The Compass

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We are an active member of The Australasian Federation of Family History Organisations Inc. and support their Ideals.

AFFHO

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For enquiries and requests, please contact the editor at editor@andfhg.org

Images appearing in this edition:

Front Cover: —

Victorian Re-Enactment Funeral procession entering West Terrace Cemetery Sunday 27th May 2012

From the Editor's Desk

Reflecting Back – Looking forward

As the title says, we can sit back and reflect on the past year, looking at our achievements. Since our last Annual General Meeting, the group has steadily continued to grow and our Legacy Users Group and Family Tree Maker Group being well represented. The past year included a substantial grant from the Salisbury Council to help us with the costs of the 13th Genealogical Congress, the hectic lead up to the actual 4 days of brainstorming, and the positive feedback we have received. -Refer to the write ups included in this edition,

Family History is about looking back and getting some kind of picture of how our ancestors lived, their families and social interaction, their occupations and hopefully where their resting places are. Sometimes we find that horrible 'brick wall' stopping us from completing our trees, but with so many other branches to look at, we can always find some more little bits of information to keep us digging however small that might be. The days of looking through heavily bound books and the endless microfiche and microfilms, (still very helpful to us) are diminishing and in its place we have the Computer Age, which gives us nearly instant information, with excellent websites, newspapers, important electoral rolls, census etc., all being digitised and put on line.

As mentioned in the newsletter, our Annual General Meeting will be held on Saturday 14th July at 1.00 pm. As in previous years, the Committee will stand down and a new committee will be formed for 2012/2013 Financial Year. This will be followed by our usual sausage sizzle which will enable you all to talk to your fellow members, look at our new equipment and browse through the new books in the library. We hope to see more members attend this year and vote for your committee.

The ANDFHG Committee would like to thank the volunteers for their dedication and ongoing enthusiasm in keeping the Group rolling along. I'm sure we can all look forward to another positive year.

CENSUS ENUMERATORS 100 YEARS AGO.

We have all relied upon the UK Census for valuable information regarding ancestors and how they moved around, if at all. Sometimes they just could not be found and there are various stories and scenarios as to where they were, their occupations, their children etc.

But take a moment to think of the Enumerator who had to compile all this information for very little return plus having to cope sometimes with abuse difficult and/or stubborn people. Not everyone was happy to divulge information to an enumerator.

We know the 1911 Census is the last digitized Census we can view and is the only census the householder completed themselves.

Take a look at the following website which outlines the Enumerators role in 1901.

http://www.wirksworth.org.uk/A20-1901.htm

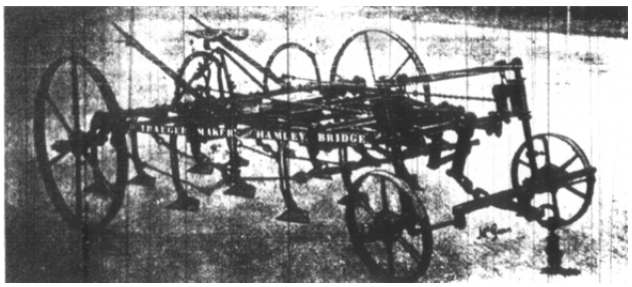
A Town named Hamley Bridge Part Two.

By Sharon Norman

The story of Hamley Bridge continues in this edition with the subject being the town and it's industrious residents. This town was not only a railway town and farming district, but was also known for it's various other industries.

Mr J G Traeger

Mr Johann Gottlieb Traeger was one of the most successful businessmen in his time. He started off with a blacksmith shop and expanded it into several industries on his site in Gilbert Street. There was a cool drink factory, implement factory, wheel wright & trolley builders, chaff mill and an electricity station. It was a hive of activity in it's heyday with just over 40 workmen, working in shifts. The town profited much by his activities. His implement factory was very well known in the north as he manufactured the very latest in agricultural implements, the most recognised being the 5 furrow stump-jump plough and an adjustable stump-jump cultivator.



