

# The



# Compass

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King William Street looking North circa 1940

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## FRONT PAGE PHOTOGRAPH.

King William Street Adelaide circa 1940.

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## FROM THE EDITORIAL DESK

**H**ello and welcome to this edition of the Compass. We have revisited the original format of the Compass, and you will notice that we have dropped the volume numbers and are now using the issue number, therefore the previous editions June and December of 2011, that bore the volume numbers 2 issues 1 and 2 are now to be known as Issues 11 and 12.

Ivan Randall, our Vice President, has stepped forward to take on the duties of Membership Co-ordinator, so new and renewals of membership should be addressed to him. This edition is a more condensed version than normal, but we hope that the subjects are of interest to you all.

The following is a reprint from one of our 2009 newsletters, and is incorporated here for the benefit of newer members; however, the St Catherine's Index mentioned below, is not widely used these days but they are still available at most libraries, many researchers use on-line databases such as [www.freebmd.org.uk](http://www.freebmd.org.uk) or 1837 online at [www.findmypast.co.uk/](http://www.findmypast.co.uk/) which is a pay to view site.

From time to time, and in the course of our family research, we encounter what are known as brick walls, these occur when for some reason or other our long departed ancestor forgot to leave us clues as to their marriage, children, or even their deaths. Brick walls often appear to be insurmountable, and one can spend months, even years, in trying to locate that little piece of history that will make these walls crumble. It is enough to make a grown man pull his hair out or Women cry, perhaps which is why there are so many balding men doing family history.

There is an old Chinese saying, "when the ground ahead seems steep and hard to pass, go back to the beginning, and start your journey over." These are wise words indeed, often as not when we go back to the beginning, or to the point that created the brick wall in the first place, the answer suddenly is so obvious.

Speaking from experience, some time ago, I tried to locate the death of my G-G-Grandfather; he was listed on the 1841 and also on the 1851 Census, but not on the 1861 or any subsequent census. The answer was so obvious; he had died, but when? I knew where he resided in the census returns, so the problem had to be easy to overcome; all I had to do was look up the St. Catherine's Index, but where to start?

The answer was so simple; I knew that he was on the 1851 census, so start searching from the next year after that census was taken, in this case from 1852. All I had to do was to search each quarter up to 1861. So let's do the maths here a minute, there are 4 quarters in a year, right? Multiply that by the 10 years = 40 fiche to look at, oh yes! Plus the extra three quarters June to December 1851, which makes a total of 43 fiche to examine, easy, or was it? After examining in excess of 30 odd fiche over a period of almost 6 months, why so long?

Because the surname started with "Wi," and some of the names carried over to a subsequent fiche, and after a while I began to work on the problem spasmodically, but nevertheless after months of searching, I finally scanned the

December quarter 1861, without any results what so ever, there was no mention of his death, O Oh! A Brick Wall! I needed that death date so that I could get the certificate from the GRO in London. What to do? So like everyone else I just put the problem in the too hard basket, and worked in another ever expanding area of the family tree, before once again coming back to this whole question of his death date, 10 years later.

One day I was in the Playford (Elizabeth) Local Library putting in my time as a volunteer, and time was a little slack, so I decided to give the problem of my G-G-Grandfather's death one last attempt in the hope of finding something, only this time I decided that I would start my search with the March quarter of 1851, so half heartedly I located the fiche and placed it in the reader, and lo and behold, there he was, he had died in March 1851. This seemed to be a little odd to me, because I knew that the 1851 Census was taken on March 30th of that year, so this death record just had to be wrong.

So armed with the information from the St. Catherine's Index, I applied for a Death Certificate, but when it arrived I was surprised to read the death date, it was March 31st 1851, and he died as result of a diseased liver. He had actually died the day after the census was taken. What were the chances of that even remotely being considered?

So what did all this teach me? Well for one thing, never assume anything, and secondly always go back to the beginning if you strike a brick wall, retrace your steps, there may just be something that you missed. Had I did that way back in the beginning, I would have saved a whole lot of time, and a whole lot of wasted energy, because there never really was a brick wall, I had actually built one myself. I wonder how many times other people have done the same thing without realising that the problem was in fact a self made one.

Colin Withall Member 003



**The Brick wall conundrum**

## WHY FAMILY HISTORY?

## BY MARIE MADDOX

**H**ave you ever considered researching your family history? If you do you will be in good company as it is the fastest growing hobby in the world.

There are a couple of things I suggest you think about before you begin, the first is to ignore those people whose definition of Family History is **'the almost dead searching for the already dead'**.

They don't know what they are missing out on! Family history is very addictive. Any plans that you may have to take up golf, tennis, housework or any other energetic pastime must be put on hold.

Of course there will be people who actively discourage you from researching the family just in case you discover a convict in the family or worse still that they were born six months after their parents married. As far as I am concerned it is the family skeletons that make family history such fun. What is more the black sheep are generally much easier to track down because they are much better recorded than hard working people with occupations like agricultural labourers or coal miners.

So where to begin? Always start with yourself and work backwards if you don't you might end up researching someone else's family. Just because you share a name with someone does not mean that you are related. For instance Megan Smolenyak who is well known as an expert in the DNA field, has the same surname as her husband. Given that their families originated from the same area in Europe one would expect a connection but DNA has proved there is no relationship.

