



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

## Issue 83 – Nov. 2016

### ELECTED COMMITTEE 2016-2017

<b>PRESIDENT</b>	Peter Applebee
<b>VICE PRESIDENT</b>	Ivan Randall
<b>SECRETARY</b>	Suzanne Smith
<b>TREASURER</b>	Suzanne Smith

### GENERAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

<b>MINUTE SECRETARY</b>	Tammy Martin
<b>PUBLICITY</b>	Jeff Cook
	Helen Stein
	Ian Cowley
	Margaret Flaiban

### APPOINTMENTS

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

### November Calendar

Thursday, 3 November  
10:00am - 4.00pm  
Mid-Week Research Open Day

Monday, 7 November  
7:00pm - 9.00pm  
Legacy Users Group Meeting

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

Saturday, 12 November  
1:00pm - 4.00pm  
Committee Meeting - Research Day

Thursday, 17 November  
10:00am - 4.00pm  
Mid-Week Research Open Day

Saturday, 19 November  
1:30pm - 3.30pm  
Family Tree Maker User Group Meeting

Thursday, 24 November  
10:00am - 4.00pm  
Mid-Week Research Open Day

Saturday, 26 November  
1:00pm - 4.00pm  
End of Year Break Up Event.

### From the Committee

Hello Members,

October has been very eventful for our Group, most importantly our stands at the Unlock The Past Expo, which generated a lot of interest especially for our two Users Groups. We have new members and lots of interest in our ever-growing Group. Hopefully we will see some new people in the near future.

The Committee have been organising events for 2017 so please keep an eye out for your newsletter and bulletins with vital information on what is happening around ANDFHG. Don't forget that our Group will be closing at the end of November for our Christmas break, re-opening again in January. We will let you know the exact dates as soon as possible.

We will be hosting our End of Year Christmas get together on

**SATURDAY 26<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 2016 at 1.00 pm.**

Come along and have a Christmas feast and try and win our raffles. There will be reminders sent out in due course. We wish to thank the Salisbury Council who were kind enough to give us the money we requested this year, to purchase our digital projector and our colour printer.

All in all, a very advantageous month.

Thank You.

### 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

## WILLIAM WILBERFORCE THE ABOLISHONIST

(24 August 1759 – 29 July 1833)

By Margaret Flaiban

Whilst working as a Legal Clerk in my home town of Kingston upon Hull (East Yorkshire) in the 1960s I walked through the many old streets including 'ginnels' or 'cuttings' (shown below) which were small passageways linking one old street to another). One of these streets was High Street in the older part of the City, and I often passed the house that William Wilberforce was born and lived in for many years. During my lunch breaks I often used to visit the house and gaze in awe at the magnificent tapestries that hung on the walls near the staircase which depicted the slaves and the vast plantations they worked on and the many artifacts and pieces of equipment used, including manacles, chains and whips.

William Wilberforce was born 24<sup>th</sup> August 1759 the only son of Robert Wilberforce (1728–68), a wealthy merchant, and his wife Elizabeth Bird (1730–98). His grandfather William (1690–1774/1776) had made the family fortune in the maritime trade and had twice been elected the Mayor of Hull. William was not a robust child and was forever sick whilst attending Hull Grammar School (still in existence today). The Headmaster Joseph Milner became a lifelong friend of William and supported him throughout his life. As a young boy, William was sent to stay with relatives in London who were staunch Evangelists. His widowed mother learned about this part of his upbringing, and demanded his return to continue his education elsewhere. In 1776 he

was sent to Cambridge after his grandfather and uncle had left him a wealthy young man. Because of this, he did not apply himself to studies but enjoyed himself instead, with gambling and drinking. One of his many friends was William Pitt (who became the youngest British Prime Minister of England at 24) who introduced him to politics which he pursued. William Wilberforce was elected Member of Parliament for Kingston upon Hull and spent over £8,000 to gain the necessary votes, which was the custom. He sat as an independent but often switched side supporting both the Tory and Whig governments according to whoever was more powerful at the time. He included the Prince of Wales (George IV) as one of his friends. His early religious upbringing still impacted his leanings towards religion and read his Bible every morning. He travelled widely through Europe as a young man and had many adventures especially meeting Marie Antoinette. He returned to England and it wasn't until he was 38 when he met, fell in love and married 20 year old Barbara Spooner (1777-1847) after a whirlwind romance. They married at St Swithin Church in Bath, Somerset on 30<sup>th</sup> May 1797. William and Barbara had six children in swift succession and both were devoted to each other and their family.