Mr Traeger's Stump-Jump Plough Cultivator
Source - Trove

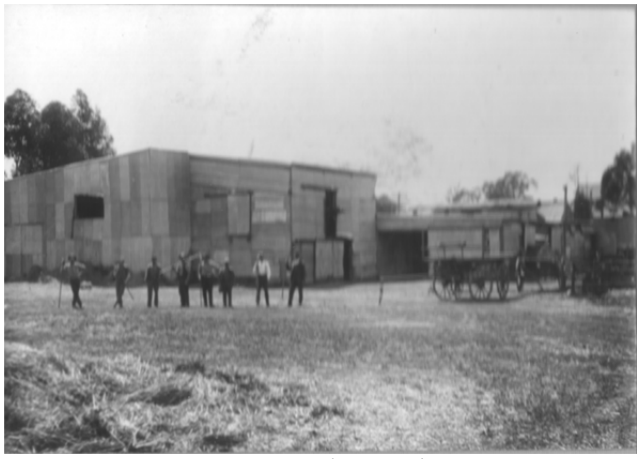
Many prizes were won for his plough and it gained distinction in field trials. Mr Traeger had a motto at his factory it was 'introduce the best article at the lowest price'.

The cordial factory produced many types of drink, some being, Kola Beer, Creaming Soda, Ginger Beer, American Cream Strawberry, Orange Champagne, Orange Kraze, Raspberry Cream Soda, Fruity Lemonade. I have heard many stories from the 'older' residents, mostly the men, on how they used to sneak out to the back of the factory where the bottles were held, smash them to get the marbles out, then run for their lives! The marbles were an important part of the bottle as they kept the gases in. I have not seen a fully intact bottle in real life, but have seen some on the internet.

Cordial labels
Source - My collection

Hamley Bridge was one of the first country towns in South Australia to enjoy the convenience of the electric light, thanks to Mr Traeger. On the 14th June 1913 the electric light was introduced with a ceremony to 'turn on' the electric light on July 25th. Mr J T Quinn the former chairman of the Alma Plains District Council had the duty of switching on the lights. After a few words of praise to Mr J G Traeger for his enterprise in installing the new light, he switched the current and the streets and buildings at Mr Traeger's foundry were brilliantly lit up. The front of the paint shop which was used as the banquet room for the occasion, was a 'festoon' of incandescent lamps.

Mr J G Traeger's complex
Source – My collection

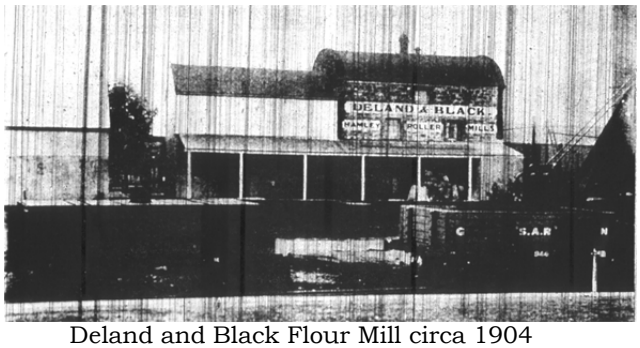


Mr J G Traeger's complex
Source – My collection

The electrical department of the Australasian Implement Company, under the guidance of Mr C E Vormeister designed and carried out the work. It was run by a Hornsby 50 brake horsepower engine (gas suction type), which drove a Cromnton direct current dynamo at a pressure of 250 volts. The distribution cables arc on the two wire system, carried on poles, a third wire being to run to control the street lighting. The initial street lighting consisted of nine 50 candlepower lamps. The installation of the plant was done in record time, it was only three weeks from when the order was given, to the opening ceremony. Mr Traeger provided the council with the light and then the council supplied the people. During the beginning of the Depression years, Mr Traeger spend a huge amount of money buying a new generator for his electricity plant, I think this was a Black Stone Caude Oil Engine, but not long after it's arrival, the state government centralised all the states' power and sadly Mr Traegers business struggled. It finally took it's toll and the businesses and closed sometime around the 1940's .