Talking to relatives can be really useful as they may have family bibles, birth, death and marriage certificates and all manner of useful information. However a word of caution, never accept what they say without verifying it, just because great aunt Flo says that you are descended from Queen Elizabeth I or the Duke of Wellington it is not necessarily the case. People like to think that they are descended from someone famous but very few of us are. In any case family stories are like Chinese whispers everyone who retells a story puts their own interpretation on it. So after a couple of generations that story about an ancestor who was wealthy and lived in a really posh house might turn out to be that they worked in the garden of a well off family and never actually had anything to do with them.

Check to see if anyone else has already written a family history. This can be done by looking at the catalogue of your local public or State Library. The information in these should be treated in the same way as that given by relatives and verified.

So having done all this preparation how do you record the information as you collect it in a logical way? You can use a pedigree or ancestral chart these can be printed off from [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org). This is the site run by the Church of Jesus Christ and Latter Day Saints, which they allow anyone to access.

You can also print them from **'Ancestry Library Edition'**. This is the library version of **'Ancestry.com'** the world's largest genealogical pay site that you can get free access via your local public library. It is heavily

biased towards America because it is an American site but it does include some great resources for UK and Australian genealogy as well.

Consider using one of the commercially available genealogy software packages to record your information. Or maybe, use the free one that you can download from **'Family Search'** or **'Legacy'**.

If you are storing your information on a computer, please remember to back up your computer regularly. I know a lady who had been working on her family history for years when her hard drive crashed and she lost all her information and had to start all over again.

The building blocks of family history are birth, death and marriage certificates. It is worth remembering that certificates from different time spans and jurisdictions will give you varying amounts of information.

As a general rule a birth certificate will give you the father's name and occupation, and the mother's maiden name.

Once you have this information you can then look for a marriage certificate of the parents which will give you their father's names and occupations. It will tell you the ages of both parties and the occupations of both the bride and groom, although in the case of women often their occupations are given as spinster rather than telling what they actually did for a living.

Using this information you can then search for their birth certificates and thus go back a further generation.

Just to confuse everyone civil registration began at different times in each Australian State. And each asked for different amounts of information to be recorded.

Some of the States have their historical indexes on the web. For instance New South Wales, Western Australia and Queensland are online. Victoria has as well but you have to pay to use the index. Each State also has different rules about which information they will release because of privacy laws. For instance Victoria no longer allows you to buy a birth certificate that is not at least one hundred years old. The births in South Australia have been released up to 1928 but the registrar has made the decision that she will not release any more for the foreseeable future.

For those researching in the UK copies of the birth, death and marriage indexes for England and Wales from when civil registration began, in 1837, are available on **'Ancestry Library Edition'** at your local library. There are also a number of pay sites on the web which will provide them as well such as the free site called **'Free BMD'**. This is a site where volunteers around the world have been putting the English and Wales indexes online. It is not quite complete but you can use them in the comfort of your own home. (<http://www.freebmd.org.uk/>)

There are a few things that you need to think about with these indexes, firstly they are done by humans so there are mistakes in them and you can understand why



when you see some of the appalling handwriting they had to work with. If you can't find the name you are looking for think about how you could misspell it if you really tried.

Prior to 1875 a person only had to register the birth of a child if the Registrar asked them. I have this wonderful vision in my mind of the local Registrar accosting pregnant women in the street and asking them to provide him with details when their child is born.

For this reason it is thought that about 15% of births in England and Wales were not registered between 1837 and 1875.

From 1861 the death indexes will give you an age at death but of course this is only as reliable as the person who gave the Registrar the information. It may be incorrect for all sorts of reasons especially if the person habitually lied about their age. My mother was 53 for years until one day our son pointed out that she really needed to admit to being a bit older because, as my eldest brother, was catching her up.

You're more likely to find a death registration because you had to have a death certificate in order to bury a body. This is particularly the case with children. People were given six weeks to register an event and if a child died within that time many people thought there was no point in registering the birth.

After September 1911 the mothers name is given on the birth indexes and then from March 1912 the partners surname is given on the marriage indexes. So they become slightly more useful.

The Scots have always done their own thing, their civil registration did not start until 1855. Prior to this you are reliant on the Old Parochial records which are the early church records. These and their birth, death and marriage indexes are available via another pay site '**Scotland's People**' [www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk](http://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk). It is a one stop shop for all your Scottish family history. Unfortunately you can't use this site within libraries as it is not possible to pay an institutional fee as you can with '**Ancestry Library Edition**'.

Scotland may have begun civil registration much later than England and Wales but once it did start they recorded much more information.

'**Ancestry Library Edition**' does give access to all the census records in England, Wales and Scotland from 1841 to 1901. Although with the Scottish census you only get access to the transcriptions not the scans of the originals which are available for England and Wales. This is because **Scotland's People** have exclusive rights to the originals.

The census' are brilliant for piecing families together. The first surviving one, which covers the whole of the UK was taken in 1841 and from then onwards they have been done every ten years except during World War Two. The 1931 census was actually destroyed during a bombing raid during World War Two. There are sometimes small local censuses that survive. I found a local census of the poor done in 1816 in which I found quite a number of my relatives. I found this gave me a real insight into the conditions that my ancestors were living in.

