



A.N.D.F.H.G. Inc. News Sheet

Issue 63 – Nov. 2014

ELECTED COMMITTEE 2014-2015

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VICE PRESIDENT	Ivan Randall
SECRETARY	Margaret Flaiban
TREASURER	Shirley Bulley

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From the Committee

Hello Members,

Another half year has gone so quickly and knowing that Christmas is just around the corner, we are putting on a Christmas Picnic Lunch for our members on Saturday 22nd November. Please refer to the back page of this newsletter for details. Please come along and be part of the Christmas celebrations, by confirming approximately one week before that date, by either sending an email to info@andfhg.org - or alternatively, sending an SMS to our mobile phone. We need to know how many people to cater for. If possible, please bring a picnic chair and your own drinks, if you would like to have something different to what we provide at Ann Street. The food is on us. Our theme this year is Story Board. I'm sure most of us have some family Christmas photos taken in the past to show, so bring them along with any stories you may have. We are always interested in looking at photographs of others.

For your information, our last research day will be Thursday 27th November. We will re-open on Thursday 15th January 2015. If you would like to make a booking, please contact us. Our Committee will actually be meeting on Saturday 10th January if anyone would like to come along and have a chat on that day.

Lately, we have had a couple of requests and enquiries as to whether we are planning another Cemetery Tour and/or Walk. Our walks in the past have been entertaining and an enjoyable day out, so we are pleased to announce that another walk is planned at the West Terrace Cemetery in April next year, which will be in place of a speaker. Details are still being put in place, and we are not sure of the cost yet, but if you are interested in doing this walk, please put your name forward.

The Committee would like to thank all our members for being part of ANDFHG Inc. Without you there would be no group to work for! We wish everyone a very Merry Christmas and an advantageous and successful New Year.

Stay safe and well.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
30 th Nov.						1 st Nov.
	3 rd Nov. 			6 th Nov. Mid-Week Open Day 10 am – 4 pm		8 th Nov. Research and Networking Day 1 pm – 4 pm Committee Meeting 2 pm
				13 th Nov. Mid-Week Open Day 10 am – 4 pm		15 th Nov. 
				20 th Nov. Mid-Week Open Day 10 am – 4 pm		22 nd Nov. Research and Networking Day 1 pm – 4 pm End of Year Break up 1.00 pm
				27 th Nov. Mid-Week Open Day 10 am – 4 pm		

The South Australian Government Gazette with particular reference to Salisbury and Gawler District.ⁱ

By Andrew G Peake

The *South Australian Gazette and Colonial Register* first appeared on Saturday 18 June 1836, even before the Province of South Australia was proclaimed; the second edition did not appear until 3 June 1837. It appeared as a joint publication, with the first section titled, '*The South Australian Gazette*' and the latter part, '*The Colonial Register*'. They separated in 1839 and the first portion became the *South Australian Government Gazette* and the second portion one of Adelaide's daily newspapers. The *Gazette*ⁱⁱ is the official publication of the government and is the vehicle used to proclaim any action or decision made by the various levels of government, whether it is the Governor, Minister of the Crown or government official. As the *Gazette*'s masthead proclaims, 'Published by Authority. All Public Acts appearing in this *Gazette* are to be considered Official and obeyed as such'. The *Gazette* has been published weekly, with the occasional Special Edition. As a matter of course, copies of the *Gazette* were sent to all government departments, agencies, police stations, post offices etc. Later specialised gazettes were published and I will discuss these in this paper, as they replaced the *Government Gazette* as the official publication. These are the *Police Gazette* and the *Education Gazette*. More recently a further publication has appeared, the *Industrial Gazette*.

Copies of the *Government Gazette* can be found in the State Library of South Australia, the Parliamentary Library, the University of Adelaide Barr Smith Library and many other libraries. Government Departments assembled a bound set, and these have found their way into libraries and the open market. The good news is however, that digital copies of some nineteenth century *Gazettes* are being reproducing in a CD format, which allows an indexing function that is not available in the original format.ⁱⁱⁱ This makes these *Gazettes* easily searchable, at least for uncommon names.

