



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

Issue 80 – August 2016

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From the Committee

Hello Members,

A new financial year has begun with a good return of regular members rejoining, as well as new people who have recently joined our group. We hope your ancestral searches are positive and we can hopefully help you to break through a brick wall or two!

Our Annual General Meeting was well attended and the barbeque and our lovely 10th Anniversary cake went down a treat! Thank you to Shirley Bulley for organizing the cake and a big thank you to all the committee members who organized our special day. Thank You Everyone.

We are always on the hunt for material to put into our newsletter, so if you have any family history stories however short it may be, please share them with us.

We have recently acquired a new bookcase, thanks to Sue Smith, so some of us are quite busy in filling the shelves and organizing our space a little better.

There will be some interesting speakers coming up with a possible visit to the Adelaide Gaol, so please keep reading your newsletter as well as accessing our website which is always being updated. www.andfhg.org.au

Good Hunting!

Disclaimer

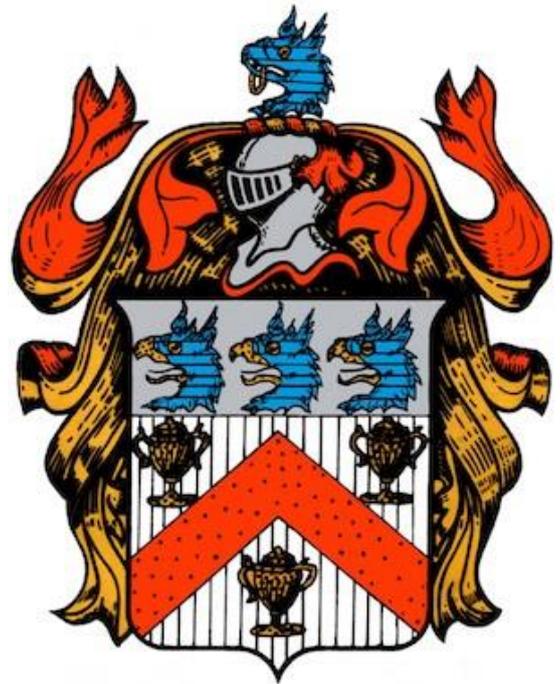
The Adelaide Northern Districts Family History Group Inc. does not accept any responsibility for the opinions or the accuracy of the information contained in this newsletter

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				<p>4th Aug.</p> <p>Mid-Week Research Day 10 am – 4 pm</p>		
	<p>8th Aug.</p> 			<p>11th Aug.</p> <p>Mid-Week Research Day 10 am – 4 pm</p>		<p>13th Aug.</p> <p>Research and Committee meeting 1 pm – 4 pm</p> <p>Committee Meeting 1 pm</p>
				<p>18th Aug.</p> <p>Mid-Week Research Day 10 am – 4 pm</p>		<p>20th Aug.</p> 
				<p>25th Aug.</p> <p>Mid-Week Research Day 10 am – 4 pm</p>		<p>27th Aug.</p> <p>Guest Speaker Afternoon 1.00 pm – 4 pm</p>
				<p>1st Sept.</p> <p>Mid-Week Research Day 10 am – 4 pm</p>		

Pssst! Want to Buy Your Family's Coat of Arms?

Many you will see pushcart vendors selling reproductions of coats of arms from time to time, claiming to be the “proud history and heritage of your family name” or similar words. These merchants sell coats of arms on parchment paper, suitable for framing. They also may sell coats of arms on t-shirts, sweatshirts, golf jerseys, stationery, coffee mugs or even key chains.

Similar “businesses” exist on the Web. A number of Web sites proclaim that they can sell you “authentic” copies of your family’s coat of arms. One Web site says, “What is your Name? What was it’s origin? Was it taken from the name of a village? Was it taken from the Bible? A clan name? An Occupation? An ancient landmark? Who were your historical namesakes who bore your fine family name in the homeland of your ancestors?” Sometimes they also claim to sell “gifts of lasting heritage.”



I have one thing to say to these con artists: “Balderdash!” Actually, that’s not my first choice of response, but, after all, this is a family newsletter.

