OUR FAMILY ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE WORLD

The Deadman family has been in Australia since the mid 1800's or earlier. The Dedman/Deadman spelling is the most popular of the surname spelling. FindAgrave.com lists 48 Dedman and 24 Deadman. As fas as I can tell there are none of the others. Henry Arthur (Harry) Deadman (Dedman) was born on December 26, 1875, in Walhalla, Victoria. His parents were Charles Deadman (Dedman) and Elizabeth Deighton. They were from Yorkshire, England. John Thomas Dedman was born on March 14, 1861, in Ontario, and married Emma Edwards in 1886 in Victoria, Australia.

Although for the most part the Deadman family is in North America and England, there are some scattered around the world. Nicholas Deadman, 31 arrived at at Port Adelaide, South Australia 25th April 1855. It appears he was accompanied by his wife, Eliza. The ship arrived from Southampton with 358 immigrants. There were six births and thirteen deaths at sea. The ship was commanded by Mr. Ramsay Walker, and Mr. John M. Burke was the surgeon-superintendent. I can't find where Nicholas is buried, so he may not have stayed in Australia. Find A Grave lists 25 by the surname Deadman and 48 by Dedman. None of those are Nicholas. There is a Henry Nicholas buried in New Zealand, but is does not appear to be the same Nicholas.

There is a Gordon Dedman Park (Reserve) in North Fremantle, Western Australia apparently named in honor of Gordon Fredrick Dedman (1896 - 1950). He was the son of George Joseph Dedman who was born on October 25, 1856, in Bunbury, Western Australia. His father, William Deadman, was born in 1806 in Cliddesden, Hampshire, England. William Deadman married Harriett Woodman on December 21, 1850, but I am not sure where. That was six years before George Joseph was born. They had another son, William H. Deadman, who was born in 1855 and died as a teenager on September 7, 1869. I have posted the obituary for Gordon on page 8 of this issue.

There are approximately 100 marriages listed at the website: http://www.debenham.org.uk/family/genealogy/Australia/Dedman%20Marriages.pdf. However this statement is attached: *"This document is security protected. It can be displayed and printed, but the contents cannot be electronically copied or altered. Version 1.1 © 2005 Michael Debenham. Permission is granted to use this information for the purposes of private research only."* Since this newsletter is not exactly private, I don't think it would be wise to copy the names, but you can go to the website as an individual and get the information.

There are also websites for births and deaths with the same notation. These may be viewed at (:*http://www. debenham.org.uk/family/genealogy/Australia/Dedman%20Deaths.pdf)* and *(http://www. debenham. org.uk/family/genealogy/Australia/Dedman%20Births.pdf)*

There are some Dedmons that appear in google searches and Australia, but most are newspaper and books. I no longer have access to those sites as my finances are limited these days. My only source of income is my social security, so I have had to drop almost all of my subscriptions. I would be more than grateful for any information you could find for me on some of these research sites. Most of the information in this newsletter is about John Johnstone Dedman, a politician.

John Dedman helps topple English cricketing empire

How do you celebrate Australia's first ever over 60s cricket win against the English? Over a cuppa, of course. That's exactly what Bega cricket John Dedman did as part of the Australian team that upset the English for the first time in a decade. Dedman formed part of a touring over 60s Australian team in a month-long tour of the southern part of England, but it wasn't all smooth sailing.

"The Test series against England we got a bit of a trouncing in the first Test so that was really disappointing," Dedman said. "But we went away from that and did our homework and revised the way were playing and some of our tactics to win the second Test." The final Test match was an 80-overs aside two-day match and things looked Shaky when Australia posted a run total of 263.

John Dedman dons the baggy green as part of a touring Australian cricket side

England's openers got the side to an outstanding chase of 105 before the first bails fell. However, it was a quick downfall for the home nation as the following wickets plummeted short of 200 runs. "They ended up collapsing on about 190-odd, it was a pretty exciting win for us," Dedman said. National president of Seniors Cricket Australia Ron Axelby said "this was a magnificent effort".

"England has played masters and seniors cricket for decades and, while over 60s cricket in Australia is relatively new, it has the highest growth rate of any level of cricket in Australia," Axelby said. The team also secured a win in a single Test against Wales, and won the majority of a series of county games.

