



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

## Issue 65 – Mar. 2015

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### ELECTED COMMITTEE 2014-2015

PRESIDENT	Peter Applebee
VICE PRESIDENT	Ivan Randall
SECRETARY	Margaret Flaiban
TREASURER	Shirley Bulley

### APPOINTMENTS

LIBRARIAN	Gillian Swansson
DOCUMENT SCANNER	Sharon Norman

### GENERAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

MINUTE SECRETARY	Tammy Martin
	Helen Stein
	Jeff Cook
	Ian Cowley
FAMILY TREE MAKER CONVENER	Peter Applebee
LEGACY USERS GROUP CONVENER	Shirley Bulley

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## From the Committee

March 2015

Hello Members, February and March seem to be our busiest months to date, with quite a bit of activity going on, but first we would like to welcome our newest members to the group and hope you enjoy the interaction with other like-minded members. We hope you will come along to our Speaker Saturdays, and join in.

Secondly, some of our committee and members are looking forward to visiting Canberra at the end of March for the 14<sup>th</sup> Australasian Congress as outlined in our previous newsletter (see February 2015). (We can't believe it has been three years since we had our 3 tables at the Conference Centre.) How time flies. We look forward to hearing about their trip on their return, in the near future.

Thirdly, our Legacy and Family Tree Maker Groups continue to be well attended although the FTM Group had to be cancelled because of the 40 degree heat. We encourage our newer members to come along to either group and learn a little more about what the programs can do for you. Alternatively, you can sit in and listen to see if it is something you would like to do. These user groups are part of your membership, so we urge you to come along. The Legacy Group meet on the first Monday night in the month at 7.00pm and the Family Tree Maker Group meet every 3<sup>rd</sup> Saturday in the month at 1.30 pm. Both meetings are held at Ann Street Salisbury. We continue to be open every Thursday from 10 am to 4 pm for research purposes, either on your own or with some assistance from the volunteers. Don't forget to book in advance, as we have been especially busy of late.

We have added two more books to our library namely "Australia – The Story of Us" (a collectors item) and "On the Clipper Ship, City of Adelaide" which is especially interesting to anyone with descendants from immigrants who sailed on the ship of the same name. We have put a limit of 2 weeks loan on these two books.

We continue to look for interesting material to put into this newsletter, so if you have snippets of information, or stories you would like to contribute, please talk to one of our committee members.

Happy Hunting !

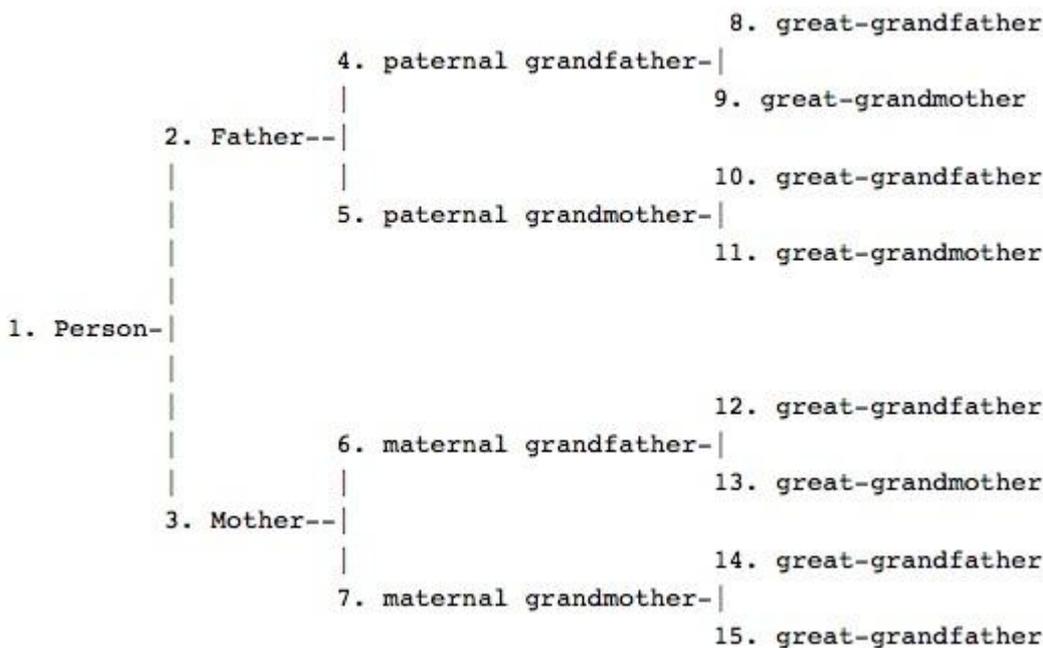
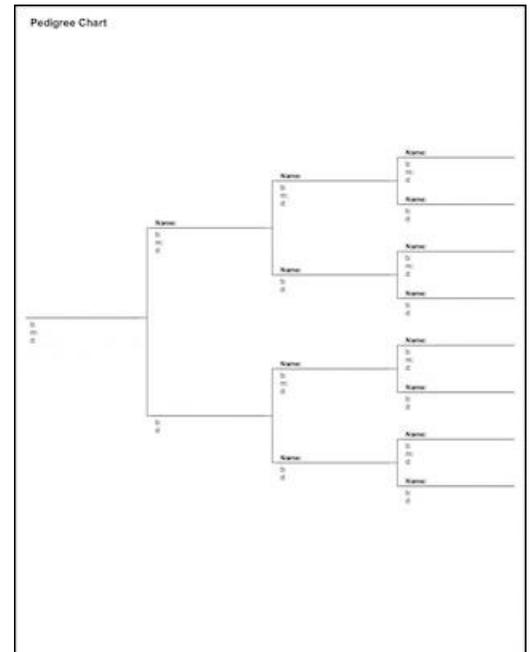
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	2 <sup>rd</sup> Mar. 			5 <sup>th</sup> Mar. Mid-Week Open Day 10 am – 4 pm		
				12 <sup>th</sup> Mar. Mid-Week Open Day 10 am – 4 pm		14 <sup>th</sup> Mar. Research and Networking Day 1 pm – 4 pm  Committee Meeting 2 pm
				19 <sup>th</sup> Mar. Mid-Week Open Day 10 am – 4 pm		
				26 <sup>th</sup> Mar. Mid-Week Open Day 10 am – 4 pm  <b>Start of            Congress            2015            Canberra</b>		28 <sup>th</sup> Mar. Research and Networking Day 1 pm – 4 pm  Guest Speaker Afternoon 1.30 pm
	<b>End of            Congress            2015            Canberra</b>					