There is a ban on people getting access to information contained in the UK census for a hundred years although the National Archive did allow part of the 1911 English and Welsh census to be released early. This was the very first time this had happened. The census was made available via a partnership between the pay site '**Find My Past**' and the '**National Archive**' in England. You were not however able to get information about disabilities, like someone being listed as deaf, or in some way physically impaired. This was not released until January third year.

I once attended a talk given by Elaine Collins from '**Find My Past**' and she told us a few things that they found in the column reserved to list disabilities including that someone had a sharp tongue, somebody else was a bit slow and another who had a terrible affliction, they were Welsh!

The Find My Past website is now available free of charge, at the South Australian Genealogy Society and at local libraries.

Pay sites '**The Genealogist**' and '**Ancestry.com**' have now combined to make the 1911 census available on their sites and it is gradually being added.

Another really useful family history resource is wills as they help to connect families together. If you have lost a female in the family because she has married, her father's will has the potential to tell you that instead of being Mary Jones she is now Mrs John Smith.

I say the father's will because it tended to be men who made wills, especially before the married Women's Property Act in 1882. Prior to this married women did not own anything, everything belonged to her husband even if she brought a fortune to the marriage. So up to then it was only widows and spinsters who left wills.

In England and Wales it was not until 1858 that probate became a civil responsibility to prove wills. Prior to this they were proved by a church court. This can make it a bit tricky to work out which court the will went through.

It is worth remembering that it tended to be wealthy people who made wills. My ancestors who were coal miners or worked in the Lancashire cotton industry were extremely poor and didn't own anything so there was no need for them to write wills.

My husband's family on the other hand were wealthy and owned land in Gloucestershire. That is until two of them died in debtor's prison because of their alcohol and gambling problems.

Because they were wealthy they left lots of wills and we have quite a number of them that have come from the Gloucestershire Record Office. Most early wills, proved by local church courts are now held by the local county record office because it is usually the Diocesan archive.

Newspapers are great for finding out about the social history of the times in which your ancestors lived. It is also possible that you will find birth, death and marriage notices and maybe obituaries relating to your family but there may be other occasions that they will be recorded, for instance if they were involved in or a witness to an accident. Maybe they appeared in court or were a witness during a trial. If there was an inquest into a death in the family it may well have been reported in a

newspaper. Many of the early divorces were recorded as were school and university exam results.

Life has recently become much easier for the Australian family historian because the National Library via its **Trove** site is providing access to newspapers from each State free of charge. The Optical Character Recognition software that they are using has some problems and sometimes things read like gobbildy gook but the scan of the original is available so you can read it for yourself.

If you have time on your hands and don't know what to do with yourself the National Library is asking people to help them correct the transcriptions.

There are numerous websites these days which provide resources online and social network sites which allow you to contact other people around the world who are researching the same families.

Family history is a wonderful hobby one that helps you to learn a lot about history in general and also leads to meeting some lovely people who are fellow researchers or maybe even relatives you didn't know you had.

In March family historians have a fantastic opportunity to learn more about their hobby when the **13<sup>th</sup> Australasian Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry** is held in Adelaide. The theme of the Congress is **'Your ancestors in their social context'**, and it will be held in the Convention Centre, 28<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> of March. It will provide a wonderful opportunity to listen to really knowledgeable speakers from overseas, interstate and locally. As well as giving you the opportunity to network with others who share your passion and exchange information with them. It does not matter if you are new to family history research or an old hand there are sessions for everyone. For further information check out the website at [www.congress2012.org.au](http://www.congress2012.org.au).

## JEST A MINUTE

### Bagpiper at a Funeral



As a bagpiper, I play many gigs. Recently I was asked by a Funeral director to play at a graveside service for a homeless man. He had no family or friends, so the service was to be at a Pauper's' cemetery in the back country.

As I was not familiar with the backwoods I got lost and, being a typical man, I didn't stop for directions.

I finally arrived an hour late and saw the funeral guy had evidently Gone and the hearse was nowhere in sight. There were only the Diggers and crew left and they were eating lunch.

I felt badly and apologized to the men for being late. I went to the Side of the grave and looked down and the vault lid was already in Place. I didn't know what else to do, so I started to play.

The workers put down their lunches and began to gather around. I played Out my heart and soul for this man with no family and friends. I played like I've never played before for this homeless man.

And as I played 'Amazing Grace,' the workers began to weep. They wept, I wept, we all wept together. When I finished I packed up my bagpipes And started for my car. Though my head hung low, my heart was full.

As I opened the door to my car, I heard one of the workers say, "I never seen nothin' like that before and I've been putting in septic tanks for twenty years."

Apparently I'm still lost....it's a man thing

**GUEST SPEAKER'S NIGHT ON THURSDAY OCTOBER 20TH WAS PETER BARTROP.**

**P**eter Bartrop believes that he can claim to have photographed approximately 90% of all existing churches and ex-church buildings in South Australia, and with the contributions of friends that this would be creeping towards 100%. After Thursday's presentation, it is easy to believe that claim!

Peter's presentation covered churches, chiefly in country South Australia, down dirt tracks in little-known places, arranged alphabetically from A to Y (no X or Z in his collection!)

A quick biography of Peter's interests introduced us to his passion for model making, which then lead to an interest in the architecture and history of the multitude of churches which can be found around South Australia – "Dissenter's Paradise".

Many of the churches are in excellent condition, and it is often remarked about the standard and elaborated additions and fixtures to the buildings, especially in such sparsely populated areas. The congregation were chiefly farming communities, but religion and their houses of worship played a pivotal role in their lives.