Fourteen regular county games were played with Australia securing wins in 11. You could be forgiven for thinking a national team would bowl over the competition, but it wasn't quite the case, Dedman said.

"We found the country games had a pretty strong opposition," he said. "They were tough games, but it was all about defeating the English, funnily enough." A batsman at heart, Dedman said he preferred the quicker pitches of Australia and liked to attack the ball a bit more than he was able on the English pitches.

"They're more prone to being lower and slower – you struggle to hit across the line of the ball," he said. "If you play straight you're alright, but it you go to hit across it you just miss it because you're not used to that slow pace. "I really enjoy the ball coming to the bat a bit quicker, it gives you more scoring opportunities." The biggest contrast between England and home in Bega was the pace of bowlers.

Australia provided some solid quicks, but the English took a slow approach to take pace off the ball. "You have to go and dance down the track to try and get on the half volley or something," Dedman said with a laugh.

It gave the Aussies some pointers though and they turned the tactic back around on the Brits. The Aussie's set a tight ring of fieldsman with just one out wide as a sweeper and slowed down their own bowling. The tour was a genuine insight to the life of an Australian Test cricketer - a squad of 18 toured, but only 11 could take the field per Test. With seven players missing each major match, there was an air of pressure and tension to retain a sport.

Dedman said he felt privileged to be named number three in the batting order for each of the Tests, but had a woeful introduction to the series. "I've got to say, in the first Test an off-spinner bowled me a fast yorker on the first ball and knocked the castle over," Dedman said with a laugh. "I think it was the longest walk off the field I've ever had."

The pressure to perform and keep your spot became apparent and provided an insight to what Australian Test cricketers face on a regular basis. "There is a lot of pressure on you to perform every time you go out to bat and hold your spot," Dedman said.

"It's very much like the battle between Watson and Marsh at the number six position." Cricket is ingrained in the English players and Dedman said the league was a little more "structured" than the Australian masters series. Each county has an over 60s team across four divisions and there is a cross-county championship.

Here in Australia there is a four-match series that runs in November. This year the tournament will run in Hobart, and while Dedman hasn't received an official invitation yet, the hotel is booked. "I haven't heard anything yet, but I'm hoping to play with the ACT side," he said.

John Johnstone Dedman
(1896 – 1973)
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
Member of the Australian Parliament for Corio
In office: 2 March 1940 – 10 December 1949
Preceded by:
Richard Casey
Succeeded by:
Hubert Opperman
Personal details:
Born: 2 June 1896
Wigtownshire, Scotland
Died: 22 November 1973 (aged 77)
Canberra, Australia
Nationality: Scottish Australian
Political party: Australian Labor Party
Spouse: Jessie Lawson, Occupation: Farmer

The Honourable John Dedman

John Dedman was a Minister in the Australian Labor Party governments led by John Curtin and Ben Chifley. He was responsible for organizing production during World War II, establishing the Australian National University, reorganizing the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) and developing the Snowy Mountains Scheme. Dedman represented the Federal seat of Corio, centred on Geelong between 1940 and 1949.

Dedman was born in Knowe, northwest of Newton Stewart, Wigtownshire, Scotland. He was educated by his father at village schools and Ewart Boys' High School, Newton Stewart. He enrolled in science at the University of Edinburgh in 1914, but was commissioned in 1915 as an officer in the British Army in World War I and fought at Gallipoli, Egypt and France. He then joined the British Indian Army and fought in Afghanistan and Iraq. In 1922 he resigned and traveled to Australia, where he bought a dairy farm near Launching Place with a friend from school, Walter McEwen. In 1925, he married McEwen's sister, Jessie Lawson.

In 1927 Dedman stood unsuccessfully as the Country Party candidate for Upper Yarra in the Victorian Legislative Assembly. However, the Country Party helped defeat a bill to establish a milk board in the Legislative Council and, as a result, he joined the Labor Party. Between 1932 and 1934, he unsuccessfully contested one federal and two state seats. He was a councillor on Upper Yarra Shire Council from 1926 to 1939 and its president in 1931 and 1937. In 1938, he studied Keynesian economics at the University of Melbourne.