Each annual volume (sometimes there had to be two volumes) is indexed, although not to the degree that is needed by the local or family historian. The *Gazette* contains details of such matters as:

- Appointments and promotions in the public (previously civil) service
- Promotions in the militia (until Federation in 1901)
- Proclamations
- Lists of unclaimed letters at the Post Office
- Notices of insolvencies
- Probate
- Local government announcements
- Quarterly, half yearly and annual reports of government departments
- Dissolution of partnerships
- Naturalisations
- Land grants and leases
- Granting of licences involving a host of activities
- Patents, trade marks and sheep and cattle brands issued
- Election notices
- Court lists
- Tender notices
- and a host of other notices.

This essay will explore some of the material that is to be found in the *Government Gazette* and the associated *Education* and *Police Gazette*, its value to local and family history, with particular reference to the northern districts of Adelaide, Salisbury, Smithfield, Gawler area.

ⁱ This paper was modified from a paper presented at the Port Adelaide Library during History Week, 23 May 2004.

ⁱⁱ Probably named after the *London Gazette*, the official publication of the British Government.

ⁱⁱⁱ To date 1849, 1867 and 1886 have been published by Archive CD Books Australia, with more years planned.

Local Government

The development of local government in the northern districts of Adelaide is relatively complex, with the multiplicity of local government bodies that were established, changing boundaries and lastly changes in name. As a result none of the original local government bodies still carry the same name that were originally provided.

The Gazette of 12 Jan 1854 announced that Thomas Abbott, John Ragless junior and George Clark had been elected and together with John Chamberlain and John Harvey formed the District Council of Yatala. A week later the Gazette of 19 Jan 1854 carried the half yearly report for the Yatala District Council, which indicated that its income was £354-2-1 of which all but £2-16-1 was derived from a Government grant. A large part of the expenditure was on the valuation of the district by Mr Chapple at a cost of £180 plus £3 for the creation of a map. At a meeting of ratepayers at the Northern Hotel at Enfield it was finally decided to declare a rate of 1/- in the pound.

In the edition of the 27th April 1854 the Munno Para West District Council was proclaimed. The same edition carried the Petition for the establishment of a district council of Para Wirra. This was how all local government districts were created and are important as these petitions or memorials list residents who signed the original memorial and they provide a good record of many of the residents in the town at the time.

District Council and Corporation notices appear in the indexes of the Government Gazette for every year, providing details of rates, notices, elections and appointments, together with any other notice that needs to be publicly proclaimed.

Education

The area of education emphasises the inter-connected roles of the Government Gazette, Parliamentary Papers and later the Education Gazette.

In the early days of the Colony education was neither compulsory nor free. Parents had to pay a school teacher for the education of their children and could opt through poverty or inclination to not make provision for their children's education. However, some support was provided from the Colonial Government to communities and teachers to provide an educational service. To ensure that the money was well spent, inspectors visited schools to assess the teaching abilities of the teachers. The Gazette of 24 March 1864 included a list of teachers and the number of pupils they taught in 1863 in the northern districts:

<u>Muno Para West</u>	<u>Average Attendance</u>
Burton – William Tupper	17
Elim – Samuel Davie	25
Gawler Plains – Margaret Hillier	20
- Sarah Swailes	33
Peachy Belt – James Talbot	31
Smithfield – James Catt	29
Virginia – Thomas Adams	43

Total 7 schools, children enrolled 275, average attendance 198, total stipends

£368

Muno Para East

Precolumb – Matthew Wilson	21
Uley – James Kelly	41

Total 2 schools, children enrolled 85, average attendance 62, total stipends £136

Yatala

etc

Thereafter the quarterly listing of schools disappears from the *Government Gazette* and will be found in *Parliamentary Papers*. A centralised, almost free, state education system (at primary level) was established in 1876. From 1885 the Education Department published its own specialist monthly paper, the *Education Gazette*. This publication is much more comprehensive and provides the names of school teachers, their salary, grading and the numbers of pupils. From 1885 the *Education Gazette* published lists of appointments and resignations. The first number of January 1885 include the appointment of Catherine Fuller, heat teacher at Penfield, Ellen Fuller, sewing mistress at Penfield and Edward Hall, monitor at Penfield.