The study of coats of arms is called heraldry. Those who control the issuance of arms are the heralds. Typically, each country in Western Europe as well as in England, Scotland, and Ireland has an office of the heralds, sometimes called the Kings of Arms. The heralds are empowered to decide who is authorized to display a certain coat of arms. If you do not have authorization from the heralds, you are not authorized to display any coat of arms. That authorization must be on paper, signed, and made out to you personally, not to your entire family and never to everyone of a certain surname.

Most people seem ignorant of one very basic fact: in Western Europe and in the British Isles, there is no such thing as a “family coat of arms.” A coat of arms is issued to one person, not to a family. After that person is deceased, his eldest heir may apply for the same coat of arms. Again, when he dies, his heir may apply. The rules for determining who is eligible to display a coat of arms are very similar to the rules for becoming King or Queen of England. However, even the proper heir cannot display the coat of arms until he or she has received authorization (been confirmed) by the heralds. At any one time, only one person may rightfully display a coat of arms.

The College of Arms in England (the heralds for English, Welsh, Northern Irish, and Commonwealth families) says (at <http://www.college-of-arms.gov.uk/resources/faqs>):

“There is no such thing as a ‘coat of arms for a surname’. Many people of the same surname will often be entitled to completely different coats of arms, and many of that surname will be entitled to no coat of arms. Coats of arms belong to individuals. For any person to have a right to a coat of arms they must either have had it granted to them or be descended in the legitimate male line from a person to whom arms were granted or confirmed in the past.”

Despite these warnings, many vendors are making money by preying on people ignorance of the topic. The pushcarts you see in shopping malls typically are franchise operations. One

pushcart owner told me that he paid \$6,000 for a "franchise" to sell this stuff. The so-called franchise did not include a protected territory; another franchisee was free to set up business in the same area. For the \$6,000 investment, the franchisee receives a computer with a database containing thousands of surnames and so-called "family coats of arms," a high-quality printer, a supply of parchment paper (actually not parchment but simply paper that has been treated to look like parchment), and a supply of coffee cups, key chains and other paraphernalia. These franchisees reportedly receive no training in the study of heraldry. The ones I have talked to didn't recognize the term "College of Arms."

The Web sites aren't much better. The ones I have looked at seem to have carefully-worded claims. Instead of saying, "your family's coat of arms," they will say something like "your historical namesakes." Okay, "namesakes" doesn't mean "ancestors," but it still will be misleading to many people. When a Web site proclaims, "your historical namesakes," most people will think that means "my family." However, if argued in court, the wording on the Web site would probably be considered correct. In short, I doubt if these companies will be shut down for misrepresenting their wares as they are very careful in their choice of words.

The next time someone offers a copy of your "family's coat of arms," ask them for the documentation. They won't have any. If a friend of yours is displaying a coat of arms on his stationery or on his fireplace mantel, I suggest you simply walk away smiling. There's no sense in upsetting a good friendship. But don't be as gullible as your friend. And please, please do not display your "family's coat of arms" on your genealogy Web site unless you have been confirmed by the heralds, Okay?

If you would like to learn more about the serious study of heraldry and any rights you might have to display coats of arms, there are a number of Web sites devoted to the truth. Here is a short list of some of the more reputable ones:

The College of Arms (the official repository of the coats of arms and pedigrees of English, Welsh, Northern Irish and Commonwealth families and their descendants) at: <http://www.college-of-arms.gov.uk/>

The Augustan Society at: <http://www.augustansociety.org>

The Baronage Press at: <http://www.baronage.co.uk/>

British Heraldry: <http://www.heraldica.org/topics/britain/> and especially the article on "Regulation of Heraldry in England" at <http://www.heraldica.org/topics/britain/england.htm>

None of the above sell printouts on parchment paper, t-shirts or key chains. Some of them do sell books and magazines devoted to the study of heraldry, however.

Any site that purports to sell "your family coat of arms" is a rip-off. Don't waste your money.

Adapted from Source: Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter

Humor

Port Pirie Recorder and North Western Mail (Sat. 26 July 1913) on Trove.

