



Newsletter # 26
October 2008

Of the
Adelaide Northern Districts Family History Group

**PO Box 32, Elizabeth
South Australia 5112**

Email: andfhg@yahoo.com.au

Website: <http://www.ozgenonline.com/~andfhg/>

Guest Speaker nights are held on the third Thursday
At
The Old Police Station, Ann Street, Salisbury.



Admission Free for members
\$2 entry fee for non-members

YOUR COMMITTEE....

- President:
Peter Applebee
- Vice President:
Colin Withall
- Secretary:
Margaret Flaiban
- Treasurer / Membership:
Helen Stein
- Newsletter Editor:
Colin Withall
- Fundraising Officer:
Tammy Martin
- Publicity Officer:
Barb Such
- General Committee:
Bev Burke
Ivan Randall
John Clift



Vale

Allan Roberts.

1927-2008



It is with sadness that on September 12, we saw the passing of our late member and friend. Allan had been a member of ANDFHG since its inauguration, and regularly attended our Guest Speaker Nights. Allan made many friends among the members, and will be sorely missed by all. On behalf of all members we express our deepest sympathy and offer our condolences to his family.

Speaker's night RAFFLE....

Congratulations to:-

Sandie Francis who won our last raffle. Thank you to all who supported us.



Guest Speaker Night.

OCTOBER 16. 7 PM START

Tonight's Guest Speaker is.....

Sue Ryan, Of the Catholic Archives, who will discuss "Sources within the Catholic Archives."



OPEN DAYS

The Groups Meeting Rooms are open each Thursday from 10am -4pm For Family Research, members and non members are welcome.

We are continuing our twice monthly Saturday afternoon open days.

PLEASE NOTE: THERE WILL NOT BE AN OPEN DAY ON SATURDAY OCTOBER 11. OUR CEMETERY TOUR IS BEING CONDUCTED ON THAT DAY.

The next Open Day will be Saturday from 1- 4pm.

Volunteers and Committee members will be on hand to assist you.



The group will not be held responsible for any statements or opinions expressed in this Newsletter. All submitted articles and advertised offers of services are printed in good faith of accuracy. The Editor reserves the right to edit articles for grammatical purposes if necessary.

Editorial....



Hello everyone! This month we are reviewing Old Newspapers, in particular what may be found in them other than the usual obituary, marriage or birth announcement.

Quite often hidden away in the pages not usually read whilst scanning old newspapers, are little bits of news, sometimes naming ancestors who for one reason or another, stood in the limelight of fame for a brief moment in history. In the September Newsletter we reviewed the Australian Newspapers Digitisation Program (ANDP) website <http://www.nia.gov.au/ndp>.

You may recall at the time that our President Peter Applebee, made some very exciting discoveries within the pages of the newspaper he examined, as did I, when I went to the site and delved into the South Australian Newspaper Section. I found that one of my ancestors, who had arrived in South Australia in 1848, was residing in Mt. Barker in 1850, and who had been a founding member of the Mt. Barker and Bugle Rangers Agriculture and Horticulture Society.

At the time Russia was presenting a bit of a scare throughout the world. And South Australia was no exception; consequently civil militias were raised from the population of the times. Shooting festivals were all the rage, and of course militias needed uniforms, and each area was responsible for the purchase of their own outfits, so tenders were invited from tailors in and around Adelaide to bid for the making and supply of uniforms, and delivery within a certain time period.

Now it happens that my ancestor had been a Tailor back home in Devon, and he continued to carry on that business in Mt. Barker. On Friday the 24th February 1860, the enrolled volunteers met at the Crown Hotel Mt. Barker to receive the Sub-Committee's report and tenders for the uniforms. The Chairman announced that they had received three tenders, one from Mr. Crutchett (my ancestor), Mr. Cobbin of Port Adelaide and one from Mr. Thomas Good of Mt. Barker. Mr. Crutchett and Mr. Cobbin had both sent in sample suits, but Mr. Good only sent drawings and patterns of material, this tender was not accepted on account of informality.

Mr. Crutchett's tender was opened; and the price was £3 each, for silver grey doeskin trousers with two black stripes down each leg, the coat or jacket of the same material, close fitting but not tight, about the length of a

small sac, braid all around, with black stand or fall collar, and black facings, hook and eye up the front; the cap of the same material with back band and peak.