## Ahnentafel Explained

Ahnentafel is a word commonly used in genealogy although it probably confuses most newcomers. Ahnentafel is a German word that literally translates as “ancestor table”. It is a list of all known ancestors of an individual and includes the full name of each ancestor as well as dates and places of birth, marriage, and death whenever possible. It also has a strict numbering scheme.

Once the reader is accustomed to ahnentafels, it becomes very easy to read these lists, to move up and down from parent to child and back again, and to understand the relationships of the listed people. Ahnentafels are very good at presenting a lot of information in a compact format. However, the numbering system is the key to understanding ahnentafels.

To visualize the numbers, first consider this typical pedigree chart:



Carefully observe the numbers in the above chart. You will notice that every person listed has a number and that there is a mathematical relationship between parents and children. The number of a father is always double that of his child’s. The number of the mother is always double that of her child’s plus one. The number of a child is always one-half that of a parent (ignoring any remainder).

In the above example, the father of person #6 is #12 (the father is double the child’s number). The mother of #6 is #13 (the mother is double plus one of the child’s). The child of #12 and #13 is #6 (the child is always one-half the parent’s number, ignoring remainders).

Now, let’s take the above chart and write it in ahnentafel format:

1. person
2. father

3. mother
4. paternal grandfather
5. paternal grandmother
6. maternal grandfather
7. maternal grandmother
8. great-grandfather
9. great-grandmother
10. great-grandfather
11. great-grandmother
12. great-grandfather
13. great-grandmother
14. great-grandfather
15. great-grandmother

Notice that the numbers are exactly the same as in the pedigree chart. The rules of father=2 times child, mother=2 times child+1, child=one-half of parent, etc., remain the same. This is an ahnentafel chart.

For a more detailed example of an ahnentafel, here's an excerpt from the ahnentafel of one well-known American:

1. George Walker Bush, b. New Haven, Conn., 6 July 1946, m. 5 Nov. 1977, Laura Lane Welch
2. George Herbert Walker Bush, b. Milton, Mass., 12 June 1924, m. Rye, N.Y., 6 Jan. 1945
3. Barbara Pierce
4. Prescott Sheldon Bush, b. Columbus, Ohio, 15 May 1895, m. Kennebunkport, Maine, 6 Aug. 1921, d. New York, N.Y., 8 Oct. 1972
5. Dorothy Walker, b. near Walker's Point, York Co., Me., 1 July 1901, d. Greenwich, Conn., 19 Nov. 1992
6. Marvin Pierce, b. Sharpsville, Pa., 17 June 1893, m. Aug. 1918, d. Rye, N.Y., 17 July 1969
7. Pauline Robinson, b. Ohio, April 1896, d. Rye, N.Y., 23 Sept. 1949
8. Samuel Prescott Bush, b. Brick Church, N.J., 4 Oct. 1863, m. Columbus, Ohio, 20 June 1894, d. Columbus, Ohio, 8 Feb. 1948
9. Flora Sheldon, b. Franklin Co., Ohio, 17 Mar. 1872, d. "Watch Hill", R.I., 4 Sept. 1920
10. George Herbert Walker, b. St. Louis, Mo., 11 June 1875, m. St. Louis, Mo., 17 Jan. 1899, d. New York, N.Y., 24 June 1953
11. Lucretia [Loulie] Wear, b. St. Louis, Mo., 17 Sept. 1874, d. Biddeford, Me., 28 Aug. 1961
12. Scott Pierce, b. Sparkville, Pa., 18 Jan. [or June?] 1866, m. 26 Nov. 1891
13. Mabel Marvin, b. Cincinnati, Ohio, 4 June 1869

14. James Edgar Robinson, b. near Marysville, Oh., 15 Aug. 1868, m. Marion Co., Ohio, 31 March 1895, d. 1931

15. Lula Dell Flickinger, b. Byhalia, Ohio, March 1875

The above examples show information about 15 individuals, but ahnentafels typically contain information about many more people than this. You can often find ahnentafels that list hundreds or even thousands of individuals, all ancestors of person #1 in the list. For instance, a much longer ahnentafel for President Bush may be found at:

<http://www.wargs.com/political/bush.html>.

Notice that the mathematical rules about relationships shown in the pedigree chart still apply in the ahnentafel chart. Also, the true ahnentafel lists the person's full name, along with dates and places of birth, marriage, and death, if known.

All modern genealogy programs can produce ahnentafel charts. Of course, you could also create an ahnentafel chart by hand or by using a word processor. Whatever method you choose, an ahnentafel is an easy method of presenting a lot of ancestral data in a compact format.

Source: Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter

### **Here's a bit of Easter history which may be interesting :**

"Hot Cross buns have quite a history behind them; the idea of marking crosses on baked goods such as bread, cakes and buns goes right back to pre-Medieval times and was a visible sign that the bread was "blessed" and had the power to ward off evil spirits, as well as help with the longevity of the bread by stopping it going mouldy or becoming stale so quickly. A cross marked on the dough was also believed to help the bread to rise. The first buns with crosses that were attributed to the festival of Easter came along a little later however, as Kate Colquhoun states in her excellent book "Taste: The Story Of Britain Through Its Cooking"....."In honour of Eastre, goddess of spring and the dawn, [Anglo-Saxon] bread dough could be studded with dried fruits and baked into small loaves that, as Christianity spread, began to be marked with a cross by monks: the earliest form of hot-cross bun".

It can be said that these were the earliest examples of what we know to be Hot Cross Buns today, and from the late 1600's onwards the custom grew that special spiced buns known as "Good Friday Buns" were to be marked with a cross and were to be eaten for breakfast on Good Friday." (<http://www.lavenderandlovage.com/2012/03/baking-for-easter-the-history-of-traditional-hot-cross-and-hot-cross-bun-recipe.html>)

In the times of Elizabeth I of England (1592), the London Clerk of Markets issued a decree forbidding the sale of hot cross buns and other spiced breads, except at burials, on Good Friday, or at Christmas. The punishment for transgressing the decree was forfeiture of all the forbidden product to the poor. As a result of this decree, hot cross buns at the time were primarily made in home kitchens. Further attempts to suppress the sale of these items took place during the reign of James I of England/James VI of Scotland (1603-1625).



## The City Of Adelaide Project

The City of Adelaide website has calculated that there are approximately 250,000 descendants of passengers. This calculation includes all those descendants who are living today. Ideally the project should include all of these people. However because of our privacy laws and access to records this would be tenuous.

The following website has indeed already undertaken a project and hyperlinks to the various families involved in the voyages are available at the website. A like project for crew members has been put together by ANDFHG Member Jeff Cook, who has undertaken a project restricting research to the crew who were either discharged or deserted from each voyage between 1864 and 1886.

A total of 704 crew sailed on these voyages, (some more than once). A total of 202 persons were identified as either being discharged or deserting.

Jeff has researched 23 crew members and constructed a database of their parents and descendants. A PDF report for each family group are available. (this list is incomplete at the stage of research) To date 646 individuals have been identified and details entered for births, deaths and marriages, using available BDM indexes of the various Australian States and even public member trees on Ancestry.