Magistrate to prisoner charged with being drunk and disorderly. "Have you anything to say?"
Prisoner: "Yes, sir. It was due to travelling in bad company - the Sons of Temperance."
Magistrate "But I should think they'd be the best company a man like you could ask for."
Prisoner: "No, sir; you're wrong. You see, I'd bought a quart of whisky for the journey, and, on count of the company, I had to drink it all myself."

WASHDAY BLUES



As a young child I would frequently have to pass a traditional gypsy wagon, which was permanently located on a spare plot of land not far from our farm. The owner was an elderly gypsy lady who, on fine days, could be seen sitting on the steps of her wagon. An old pipe sat in her almost toothless mouth and her remaining teeth were stained but, despite her appearance, she was a harmless soul who spent most of her time whittling clothes pegs out of willow. Traditional gypsy pegs had a strip of tin binding the two pieces of wood together. These pegs have been refined over the years but, whether wooden or plastic, clothes pegs can still be found in almost every household laundry.

The same cannot be said for the Dolly Peg [a long handled tool used to swish the water around – not to be confused with the dolly clothes peg], Wooden Tongs, Washboard and Tub, Copper, Mangle, Pure Soap, Starch and the 'Reckitt's Bag Blue. Instead we have countless types of washing machines and laundry products which almost negate the need to get our hands wet on wash day!

Life was much harder for the washerwomen and laundry workers of years gone by. The work of washerwomen was regarded as a low class occupation, but even they had some kind of hierarchy which was governed by the rank of the people they worked for. Some of the English manors had their own laundries and women employed there had a higher status than those who 'took-in' for the local doctor, or businessmen. The washerwomen's young children were often sent out with hand carts to collect and return the washing.



A typical wash-day involved a very early start, as usually water had to be pumped from a well and carried back to the house, before being boiled in the copper. Soap would sometimes be 'whittled' from a large block and stubborn stains had to be scrubbed out using the washboard. Reckitt's Blue was added to the final rinse water to help achieve the whitest possible result before the clothes were put through the wooden rollers of the mangle. There was quite an art to this process which involved guiding sometimes large and heavy wet articles through the mangle with one hand whilst turning the cranking handle with the other hand. Not an easy task and one prone to result in fingers being trapped between the rollers!

Towards the end of the 1800's the demand for laundry services in England began to exceed the capacity that washerwomen were able to provide in their own homes. Hand laundries began about this time, where washing could be done on a larger scale in specially built premises - but the back breaking process was still done by hand.

Steam Laundries began between 1880 and 1910, with advertisements emphasising the 'hygienic' and 'sanitary' nature of their service. The laundry buildings had to be situated close to rivers as they used large quantities of water and some even had swimming clubs nearby as the laundry also discharged the heated [and dirty!] water back into the river.

The English 1895 Factory and Workshop Act provided some regulation for steam laundry workers but even after this they regularly worked a 14 hour day [excluding meal breaks]. Daily rates of pay for steam laundry workers ranged from 6d for children [employed as sorters] to 3/- for the 'finery ironer'. Workers in the small 'hand laundries' were not covered by this Act. In 1897 Arthur Sherwell [a social surveyor] wrote: "In this class of laundry the hours worked are excessive, while the rooms being small are invariably overcrowded and full of steam. The wages in hand laundries however are remarkably uniform, averaging from 2/6 to 2/9 per day, with (generally) an allowance of beer." Hopefully the workers, who were mainly women and children, enjoyed their beer allowance!

Working conditions in all the laundries were harsh and workers left the sweltering steam filled rooms to return to cold and damp houses. It is not surprising therefore that these workers suffered from chest complaints and congestion leaving them susceptible to the many contagious diseases prevalent at the time.

So the next time you load the washing machine, add detergent, press a few buttons and wait until you hear the 'beep', indicating that the washing is ready to hang on the line; give a thought to the gypsies who made the original pegs and to all those washerwomen and laundry workers of 'yesteryear' who didn't have it so easy!

Heather Milhench ©

June 2011

Reference: Family Tree Magazine – October 2007

BOATING TRAGEDY. - TWO MEN DROWNED.