The next was Mr. Cobbin's; trousers of silver grey doeskin, without stripes; blue flannel sac, with Braid on the front and breast, and a blue or black cloth cap, the price was £3.3.0 each. (in today's change the purchase equivalent value of about \$165.00 each) his tender was not accepted and the contract was awarded to Mr. Crutchett, for the supply of 68 uniforms to be completed within six weeks. It appears that the contract was fulfilled on time.

Now all this is interesting, but this little insight into what the ancestor did in life long before he became the first Town Clerk of Moonta, and owned a jewellery store, a haberdashery shop, and became quite wealthy. The foregoing and much more was only revealed from visiting the website and scanning the Newspaper articles, now a favourite source of research, and more is being discovered each time I visit the website.

As for the Militias, they performed at parades, engaged in shooting competitions between other Militia Brigades in Adelaide and other country areas. There were bylaws regarding the behaviour of the volunteers, for example there were fines for not attending drill within 15 minutes after the appointed time, the fines were for Officers 2s. 6d. Privates 1s, sickness being the only acceptable excuse for absence, but only after the production of a Surgeon's certificate. There was a fine of 6d for wearing the uniform other than when on parade, and fine was imposed for attending drill with a dirty kit or in a disorderly manner. The foregoing was found within "The South Australia Advertiser," but what about other newspapers from the past? In the August edition of the newsletter, a reference to the website locate at <http://home.comcast.net/~dfldawson> the Deb Lawson Historical Research Page, which contains many links to a multitude of historical and genealogical WebPages, among the many references to Newspapers one interesting site links to the "Gentleman's Magazine", a British Newspaper, comprising of 20 volumes of photo images of original pages covering the year 1731-1750. Whilst this newspaper was read mainly by the gentry, it does contain references to ordinary folk, particularly to marriages and obituaries of people of some note. There are many County newspaper links available through the website Genuki. The website is reviewed albeit scantily, in this edition. ooooOoooo

NEW MEMBERS.....

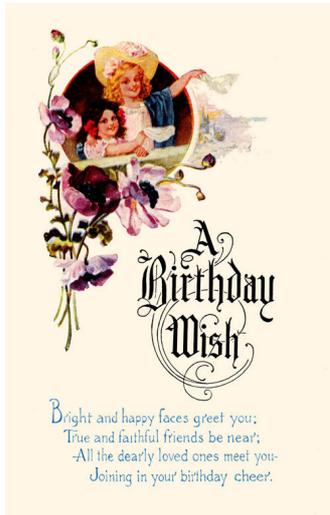
We welcome the following new members to our Group:

- * **Janet DENNISON**, who is researching **HOPKINS, BULL, DENNISON, HARMS.**
- * **Raymond HICKS**, who is researching **HICKS, PENNY, WALMSLEY, BANCOCK.**

If anyone can help with any information that could assist in their research, please contact the Committee so we can pass it on.

Happy Birthday to....

The following members are celebrating their birthday this month, on behalf of the Committee and members, **HAPPY BIRTHDAY** to:



Gaynor WILLIAMS.
Celebrated her Birthday on
October 1st

Celebrated her Birthday on
October 1st

Jean WOOD
Celebrated her Birthday on
October 10

Celebrated her Birthday on
October 10

Raymond HICKS
Celebrated his Birthday on
October 14

Celebrated his Birthday on
October 14

Beverly BURKE
Will celebrate her Birthday on
October 15

Will celebrate her Birthday on
October 15

Congratulations and Many Happy Returns to you all....

Susie Lee done fell in love;
She planned to marry Joe.
She was so happy 'bout it all
And she told her Pappy so.

But Pappy said, 'Susie gal,
You'll have to find another
I'd just as soon ya Ma don't know,
But Joe is yo' half brother.'

So Susie put aside her Joe
And planned to marry Will.

But after telling Pappy this.
He said. 'There's trouble still
You can't marry Will, my gal
And please don't tell your Mother,
But Will and Joe and several mo'
I knows is yo' half brother.'

But Mama knew and said to her,
'My chile, do what makes you happy
Marry Will or marry Joe,
You ain't no kin to Pappy

The Cornish Presence in South Australia in the 19th Century.

THE NITTY GRITTY OF CORNISH RESEARCH

Early records of Cornish miners can be quite difficult to find. Methodist church records are scant. Most employment records in copper mines non existent, moving from one mine to another can be mystifying. Read "Cousin Jacks & Jennies - the Cornish in South Australia" by Hancock & Paterson. Then read "The Rush That Never Ended" by Geoffrey Blainey to identify possible sites of mining activity in Australia. Then move across to Britain. Look at www.nationaltrustrnames.co.uk – this will give you a good idea if your family could have lived in Cornwall. Check "Handbook of Cornish Surnames" by George Pauley White, this will give you many Cornish names and the most likely place to find these names within Cornwall.