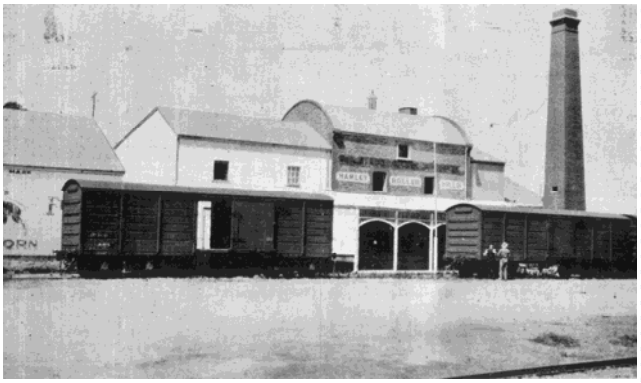
The Hamley Bridge Flour Mill

The Hamley Bridge flour mill was built around 1879 and was fitted with the most up-to-date machinery. The original proprietors were Messrs B E Deland & J Black, they commenced their partnership in 1881, this continued until the death of Mr. Deland in 1906. It was one of the largest buildings in Hamley Bridge and was built along the railway line across from the Railway Station it had a large shed adjoining the



Deland and Black Flour Mill circa 1904
Source – Trove

the main building that housed the thousands of bags of wheat and flour. The mill was first worked on a small scale using the stone system but with the rapid increase in business this method became obsolete. It was then converted into a roller mill using the most up-to-date principals. Joseph Black erected a suction gas engine of 60 horsepower to help to cope with the increase in trade.

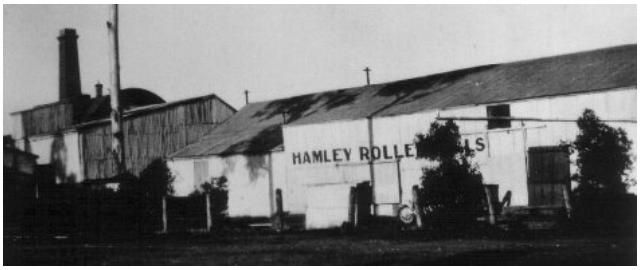


Source – My collection

They also owned a mill in Blyth, but after Mr Delands death these were split up, Mr Delands family took over the Blyth

mill and Mr Black taking over the Hamley Bridge mill. There were many times in is existence that the mill was forced to close down for one reason or another, on one occasion it was closed for 3 years.

The mill was eventually sold to J H Robins & sons and after many renovations they re-opened in mid 1945. It closed down in the 1970's.



Source – My collection

The Brick Kiln

The Brick Stack and surrounding rubble are Heritage Listed and is a significant industrial archaeological site. This is one of only a few remaining brick kiln relics in the Region. The brick kiln was established on the bank of the River light by H.J. Charlton and Co. in 1877, it was taken over by a

Circa unknown
Source – My collection

prominent businessman John T Quinn, who 'literally built early Hamley Bridge'.
In 1910 Mr Quinn built a new dome brick kiln, in which 30,000 bricks can be burnt at once. In 1916 the brick-kiln was bought out by W. H. Durdin who operated the kiln until it was closed down in 1938. The clay deposits were limited and a small number of sand stock bricks were fired in a single down-draught kiln. The bricks were used in the construction of a large number of buildings in the town and surrounding districts.

Chaff Mills

Hamley Bridge had three chaff mills, sending products throughout South Australia and the Eastern States. Pioneers in this field were Messrs John Ridgeway and Edmund Ayliffe. Traegers operated one of the chaff mills until 1930 at the same complex as all his other businesses.
John Barclay started his chaff mill business in 1922 and was sold in 1929 to James (Jim) Stott. He operated until 1952, employing from four to nine men at a time, depending on the demand for chaff. The peak season saw the demand for cutting grow, in which it accompanied the production of 2000 tons a year. Les Stott obtained the business in 1952, replacing the Black-stone oil engine with an electric motor. The no.8 Cliff and Bunting cutter, and also the two No.6 cutters previously used, were replaced. The trade in Adelaide via Fodder Stores became excellent outlets for chaff, the trade became consistent, in which it cut 40 to 50 tons per week, employing seven to eight men. The mill was sold in 1978 but only operated for a short period after. Another Chaff Mill was operated by the Hutton family. It closed down in 1963.