Dedman won Corio at a by-election in March 1940. In October 1941, he was appointed Minister for War Organisation of Industry and Minister in charge of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in the Curtin government and he became a member of the War Cabinet in December 1941. His chief responsibility was to organize production to support the war effort and he became known as the minister for "austerity". At the end of World War II, he became Minister in charge of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and Minister for Post-war Reconstruction in the Chiefly government, where he was responsible for promoting full-employment, retraining ex-service personnel and attempting to rebuild the national economy. In particular he had carriage for preparing the White Paper on Full Employment in Australia, establishing the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement, the Snowy Mountains Scheme the Joint Coal Board, the Universities Commission and the Australian National University. From November 1946, Dedman was also Minister for Defense. He narrowly lost Corio to Hubert Opperman in the 1949 election and failed to win it back in 1951 and 1954.

From 1955 Dedman worked with the World Council of Churches on the resettlement of refugees. He retired to Canberra in 1962 and was appointed to the council of the Australian National University and graduated with a B.A., both in 1966. He died in Canberra, survived by his wife, son and two daughters.

Honours: The Australian National University awarded him an honorary Doctor of Laws in 1964 and named a building after him in 1970. He was to have the John Dedman Parkway in Canberra, Australia named after him, but the road plans were renamed prior to completion as the Gungahlin Drive Extension.

Dedman, John Johnstone
(1896–1973)
by Andrew Spaull

This article was published in Australian Dictionary of Biography, Volume 13, (MUP), 1993

John Johnstone Dedman (1896-1973), politician, was born on 2 June 1896 at Knowe, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, son of James Baillie Dedman, schoolteacher, and his wife Mary, née Johnstone. John was taught by his father in village schools and imbued with the precept: 'whatever thy hands find to do, do it with all thy might'. After attending Ewart Boys' High School, Newton Stewart, he entered the faculty of science at the University of Edinburgh in 1914 and planned to study engineering.

On 19 March 1915 Dedman was commissioned in the British Army and posted to the 10th Battalion, Border Regiment. He fought at Gallipoli, in Egypt and in France where he was wounded in action in 1917. Transferring to the Indian Army that year, he saw active service in Afghanistan and Iraq. In 1922 he resigned and joined a schoolboy friend Walter McEwen in Victoria; in April they purchased a dairy-farm near Launching Place. Dedman bought out his partner's share and on 24 June 1925 married McEwen's sister Jessie Lawson at the Presbyterian Church, Surrey Hills, Melbourne.

Dedman produced milk for the Melbourne market. In an attempt to break a wholesalers' cartel, he joined the Country Party and in 1927 stood unsuccessfully for the seat of Upper Yarra in the Legislative Assembly. When the Country Party helped to block the milk board bill (1927) in the Legislative Council, he became a member of the Australian Labor Party in 1928. Two years later he moved to a smaller property at Millgrove, but the Depression forced him to abandon farming and in 1934 he took local work with the Forests Commission of Victoria.

During the early 1930s Dedman read widely in economics and emerged as one of Labor's more radical voices on banking reform. In 1932-34 he contested one Federal and two State seats. He was more successful in local government polls and served on the Upper Yarra Shire Council from 1926 to 1939 (president 1931 and 1937). In 1938 he enrolled as a part-time student at the University of Melbourne, hoping to increase his understanding of Keynesian economics. Having won Corio in a crucial by-election in March 1940, he soon established himself in the House of Representatives as an unrelenting debater on financial affairs. His principles were, and remained, socialist, but were tinged with healthy pragmatism and robust Christianity.

With the formation of the Labor government on 7 October 1941, John Curtin helped to secure Dedman's elevation to cabinet. He was appointed minister in charge of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, minister for war organization of industry and chairman of the production executive of cabinet. In December 1941 he was also appointed to the War Cabinet. His main responsibilities were to co-ordinate the Commonwealth's production departments and to reorganize industry so that resources were diverted to military needs and essential services.