Read Halliday's book "The History of Cornwall". Some historical fiction can be entertaining and also informative about Cornwall. E.V.Thompson's books often deal with mine sites.

BISA is a must and also the Birth Death & Marriage Indices of South Australia. If your mining family had children born in South Australia, one can check on the family's residences at two yearly intervals. Keep in mind if your family is an early S.A. one that the Victorian Gold Fields may well feature in their life.

In 1961 when I was 16 when I asked my Grandmother Minnie Phillips about the Phillips family. She knew very little, as her husband had died in 1918 of tuberculosis. She knew they were fishermen at Port Hughes and drank and smoked a lot. She then said, "do my family tree they were farmers" – implying that the Phillips were not as respectable as the Baynes family.

By 1970 Kernewek Lowender was in its planning stage and I was curious to see if I too had Cornish ancestry. In a 1930 edition of one Moonta newspaper we found reference to Mary Ann Phillips. Subsequently, I looked at her death notice in "The Advertiser" and saw that quaintly worded phrase "relict of the late Walter Phillips formerly of Broken Hill". I then sent away for his N.S.W. death certificate. This then told me that he was born in Cornwall. In 1973, I joined the South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Society when I could go no further. Letters were sent for birth & marriage certificates in the U.K. I used the parish records of Withiel and Lanivet, Cornwall. This was done on a visit to Cornwall in 1976. The knowledge gained from church records and ordnance survey maps of the Bodmin area, were

viewed at the Cornwall County Record Office.. This enabled me to go to mid Cornwall where I was able to visit the little house of Woon where Walter had been born in 1834.

I searched for sixteen years shipping records without success. It was only when I was able to work out when the Phillips might have arrived by looking at the birth date of my great grandfather at Burra in 1860 and his sister in Cornwall in 1857, that I then had an idea of emigration. I diligently searched the passenger indices for the umpteenth time and found Walter, Mary Anne and Elizabeth's surname spelt with PHILLIPPS. The ship "Henry Moore arrived in Port Adelaide in 1857.

As more resources became available via print media and technological advances, research became easier. In the early days there were few books written about the areas where Walter and Mary Ann lived. Much of this changed as a result of the increased awareness of the Cornish heritage of South Australia following the staging of the first Kernewek Lowender in 1973. However Oswald Pryor's book "Australia's Little Cornwall" published in 1962 helped. In 1972, I found on page 26 "Walter Phillips, Richard Truran, William Pascoe and Richard Walter were brought over from Burra" to test the first copper find at Wallaroo Mines. In retrospect this could be traced to Mary Ann Phillips' 100th birthday interview and the research to locate this would have been done by Oswald Pryor.

The Phillips saga used thirty five sources, it included four "no record" slips, three fruitless trips to Moonta. In April 2008 I was able to contact a South Australian authority on horse drawn vehicles and worked on the probably method of transport between Burra and Wallaroo Mines in 1860. These resources don't include the long list of books I read to cover Cornish miners & the social history in Britain, North & South America and Australia.

From tin streamer, miner, fisherman, midwife, railway man, baker's assistant, electrician, book keeper, draftsman, farmer, historian and finally to a genealogist. The motto of the Federation of Old Cornwall Societies is "Gather the Fragments, that nothing may be lost" and when we research family history we do have to gather the fragments.

© Roslyn Paterson OAM, September, 2008

PLEASE NOTE; Roslyn has submitted the story of Walter and Marry Ann Phillips her ancestors, for publication. However because of the lack of space this will be included in the next issue of the Newsletter. The family history is the same talk she gave to the S.A. History week Seminar in May of this year, and represented on our talk night.

A brief history of the Copper Mining in South Australia.

Roslyn, was awarded the Order of Australia Medal in 2001, she is also Hon. Life Memb. Cornish Assn SA since 2002, and is a Cornish Bard, she was awarded the Bardship of the Cornish Gorsedd Cornwall in 1974.

Roslyn gave an impressive talk covering her Family Genealogy, in particular that of Walter Phillips, who emigrated from Cornwall to South Australia in the early 1840's. At the time a few Cornish miners had already migrated to South Australia to work in the new copper Mines situated at Kapunda, which officially opened in January 1843.