The *Education Gazette* from 1893 includes a consolidated register of the teachers at all schools and the 1894 edition provides the average attendance at these schools.

<u>Salisbury</u>	Salary	Additional Teachers	Average Attendance
William Bennett	£230	1 assistant	110.5 in 1892
<u>Smithfield</u>			
Timothy O'Connell	£180	no assistants	51.4
<u>Gawler</u>			
Richard T Burnard	£370	5 assistants	484.4

The March 1885 *Education Gazette* notes the resignation of Richard St Mark Davies and Edward Potter from the Gawler Board of Advice, a board established in each district to provide a degree of community involvement in the affairs of local schools. This edition also established the boundaries of Boards of Advice, accepted the resignation of many members and dissolved many other Boards, in preparation for a new election and appointment process. Nominations and elections were to take place in April, 1885, and the new members were announced in the May edition of the *Education Gazette*. The Governor appointed Richard St Mark Davies, Samuel Letts Dawkins and William Faulkner Wincey to the Gawler Board. James Harvey, John Peter Swan and William Smith were appointed by the Governor to the Salisbury Board and Henry Heaslip, William Goodman and Jean Henry Eliker were elected.

Unfortunately none of these publications provide any information regarding the pupils who attended these schools. Information regarding students is only available (if it has survived) after the establishment of a state education system in 1876 at State Records in the School Admission Registers.^{iv}

Incidental Information

The Government Gazette includes such gems as the names and addresses of colonists who sent a petition to the government, which was published on the 13 May 1841. This was of course at a time when few written records have survived and it is often difficult to determine whether somebody was already in the colony and where they were living.

Geoffrey Blainey in his masterpiece, Black Kettle and Full Moon: Daily Life in a Vanished Australia^v, comments on the importance of letters for the colonists, the expense in remitting the letter and consequent infrequency and the problems in finding the intended recipient. The General Post Office had to resort to advertising that they held mail and used the Government Gazette for this purpose. Early and mid nineteenth century Gazettes contain long lists of names of people for whom mail is waiting to be collected at the GPO. For example the Gazette of 7 Jan 1864 has a long list of unclaimed ship and returned letters as of 7 January 1864. Letters were being held for Miss Arnott at Mr Tounsell's near Gawler Town, August Banes and John Campbell of Gawler Town, William Follett at Mr Bradey's at Dry Creek, and Alexander Forest Harper of Smithfield.

^{iv} The Gawler School admission registers are extant from 1905-1973 and the Salisbury School from 1926 to 1988 at the SAGHS Library and State Records.

^v Viking Books, Camberwell, Victoria, 2003, pp. 85-8, 100-4.

In days when fencing was less than secure and there was much more stock about, the problem of stock wandering the roads was a common problem. The Gazette of 14 January 1864 contains an announcement from Robert Gwynne, pound-keeper at Willaston, that he was holding a brown mare, star, saddle marked with a sore back with a dark bay foal, plus a red or yellow and white bullock which needed to be claimed otherwise they would be sold on the 8th February. The Gazette of 28 October 1969 carried a notice from Thomas Dayman, Pound Keeper of the Salisbury Pound, regarding a black heavy draught horse, with a little white on the nose, no shoes and no brand legible and aged. If the horse was not claimed by 22 November it would be sold.

Insolvency

South Australia has had its economic ups and downs and there have always been individuals who have mismanaged their financial affairs or they suffered from economic downturns, to the degree that they have had to declare themselves bankrupt. Legislation has been necessary in order that creditors can obtain as much as possible from the economic corpse. As a consequence details of this state of affairs have been published in the Government Gazette.

The Gazette of 14 January 1864 carried a notice of Adjudication on the financial affairs of Thomas Long of Light, labourer. The same Gazette carried the notice of an Adjourned Final Hearing on the affairs of Edward Martin of Gawler Town, contractor.