Haystack circa unknown
Source – My collection

Butcher/Bakers

Hamley Bridge had two Butcher/Bakers one was run by the Hill family then the Dyer family, the other was the Meaney family. I always find it fascinating how

much has changed in this industry. The deliveries were made to customers with the raw meat sitting next to the bread and bakery goods, only covered by a cloth, if that, and then there are the meat carcasses that hung freely outside the shop for days. Flies and maggots were not an issue as these simply were 'cut out', I am glad times have changed!

Circa 1887
Source – My collection

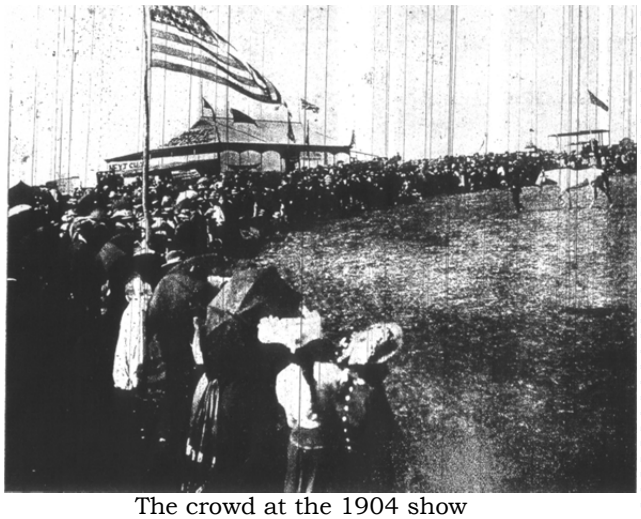
The Hill brothers, Frank and George, began their butcher and baking business in 1881. They worked together until around 1900, it was then that Frank took over as George moved away. Frank and his wife Eva had eight children. One of their daughters Mabel, married Louis Dyer and in the mid thirties they took over the business from father Frank. The Dyer family continued with the business until 1972 when ill-health forced the sale. It had continued as a butchers under various owners until 2005. It is now a private residence.

Circa 1930
Source – My collection

When Frank and Eva died their home was converted into the Hamley Bridge Memorial Hospital, which is still used as the local hospital today.

Hamley Bridge Agricultural Show

I am not sure when the first show started. There is mention of a country show being held in Hamley Bridge in 1882 in the South Australian Advertiser, but the first official annual Hamley Bridge Show run by the Hamley Bridge Agricultural, Horticultural and Floricultural Society, was held in 1903.



The crowd at the 1904 show
Source – Trove

The HBS became a very popular country show attracting around 2,000 people each year. The Society purchased 13 acres of land for the show to be held on, and was the only show at the time to be self-funded and not receive tax-payers money in Government grants. After the 1913 HBS, the show was halted during the war years and the depression years. It resumed again in 1946, after a 33 year break, and was opened by The Premier, Thomas Playford and was attended by over 2,000 people. During the 1930's, a Flower and Handicraft Show, was run instead.
The last Hamley Bridge show was held in 1968.

A Reunion to celebrate 160 years since the arrival of the 'Zes Gezusters' aka 'Six Sisters' emigrant ship will be held on SUNDAY 13 JANUARY 2013
AT GEELONG, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

For more information, please contact reunion organizer,Rob Newland at robjnewland@yahoo.com.au

WAS YOUR GRANDMOTHER A SUFFRAGETTE OR A SUFFRAGIST?"

On Thursday 19th April, we welcomed Marie Maddocks who spoke on Suffragettes and Suffragists. What a treat to hear her speak so knowledgeably about a subject obviously close to her heart.

She explained the difference between a Suffragette (a member of the Women's Social and Political Union [WSPU] whose aim was to cause as much trouble as possible including many unlawful activities) and a Suffragist who legally pestered politicians, cabinet ministers and the wealthier community. There were various women's suffrage groups while the suffragettes belonged to the WSPU, not all of the suffragists belonged to the Women's Freedom League. Edith Craig, a well known lesbian suffragist belonged to eight different groups. She was the daughter of the Victorian actress Ellen Terry and became a theatre director, producer and costume designer and an active campaigner for women's suffrage.