Soon there were other discoveries of copper in the new settlement of Burra Burra in June 1845, and before the end of that year the South Australian Mining Association had established what is known as the "Monster Mine". During the next six years almost 80,000 tons of rich ore was sent to England to be smelted, this gave a well needed boost to the then flagging economy of South Australia.

The mine employed more than 1,000 men and boys, most of them were Cornish, who were considered to be the best miners in the world, the average Cornishman was short in stature but big on bravery and tenacity, they had been miners for over a thousand years when they had mined tin in Cornwall. Being small men, on average not more than 5 foot 2 inches, they could work in cramped and confined spaces where a much taller person couldn't.

The Monster Mine at Burra, situated about 157 miles North of Adelaide, was by 1860 recognised as the second largest producer of copper in the world. After 1860 productions at Burra declined and by 1867 underground mining ceased altogether, and the mine closed in 1877.

This was not the first tragedy to hit Burra, Gold was discovered in Victoria in 1851, and the Victorian Gold Rush was on between 1851 and the late 1860's; many miners deserted Burra and went to the Victorian Gold Fields. Considering that at Burra many of the miners were living in dugout homes in the Burra Creek area of the town, fever was the major problem for these people, so considering the Gold Fields offered a chance of a change of fortune, one can understand the sudden desire to leave Burra and a life of toil underground. In 1859, a shepherd named James Boor discovered copper on a mound of rubble near the burrow of a marsupial rat, just South West of where the

township of Kadina is now located.

Kadina is about 110 kms North West of Adelaide on Yorke Peninsular and forms a triangle of the three major townships consisting of Kadina, Wallaroo and Moonta; they are known as "*The Copper Triangle*" the area is also known as "*Little Cornwall*" a tribute to the many Cornish Miners who worked the copper mines of the area.

The Wallaroo Mines were already yielding large quantities of copper ore when, in May 1861, a shepherd Patrick (Paddy) Ryan discovered copper ore traces near a Wombat burrow in a dense patch of scrub known by the local Aborigines as "*Munta-Muntara*." Meaning "*Thick Scrubby Place*." Which was on the lease of a retired sea Captain Walter Watson Hughes, and Ryan was one of his Shepherds.

The story how Hughes actually gained the mining lease is now part of mine's folklore: Paddy Ryan was drinking in the Port Wakefield Hotel and confided his discovery to the owner, who later tried to register the claim in his own name, but Ryan hadn't revealed the location, but undaunted the Publican formed a syndicate with friends and set off to Adelaide to register the claim.

Hughes heard of the discovery and surveyed the site, and instructed his Agent to ride "*L for Leather*" to Adelaide, and register the claim, regardless that the rival syndicate had a head start of 17 hours. The following morning Hughes Agent a John Taylor, and the rival syndicate were present at the Lands Department Office when it opened at 10 o'clock, but for some unexplained reason Taylor was served first and was able to secure the mining leases over the discovery area. In the first year of operation the mine produced 5,000 tons of ore worth more than £67,000; imagine the frustration of the losing syndicate to that quirk of fate.

In 1864 Captain H.R.Hancock took over as Chief Captain and managed the mine until he retired in 1898, it was under his stewardship that the mine reached its heyday. Many stories circulated about Captain Hancock who ruled with a firm hand, a Methodist Lay Preacher he often took service on Sunday in the Moonta Mines Methodist Church (still in use today) and no Miner would dare miss attending Chapel on Sunday, for fear of Cap'n's wrath on Monday. It is unfortunate that there is far too much history of the area to discuss in this newsletter, we suggest reading the history.

Submitted by the Editor

The Cornish people (*Cornish: Kernowyon*) consider themselves to be Cornish rather than English. For the first time in a UK Census, those wishing to describe their ethnicity as Cornish were given their own code number (06) on the 2001 UK Census form, alongside those for people wishing to describe themselves as English, Welsh, Irish or Scottish. About 34,000 people in Cornwall and 3,500 people in the rest of the UK wrote on their census forms in 2001 that they considered their ethnic group to be Cornish.

They are the descendant of the Celtic Tribes of what was then known by the Romans as Albion, and along with the Scots and Welsh were a form of Gaelic Speakers. The Cornish language is once again being taught in schools. The Cornish were, and still are to some extent very superstitious; being believers in the "Evil Eye" "Piskeys" the mischievous Pixies who could work havoc in such places as mines, and homes.