The Chronicle – Adelaide Saturday 15 Jun 1918

On June 8 Mounted-Constable Murphy, of Two Wells, received a report that the body of a man had been seen floating in the water near Port Prime. He instituted a search, with the result that he discovered the decomposed bodies of two men, about a mile from Parham. One of the bodies was floating in the water, and the other was on the beach. A dinghy was also found high and dry on the beach. About a mile from where the bodies were discovered the constable came across the ketch Buck, which was anchored. He boarded the little vessel, and all that he could see on her was a half-starved dog. Constable Murphy sent a description of the men and the dinghy to the Port Adelaide police, and this, with the name of the ketch and a signet ring, with the initials 'J.H.,' found on a finger of one of the men, soon enabled the police to decide the possible identity of the unfortunate men. They found that the ketch Buck was owned by Mr. George Bampton, of Dale-street, Port Adelaide, and left Port Adelaide on May 29 to go to Port Parham for shell-grit. It was in charge of his two sons-in-law, Mr. Julius Swanson, aged 43, and Mr. Johann Heuer, aged 30, both residing in Dale-street, Port Adelaide. From the appearance of the bodies when found they had probably been in the water for eight or nine days. Both the bodies were fully clothed.

The cause of the Port Parham boating tragedy remains a mystery, and how the two victims, Julius Swanson and Johann Heuer, came to be in the water may never be known. An enquiry into the tragedy was held at Two Wells on June 11, and an open verdict was returned. Mr. Swanson had four children, and it was his first voyage on the ketch Buck, on which he took the place of another man. Mr. Heuer had no children. Their brother-in-law (Mr. S. Bampton) believes that Mr. Heuer, who could not swim, fell from the dinghy into the water, and that Mr. Swanson jumped in to rescue him, the boat in the meantime floating away out of reach.

Source: Trove Newspapers

1.30 pm Saturday 27th Aug.

Using the New Trove Website

The screenshot shows the Trove website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the Trove logo and search options. Below that, there's a section for "Digitised newspapers and more" with a search bar and filters. A table titled "Top text correctors" lists names and their respective counts. To the right, there's a snippet of a music article titled "On this day" from Saturday 26 June 1993, featuring a violin icon and the word "MUSIC".

Top text correctors		
1	JohnWarren	3,880,139
2	NeilHamilton	2,788,202
3	noelwoodhouse	2,288,176
4	annmanley	2,181,447
5	John.F.Hall	1,808,537
6	maurieleyn	1,608,054
7	culroym	1,408,153
8	C.Scheikowski	1,349,287

On this day Saturday 26 June 1993
The Canberra Times (ACT - 1928 - 1995)

MUSIC

...BAROQUE addicts the...
...ect of a wintry Sunday...
...on warmed by Vivaldi...
... and Sammartini was ir...
...le.

Salon Players of Can...
...together with Mary Tatch...
...ezzo-soprano, and Robyn...
... recorders, offered an in...
...ing program of 18th-centu...
...s music in the intimate...
...nce of the Chapel of the...
...ciation.

Clerambault, a French con...
...temporary of Bach, fashioned...
...a dramatic cantata from the potent...
...legend of Orpheus. *Orphee* — the...
...setting of a plea to Pluto to free...
...Euridice from Hades — was giv...
...en a stylish performance by Mary...
...Tatchell, with imaginative sup...
...port from Reginald Larnar (vio...

lin), Robyn...
...recorder) and L...
...cello) with G...
...(harpischord) a...
...Strong dema...
...the vocalist, w...
...the despair, th...
...the ultimate trium...
...he attains his...
...elements in the...
...projected: from...
...vigour of *Allez*...
...pheus) to the c...
...tion of the "res...

"Totally original - A real knockout.
I loved it." ★ ★ ★ ★ (max)
David Stratton, SBS MOVIE SHOW

"...one of the finest, most gripping
films to reach the screen in years.
9 out of 10."
Matt White, THE DAILY TELEGRAPH MIRROR

THE MOVIE EVERYONE IS
ALKING ABOUT. BUT NO ONE
S GIVING AWAY ITS SECRETS.

6 BRITISH ACADEMY AWARD
NOMINATIONS
FOR BEST FILM * BEST DIRECTOR * BEST ACTOR

Read this article

What has changed and how to navigate around this new version of our Favourite site.

All Welcome.



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