Insolvency reports in the Gazette from Port Augusta and Mount Gambier have been indexed for the period 1882 to 1927 and 1885 to 1929 respectively. Further information can generally be found at State Records, which would provide detailed accounts of assets and liabilities for the insolvent. The Government Gazette however, can often provide the clue that more information is available.

Employment

Many occupational groups have required registration to pursue their occupation.

Medical practitioners had to be registered by the Medical Board of South Australia who had to be satisfied that their qualifications were satisfactory. Their registration was published in the Government Gazette. For example on 7 July 1864 John Fisher and Oscar Joachim Stiasing at Salisbury, George Nott and William Home Popham at Gawler. In addition vaccination against small pox was compulsory and Doctor W H Lewis of Gawler and John Fisher at Salisbury were the Town and District Vaccinator under Act No. 16 of 1853 – An Act to extend and make compulsory the practice of vaccination. Even now a full list of qualified medical practitioners, together with their address, qualifications and specialisations are published in the Government Gazette. The same applies to chemists and dentists and a number of other professions.^{vi}

Ministers of religion, while they could preach without authority, if they wanted to perform marriage ceremonies, they had to have a licence to do so. Publicans had to be licensed, as did shopkeepers who wanted to sell wine and spirits. (However, for publicans there are now easier ways to check which hotel they were the licensees. This is JL (Bob) Hoad's book, Hotels and Publicans of South Australia 1836-1984.) Details of all these appointments and licences are to be found in the Government Gazette; the only problem is that you have to find them. The Gazette of 14 October 1869 records the transfer of the licence of the Prince Albert Hotel, Gawler from Patrick Blake to John James and for the Willaston Hotel licence transfer from Henry Johnson to Orlando Adcock. A new storekeeper's licence was granted to James Donaldson of Two Wells.

^{vi} See *A listing of doctors, chemists and dentists who were in practice in 1916, also surveyors*, by Frank Hall, 2002 (copy in SAGHS Library).

Auctioneers and their assistants had to purchase a licence to operate. Hawkers were required to be licensed under Act No 3 of 1863, An Act to regulate the Licensing of Hawkers. The 21 January 1864 Gazette licensed Albert Buttfield of Smithfield with a cart licence together with his servant Andrew Martin of She Oak Log and William Beer of Gawler with a cart licence.

All of these individuals' names appear in the Government Gazette. Often the entry includes additional information, such as address, qualifications etc. The only problem is that they don't appear in the indexes under their name, but under more general headings of Appointments, Licences, and Magistrates etc. Registration was instituted in order that the government could regulate standards and it also provided revenue for the Government, as registration attracted a fee. Often the registration agency would publish in the Gazette an annual list of all those registered to practice. This is still the case for many registrable occupations, eg. health area, auctioneers.

Public Service

Details of all people appointed to positions in the Public (previously known as Civil) Service were published in the Government Gazette. Whenever a promotion occurred this was also published and this sometimes included whom they replaced, eg. vice Smith. The notice would include the title of the position, at times the grade within the Public Service, eg. 3C (3rd Division Clerical) and occasionally the salary or salary scale. Unfortunately the date the individual vacates the position is not published but this can often be inferred by finding the appointment of the person who is appointed to the position, as it would be vice Smith. These names generally appear in the index, rather than under a descriptive title.^{vii}

Other appointments such as Justices of the Peace, Magistrates etc are also to be found in the Government Gazette.

Police and Crime

The Gazette of 1 September 1864 includes a table of the 'Distribution of Police Force'. This indicated that Gawler had a staff of 1 sergeant, 1 constables and 2 horses, while at Salisbury there was a constable and horse. These tables were provided regularly until that role was taken over by the Police Gazette. The same Gazette also provided a 'Return of Felony Cases' to 30 June 1864.

20 May 1864 £16-3-0 property of C Applebee of One Tree Hill. John Hillier apprehended by Sergeant Hunt and committed.

12 June 1864 Horse property of S Stockwell of Angaston and forging and uttering cheque for 10 with intent to defraud W Allen of Coorong. John Peake apprehended and committed.