The people were very religious and worshiped in the Methodist Religion. Cornwall and neighbouring Devon had large reserves of tin, which was mined extensively during the Bronze Age by people associated with the Beaker culture. Tin is necessary to make bronze from copper, and by about 1600 BC the West Country was experiencing a trade boom driven by the export of tin across the then known world of Europe.

Tin was along with copper were the major trade materials, and the national flag of  Cornwall bears the insignia of St. Peran their patron Saint. It is said that St. Peran when he first came to Cornwall, is supposed to have adopted these two colours from seeing the molten tin spilling out of the black ore in his fire. This occurred during his supposed discovery of tin in the sixth century thus becoming the patron Saint of tin miners. Tin, of course, was in use a few centuries earlier. The Cornish in South Australia were directly responsible for the revival of the then almost broke economy of the state. When Copper was first discovered the mine owners naturally turned to the Cornish miners, considered to be the best miners in the world. This migration was brought about because the mining interests in Cornwall were in a state of decay, when about three quarters of the mines had closed.

Many of the Cornish miners went to Wales to work in the coal mines, but when copper was discovered in Australia there was a recruitment campaign throughout the mining areas of Great Britain for experienced Cornish miners. In the 1880's it is said, that if you wanted to meet Cornish Miners, one

would have to go to Australia or Pennsylvania or Nevada in the US.

The Cornish are personified in the mining areas of South Australia by several monuments such as "Map" the statues of a Cornish Miner properly known as Map Kernow "The son of Cornwall," located just outside of the town of Kapunda, "Kernewek Lowender." The Cornish Festival held biyearly in the Yorker Peninsular Towns of what is known as the Copper Triangle.

The Cornish has three loves apart from mining; they were Brass Bands, Cornish Wrestling and Football. Brass Bands were an important part of life, and each town had a rotunda where the town band performed every Friday shopping night, each Town vied against each other at various times of the year for the honour of being the best band in the area, the competition involved marching and their routine had to include religious hymns.

It is from Methodism that the Salvation Army was formed, and the main feature of their "Crusade" is the Brass Band. At the local Town shows there were bouts of Cornish Wrestling, where the honour of the town and a particular mine was at stake, the victor was the toast of the town.

Every mine had its own band and football team, the competitiveness was at times rough, resulting in many a fist fight between rivals.

It is claimed that the Cornish miner's main diet was the Cornish Pasty, this of course was true, and even today Cornish descendants love their pasty, but to the miner it was the only meal that was eaten underground, consisting of an oval shaped pastry traditionally filled at one half with a vegetable filling, and the other with an apple or quince filling, this was the main meal and the desert for the miner, meat was rarely included.

Often wrapped in a cloth and placed in the crib tin, the pasty was the main stay for the miner. The Pastry was crimped along the top and had a butt at each end, so that the miner whose hands were coated with copper and copper contained arsenic, the miner would eat the middle of the pasty and throw away the butt ends. The Cornish Miners of Moonta and Wallaroo Mines all kept a goat for milking and each child had a Billy Goat cart, and on fete days participated in Billy Goat Cart races. The tradition of the Cornishmen and women is still strong within ever descendant, and each one is proud of their forefathers and even after two or even three generations men and women of the South Australian Copper Towns still claim Cornish descent as their ethnicity above English.....By the Editor.



In Review....

This month we review the website GENUKI, almost everyone that has English roots at some time or other has visited the site of GENUKI, or at least should have. The name is an acronym for Genealogy UK and Ireland, and whose aim it is to serve as a comprehensive "virtual library" of genealogical information pertaining in the main to the UK and Ireland.

The website is comprehensive and it is easy to navigate through it site maps. GENUKI is a noncommercial service, which is maintained by a large group of volunteers in co-operation with the Federation of Family History Societies, and a number of its member societies. It is not just a referral site for external links, but rather it contains as large amount of specifically produced information pages (over 61,000)

The topics available are related to given geographical localities, and are ideal for searching down to the local Parish level, In the main the information that is provided in GENUKI relates to primary historical material, (e.g. parish register and census transcripts, details of archives and their holdings, etc) rather than material resulting from genealogists' on going research.

So how do we start to do research on this site? When we first enter the web address <http://www.genuki.org.uk> we are taken to the home webpage.

Now for a speedy search, click on the green map appearing in the logo, this will immediately open to another window, which shows the regions for searching for example, England, Scotland and Ireland.