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The slave trade had been in existence since the 16<sup>th</sup> Century and by around the 1780s was dominated by trade with the West Indies for black slaves, sugar, tobacco and cotton. These commodities of course were the life blood of the British Empire and were the beginning of the Industrial Revolution in England. The Government of the day was very much against anyone who wanted to change this way of life and very much opposed William Pitt and to a lesser degree, Wilberforce. Among his many influential friends, was the Reverend James Ramsay, a ships surgeon who later became a clergyman and medical supervisor on St Kitts (an island in the Caribbean Sea) Ramsay witnessed firsthand the cruel treatment and punishments on the slaves and wanted to improve their conditions. On his return to England he became involved in local government. In 1787 James Ramsay, Thomas Clarkson, a fellow graduate from Cambridge and other like minded prominent people convinced Wilberforce of the need to end the slave trade and to bring it to the attention of Parliament. This point was argued for many years but finally



in 1789 a bill was put forward for the abolition of the Slave Trade but it wasn't until 1807 when the Slave Trade Act was actually passed by Parliament and ratified in 1833 the year Wilberforce died after a long illness. He was a deeply religious man of high morals; he loved his family and had very high values of mankind. He is buried in Westminster Abbey where there is a seated statue erected in 1840. In 1834 there was a public subscription in Hull to acknowledge this great man and his long quest to see equality amongst men. The fund erected the Wilberforce Monument, a Doric column which still stands in the grounds of Queens Gardens close to the Hull College. His home in High Street was eventually fitted out as Britain's first slavery museum.

## IN OUR LIBRARY .....

We would like to thank Helen Stein for the following books donated into our ever increasing library. If there is anything that you are interested in, please call in and browse through the many books we have on our shelves.

“A MAN ON EDGE” The Life of Baron Sir Ferdinand von Mueller (Author Edward Kynaston)

HOW TO TRACE YOUR GERMAN ANCESTORS (Author Owen Mutzelburg)

THE PACEMAKER “The Playford Story” (the life of Sir Thomas Playford) (Author David Nicholas)

THE GERMANS IN AUSTRALIA (Authors Ian Harmstorf & Michael Cigler)

SALISBURY SOUTH AUSTRALIA A History of Town and District (Author H. John Lewis)

We also have quite a few journals that are sent to us from other family history groups, some of which you will find on our website. The paper journals available this month are from the Fleurieu Peninsula Family History Group Inc. which has some interesting articles to read together with the Victorian G.U.M. News (this includes Legacy and Family Tree Maker pointers).

In future the Fleurieu Peninsula Family History Group Journal will be going electronic and will be placed on our website with the other such shared journals.

## RECOLLECTIONS OF BYGONE DAYS. By Colin Withall.

### COMMUNICATION IN THE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURIES

#### THE WIRELESS /RADIO

It was during his life time, that he saw the progress of electronic communication, and listening to the broadcast of the cricket commentary, on his "wireless" (many people believed was broadcast live from England, but in fact was a commentary made up by the commentator, from telegraph messages, from England probably up to 15 minutes earlier.)

The sports commentators were skilled people, and one in particular had a great following. He use to sit at the microphone, with a half coconut shell and tap it with a pencil, to simulate the sound of a willow bat, hitting the ball, people believed that the broadcast was direct from the M.C.C. cricket ground, direct from England, and hung on every word.

The wireless, or what we would call radio, was powered by 1, 2 or 3, 12 volt dry cell batteries, depending upon the size of the cabinet and the number of valves the wireless had. The batteries required to be recharged at the local garage every week, or so, to ensure continuous listening, the more it was used the more regularly the batteries had to be re- charged. It was prudent to have a spare set of batteries on hand, because it took time to recharge them. The battery itself was quite a big affair, much larger than the modern 12-volt battery of the modern car, and quite cumbersome and heavy to handle.

To ensure a good reception of the broadcast, the wireless needed an Aerial, this was a length of insulated Aerial, wire, which was extended between two masts mounted on the roof and could extend over a distance of 30 to 40 metres. The higher and the longer the Aerial, wire the better the reception. The wire itself had to have a slight slackness in it to allow for any contraction during extreme summer weather. It was not unknown for the wire to break during heavy weather, and quite often became a roost for all kinds of birds in the area, a problem that affected reception.

In the early 20th Century, there was no airmail, and for a letter to England (*known affectionately as the old country*) took 3 months to arrive by Sailing Ship, and a further 3 months for an answer to return, even longer if the reply was not made straight away. Later the introduction of the Telegraph with it's dots and dashes tapped out, then transcribed by the telegrapher, and the message written out in long hand, (in later years typewritten). The message was hand delivered by some one on horse back, sometimes the recipient could be many miles out of town, or if local, by a lad known as a telegram boy on a bicycle.