The Gazette also provides details of appointments and promotions in the Police Force, until the Police Gazette took over this role.^{viii} The Police Gazette would probably also give details of these apprehensions and the court outcome.

Defence

In the early days of the Colony, the British Government deployed a detachment of soldiers to South Australia, to keep the peace and 'protect' the colony. Regularly however, soldiers deserted and their desertion was advertised in the Government Gazette. The SAGHS has an index of desertions from Her Majesty's Regiment in Adelaide, for the period 1842-48. By 1865, this detachment of soldiers had been withdrawn and the Colony was expected to defend itself. Consequently volunteer rifle and artillery companies were formed (as well as a Colonial Navy to

^{vii} Later Parliament published an annual *Parliamentary Paper, The Public Service List*, which is a list with index to all public servants, together with their date of birth and appointment, department, position and salary.

^{viii} The SAGHS and SA Police Historical Society hold an extensive index to the *Police Gazette*.

man such ships as HMCS Protector). A six-monthly 'Return of the Number of Volunteers', was published in the Gazette. In 1864 there was a unit at Gawler called the Gawler Volunteers. The Gazette of 14 January 1864 records the promotion of Private W Morcom to be Sergeant and G Coward to be Corporal vice Hillier and Corporal Haldane, resigned.

All appointments of non-commissioned and officer rank to the Colonial Volunteers were published in the Government Gazette.

Naturalisations

Non-British settlers have from the earliest days of the colony sought to become British subjects. This was partly because they needed to become British if they wanted to purchase land. The Government Gazette of 15 August 1872 contains an alphabetical list of aliens naturalised up to mid-1872.

Deaths

Due to the isolation of many rural areas in South Australia in which a significant number of itinerant individuals lived, and the reality that many people had no known family, it was necessary to publish details of the death of individuals. The Police regularly published Mortuary Returns in the Government Gazette. There was also a six-monthly report of 'Deaths in Public Places'.^{ix} Government agencies also published lists of those who died in their institution, for example the Adelaide and Parkside Asylums and the Destitute Asylums.^x On many occasions the name of the deceased is unknown and all that can be provided is a vague description. Perhaps one of these lost souls is your ancestor who died a lonely death on an isolated track in the bush. The Government Gazette of 20 April 1865 under the index heading 'Returns – Mortuary Returns' has a list of all those 'found dead in any public place' in the period 1 Jan 1850 to 31 Dec 1864. Local examples include:

Not Known found dead 31 Jan 1852. Killed by a vehicle accident. Inquest – Accidental Death.

William West, found dead 6 March 1854 near Gawler. Murdered by persons unknown. William Giles Robertson, found dead 9 Sep 1855. Found near Cross Roads Inn – natural causes.

Richard Kettle, found dead 30 April 1855. Drowned in Gawler River. Inquest – Accidental Death.

William Pope found dead 27 Jan 1857. Killed by a tree falling on him.

John Forbes found dead 29 June 1858. Committed suicide.

Probate

Death often led to a will or letters of administration being necessary, to wind up the affairs of the deceased. The executor was responsible to pay all the debts of the deceased and used the Government Gazette as the way to seek the creditors of the deceased. This notice fulfilled the same function as the 'Public Notices' that appear in the daily newspaper today. There is an index of deceased estate notices from trustee companies and solicitors for the period 1873 to 2000. For those who died without a will, the Curator of Intestate Estates (later the Public Trustee) was often appointed to realise their estate and pay any debts and determine who should receive the balance.

Lists of intestate estates were regularly published in the Government Gazette.

^{ix} There is a card index of these 'Deaths in Public Places' at the SAGHS Library for the period 1873 to 1939.

^x There are indexes from the SAGG of people who died in the Adelaide and Parkside Asylums, the Destitute Asylum and the (Royal) Adelaide Hospital without known relatives for the period 1873-1946 at the SAGHS.

For example:

16 Sep 1869 Frederick John, Redbanks near Gawler, labourer, formerly of
London £4-17-0
William King, Alma Plains, labourer £10-19-0

The Gazette of 30 Jun 1889 includes an extensive 'Return of balances in estates under charge of Public Trustee on 30 June 1889'.