In 1832 Henry "Orator" Hunt, the British radical speaker and politician introduced a petition to parliament regarding women's rights but this was laughed at and completely rejected. Later, when Queen Victoria was on the throne, she commented that it was "mad wicked folly" for women to have a vote and was completely against it.

After the death of her husband in 1898, Mrs Emmeline Pankhurst and her daughters Christabel, Estelle (known as Sylvia), and Adela formed the WSPU which grew larger and more popular, with their purple, white and green sashes and banners, scarves and posters being worn by their members. The Pankhurst ladies travelled overseas on recruitment drives and to put their cause across to a wider community. In 1908 the largest rally was held in Hyde Park with more than 350,000 people rallying for the cause.
Photographs were shown of the more flamboyant members including Flora

Drummond known as "The General" and Charlotte Despard who wore a Spanish mantilla and sandals wherever she went.

Things came to a head on the 18th November 1910 (known as 'Black Friday') when a peaceful deputation outside the House of Commons turned into a full scale riot and 150 suffragettes were assaulted by a police force said to have numbered 5,000 men. This led to the largest contingent of women put into prison. The Prime Minister's residence at 10 Downing Street was hit many times and the women were famous for chaining themselves to railings, works of sculptures and other illegal activities including slashing artwork.

One of the most famous incidents in the history of women's suffrage was Emily Wilding Davison attending the Epsom Derby in 1913 and throwing herself in front of the Kings horse. She lost her life four days later.

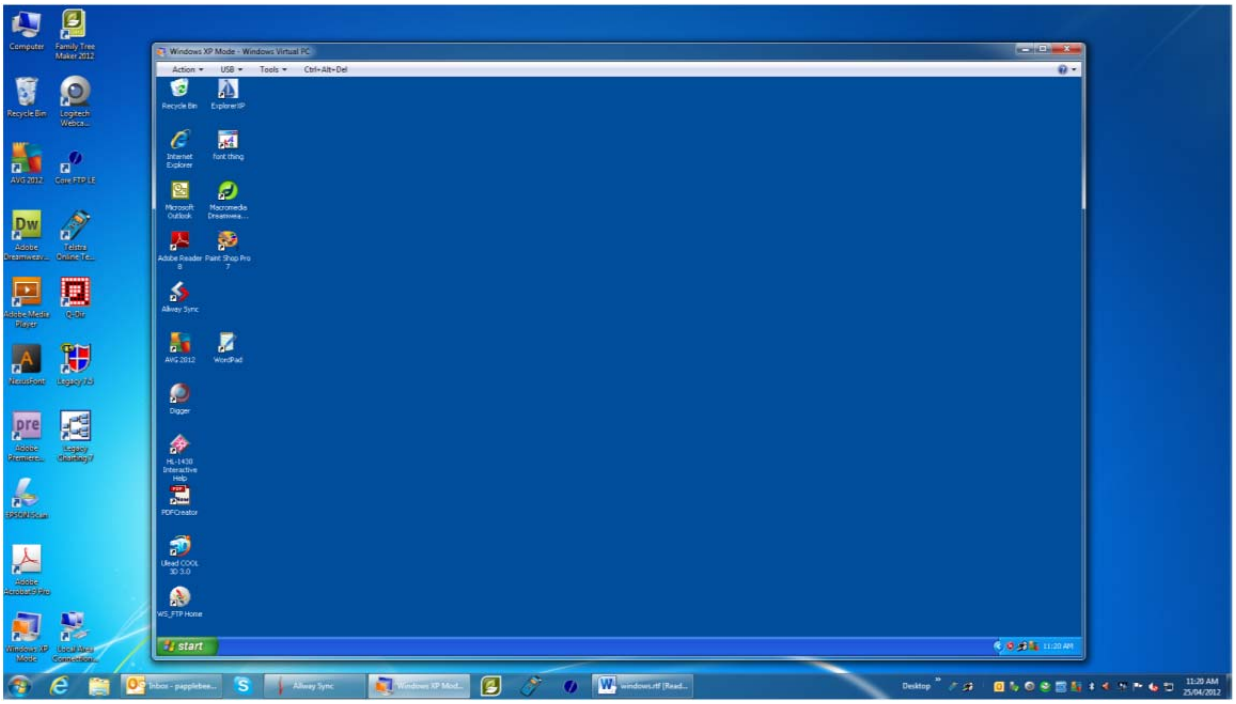
Marie's slide show was informative and interesting and really showed the intensity of the WSPU in their campaigns and the suffering most of the women had to endure for their cause. Admittance to Holloway prison was a regular occurrence where force feeding was introduced, after some of the women had decided to go on hunger strikes. This led eventually to the famous *"Cat & Mouse Act 1914"* where the women were let out of prison after hunger strikes and sent home to recover before they were re-arrested and sent back to prison again.