The general public saw Dedman as the minister for 'austerity', or even 'morbidity'. He not only ignored the controversies which his decisions created, but even enjoyed the lampooning that he received from cartoonists. In their zeal for imposing controls, Dedman and his department were identified — often mistakenly or unfairly — with limiting everything from bread to bungalows. He deprived men of their waistcoats and shirt tails (hence the nickname 'Lumbago Jack'), brides of pink icing on their wedding cakes (white was the mandatory colour) and children of Father Christmas (restrictions on seasonal advertising in 1942). Yet he also won admirers, among them vice-chancellors and university students who appreciated his introduction of means-tested scholarships. At the end of World War II his achievement was acknowledged, but his style was remembered. As one journalist observed, he had discharged his duties 'like a born dominie . . . with all the bleakness of the kirk'.

While retaining his C.S.I.R. portfolio, on 2 February 1945 Dedman succeeded J. B. Chifley as minister for postwar reconstruction. The department's principal concerns were to implement Labor's full-employment objective, to retrain ex-service personnel and to foster a balanced peacetime economy based on manufacturing, exports and a national works programme. Dedman had responsibility for the White Paper on Employment, the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement and the Snowy Mountains' scheme, as well as for legislation to promote wool, and to establish the Joint Coal Board, the Universities Commission and the Australian National University.

He enjoyed shaping initiatives that removed the spectre of the hard times of the 1930s, but was frustrated when new programmes were transferred to other departments, or to the States, where they lost much of their vitality. Although sometimes at odds with Prime Minister Chifley, who increasingly urged financial caution, he remained his 'indispensable henchman' in national and international planning. Dedman, however, could be his own worst enemy,

not least because of his rash remarks.

In forums abroad Dedman was more the statesman. A leading participant in the World Conference on International Trade and Employment, held in Cuba in 1947-48, he proved a tough but flexible negotiator. He insisted that his advisers leave an expensive Havana hotel for a rented house in the suburbs. In July 1949 he deputized for Chifley at the conference of British Commonwealth finance ministers in London.

From 1 November 1946 Dedman had also been minister for defence. Less committed to this portfolio, he nonetheless maintained strong ties with the British Commonwealth and helped to inaugurate the British-Australian Joint Guided-Weapons Project. As minister in charge of C.S.I.R., he encouraged the institution's expansion, though he insisted that, for reasons of public direction and internal security, its governing council be replaced by an executive. The renamed Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization was inaugurated in 1949.

After barely losing Corio in December 1949, Dedman narrowly failed to regain the seat in 1951 and 1954. Unable to find employment, he eventually acquired a small sheep-property at Apollo Bay. In 1955 he became Australian director of the resettlement of refugees department of the World Council of Churches. Retiring to Canberra in 1962, he was appointed to the council of the A.N.U. in 1966 and graduated (B.A.) that year. The university had awarded him an honorary doctorate of laws (1964) and decided in 1970 to name a building after him.

Dedman wrote about his ministerial experiences during the war and was a frequent visitor to Parliament House. He retained his membership of the A.L.P., served as an elder of St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Forrest, and lived long enough to see the Whitlam government introduce some of the policies he had championed. Dedman died on 22 November 1973 in Canberra; he was accorded a state funeral and was cremated. His wife, son and two daughters survived him.

Dedman, John Johnstone (1896–1973)

The Government is particularly anxious', the Minister for Post-War Reconstruction told the Parliament, on 19 June 1946, 'that the national university .... shall be established in such manner that it will bring credit to Australia, advance the cause of learning and research in general, and take its rightful place among the great universities of the world'.

The Minister was John Johnstone Dedman, who died in Canberra on 22 November. Later, in his retirement, he was to reflect that his then departmental head, and the University's present Chancellor, Dr Coombs, played a greater part in founding ANU than he. But he was the Minister responsible for its establishment, an action that was in keeping with the commitment to tertiary education of his earlier career.

Later Mr Dedman was to compile a unique record for association with any university, being awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by ANU in 1964 and then, two years later, graduating as a Bachelor of Arts at the age of 69.

Dr Dedman served as a Convocation representative on the University Council from 1967. He was present at Council's November meeting only a few days prior to his death.

Born in Scotland, in 1896, Mr Dedman had undertaken an engineering course at Edinburgh University when the outbreak of World War I interrupted his studies. Following service in the Gallipoli campaign, Mesopotamia and France, and as a captain in the Indian Army immediately following the war, he emigrated to Australia, where he took up land in Victoria. He was forced by the Depression to give up farming, and in 1930 resumed university studies, this time in economics at Melbourne. These were interrupted, in turn, by his election to Parliament in 1940, as Labor member for Corio.