Conclusion

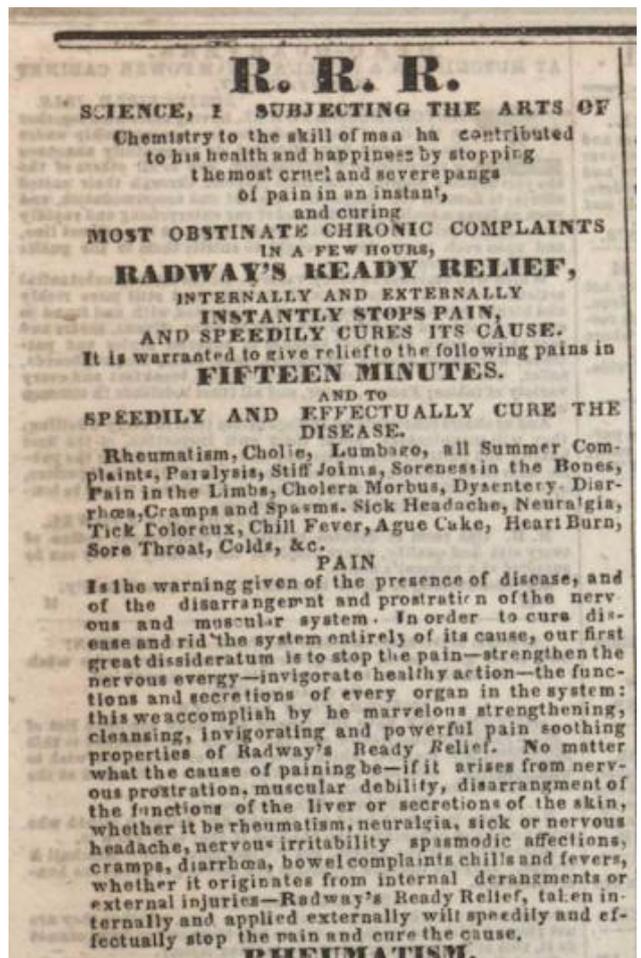
The South Australian Government Gazette can be a valuable source for family and local history. Often it can be used as a clue to further information available at State Records. The only problem is that it is often looking for the proverbial 'needle in a haystack'. The indexes published within the Gazette are inadequate and include only a fraction of the names that appear on its pages. For some particular subjects, indexes have been created, such as those for Mortuary Returns and the Police Gazette by the South Australian Genealogy and Heraldry Society and the Police Historical Society. The Archives CD Books is valuable for those years that have been digitally remastered into CDs. In other areas indexes appear on the web, such as the site for South Australian school teachers.

Elephind: A Digital Newspaper Collections Search Engine

Elephind is a great service that searches online digital newspaper collections. Best of all, it is available free of charge.

Elephind.com is a search engine that operates much like Google, Bing, and other search engines. The one thing that is different with Elephind is that it searches only historical, digitized newspapers. It enables you to search for free across many newspaper sites simultaneously rather than having to visit each collection's web site separately.

At this time Elephind has indexed 2,677 newspaper titles containing more than two and a half million editions, ranging from March 1803 up to August 2013. The Elephind search engine has indexed 141,628,238 items from 2,677 newspaper titles. These include such well known sites as *Chronicling America* (the U.S.'s Library of Congress) and *Trove* (National Library of Australia), as well as smaller collections like *Door County Library* in Wisconsin. Many of the smaller newspaper sites are not well known and may be difficult to find with the usual search engines, but they are searchable from Elephind.com. A list of available newspaper collections that have been indexed so far is available at <http://goo.gl/VRQN5I>.



Additional newspaper collections are added to Elephind's indexes frequently.

I found that Elephind operates in much the same manner as many other search engines. If you already know how to search for things in Google, Bing, Yahoo, or elsewhere, you already know how to use Elephind. In fact, there are two search methods available on Elephind:

1. When you first visit the site at <http://www.elephind.com/>, you are greeted with a very simple search screen containing one data entry box. You can search for words or phrases in much the same way as you do on Google although not all of Google's sophisticated Boolean search terms are available on Elephind. You can find tips for using the search box at <http://goo.gl/3T6JuH>.