After the women had served time in Holloway prison the WSPU awarded them a special brooch depicting a portcullis. The organisation ran their own shops, printed their own newspaper and organised rallies all over the country.

In March 1912 Christabel exiled herself to Paris in order to avoid the conspiracy charges that her mother faced. While she was there, she continued to edit the Suffragette Newspaper and lead the WSPU.

In 1918 some women were given the vote but they had to be over the age of 30 and married to a man who owned property. It wasn't until 1928 when the Equal Franchise Act was finally passed which brought universal suffrage in Britain.

There are many interesting websites on Suffragettes through the BBC History websites including personal accounts and videos through YouTube –
Suffragette City Parts 1 and 2 hosted by Sheila Hancock.
"Alice Hawkins Suffragette – A sister of freedom"
Edith Craig – Wikipaedia
Also www.murielmatterssociety.com.au



Fun and Games with Windows 7 64 Bit System

There has been much confusion and apprehension about the current version of windows that is now available. Many people have recently purchased new computers only to find their favourite software programs are no longer compatible, particularly our much used Digger CD's. The problems lies in that most off the shelf computers today come with Window 7 Home or Home Premium with a 64bit operating system. To remedy this problem it is advisable to ether purchase Windows 7 32bit Version or purchase Windows 7 Professional 64bit version or better. In my eyes the later is the better choice in that in future with the evolution of computers and the operating systems, it is expected we are heading towards higher performance operating systems and in time 32bit systems will become obsolete. Like that of the software which designers that do not follow the trend.

To support those of us who still use some 32bit software Windows 7 Professional, Enterprise or Ultimate 64bit System have a free downloadable package, which gives you a secondary operating screen within Windows 7. It is called XP Mode, it is not available for Windows 7 Home Premium 64bit users, so a upgrade will be required if you have that operating system.

To get XP Mode go to: http://www.microsoft.com/windows/virtual-pc/default.aspx Follow the prompts, you will need to have a genuine version of Windows 7 Professional or better (it is checked). Your need to download Windows XP Mode and Windows Virtual PC, and run setup on both. Once installed you will find in the All Programs section of your Start Menu, an added link which leads to Windows XP Mode. If required this can be added to the desk top or task bar as a short cut using your favourite method. Click the new link and after a short time you will find a second screen opens within your normal Windows 7 desk top, this functions just like a normal Windows XP Desk Top. With this screen in place you can now load all your favourite 32bit Programs and they will function as normal. It creates a section of Hard Drive which functions as the "C" drive just like normal PC. You will need to load your printers using your old software and drivers as well. Networking can be setup within XP Mode giving the computer a second identity on your home or business network. One of the differences

is USB connectivity; it does not self-detect and connect. So at the top of the desk top you are provided with an extra task bar. From this a few functions have to be performed manually, including USB source enable so you may need to keep this in mind when installing your printer and other USB devices.

It is also worth noting that file associations, that are specific to software loaded in XP Mode, also work in Normal Mode in Windows 7. An example would be, Microsoft Publisher is loaded in XP mode and so therefore, if while browsing your files with Window Explorer in normal mode you were to click on a Publisher file (.pub), Windows 7 will activate XP mode and then Microsoft Publisher to open that file for you to edit. It is also advisable when loading your 32 bit software within XP Mode, that you follow the default drive location to XP Mode "C" Drive. You will find in most cases that you will have problems, if you do not do so.