On the accession of the Curtin Government in 1941, Mr Dedman was appointed Minister for War Organisation of Industry — a position in which he made a lasting impact on tertiary education in this country. His Financial Assistance Scheme for students in such essential disciplines as medicine and engineering was the forerunner of subsequent Commonwealth tertiary assistance programs.

In 1943 Mr Dedman suggested that the Production Executive of Cabinet should examine the desirable future role of the Commonwealth in education. ANU, which he first envisaged as an undergraduate university, was the ultimate result of that suggestion. In the course of time, and most particularly through discussions coordinated by the Department of Post-War Reconstruction, of which he became Minister in 1945, the postgraduate University envisaged in 1946 took shape.

Mr Dedman lost his seat in Parliament in the 1949 swing against his Government. During the 1950s he was active as Australian director for the resettlement of

Deadman Surname Distribution

Country	Incidence	Frequency	Rank in Nation
England	1,231	1: 43,867	5,797
United States	343	1: 933,732	71,465
Australia	225	1: 104,739	12,256
Canada	224	1: 158,159	16,464
New Zealand	220	1: 20,667	3,482
Russia	81	1: 1,803,314	131,777
India	36	1: 34,667,222	298,295
Scotland	33	1: 160,606	12,692
Ukraine	22	1: 1,946,631	153,005
Spain	15	1: 3,100,520	84,957

Similiar Surnames

Surname	Similarity	Incidence	Prevalency
De-Adman	93	1	
Deadmann	93	-	-
Dedman	92	3352	
Dadman	92	24	
Deedman	86	149	
Deddman	86	-	-
Deadmen	86	-	-
Dedeman	86	402	
Deadmon	86	333	
Dedmani	86	19	

Stephen Dedman

Greetings and Welcome,

Please allow me to introduce myself. I'm Stephen Dedman. I'm a writer.

At present, I'm also a bookseller, book reviewer, tutor, and student. I've previously been an actor, a manuscript assessor, an academic and legal WPO, an editorial assistant for Australian Physicist magazine, an experimental subject, and a used dinosaur parts salesman. I'm also fiction editor of Borderlands magazine, co-editor of the ConSensual anthologies, a former associate editor of Eidolon, and a member of the Horror Writers' Association's Bram Stoker Awards Oversight Committee and the Katharine Susannah Pritchard's Board of Literary Advisors. And I've previously served on the committee of the Festival of Perth Writers' Festival and innumerable science fiction conventions (well, six, I think, but it feels like a lot more).

Primarily, though, I'm a writer: author of four novels, a non-fiction book and more than 100 short stories, plus reviews, role-playing games, stageplays, essays and editorials. Most of the fiction I've written has been speculative, fantastic, or just plain weird, but I've also written thrillers, erotica, and westerns. Sometimes all at the same time.

Dr Stephen Dedman is the author of the novels The Art of Arrow Cutting, Shadows Bite and A Fistful of Data, and more than 120 short stories published in an eclectic range of magazines and anthologies.He was also the crime novel and true crime book reviewer for The West Australian, and has taught creative writing at the Forensic Science Centre. He has won two Aurealis Awards and a Ditmar, and been nominated for the Bram Stoker Award, British Science Fiction Association Award, the Sidewise Award, the Seiun Award, the Spectrum Award, and a sainthood.

Curriculum Vitae

Educational Qualifications:

Bachelor of Arts (English) -- W A Institute of Technology, 1983
Graduate Diploma (Writing) -- W A Institute of Technology, 1985
Master of Arts (Creative Writing) -- University of Western Australia, 2003

Employment history:

(2003-present) - Tutor and Lecturer, Creative Writing and Professional Writing, University of Western Australia.
(2005-present) - Purchasing Manager, Fantastic Planet Bookshop.
(2001-present) - Manuscript Assessor, Driftwood Manuscripts.
(2000-present) - Book reviewer (Fantasy, SF and crime), The West Australian.
(1993-2002) - Administrative Service Officer, Department of Education, Employment and Training.
(1999) - Casual Lecturer, Creative Writing, Central Metro College of TAFE.
(1997-2000) - Purchasing Manager, A Touch of Strange Science Fiction and Fantasy Bookshop.