Here you will notice a comprehensive list of information relating to England and Ireland; by selecting any one of these the information is immediately displayed.

At the top of the page you will notice a map of England and Ireland, England is coloured red whilst the Celtic Countries are green, by clicking on any part of the map pertaining to your particular search area, a new page will be displayed showing all details of that county.

County. For example if we click the red area (England), the new page displayed is headed England, listed here are all the counties in England, by selecting one of these we are immediately given a topographical description of the county along with a map.

By scrolling down the page, we will find a listing of all the information available for that county. Selecting any one of these will jump to that particular item for further exploration.

For example by selecting Genealogy, we will be taken immediately to that subject, once there we are presented with such subject matters as "Surname Lists" of the county. Another very good link is the Genealogy mailing lists; these lists are maintained through Rootsweb and Yahoo and are a must for furthering ones research.

Once we become a member of a list, we can participate by asking other members for help in our research. The categories of these lists cover discussions on many and varied subjects. Joining a list is free, there being two types of lists, and one can subscribe to the "L" (the main List) or the "D" (Digest List). If we subscribe to the "L" list we will receive a copy of every message posted to that list.

However, in the "D" or Digest mode, you will receive several messages grouped in the one email every day, and do not cover as many messages as the "L" does.

From this new page we can explore all the information presently on file relating to that county, in some cases this is a complete list of parish records, giving surnames etc, one particular form of early census is the 1723 Oath of Allegiance to King George 1st, which listed every person who made the oath, which was compulsory for everyone over the age of 16, this is a great way to locate missing members not shown on such places as the IGI.

In some cases (each County is different) details of memorials are recorded, these are viewed under the headings of cemeteries listed under the particular town and Parish, to located the listings, on the County page and situated at the top is a shortcut leading to the Town and Parish pages.

One unique service offered is the Online Parish Clerk Project, which consists of a group of volunteers who have adopted a Parish area, and who bear the title of Online Parish Clerk (OPC). However, these volunteers should in no manner be confused with the official Parish Clerk appointed by a County Council.

All OPCs are unpaid volunteers who are willing to assist others in their genealogical research.

The term OPC as used here, refers to a repository of genealogically related materials such as (but not limited to) Church register transcripts, land tax assessments and census information.

Each Online Parish Clerk collects copies of original records, or indexes, or transcriptions of such records, relating to his/her particular Parish. They will undertake to make information from any suitable material that is submitted to them, or any material they care to obtain or produce themselves for the scheme, freely available, and will attempt to prevent, or at least discourage any commercial misuse of this material. However, they will not provide a general lookup service from sources that are readily available, such as the National Burial Index (NBI) or from indexes published by Family History Societies.

Material may be made available by a parish OPC by way of a lookup service only, if an OPC is providing a lookup service, it has been left to the individual OPC to determine is an email-enquiry or a postal-enquiry service works best for him or her.

Not all England is covered by OPCs, and not all Parishes within a county have been covered, however some OPCs have taken on more than one Parish within an area. The Online Parish Clerks thus far cover, Cornwall, Devon, Essex, Lancashire, Somerset including Bristol, Warwickshire, Dorset, Hampshire, Leicestershire, Sussex, and Wiltshire. Their service is provided free of charge. There is a lot of information stored and available on this website, and it is recommended for a visit. We have given this site a mark of 9 out of 10, and it is a must for the dedicated researcher.

ooooOoooo

Genealogy Research Web sites....

Launch of 1911 England Census in 2009

Findmypast.com, in association with the National Archives, will be managing the launch of the 1911 census, 2009. This mammoth project is underway at this very moment, www.1911census.co.uk will be the first, and for a time the only place to access 1911 census on line. If you haven't already, then be sure to **register on this site** in order to receive the latest updates and be among the first to use the census at its launch.

South Australian Cemetery Websites.

Cemeteries are a great place to visit for verifying the information of an ancestor, and every good Family History write-up should include a photograph of their resting place, for whatever better reason than for the generations yet to come, whilst many tombstones can be damaged beyond repair through the ravages of time, or vandalism, whilst others are removed by the Cemetery Trusts when the lease expires. For whatever reason, photographs will always provide a valuable lasting record. We came across this free search website dedicated to cemeteries and monuments; it does refer to overseas

links, but also contains information on some Australia Cemeteries, for further details go to <http://www.internment.net/aus/sa/index/>