Congress 2012

Well, The Congress is well and truly behind us now, and most have labelled it as a great success. The role that ANDFHG played in this event dates back about 4 Years, when the organizing committee was first put together. One of the first items we looked at was the venue, but at the end of the day the convention centre won out even if it was the most expensive. Few could fault the convention centre in the finished product.

The Logo and the Webpage were next on the agenda. The Logo was produced from rough data drawings. Consisting of various elements linked to the State, Australia itself and family history in general all dressed in the state colours. Website Design and a Promotional banner were created, ready for the AFFHO Congress in Auckland, New Zealand. Manned with Haighs Chocolates, state tourism brochures and presentations, several committee members attended the Auckland event. We returned to Adelaide with just under 500 registered interests, which became the basis of our mailing list for the Congress Chronicle. The mailing list was hosted on ANDFHG's email service with about nine hundred copies of the Congress Chronicle going out each time it was produced.

In all the organizing committee met some 46 times, once a month increasing to twice closer to event date. The speaker list was compiled not via invitation as in past events, but instead we called for a registration of interest from the speakers as well. This proved to be a very important factor in the creation of the great program we were able to put together. The speakers papers were vetted in an all day session, those accepted were contacted and the program began to take shape as did the draft of the proceedings book. Sponsorship is always a big part of these events, and we were lucky to have Find my Past once again to step forward as major sponsor. The exhibition was next to be brought into focus, for sponsors and other interested parties to

pedal their wares, with 34 stall spaces being taken up.

The Social aspect started on the Tuesday night with the opening reception, the highlight of which was the attendance of the Victoriana Society dressed in their finest. The following Morning the Hon Dr. John Bannon opened the Congress, with Colleen Fritzpatrick leading the way for the Speakers. On the Thursday night, Invited Guests and Speakers were treated to a Civil Reception in The Queen Adelaide Room, Adelaide Town Hall. Friday Night was the social event of every congress, the Dinner, the food was good as was the wine. Entertainment was provided by a Bush Dance Troop and Daniel Poffenberger with a humorous look at BDM and census records. Saturday afternoon we closed the exhibition and after the last Speaker session and the prize draws had taken place, we proceeded with the closing ceremony. Each of the committee members were introduced to the crowd and the final hand over to Canberra for Congress 2015.

As a member of the Organizing committee it was a long term commitment and four days of hard work. It was very rewarding experience at the end of it all and a great effort by all our volunteers who manned the ANDFHG stand over the four days. Like a lot of others from ANDFHG I am looking forward to Canberra in 2015, and planning is under way. So watch this space.

Highlights of the 13th Genealogical Congress 2012

Mr John Bannon OA officially opened the Congress and spoke at length about genealogy and its beginnings in history and the records kept so far. Mr Bannon plays an active part in many bodies of archival records including our very own National Archives. He instigated the protest

against the government wanting to close the Adelaide and Darwin repositories but as we now know this was successfully reversed. He stressed the importance of keeping historical records and that more areas of history need to be covered. I think we are all in agreement here.

COLLEEN FITZPATRICK enthralled everyone who attended her lectures, especially the Unknown Child on the Titanic, which sank in the Atlantic Ocean April 15th 1912. Colleen mentioned some facts about the epic voyage in that the Moon was closest to the Earth on that night, the Earth was closest to the Sun and the mild Winter of 1911/1912 resulted in large amounts of icebergs floating closer to the sea lanes. Global warming even then! She and a team of volunteers tracked the DNA of the babies and finally put a name to the 'lost' child – Harold Sidney Goodwin of London.

Two further lectures were very well attended, which included "The Hand in the Snow" and the Curious Case of James-Jake Smithers-Gray.

DAN POFFENBERGER from FamilySearch.org spoke about the Family Search website and where the site is heading after 2012. Lots of changes to the Family Search website has occurred over the past few years with the Historical Records being put on line, its Blog and Wiki apps, and digitised books among other areas of interest. The old site (IGI) can still be accessed but this will be deleted in the near future. It's worth looking again at FamilySearch.org and having a browse to see what is on offer.

