



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

Issue 82 – Oct. 2016

ELECTED COMMITTEE 2016-2017

PRESIDENT	Peter Applebee
VICE PRESIDENT	Ivan Randall
SECRETARY	Suzanne Smith
TREASURER	Suzanne Smith

GENERAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

MINUTE SECRETARY	Tammy Martin
PUBLICITY	Jeff Cook
	Helen Stein
	Ian Cowley
	Margaret Flaiban

APPOINTMENTS

LIBRARIAN	Margaret Flaiban	FAMILY TREE MAKER CONVENER	Peter Applebee
DOCUMENT SCANNERS	Sharon Norman	LEGACY USERS GROUP CONVENER	Shirley Bulley
	Bill O'Neill	AUDITOR	Shirley Bulley

October Calendar

Thursday, 6th October
10:00am - 4.00pm
Mid-Week Research Open Day

Friday, 7th 10:00am - 5.00pm
& Sat. 8th 9:00am - 4:00pm
Australian History & Genealogy
Expo 2016
Ann St. Rooms Closed

Monday, 10 October
7:00pm – 9.00pm
Legacy Users Group Meeting

Thursday, 13 October
10:00am - 4.00pm
Mid-Week Research Open Day

Saturday, 15 October
1:30pm -3.30pm
Family Tree Maker User Group

Thursday, 20 October
10:00am - 4.00pm
Mid-Week Research Open Day

Saturday, 22 October
1:00pm - 4.00pm
Copyright and Privacy - Jeff Cook

Thursday, 27 October
10:00am - 4.00pm
Mid-Week Research Open Day
Disclaimer

From the Committee

Hello Members,

Some of the Committee Members are getting organised for the Unlock the Past Expo on the 7th and 8th October 2016 at the Immanuel College 32 Morphett Road Novar Gardens. There are brochures promoting this event on the front desk at Ann Street if you are interested in coming along. You can book by Friday 30th September or you can simply turn up on the day and pay a fee to enter. Don't miss this great opportunity of talking to a professional genealogist and other interest groups.

For more details please access:

www.unlockthepast.com.au/AustralianExpo2016.

There are only a couple of more months before we close for our Christmas break (the end of November) so we look forward to seeing you for our Speaker Days and also any research you would like to do. Our volunteer researchers are available to speak to or book an appointment with every Thursday.

Thank You

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

New Online Sources from State Records

GRG 35/48/1 - Official assisted passage passenger lists 1847 - 1855

This series consists mainly of the official passenger lists of emigrants selected by the Colonization Commissioners, London, and whose passages were paid for out of the Emigration Fund.

The lists typically give passengers' names, and most give ages, occupation and marital status, while some give county of origin. Not all lists have survived.

The images below consist of the official passenger lists. Note: this is a partial upload of passenger lists between 1847 and 1855, further images will be uploaded periodically.

<http://www.archives.sa.gov.au/content/official-passenger-lists>

<http://www.archives.sa.gov.au/content/index-official-assisted-passenger-lists>

GRG 78/49 - Admission registers - Adelaide Hospital, later Royal Adelaide Hospital (1840 - 1904)

This series contains inpatient admission registers for the Adelaide Hospital (after 1939 the Royal Adelaide Hospital) and covers the years 1841-1961. Information recorded in the registers varies over time but often includes patient's name, admission number, admission and discharge dates, ailment, rates charged, medical officer in attendance, address, marital status, occupation, place of origin, age, length of residence in the Colony and ship by which arrived. Deaths within the hospital are noted.

The Special Lists for this series cover the period 1841 - 1904 and are arranged alphabetically by the patient's surname. The Lists usually include all of the information that appears in the registers, apart from ailment and any medical officer notes.

[Special List to GRG 78/49 RAH Admissions 1840 -1904 A – E](#)

[Special List to GRG 78/49 RAH Admissions 1840 -1904 F – L](#)

[Special List to GRG 78/49 RAH Admissions 1840 -1904 M - R](#)

[Special List to GRG 78/49 RAH Admissions 1840 -1904 S - Z](#)

Looking to Buy Books Sets.