Some churches followed a particular architectural design which made it easy to identify the religion. Another interesting fact was the way the building changed ownership – for example starting life as a Lutheran church, sold to the Anglicans then ending their lives as a private residence. Some churches were not so fortunate and became homes for pigeons and hay storage in the middle of a farmer's field.

An interesting site to pursue about churches and their designs is

<http://users.chariot.net.au/~letheby/>

To round off an very informative evening, Peter did some 'before' and 'after' photographic tricks showing what can be accomplished using a simple program such as Microsoft Photoshop to tidy up photographs.

**GUEST SPEAKER'S NIGHT – THURSDAY JANUARY 19<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY 2012 – AIMEE ENGLER**

**O**n a warm and humid evening many ANDFHG members ventured out to listen to a presentation by Aimee Engler about the background of the Lutheran Church in South Australia and whispers of Nazi associations.

Aimee presented her thesis paper accompanied by a PowerPoint show covering the background to the establishment of the Lutheran Church in the Germanic States.

The Lutheran movement was not a religious revolution accepted by the majority, but the new way of thinking did impact on sufficient Germans (Protestants) to ensure the need for a social and cultural change. The Kaiser saw the new wave of religious ideas as a way to unite the many states and cement his place in history. Unfortunately Lutheranism was not the universally selected religion, leading to persecution of followers and the first of many mass migrations.

South Australia was one of the destinations, with migrants establishing villages throughout the colony. The groups insulated themselves from other colonialists by maintaining Germanic traditions in family, religious, social and language which in turn lead to distrust by neighbours.

With the advent of the Great War – there had developed much anti-German sentiment which resulted in an uncomfortable time for many. People looked at Lutherans, who maintained their German heritage as being Nazi supporters therefore followers of Hitler.

Anecdotally many Lutherans changed to English services and Bibles, plus there were stories of surnames being anglicised to fit in to the community.

There were people who were Nazi supports, and had associations with the Lutheran Church, but the Church did not support the European lead invasion.

For more information about Germans (and Lutherans) in South Australia, check out the following internet sites.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australian\\_place\\_names\\_changed\\_from\\_German\\_names](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australian_place_names_changed_from_German_names)

<http://www.southaustralianhistory.com.au/germannames.htm>

<http://www.teachers.ash.org.au/dnutting/germanaustralia/e/internment.htm>

## RESEARCH AND ITS PLACE IN GENEALOGY.

**Research** can be defined as the search for knowledge, or as any systematic investigation, with an open mind, to establish novel facts, solve new or existing problems, prove new ideas, or develop new theories. Research is a process of steps used to collect and analyze information to increase our understanding of a topic or issue". It consists of three steps: Pose a question, collect data to answer the question, and present an answer to the question

The major steps in conducting research are:

- **Identification of research problem**
- **Literature review**
- **Specifying the purpose of research**
- **Data collection**
- **Analyzing and interpreting the data**
- **Reporting and evaluating research**

**Genealogy** (from Greek: γενεά, *genea*, "generation"; and λόγος, *logos*, "knowledge") is the study of families and the tracing of their lineages and history. Genealogists use oral traditions, historical records, genetic analysis, and other records to obtain information about a family and to demonstrate kinship and pedigrees of its members. The results are often displayed in charts or written as narratives.

The major differences between "genealogy" and "family history" limiting genealogy to an account of kinship, while using "family history" to denote the provision of additional details about lives and historical context. Family history tends to be shaped by several motivations, including the desire to carve out a place for one's family in the larger historical picture, a sense of responsibility to preserve the past for future generations, and a sense of self-satisfaction in accurate storytelling.

However, Genealogists sometimes specialize in a particular group, e.g. a Scottish clan; a particular surname, such as in a one-name study; a small community, e.g. a single village or parish, such as in a one-place study.

Hobbyist genealogists typically pursue their own ancestry and that of their spouses. Professional genealogists may also conduct research for others, publish books on genealogical methods, teach, or work for companies that provide software or online databases. Both try to understand not just where and when people lived, but also their lifestyles, biographies, and motivations. This often requires—or leads to—knowledge of antiquated laws, old political boundaries, migration trends, and historical socioeconomic or religious conditions.

Genealogical research is a complex process that uses historical records and sometimes genetic analysis to demonstrate kinship. Reliable conclusions are based on

the quality of sources, ideally original records, the information within those sources, ideally primary or firsthand information, and the evidence that can be drawn, directly or indirectly.

Genealogists begin their research by collecting family documents and stories. This creates a foundation for documentary research, which involves examining and evaluating historical records for evidence about ancestors and other relatives, their kinship ties, and the events that occurred in their lives. As a rule, genealogists begin with the present and work backward in time.

Genealogists and family historians often join family history societies, where novices can learn from more experienced researchers. Such societies may also index records to make them more accessible, and engage in advocacy and other efforts to preserve public records and cemeteries.

Source citation is also important when conducting genealogical research. To keep track of collected material, family group sheets and pedigree charts are used. Formerly handwritten, these can now be generated by genealogical software.

**Cluster genealogy** is a research technique employed by genealogists to learn more about an ancestor by examining records left by the ancestor's *cluster*. A person's cluster consists of the extended family, friends, neighbours, and other associates such as business partners. Researching the lives of an ancestor's cluster leads to a more complete and more accurate picture of the ancestor's life.