Another similar website located at <http://www.daddezio.com/cemetery/junston.au/index.html> and lists some Northern Cemeteries for example Jamestown. Which contains a list of Graves, and also has a downloadable cemetery map. It appears that both these sites are interactive, but the "Daddezio" site does contain the Jamestown Cemetery whilst the "Internment" site, the Orroroo and Carrieton Council Cemetery located at Pekina. Both websites are worthy of a visit. It is also recommended, that should you be researching cemeteries in the Northern areas of Adelaide, please pay a visit to our mother website <http://ozgenonline.com> and click on hosted sites from the index, there are several Australian Cemetery sites such as "**Australia Cemeteries**" covering links to all States and Territories of Australia. "**Forever Remembered**" provides Photos and Burial Register lookup service within South Australia, and has photographs of many gravesites on CD which are available for purchase. Visit the website at ozgenonline.com/~forever_remembered.com for further information. Also featured is "**Kay Macs Cemetery Index.**" This site covers two Gippsland Victorian Cemeteries.

ooooOoooo



The article appearing below is reprinted in its entirety as a matter of interest and illustrates what may be found in old Newspapers.....Editor

The Guardian Newspaper (UK) Saturday April 14 2007

If your ancestors found their 15 minutes of fame, it might have been reported.

Not many of our ancestors made it into the newspapers - but if they did, their moment of fame, or infamy, can be revealed in glorious detail. "Newspapers are a compendium of all sorts of information, including details about individual people that you won't find elsewhere," says Stewart Gillies from the British Library Newspaper Library at Colindale, London.

Among their holdings are copies of the London Gazette, the oldest English newspaper and the government's newspaper of record since its launch in 1665. Its pages are full of official announcements, including appointments, bankruptcies, military medal awards and other honours. You can also search all their 20th-century editions, plus the Edinburgh and Belfast Gazettes, online at gazettes-online.co.uk.

But it's from the 19th century onwards that newspapers come into their own for family historians, says Gillies. "The earliest ones, from the 17th and 18th centuries, weren't designed for ordinary people to read. That changes after the mid-1850s, when newspapers became cheaper and therefore started catering for those who had less disposable income. There was also greater literacy by that period." As now, you are more likely to find a familiar name or face in a local newspaper than a national one, unless your ancestor was very prominent

If you are struggling to establish the key dates in a relative's life, scan the pages for birth, marriage and death announcements, obituaries and funeral reports. On August 26 1769, for example, the Kentish Gazette reported on the birth of a daughter to Mrs Melvin of Bulwell in Nottinghamshire. It was "the 30th time of her being with child. It is very remarkable that this good woman is now in her 45th year of her age, and notwithstanding her having borne so many children, 17 of whom are living, she enjoys a good share of health and spirits."

Offering tales of delinquency and depravity on almost every page, newspapers are also excellent sources for tracking down "black sheep", says Gillies, especially if the crime is out of the ordinary.

On June 16 1883 the Wiltshire Telegraph reported on "a remarkable case of assault on County Court bailiffs. On the bailiffs entering a house at Woodford, to levy execution, the occupant named Samuel Gunns, threw a hive of bees at them, and immediately locked the officers in a room with the infuriated insects. The prisoner was sentenced to 28 days' hard labour." As well as a report on the crime itself, you will often find coverage of the court case and the coroner's proceedings, which often survive even when the original report has long since been destroyed.

Other ancestors may have been newsworthy for their eccentricity, as this extract from a 1767 edition of Say's Weekly Journal shows. "Last week died the wife of one Goodwin, a labouring man, at Little Shelford in this County. The sorrowful widower, unable to bear the thoughts of a single state, set off the next morning, and was married to a woman at Linton. At their return in the evening to Shelford, the dead wife was removed from his bed into a coffin, to give way for the new-married couple to celebrate their nuptials. The coffin continued in the room all night."

Newspapers are also helpful in providing local colour that will help you better understand your forebears' experiences. On March 4 1903 the Teesdale Mercury reassured its readers that: "The Worcester Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has provided an ambulance hand cart for the conveyance of fat pigs and very young calves to and from the cattle market, and thus will prevent the distressing scenes sometimes witnessed in driving these animals through the streets."

ooooOoooo

Some Newspaper snippets from the past....

To the Clergy and Members of the
Church of Scotland in the Colony.