"A genuine researcher in SA is looking to buy all volumes of the following two SA book sets1. SA Births. Index of Registrations 1907 - 1928. And 2. SA Marriages Index of Reg. 1917-1937...The purchaser is a member of SA Genealogy Society and known to me. He is keen to locate these quickly and will negotiate a fair and realistic price.

Sue Carter msuegary127@gmail.com

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RECOLLECTIONS OF BYGONE DAYS. By Colin Withall.

LIFE IN THE EARLY 20th CENTURY 1900 - 1950

HOMELIFE:

All women of the times wore a "*Pinny*" or apron, and with the large frontal pocket which contained just about anything, a clothes peg or three, certainly a handkerchief for that kids runny nose, even a penny or a shilling or two just in case she walked to the local grocer, but always in her Pinny.

There was a time, when once a week, the local Butcher with his horse and cart, called at the house, with a stock of fresh meat. The women of the household would with a plate in hand select the cuts of meat. The carefully selected meat cuts, made by the housewife, along with other perishables, such as milk and butter, would be kept in a "*Cool Safe*", (long in use before the later Ice Chest of the 1940's.) This style "*shop at home*" was still being conducted in many country towns, right up into the mid 1970's, when food regulations prohibited the practice.

The Cool safe was a cabinet consisting of a Box frame fitted with a door and standing on four legs; the whole cabinet was around 1 metre square on average. The frame and door was covered with cheesecloth, in later versions a reservoir to hold water was fitted, the cheesecloth hung in to the water, and by osmosis the cloth was kept damp, the water being replaced as needed.

To prevent the ingress of vermin, such as mice and rats, there were the mouse and rat traps set under the safe, and insects such as ants, the four legs of the cabinet was placed in jam tins, half filled with water. Some other versions of the cool safe were not fitted with legs, but had a handle on top, so that the safe may be hung from a convenient hook under a veranda, the wind would blow onto the wet cheesecloth, thus lowering the temperature inside the safe. Others had a rope attached and hung from a branch of a nearby shady tree.

Regardless, the whole system worked very well, and the perishable food lasted for several days. In later years, the cheesecloth was replaced with a wire screen, similar to fly wire, but no matter the system, they were still in popular use well into the 1960's and even much later by some people.

After World War 2 in the mid 1940's, the "*Cool Safe*" was gradually replaced with "*Ice Chests*." A cabinet style of an affair consisting of two compartments, the icebox was located in the top compartment into which a block of ice was placed, and below that the storage cabinet. Storage compartment contents were kept quite cool inside the cabinet, by the melting of the ice.

As the ice melted, the water flowed down a pipe at the rear of the chest, thereby lowering the temperature of the cabinet. The water was collected in a basin or pan conveniently placed under the pipe and located under the chest itself. The bowl or basin was hidden from view by a lift up wooden flap on the front of the cabinet.

Along with the butcher, there were other mobile traders, the milk man and the baker and one of whom particular was the local Baker known as "Whistling Sammy" Clark. Sam was always whistling, in the 40s and 50s he drove a van, but you could always hear Sam above the engine. He always had a fruit bun for the local kids and was a favourite among the adults for his merry ways, always with a smile and a quick quip for the housewife.

OTHER LUXURIES:

Yorke Peninsula did not have a drinkable water supply, however there was water of sort, which came from the Beetaloo Reservoir built between 1886 and 1890, and located in Crystal Brook, some distance from the Iron Triangle towns. The water was hard, and smelt strongly of weed, and was in itself undrinkable, and was used mainly for the garden and livestock.

Water for the household use, came from collected rainwater stored in underground tanks. These were large storage tanks dug deep into the ground which were cement lined, they were large affairs up to 10 metres in diameter, and capable of storing several thousand litres of water.

The rain was diverted from the roofs by means of guttering and pipes into these tanks the tank was built with its walls rising above ground up to about 1.75 metres. In some cases, the top or roof was made from galvanised iron, and in others, a more elaborate capping of cement formed the roof of the tank. Set off to one side of the roof was an inspection lid, this allowed the owner to inspect the contents, and at some time during its lifetime, to be cleaned by removing the build-up of mud and sludge from the bottom of the tank. To obtain the water, either a hand operated pump was attached to the roof or sometimes a bucket was lowered, and no matter what the weather, the water from these tanks was always cold, clear and sweet tasting.