The basic method of research is to gather data from records left by the target ancestor and his or her immediate family. There are several situations, however, where a genealogist wants or needs to use alternate research methods. One such method is cluster genealogy, in which the records left by members of the ancestor's cluster are examined for evidence with which to resolve the question at hand

Cluster genealogy is most often used for the following reasons.

### To break through a "brick wall".

In genealogy, a brick wall is a question for which a genealogist has not been able to formulate a satisfactory answer based on the evidence thus far collected. Using cluster genealogy, additional evidence is sought in data gathered from the records left by persons in the ancestor's cluster. For example, if the question is one of place of birth, researching the origins of the ancestor's neighbours can be helpful. Unrelated family groups often migrated together or followed earlier migrations of neighbours or family members.



### To build a genealogical proof.

When constructing a genealogical proof, it is not sufficient to simply accumulate an assortment of evidence that supports a conclusion. A genealogist must "conduct a reasonably exhaustive search for all information that is **or may be** pertinent to the identity, relationship, event, or situation in question. It follows that a reasonably exhaustive search will often include a search of records created by persons in the target ancestor's cluster.

To develop context for an ancestor's life. The facts of an ancestor's life are often meaningful only in the context of his cluster. For example, the fact that an ancestor was a Catholic is interesting; the fact that the ancestor and his family were the only Catholics in their community is intriguing.

### Volunteerism

Volunteer efforts figure prominently in genealogy. These range from the extremely informal to the highly organized. On the informal side are the many popular and useful message boards such as Rootschat and mailing lists on particular surnames, regions, and other topics. These forums can be used to try to find relatives, request record lookups, obtain research advice, and much more.

Those looking for a structured volunteer environment can join one of thousands of genealogical societies worldwide. Most societies have a unique area of focus, such as a particular surname, ethnicity, geographic area, or descendency from participants in a given historical event. Genealogical societies are almost exclusively staffed by volunteers and may offer a broad range of services, including

**Volunteering** is generally considered an altruistic activity, intended to promote good or improve human quality of life, but people also volunteer for their own skill development, to meet others, to make contacts for possible employment, to have fun, and a variety of other reasons that could be considered self-serving. Volunteerism is the act of selflessly giving your life to something you believe free of pay. Although if a person volunteers they may not earn money, it produces a feeling of self-worth and volunteers earn respect and Favours instead of money.

Genealogists use a wide variety of records in their research. To effectively conduct genealogical research, it is important to understand how the records were created, what information is included in them, and how and where to access them.

### Records that are used in genealogy research include:

- Vital records
  - Birth records
  - Death records
  - Marriage and divorce records
- Adoption records

- Biographies and biographical profiles (e.g. *Who's Who*)
- Census records
- Church records
  - Baptism or christening
  - Confirmation
  - Bar or bat mitzvah
  - Marriage
  - Funeral or death
  - Membership
- City directories<sup>[11]</sup> and telephone directories
- Coroner's reports
- Court records
  - Criminal records
  - Civil records
- Diaries, personal letters and family Bibles
- Emigration, immigration and naturalization records
- Hereditary & lineage organization records, e.g. Daughters of the American Revolution records
- Land and property records, deeds
- Medical records
- Military and conscription records
- Newspaper articles
- Obituaries
- Occupational records
- Oral histories
- Passports
- Photographs
- Poorhouse, workhouse, almshouse, and asylum records
- School and alumni association records
- Ship passenger lists
- Social Security (within the US) and pension records
- Tax records
- Tombstones, cemetery records, and funeral home records
- Voter registration records
- Wills and probate records

**Evidence** in its broadest sense includes everything that is used to determine or demonstrate the truth of an assertion. Giving or procuring evidence is the process of using those things that are either (a) presumed to be true, or (b) were themselves proven via evidence, to demonstrate an assertion's truth.

- An important distinction in the field of evidence is that between **circumstantial evidence** and **direct evidence**, or evidence that suggests truth as opposed to evidence that directly proves truth. Many have seen this line to be less-than-clear and significant arguments have arisen over the difference.
- **Circumstantial evidence** is evidence in which an inference is required to connect it to a conclusion of fact, like a fingerprint at the scene of a crime. By contrast, direct evidence supports the truth of an assertion directly—i.e., without need for any additional evidence or the intervening inference.

On its own, it is the nature of circumstantial evidence for more than one explanation to still be possible. Inference from one piece of circumstantial evidence may not guarantee accuracy. Circumstantial evidence usually accumulates into a collection, so that the pieces then become corroborating evidence. This is a problem often encountered by Family Historians, for example a researcher is attempting to find an ancestor in 1832 named William Watts, who was baptised in Maidstone Kent. Assumption is often made that this person being baptised in Maidstone then he must have lived there. Upon researching the 1841 Census for Kent four William Watts are found living close to Maidstone, one of which was born in 1832, and another in 1831, whilst the others were either later or earlier than 1832. The circumstances would favour the person born in 1832, but the fact of the matter is that the baptism did not always coincide with the birth year, what if the person born 1832, in this case, was born in December of that year, whilst the facts are more likely to favour the William Watts born in 1831. Research and proof is necessary. Incidentally William Watts was a fairly common name in England.

