach or town by threat from weapons.
Banditti	A term used in early correspondence for a gang of bushrangers or brigands.
Black Tracker	A term used to describe an Aborigine who was used by the police to track men over bad terrain and great distances.
Bobbery	A term for a noisy row.
Bolter	Bolters were convicts who fled from service to which they were assigned or from a convict gang.
Brigand	An outlaw or a robber. Bushrangers were often described as Australian Brigands.
Bushman	A person with practical knowledge of the bush including direction finding, tracking and the location of food and water.
Bushranger	A term for a criminal who used the bush as a base for his operations. Usually described as a mature, bearded young man dressed in bush clothes.

Bushranging	A term used to describe the robbery of individuals or properties by a gang or single person who used the bush as a base of operation. Also included arson, stockstealing, housebreaking and murder.
Bush Telegraph	A person or group of people who warned bushrangers about police movements.
Carcass	A carcass is the dead body of an animal.
Chain Gang	A Chain Gang was a group of prisoners chained together to stop escape while working.
Cockatoo	A term often used to describe a small farmer.
Colony	A term used for a country settled and developed by another and remaining under its control.
Commuted	A sentence was said to be commuted when it was changed to a less severe one (example: death to prison).
Conditional Pardon	A Conditional Pardon restored Rights of Freedom to an individual, but only in a colony. There was no right to leave the colony.
Crusher	Slang for a police trooper.
Debility	Debility is a general body weakness usually due to old age.
Depression	An economic term used for a long period of reduced trade, low prosperity and heavy unemployment.
Destitute	A term used to describe people who have no possessions, no money and no food.
Digger	A term first used for a gold prospector and miner.
Diggings	The gold fields were called The Diggings.
Dray	A dray was a very strong cart used to carry heavy goods.
Duffer	A duffer was a stealer of sheep, cattle or horses. He usually changed brand marks to stop identification.
Duffing	A word used to describe the stealing of cattle, horses or sheep usually with the alteration of brand marks.

Dysentery	Dysentery is a disease which causes vomiting or diarrhoea. It is usually spread by contaminated food or water.
Emancipist	A term for an ex-convict who had been pardoned or who served his/her sentence.
Flogger	A person, usually a convict, who was used to flog another with a whip called a cat-o'-nine-tails.
Flogging	Many convicts were flogged with a whip called a cat-o'-nine-tails.
Forgery	The making of a false document or the changing of an existing document is a crime called Forgery.
Free by Servitude	A term used for a prisoner who served his sentence in full before being freed.
Free Pardon	A means of release for a prisoner: complete and unconditional.
Gallows	An apparatus used to execute criminals by hanging.
Gold Escort	A Gold Escort consisted of a group of police or troopers protecting gold as it was moved by road.
Gully Raker	One who illegally acquired cattle or horses branded or unbranded, which strayed into gullies or other secluded places.
Harbourer	A person who gave shelter and food to a criminal.
Hawker	A person who goes about offering goods for sale.
Highway Robbery	A common term for the robbery of travellers and coaches on public roads.
Highwayman	A common description for robbers who bailed up and robbed travellers and coaches on public roads.
Hulk	A dismantled ship used as a prison: often described as a hell ship because of the bad physical conditions on board.
Informer	A term used for a person who supplied information to the police.
Inn	An Inn is a place open to the public for drinking and lodgings.

- Superintendent** An official ranked above overseer in the control and supervision of convicts.
- Ticket of Leave** A Ticket of Leave was a form of freedom given to convicts who could then employ themselves or buy property on condition that they remained in a certain district.
- Torturer** A person who inflicts severe physical pain on another person against his will.
- Transportation** The movement of convicts to overseas colonies as a part of punishment.
- Trap** A term for a mounted policeman.
- Trooper** A term used to describe a mounted policeman.

West, John, *The History of Tasmania*, Angus and Robertson, Australia, 1971.

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White, Charles, *Short-Lived Bushrangers*, Sydney, 1911.

Wynd, Ian and Wood, Joyce, *A Map History of Australia*, Oxford University Press, 1979.

NEWSPAPERS

New South Wales Advertiser.
Sydney Gazette.
The Hobart Town Gazette.
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GOVERNMENT

Archives Office of New South Wales.
Archives Office of Tasmania.
La Trobe Collection, State Library of Victoria.
Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales.
Public Records Office of Victoria.