They were dangerous constructions to have around the house area, many a child, and indeed many adults as well, have lost their lives by falling into the cold, dark and deep depths of an underground water tank. Often caused by playing on or walking on the flimsy galvanised iron covering, which was made even more dangerous due to the progressive rusting of the iron over the years, a direct result of the high condensation forming under the roof.

Water was valuable, so bath nights were limited, probably 3 times a week, with wash downs in between, but there was always the bath night before Church Sundays.

For the laundry there was the wood fired Copper, where clothes were boiled using either Bunyip (green) or Velvet (yellow) soap, which came in bars about 20cm in length, and was chipped into thin slices to be boiled with the wash. Rotary lines were not yet invented, so there were long lines of rope strung across the yard and hoisted up with a long piece of wood (probably from a tree branch) which was called a clothes prop.

Chopping wood for the copper was the job of the eldest boy, who proved to be a dab hand at splitting kindling, along with that job was cleaning out the ashes from the wood stove in the kitchen, the dead coals were separated and the ash retained for the outhouse.

Ironing was done using either flat irons, which were just that a flat iron based contraption, placed on the top of the wood stove until it was hot enough to be used, it was common practice to have at least two of them, one heating up whilst the other as in use.



Flat Iron

Another type was heated by placing live coals from the fireplace into a box iron.

Or later if one was wealthy enough a spirit iron, a contraption with a large bulb affair fitted to the top of the iron and contained methylated spirits, which when ignited provided the necessary heat, but nonetheless care had to be used in case the thing caught alight and exploded



Box Iron showing live coal compartment.

Night-time illumination was gained with the aid of candles, or kerosene burning lamps and lanterns. Some Country Towns in South Australia, did not receive electricity until the late 1980's, (at Poochera on Eyre Peninsula it was in 1990 that some farms were finally hooked up.)

Insect control was made by hanging "*fly papers*" from the ceilings. Fly papers or catchers, were long narrow sticky lengths of thick paper, and were bought from the grocer in a cardboard tube affair. To prepare for use, one would pull the lid off which then became the method of attaching the trap to the ceiling, using a thumb tack, and usually placed in the kitchen area. or near the doorway into the kitchen, the paper trap was then unravelled, and left to hang down. Hopefully the insect, be it fly or moth, would land onto the paper and become trapped, and die, later when sufficiently full of flies etc, the whole thing was taken down and burnt in the fire, and new one put in its place.

In Kadina and other every other place in South Australia, there is not such a thing as a sewage system, and there are outside lavatory structures commonly called "*Dunnies*" Stories told of the Country "*Dunny or Outhouse*" are often quite true, and they were home to the dreaded Red Back spider. The lavatory would be situated some distance from the main house, often up to 15-60 metres (depending upon the available yardage), and consisted of either a wooden or galvanised iron shed structure, of about 2 metres by about 1.8 metres wide.

This structure straddled a deep pit in the ground of about 3.6 metres deep, and about 1 metre by 1 metre wide. The wooden toilet seat (homemade of course) consisted of a box bench compartment that stood atop the hole in the ground, and extended the full width of the Toilet. Different family members would often be accommodated for, by the provision of two or more holes in the seat, one for children and one for adults, or mum and dad seats.

To prevent odour or the breeding of flies, a large container consisting of ashes (from the wood fires), was placed in the toilet, and the user emptied several containers (probably an old jam tin) full of ashes into the pit. From time to time a newspaper would be lit, and dropped into the hole, this burnt off the methane gas the main cause of odours. However, this could prove to be a quite dangerous operation because this could cause an explosion, and there are cases on record where the lavatory actually exploded.

Toilet paper did not exist until the later part of the 1950's, so a sugar bag, or in some cases an attractive homemade linen hold bag, was fitted to the wall and filled with conveniently sized pieces of cut newspaper, or the pages of a city merchandising store's advertising catalogue. Today in and around Kadina and many country towns, there are still fine examples of these outside toilets in use.