DAVID HOLMAN "Mr Goose and Mrs Gander" lecture. David spoke at length about the UK repositories and various sources where information can be located. These include TNA (The National Archives in London) Local Records Offices, Libraries – local and county – On-line records and Museums. War Diaries and CWGC (Commonwealth War Graves Commission) site is useful. Medal Index Cards (held at the TNA), British Newspaper Library (on line) and the Imperial War Museum (under-used) which has a lot of personal papers filed in its archives. Apprentice Indentures, Old Maps and Monumental Inscriptions have all clues to the social history of your ancestors. County Records Offices also hold Petty Session books and Bastardy orders. Unusual taxes can also be accessed at some County Record Offices. These include Hair Powder Tax, Church Seating Plans (but these may not have survived) School Log Books.

BARBARA BAKER (FamilySearch.org) spoke at length about Scottish Legal Records and Inheritance Records, including Probate Records. Two types of probate existed in Scotland – One for Land, and One for Property. The eldest son usually inherited the land, daughters may have been given some of the property. Deeds of Settlement were worth looking for as are Marriage Settlements, Partnerships and Minute Books (kept by the Clerks of the Courts). You will need an expert to read some of these documents, written in Latin. The Sasine Registers of 1617 were also quite useful (Sasine meaning 'to seize') but again, you will need expert help here.

Some of our Scottish Ancestors lost their lands and property, so don't overlook bankruptcy proceedings.

Barbara mentioned that you may need to pay a professional genealogist to do the searching for you, as they have access to these complex records.

Some websites to look at are: Scotlands People, www.sscotsgenealogy.com

THESE LECTURERS AND MANY MORE CAN BE READ ABOUT IN THE PROCEEDINGS BOOK, HELD IN THE ANDFHG LIBRARY.

A MILLION TO ONE CHANCE!

On the first afternoon our tables were very well attended including our Legacy Users Group table. A couple sat down with Jeff Cook enquiring about the Legacy Charts. Jeff produced his own A3 family tree chart with photos as an example. The couple (Kevin and his wife) recognised the name THREADGOLD on Jeff's Tree and found that they were actually 3rd cousins! Their respective great grandmothers were sisters. Jeff had never known the existence of Kevin until that day! Now they are in daily contact exchanging information and photos. No wonder Jeff can't stop smiling!

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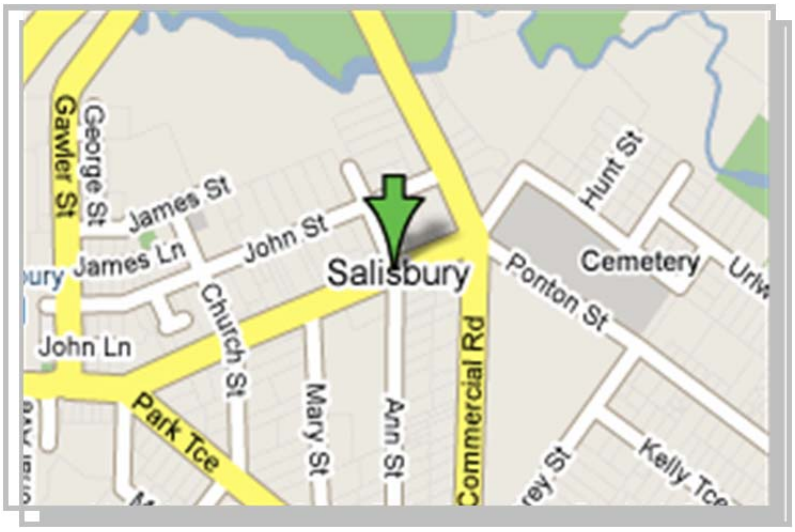

The ANDFHG meeting rooms are open every Thursday from 10am to 4pm for Family Research, members, and visitors are welcome.
Open days are held on Saturdays twice Monthly between 1pm to 4pm.
Volunteer Genealogist Researchers are available to assist and guide in all Family History matters. Resource Services are available.

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