HIS Excellency the GOVERNOR having communicated official notification of his desire, that Friday, the second day of November next, should be observed as a day of Fasting and Prayer to Almighty God, on account of the long continued Drought, it is hereby notified to the Clergy and Congregation of the Church of Scotland in the Colony, that, in accordance with the practice of the Scottish Church on such occasions, and in terms of an Act of the General Assembly, of 30th May, 1835, said day will be devoted to Public Worship, and to the solemn duties recommended in His Excellency's Proclamation.

On behalf of the Presbytery of New South Wales

JAMES ALLAN,
Moderator.

Parramatta, October 22, 1838.

The Lyon County Times

Silver City, Nevada

September 15, 1874

He found a rope, and picked it up,
And with it walked away.
It happened that, to t'other end,
A horse was hitched, they say.

They found a tree, and tied the rope
Unto a swinging limb.
It happened that the other end
Was somehow hitched to him.

Notice of Name Change:

STRICKLAND to CHOLMLEY

**The Standard
London, England**

April 10, 1886

I, WALTER RICHARD STRICKLAND, of 4, Church-villas, Church-road, Willesden, in the county of Middlesex, do hereby Give Notice, that I have ASSUMED and intend henceforth upon all occasions and at all times to sign and use and be called and known by the NAME of WALTER RICHARD CHOLMLEY only, in lieu of and substitution for my present surname of Strickland, and that such intended change and assumption of name is formally declared and evidenced by a deed poll under my hand and seal, dated this day, and intended to be forthwith enrolled in the Central Office of the Supreme Court of Judicature, in testimony whereof I do hereby sign and subscribe myself by such, my intended future name. —Dated this 9th day of February, 1886. W. R. CHOLMLEY.
Witness—J. B. ROBERTS.

This might explain why someone can not find That missing ancestor. It is a good idea to look Into old newspapers, and Court Records for Name changes.....Ed.

**BOSWORTH - HALL
Silver Wedding Anniversary**

Married in Sutton, Surrey, in 1872

The Times

London, England

February 1, 1897

SILVER WEDDING.

On the 1st Feby., 1872, at St. Nicholas's Church, Sutton, Surrey, by the Rev. J. A. Giles, D.C.L., assisted by the Rev. B. E. W. Bennett, JOHN ROUTLEDGE BOSWORTH, Surgeon, second son of John Bosworth, Esq., of the War Department, to EMILY SOPHIA, youngest daughter of JOHN R. HALL, Esq., J.P., of The Grange, Sutton, Surrey.

Notes for your Diary....

Remember that the Group's meeting rooms are open **each Thursday from 10am to 4pm for research**. If however, members can not come along at that time, but still need assistance in their family research, please send an email outlining your research problem to andfhg@yahoo.com.au where it will be dealt with by our research team in due course. Research and any assistance given is free of charge, a small fee does apply to printing. The talk night being held on the 16th October will be the last for the year. November 20 will be our close down for the Christmas period.

A special announcement

"The Committee has fixed **Thursday Evening November 20th**, as the **2008 ANDFHG Annual Breakup Party and BBQ** commencing at 6.00pm. Santa Claus will be attending around 7.00pm for a visit with children young and old. Soft drinks only will be available at the venue, and each child attending will have a chance to meet and talk intimately with Santa, a photo opportunity will be available for a small fee to cover printing. Money raised will go towards the purchase of resources for the Group. An attendance form has been sent to all members for completion and mailing back, alternatively an e-mail can be submitted outlining the number of children each member will bring along, this helps us with our catering and other items needed to make their day special. Remember this is going to be Day Light Saving Time, so the evening should be quite accommodating.



The Committee is seeking donations from members of any item that can be included in a Christmas Hamper, which will be raffled on the night. If you wish to contribute, please bring it along on the Talk Night October 16, or on the night of our Break up November 20th, all donations will be gratefully acknowledged.

Please Note: The attendance notice must be returned by October 20th at the latest....Editor"



GREAT TRUTHS ABOUT LIFE THAT LITTLE CHILDREN HAVE LEARNED

- No matter how hard you try, you can't baptize cats.
- When your mom is mad at your dad, don't let her brush your hair.
- If your sister hits you, don't hit her back. They always catch the second person.
- Never ask your 3-year old brother to hold a tomato.
- You can't trust dogs to watch your food.
- Don't sneeze when someone is cutting your hair.
- Puppies still have bad breath even after eating a tic tac.
- Never hold a dust buster and a cat at the same time.
- School lunches stick to the wall.
- You can't hide a piece of broccoli in a glass of milk.
- Don't wear polka-dot underwear under white shorts.
- The best place to be when you are sad is in Grandma's lap