- ***An explanation involving circumstantial evidence becomes more valid as proof of a fact when the alternative explanations have been ruled out.***

- (1) **Corroborating evidence** (in "corroboration") is evidence that tends to support a proposition that is already supported by some evidence, e.g. I was present when such and such happened, this may relate to an event such as marriage, burial or some tragedy. The bombing of Darwin being a good example.
- (2) The expression **anecdotal evidence** refers to evidence from anecdotes. Because of the small sample, there is a larger chance that it may be true but unreliable due to cherry-picked or otherwise unrepresentative of typical cases, this could also fall into the category of Hearsay evidence, because it could be something that was reputed to have eventuated without the actual party relating the anecdote being present at the time.

- (3) **Documentary evidence** is any evidence introduced at a trial in the form of documents. Although this term is most widely understood to mean writings on paper (such as an invoice, a contract or a will), the term actually include any media by which information can be preserved. Photographs, tape recordings, films, and printed emails are all forms of documentary evidence.

- (4) **Direct evidence** supports the truth of an assertion. In direct evidence a witness relates what he or she directly experienced, e.g. an ancestor relates a story about their life when they were growing up, or the memories of wartime experiences.

- (5) **Hearsay evidence:** This is evidence based solely upon what another person states without direct knowledge. For example: Aunt Frieda states that her grandmother told her that her mother always claimed to be descended from the Scottish Kings. It is information that someone either heard said, or was told, without personal direct knowledge or experience that is hearsay.

Apart from Documentary or Direct evidence all other evidence needs proof, this is where Research becomes important to the Genealogist. Evidence without Proof is meaningless; people's memories are fallible, in many cases even documentary evidence, such as a marriage certificate bearing ages or names, can and often are incorrect. Remember people are prone to exaggeration or downright lying. Prove the facts beyond all doubt. There have been many cases where people add or use a nickname on documents, and just because it is written doesn't always make it so. Once your research is committed to paper, or placed on a website such as Mundia (Ancestry) and out there in the public arena, or distributed amongst your relatives, it is very hard to explain away any mistakes, and even harder to correct matters once written.

Colin Withall Member 003.

#### **A quotation from the Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám**

The Moving Finger writes; and, having writ,  
Moves on: nor all thy Piety nor Wit  
Shall lure it back to cancel half a Line,  
Nor all thy Tears wash out a Word of it

**AFFHO**



**13<sup>TH</sup>  
Australasian  
CONGRESS  
GENEALOGY & HERALDRY**

Adelaide,  
South Australia  
28th - 31st March  
2012



South Australian Genealogy  
& Heraldry Society



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# Congress Twenty Twelve

**The 13<sup>th</sup> Australasian Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry**

## Your Ancestors in their Social Context

**Adelaide , South Australia , 28<sup>th</sup> - 31<sup>st</sup> March 2012**

( [www.congress2012.org.au](http://www.congress2012.org.au) )

**Hosted by the South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Society Inc**

**Featuring Speakers from around the world, with emphasis on Family History, and Genealogy in general. This is a chance of a lifetime to hear these experts and if you haven't already done so, book now by visiting the above website and follow the prompts.**

**And whilst there don't forget to visit the ANDFHG stand, booths 7 and 8 situated near the refreshments, and say hello, we would love to see you.**

**You can also pick up a registration booklet from ANDFHG rooms at Ann Street and send it into SAGHS with your payment.**





**DR. ANITTA MAKSYMOWICZ**

**D**r. Anitta Maksymowicz is a Historian and the Curator of the Muzeum Ziemi Lubuskiej, Zielona Góra, Poland. She will be one of the international speakers at the forthcoming 13th Australasian Congress on Genealogy & Heraldry to be held at the Adelaide Convention Centre 28-31 March 2012. [www.congress2012.org.au](http://www.congress2012.org.au)

Anitta's interest and research have been focussed on her area of the Old Prussian borderlands of Brandenburg, Silesia, and Posen Province. She will also be giving talks AFTER the Congress for FoLA, SAGHS and the Barossa Historical Trust. Her topics will cover her research for which she was awarded a PhD. in Poland.

In the mid 1800s a wave of emigration from Anitta's area of study had a direct influence on the establishment of South Australia. In 2007 Anitta held an Exhibition entitled *Between fear and hope: The Emigration from the present-day Lubuska Land (the former borderland of Brandenburg, Silesia, and Greater Poland-Posen Province) to Australia in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century*. She received help from a number of Australians who sent her information and articles for display. Some Australians were able to visit this exhibition in Zielona Góra and she looks forward to meeting them during her visit. This exhibition was so successful it was also exhibited in Germany.

Anitta has written a book '*Emigration from the Brandenburg-Silesian-Posen borderland to South Australia in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century*', which has now been published in English and is available through Lutheran Archives, \$20.

In July 2008 Anitta, the Zielona Góra Museum and the local community were very involved in a *re-enactment* of the departure in 1838 of Pastor Kavel's congregation. This re-enactment was so popular it was repeated in 2009.

We look forward to hearing and seeing Anitta's presentation about this at Concordia College.

The Polish people in the communities of Klepsk, the former Klemzig, Zielona Góra, formerly Grünberg, and the town of Sulechów, formerly Züllichau, encouraged by Anitta, have embraced the emigration history of their area with enthusiasm.