We saw the rise of transport from foot and horseback, to the jet aeroplane, and one or more motor car in every home. From the gramophone to the transmission of Television ,and the computer, and where homes are fitted with air conditioners, washing machine and dishwashers.

And of course, from the telephone once only available on a street corner someplace, to the convenience of having one or two in the home, and later in the pocket, From when the street darken to when they became illuminated by electricity, (even though in the 50s the street lights were turned off at 1am).

Ah! The good old days. "*Truly, they were interesting times.*"

# Sayings Today's Kids Will Never Understand

(by Margaret Flaiban)

We use these sayings all the time and never think about where they came from because we lived through most of these things. The younger generation do not know what a VCR is or what it was used for, even though its only about 10 years since we all used one. How time flies !

## “Roll the Window Down”

Today we take it for granted that our vehicles come with power steering and power windows by just pressing a button. Before this marvellous invention we rolled down the windows of a car with a crank that rolled the windows down from the inside of the car door.



## “Hang Up the Phone”

Back then you actually had to hang up the phone on the receiver in order to end the call. Kids who've only ever used cell phones or cordless phones won't have a clue how we used to talk on the phone.

## “Ditto”

Ditto is a popular term these days, but most kids have no idea that it refers to an early form of copy machine. Used from the 1920s to the 1980s, the small machine produced mimeograph-like copies on the cheap.

## “Stay Tuned”

Back when TV and radio stations had to be tuned to the right frequency to get good reception and enjoy your program, before a commercial the announcer would tell everyone to “stay tuned” for the rest of the show. How long has it been since you used a tuning dial? It's funny how our technology changes, yet our vocabulary still reflects a time long gone. We remember a time when records and train travel were common. Even though kids won't know what these sayings really refer to, they'll still be used years from now!

This is my favourite !!



## “Been Through the Wringer”

Back when washing day was an all-day affair, the clothes would need to be wrung out. Even folks who had a washing machine often did not have a dryer. Most kids today wouldn't even know what a wringer is! Notice the lady wearing an apron or 'pinny' over her lovely dress.

To the older generation 'Been through the wringer' meant that you were feeling absolutely tired and exhausted !

## Newly Discovered Websites

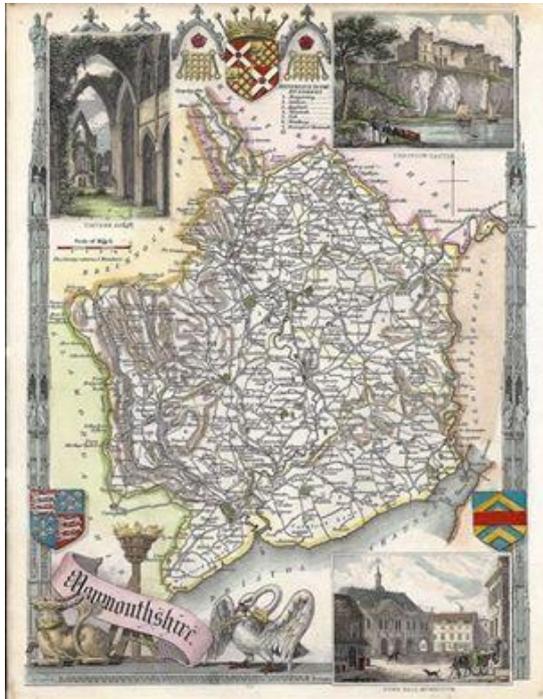
This is a really lovely website showing lots of very early photographs of Ireland.

<http://irishpost.co.uk/7-photographs-let-rediscover-lost-ireland/>

(Courtesy of Australian Genealogy website and Facebook page).



FINDMYPAST has added the following, which may be of interest to anyone tracing Welsh ancestors.



Electoral registers and workhouse records from Monmouthshire.

Abergavenny. By 1891 it held 189 inmates.

<http://search.findmypast.com.au/search-world-Records/wales-monmouthshire-electoral-registers-1839-1889>

The Monmouthshire Electoral Registers contain over 10,000 records that allow you to discover where your Welsh ancestors lived, whether they were eligible to vote and the details of any property they owned or rented. The electoral registers are presented as a portable device format (PDF). The format of each register can vary depending on the constituency or the year of the register.

<http://search.findmypast.com.au/search-world-Records/wales-monmouthshire-workhouse-registers-1843-1929>

Wales, Monmouthshire workhouse registers 1837-1929 contains 138,000 records from the Abergavenny workhouse in Monmouthshire. The collection contains a variety of assorted documents including admissions, medical notices, religious creed registers, and school admission. The Abergavenny Union was formed in 1837 and workhouse was located in Hatherleigh Place,



Adelaide Northern Districts Family History Group Inc.

Committed in Promoting Family History Research