Ah! The good old days. "*Truly, they were interesting times.*" - to be continued

Mysterious Death

Observer (Adelaide, Saturday 21 December 1918, page 18)

SALISBURY, December 16.—In connection with, the discovery of the body of Mr. G. T. Crane, who had been missing since December 8. when he mysteriously disappeared from a camp near St. Kilda, an inquest was conducted on Sunday on the spot where the corpse was found, about three miles from the camp. Mr. J. McGlashan, of Salisbury, acted as Coroner, and Senior-Constable Giles conducted the enquiry for the police.

Evidence of identification was given by John Chapman, of Unley, a brother-in-law of the deceased, who said that when he saw the deceased alive recently he was apparently in good health.

Joseph Applebee, of Two Wells, gave evidence regarding the finding of the body.

Randolph Dalwood, of Pirie street, Adelaide, said he last saw deceased alive on Saturday night, December 7, at the camp which they had made at the Salty Thompson's Creek. He was then lying down alongside of him, and appeared to be in good health and spirits. The last thing he had said to him was, when shaking him, "Wake up." Witness had told him to go to sleep. He had then himself gone to sleep. When he had awakened at 3.30 a.m. the deceased was missing, and witness thought he must be strolling about. Witness then went to Thomson's Creek to look for him, but could see no trace of him. He returned to camp at 10 past 6. Subsequently he tracked him in the direction of Adelaide as far as Windmill, about one mile from the camp. He there lost his tracks, and returned to camp to get his ponies and vehicle. Later he drove towards Adelaide, making enquiries on the way, but could obtain no information. On arrival in Adelaide he proceeded to his home, and saw Mrs. Crane, the wife of deceased, who stated she had not seen or heard any thing of her husband since he had left home on Saturday. The deceased had not complained of feeling unwell. They had had only about three drinks of beer on their way up from Adelaide, and the last drink they had had was at the Bolivar, a few minutes before 6. They had had a half-gallon flagon of beer in the trap, which he had taken back to Adelaide untouched. The deceased was quite sober when he last saw him alive.

S.C. R. Giles stated that he was in charge of a search party for the missing man. The position of the body suggested that the deceased had passed away in his sleep. There appeared no signs of a struggle, nor evidence of violent death. In his opinion death had taken place about six days ago. He had instructed the police tracker to search for tracks of any second party near the body, but none could be found. The only footprints were those of the deceased, which proved that the deceased had wandered about considerably.

After the police tracker had given evidence, the Coroner brought in a verdict that the deceased died through exposure, no blame being attachable to any Person. A rider was added complimenting Senior Constable Giles, MC. Murphy, and the members of the police force for the able manner in which the search had been conducted under difficult and dangerous conditions; also appreciation of the splendid response of willing volunteer searchers from Salisbury, Virginia, Two Wells, and surrounding districts.

Joseph Applebee was the former head stockman on Buckland Park Station, and my Great Grand Father. He would have been 58 years old at the time. Peter Applebee. *"Just love Trove Newspapers."*

Collage, The London Picture Map

Launched last week, [Collage, The London Picture Map](http://collage.cityoflondon.gov.uk/london-picture-map) allows you to trace London's visual history street by street. With more than 150,000 pictures mapped across the city, the digital photo archive of the city of London is a huge resource showing what London looked like over the years. Yes, if you have London ancestors, it is likely that you can now see what they saw. The project is the result of two full years of digitizing and mapping images from the London Metropolitan Archive and the Guildhall Art Gallery, which together possess the largest collection of London images in the world.



WHITECHAPEL HIGH STREET- LOOKING EAST ABOUT 1890

Many photographs show London landmarks in the making. This photo from 1892, for example, shows Tower Bridge as a still half-built metal cage, with no hint as yet to the neo-gothic masonry that would soon smother it.



TOWER BRIDGE UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN 1892

Other photographs show street scenes of the people of London (and perhaps some of our ancestors?) in their daily lives.

Collage, The London Picture Map is available at <http://collage.cityoflondon.gov.uk/london-picture-map>.



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Committed in Promoting Family History Research.