Since WWII the cemeteries of the abandoned German communities have been left derelict and forgotten, but in recent years various Polish communities like the Catholic parish of Nekla have made commendable efforts to restore them. Anitta's talk to SAGHS will provide us with an opportunity hear about locating surviving graveyards and these restoration projects.

One of the many emigrant groups that left from this area in the 1850s included a large contingent of Poles who settled at Polish Hill River near Clare, S.A. and established a church, which is now the Polish Hill River Church Museum.

Zielona Góra is at the heart of an old wine growing region. The Museum has a permanent display on the history of wine-growing in the area, another close link to South Australia. The Ethnographic branch of the Lubuska Land Museum is a village of reconstructed 19th century buildings at Ochla near Zielona Góra, providing detailed insights into the rural way of life.

Anitta is very interested in the descendants of these early emigrants and wishes to record their stories in a book.

Lois Zweck, Chairman FoLA, and I hope this information will help you to appreciate the titles selected for Anitta's talks listed below.

Aileen Preiss, Co-Convenor, Germanic and Continental European Interest Group, SAGHS.



Dr. Anitta Maksymowicz will appear at the **AFFHO Congress sessions**  
Friday 30 March 2012 9.35am -10.35am  
***Why Polish Hill River failed to become a 'Little Poland' in Australia***

Saturday 31 March 2012 2.35pm – 3.35pm  
***Old place, new names – territorial changes of the Middle Oder River***

These two talks need Registration through [www.congress2012.org.au](http://www.congress2012.org.au)  
Or contact SAGHS, 201 Unley Rd. Unley 5061 Ph. 08 8272 4222  
Full 4 day Registration \$495  
One day Registration \$145 please refer to website.

**Also please note Janette Lange and Dr. Lois Zweck will be speaking at this Congress .**  
Wednesday 28 March 2012 2.35pm -3.35pm  
***Researching German family history in present day Poland***

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Anitta has offered to speak at meetings independent of and after the Congress:

- Talk for FoLA Monday 2 April 2012 7.30pm.  
***Re-enacting the Klemzig Story***  
to be held at Concordia College Chapel, 45 Cheltenham St. Highgate S.A. Gold Coin Donation  
Contact - Lutheran Archives Ph. 83404009
- Talk for SAGHS an *Occasional Meeting* Wednesday 11 April 2012 7.30pm  
***Where Our Ancestors Lie - Searching for German Graveyards in the Middle Oder Region of Poland***  
to be held at South Australian Genealogy and Heraldry Society Library,  
201 Unley Rd. Unley Ph. 8272 4222 Gold Coin Donation  
( Booking essential as venue may change according to numbers - Please contact SAGHS Office Ph 82724222 )
- Talk for Barossa Historical Trust Wednesday 18 April 7.30pm  
***Rural life and wine-growing in Old Prussia .***  
to be held at Langmeil Church Hall , 7 Maria St. Tanunda. Barossa Valley  
Contact - Don Ross Ph. 08 8563 2108

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## USEFUL WEBSITES ON THE NET :

[www.mundia.com](http://www.mundia.com)

This is a free site, which is part of Ancestry.com.au.

If you are a member of Ancestry.com then will need to register a 'free account' and put in your Ancestry code. Worth a try.

[www.familyhistory.uk.com](http://www.familyhistory.uk.com)

Quick and helpful administrators are available on this great free website.  
You just need to join with Username and password and browse through  
all aspects of family history. Take some time out and look at this great  
site if you have UK connections.

[www.rootschat.com](http://www.rootschat.com)

A forum similar to FamilyHistory.UK which can be addictive to read what others are doing in their family histories. Be warned, you will  
be spending a few hours in front of the computer, just reading the articles. You may just find a clue to your "brick wall".

[www.tudorhistory.com](http://www.tudorhistory.com)

If you are interested in the Tudor period in history, this is a great site for vital dates and events in this period of historical turmoil.

## MOSES BENDLE GARLICK,: WEAVER, SOLDIER, BAPTIST, PIONEER,

**M**oses Bendle Garlick, a native of Uley in Gloucestershire was born in 1784. He was a veteran of the 1809 Peninsular War against Napoleon, and following that he went to Canada as reservist in the tail end of the American War of 1812. Moses served in the 9th (East Norfolk) Regiment of Foot and as a matter of interest; the battles listed were fought on the following dates:

Vimiera 21 Aug 1808; Corunna 16 Jan 1809; Busaco 27 Sep 1810; Salamanca 22 Jul 1812; Vittoria 21 Jun 1813 and San Sebastian 9 Sep 1813;

At the end of the Peninsular War the 9th sailed to Canada to protect the border against attacks from American troops, however he saw no action in Canada, then returned to the UK, but not in time to be at Waterloo but did form part of the army of occupation in France until 1819. He had served King and Country for over twenty years.

Now in civil life he worked as a Plasterer and a weaver, he married Rachel Smith, and they produced three sons, Daniel, Thomas and William, Rachel died in 1832, around this time work was almost nonexistent in the area. Sighting an advertisement inviting freemen to emigrate to South Australia, then a new colony established in 1836 and sited at Adelaide. Deciding to begin a new life with the promise of a bright future, Moses gathered his three sons together and at the age of 53 he began this new venture in his life, arriving in South Australia aboard the "Katherine Stewart Forbes", along with 8 other emigrants from the same town, in 1837.

Before his wife's death, they as a couple had become immersed in the Baptist Church. So it was only a matter of time before he and several others established the first Baptist Church in Adelaide in 1838.