2. When visiting this same site at <http://www.elephind.com/>, you will also see a highlighted link for "Advanced Search." When you click on that, a more sophisticated search form appears, allowing you to narrow the search to any combination of specific newspaper titles, country, or a range of dates.

I did a search for my own last name between the years 1811 and 1890 in the United States. It returned far too many "hits" for me to search through; so, I started narrowing the search by specifying first names and cities or towns of interest. I was soon looking at information of interest.

I was impressed with the clarity of the newspaper pages I was able to view; but, of course, that is under the control of the individual newspaper collection. Elephind does not host the images on its own web site. Instead, it merely links to newspapers found on a wide variety of servers in a number of different countries from around the world.

Elephind.com is a great tool for family historians, genealogists, and researchers to search historic, digitized newspaper archives from around the globe. Will Elephind locate newspaper articles about your ancestors? There is no way to tell in advance. You need to try it for a while to see. It is a free resource, so why not try it to see for yourself?

Elephind may be found at <http://www.elephind.com>.

Elephind is continuing to add more newspapers, so if at first you can't find what you're looking for, check back later.

Source: Dick Eastman – Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter

Red Cross has made available the International Prisoners of War Archives.

In the First World War, 7 million soldiers were taken prisoner, large numbers of civilians were interned and millions more endured military occupation or were forced to flee combat zones and occupied territories.

The International Prisoners of War Agency (IPWA) was set up in the early days of the war by the International Committee of the Red Cross to record these experiences and help restore contact between family members.

IPWA volunteers recorded nearly 2.5 million prisoners of war, preserving more than 5 million index cards and 500,000 register pages. The result is a catalogue which pays tribute and bears witness to both the suffering and courage of these prisoners of war. It's now digitised and you can search for family members.

<http://grandeguerre.icrc.org/>

German Digital Church Book Portal is Now Online

Newsletter reader Ernie Thode wrote to say that an announcement of a new online site was made at the German national genealogy conference in Kassel on September 13. The beta test of the German digital church book portal is now available.

Of about 140,000 individual church books in Germany, the records of about 35,000 (25%) have been digitized thus far. Most of the German Protestant regional church bodies are participating, others and Catholic archives and civil registrations may be joining in later. There will be a fee.



I used Google Translate to display much of the introductory text in English. This may be an imperfect translation:

From the parish register portal to Archion: start of the beta test

The beta test of the church book portal is launched on the German Genealogentag in Kassel on 13 September. More information about the Beta test follow.

The Church Literature Portal GmbH will operate their web portal under the name "Archion". In "Archion" will find the words archive and online again. A reduction of the project on two essential concepts. But the word "arché", ancient Greek for beginning and origin is included. We find that fits perfectly with the concept of genealogy, more about the question "Where did I come from?", le the origin out.

The vision of the Church Literature Portal GmbH is to open up next to the church records and other sources for genealogical research. The term "church book portal" is clearly designed for church books. If z. B. State Archives or municipal archives participate and want to represent civil registers online, the name is too restrictive. One should also keep open to make other archival materials online. "Archion" as a neologism is simply free in its possibilities, it is limited not only by her name.

The entire web site is in German. You can access the site at <http://www.kirchenbuchportal.de> and at <http://www.kirchenbuchportal.de/inhalt.htm>.

Payment information is available (in German) at <http://www.kirchenbuchportal.de/bezahlen-im-internet>.

Source: Dick Eastman – Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter

New Additions to the Library: donated by P Applebee

2015 UK Road Atlas

"In Search of the Shaw Family" by David Gibbs

1.30 pm Saturday 22nd Nov.

End of Year Break Up.

“Aussie Xmas Picnic”



Free Picnic Lunch, Soft Drinks, Tea and Coffee.

An End of Year Social gathering of Members.



Adelaide Northern Districts Family History Group Inc.
Committed in Promoting Family History Research.