Committees and Volunteer work:

(2003-present) - Fiction Editor, Borderlands: Australian Science Fiction, Fantasy and Horror.X
(2003-present) - Reader, Clarion South.
(2002-2004)-Programmer and Guest Liaison, Swancon XXX
(1998-2000, 2004-2006) - Bram Stoker Award Oversight Committee, Board of Literary Advisors, Katharine Susannah Prichard Writers' Centre.
(1995-2003) - Associate Editor, Eidolon: The Journal of Australian Science Fiction and Fantasy.
(1998-2003) - Book reviewer, Nova Express.
(1999-2001) - Festival of Perth Writer's Festival: Member of Advisory Committee

Residencies and Tours:

(May-June 1998) - Writer in Residence, Katharine Susannah Prichard Writers' Centre.
(April-May 2001) - Tom Collins House.
(May-June 2003) - Peter Cowan Writers Centre.
(September 1998) - Fellowship of Australian Writers (WA) Smarter than Smoking Country Arts WA Writer's Tour: Southwest Region.

Professional Associations:

Science Fiction and Fantasy Writers of America
Horror Writers Association
Australian Society of Authors
Katharine Susannah Pritchard Writers' Centre

JON DEDMAN
Gippsland Times
Thursday, 27th April 1911

We (Walhalla "Chronicle") regret to have to record the death of Mr. Jon Dedman, another old member of our mining population, who passed away on Sunday last after considerable suffering. For years he appeared to drag on the last stages of that dire affliction, miners' complaint. Deceased was 50 years of age, was born on the voyage from the old country three days before his parents landed in Australia, and was thus a little over half a century in Victoria. His parents first lived in Sale, where, as a lad he worked at the flour mill engine. Afterwards they went to Wahlalla, and with the exception of some years spent apart in Bendigo, deceased passed most of his life working in the Walhalla mines.

Find A Grave Memorial#
143774874

GORDON FREDERICK DEDMAN

Mr Dedman was one of 13 children and was a very well-respected shopkeeper in Fremantle. He was a master butcher and operated his own shop in Stirling Highway from 1923 to 1950. In 1936 he was fined £1 and costs for keeping his shop open on 26 December, which was public holiday.

In 1947 he was elected Mayor of North Fremantle, a position he held until his death in 1950. He was also a Justice of the Peace.

He was the Foundation President of the Leighton Surf Club which was formed in 1934 and held the presidency until 1948. He was club patron until his death 2 years later. There is a park in North Fremantle named Gordon Dedman Park.

Find A Grave Memorial#
136739476

RONALD B. DEDMAN
Nov 16, 1929 - July 18, 2016

Ronald Barton Dedman passed away peacefully, surrounded by his loving family. He was a beloved husband to Marguerite, a loved father and friend to Gregory and Peta; Rodney and Joy; Michele; Lisa and Dan. Proud Grandpa to Natasha, Mitchell, Meisha, Isobel, Kate, Teagan and William

Our words are few, our thoughts are deep, Wonderful memories are ours to keep. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Service for Mr Ronald Barton Dedman to be held at the Kings Chapel, 130 Bellarine Highway, Newcomb, 130 Bellarine Highway; Newcomb, Victoria on TUESDAY (July 26th) at 1:00 pm, followed by a Private Cremation.

No flowers by request, however, donations may be made to the Parkinsons Association in memory of Ronald. Envelopes will be available at the service.

Published in Herald Sun
on 20/07/2016

HORACE WILLIAM DEDMAN

Dedman Horace William, 2119 Sapper, 3rd Field Company Engineer, Born Spondon, England. Son of Emily Dedman. Husband of Pattie Dedman of 2 Birdwood Avenue, Unley, SA, Enlisted 09 August 1915 at Adelaide, SA. Served in France, and returned to Australia 22 March 1920 per 'Ceramic'. Died 25 June 1954 at Unley, SA, Aged 64 years, Buried Centennial Park Cemetery Acacia A BC 942A - lease expired

Find A Grave Memorial#
102064994