Settling in the Township of Adelaide, Moses and his son Daniel ran a business as builders and timber merchants in Kermode Street, North Adelaide, until the early 1850s when deterioration in Daniel's health led to a change. Moses bought some 450 acres (182 ha) east of Smithfield, about fifteen miles (24 km) from Adelaide, and with his three sons grew wheat, planted a vineyard and made wine.

The land that Moses had settles is now known as Uleybury. He named the settlement Uleybury, after the hill called Uley Bury in his native village. He was a devout Baptist and lay preacher, and built the Uley Chapel in 1851 at a cost of £400, the church was demolished 130 years later in March 1981.

Uleybury School was erected in 1856 on land donated by a local parson, Reverend J P Buttfild, and operated as a church school until 1874, when the Government assumed control of it. It was closed in 1971 and reopened as a museum in 1979, It now offers tours, old time school lessons and various other events and includes information, photographs and memorabilia of past students.

The District Council of Munno Para at the time made every effort to try and save it, High fences and Flood lighting, all to no avail. There was no stopping the years of Vandalism The decision was made, explosives were used. From the rubble, the front walls were created. The Chapel had actually only been used for about thirty years for its original purpose. Its other role was the of Headquarters for the Munno Para East Rifle Brigade and for forty years it served as Council offices for Munno Para East Council. The site is currently looked after by The City of Playford. The Bell is currently in use by the Lyndoch Baptist Church.

The Baptist Church not hugely popular in the area, and out on the plains the Methodist were larger in numbers, that being mainly the Bible Christians and the Primitive Methodists and of course the Wesley Methodists and Anglicans in the larger Towns. Salisbury had its Strict Baptist Church and Smithfield had its Little Glory Baptist Church and of course Gawler. This site is a little unique in that it still has its Baptistry, albeit back filled for safety reasons, this allowed for full immersion. I understand that Salisbury Strict Baptist Church in Salisbury had on as well.

After their father died in 1859, Thomas and William remained on the farm but Daniel began business as an architect in Gawler. About 1862 he married Lucy King; she died on 26 July 1871 leaving three sons.

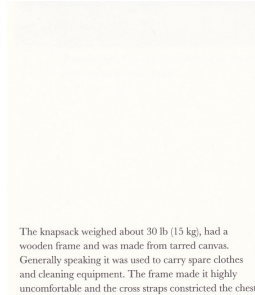


**Uley Baptist Church**

## British Uniform of the Peninsular Campaign 1809



9th (East Norfolk) Regiment of Foot at the time of the Peninsular Campaign. This infantryman is wearing the 'stovepipe' shako, a type of cap used throughout the campaign.



The knapsack weighed about 30 lb (15 kg), had a wooden frame and was made from tanned canvas. Generally speaking it was used to carry spare clothes and cleaning equipment. The frame made it highly uncomfortable and the cross straps constricted the chest.



## TRANSCRIPTS FROM MOSES BENDLE GARLICK GRAVE



### Transcript Western Face

He was a  
good soldier of Jesus Christ:  
one of the twelve who founded the  
Baptist Church in South Australia,  
in the year 1838

He was subsequently Deacon of the Baptist Churches  
in Kermode Street and Lefevre Terrace,  
North Adelaide, and founder of the place of worship  
near which his dust reposes.

"Soldier of Christ well done! Praise be thy be it employ:  
The Battle fought the victory won; Rest in thy Saviours Joy."



### Transcript Southern Face

In  
Memory of  
Moses Bendle Garlick: Born September 1??? 1784;  
Died October 1st 1859  
"He Rests from his Labours and his works do  
follow him"

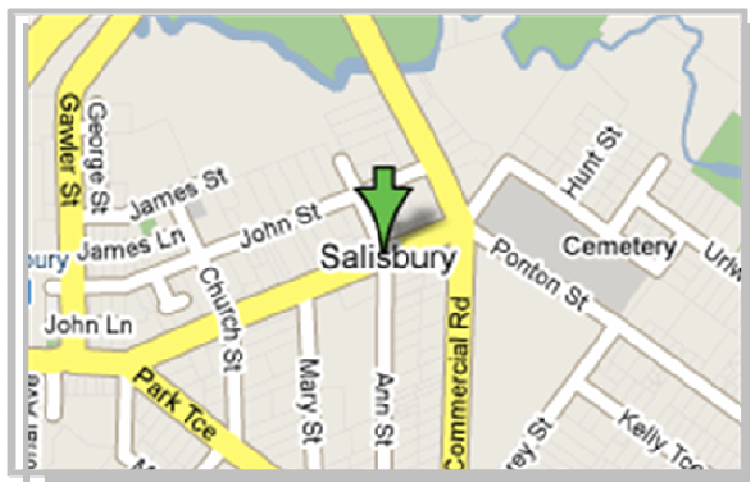
### Transcript Eastern Face

He served during the whole of the  
Peninsular Campaign: was present  
in Six General Actions: Vimiera:  
Corunna: Busaco: Salamanca:  
Vittoria:  
St. Sebastian:



**The Home of Adelaide Northern Districts Family History Group Inc.  
*"The Old Police Station"* Ann Street Salisbury Sth. Australia**

### Where to find us



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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 Australasian Federation of Family  
 History Organisations Inc. and  
 support their Ideals.