A large number of persons identified as leaving the ship have no subsequent listing on SA indexes. Indeed a large number probably returned either on other ships or the City of Adelaide.

The website is :

[http://cityofadelaide.org.au/paxwiki/Voyage\\_to\\_Adelaide\\_in\\_1864](http://cityofadelaide.org.au/paxwiki/Voyage_to_Adelaide_in_1864)

Source: Jeffrey J Cook  
Committee Member ANDFHG

List of People Researched to date.

ANGUS, George; BENCH, G; BOORD, A.F. Jnr; BURDEN, Joshua; COLLINGS, Thomas George; COOPER, George S; DONALD, William; FERRIS, William; FORWOOD, W.W; GARROOD, Charles Jesse; GREEN, John; HANSEN, Lawritz; HILL, Edward Simpson; HOPKINS, W; JAY, Melville R.H; LANGLEY, George; LIPMAN, Isaac; QUESTED, Henry; RIEGE, Theodor; RINGBERG, Oskar; SCHMIDT, M; AMITH, William; SMITH, William; TULLOCH, Laurence.

### THE FAMILY TREE

The year was 1993  
When I began our family tree.  
I had this bright idea  
I'd be finished in a year.

But as the tree it slowly grew  
It wasn't long before I knew  
More time was needed to allow  
A check of every family bough.

The really hardest part  
Was knowing how to start.  
No Internet could I avail  
So all post went snail mail.

My letters overseas would go  
And replies were oh so slow,  
But when they came at long, long, last  
I'd learn a snippet from the past.

I'd find a long lost relative  
And lots of info they would give.  
Amazing stuff we would unearth  
About some here-to unknown birth.  
Family photos soon arrived  
Thank goodness they survived,  
For now we could clearly see  
Some members of our family.

Looking at their formal pose  
Many questions soon arose.  
What colour was his hair?

Was it dark or was it fair?

Is that the famous family nose?  
Did he have the same long toes?  
Some things they were revealed,  
But others stay concealed.

As time went by the tree it grew  
With the help of quite a few,  
Who would add a new connection  
To increase my name collection.

Then came the 'on-line' revolution  
With its speedy resolution  
To what I'd need to know  
'Bout things that happened long ago.

On the screen in front of me  
Details needed desperately,  
Which had eluded me all year,  
Would then suddenly appear.

Censuses were first begun  
In the year of 1841.  
Since then - on each decade  
Yet another has been made.

These provide a wealth of information  
Gathered from all across the nation,  
Showing how life used to be  
In cities, towns and country.

Amongst the things they do provide  
Is where a person did reside,  
How many rooms they lived in,  
Occupation, age and origin.

A few rellies had lived quite well,  
As certain census records tell,  
With maids and servants in the house.  
Others were poor as a church mouse.

One grandad dealt in commerce,  
Yet another drove a hearse  
And some much poorer still  
Worked long hours in a mill.

No time to stop and play,  
Like kids can do today.  
Children worked in mill or mine  
From the tender age of nine.

Up before the break of day,  
Walk to work all the way  
On cobbled street or country track,

Then tired and hungry they trudged back.

You might find some mystery  
When looking at your family tree,  
As someone seems to disappear  
From census records in one year.

A decade later he's there once more.  
Was he running from the law,  
Or serving in some foreign war  
When the recorder knocked on his door?

Or was the name not spelt correct  
Which makes it harder to detect?  
Just change a letter, or maybe two,  
And it will come back into view.

We must remember way back then  
Lots of folks couldn't use a pen  
And very few could read or write,  
So things went wrong on census night.

One thing though is very clear  
Babies arrived year by year.  
Sadly tho' soon after birth  
Some young souls left this earth.

Did their poor nutrition  
Lead to some condition  
They could not overcome,  
So finally they'd succumb?

Were they laid to rest  
In a graveyard blessed  
Or buried in an unmarked lot  
Near the family garden plot?

What a hard life they led,  
Many sharing the same bed  
And how lucky are we today  
That we no longer live that way.

Now 20-10 is nearly here  
And so we start another year.  
Our hopes are high the tree will grow  
Once we find all we need to know.

So now my quest goes on  
To look at life long gone  
And seize at every chance  
To add a new tree branch.

*[N.B: Details apply to English census records]*

*Heather Milhench © 2009*

**1.30 pm Saturday 28<sup>th</sup> Mar.**

**David Buob.**

# **“Glenside Hospital Historical Group Inc.”**



The Glenside Historic Society was formed in 1975 and its purpose was to safeguard the history of mental health in SA with wards being closed down and patients in larger numbers moving out into the community.



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