

# The



# Compass

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Mount Barker 1865

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support their Ideals.

**AFFHO**

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### Images appearing in this edition:

Front Cover:	— Mount Barker 1865.
Page 23. Top:	— Simpson's wharf Port Adelaide 1870.
Page 23. Bottom.	— Horse drawn tram Murray Street Gawler circa 1915.



## From the Editor's Desk

This quarter we discuss some events in Australian history, as well as some research advice. Little known to many was the "*Honorable award of Scarf*," which was crocheted by Queen Victoria herself, and distributed to Military boards of both Britain and the Colonies, to be presented to selected deserving soldiers. The story of the Australian scarf is both interesting and intriguing.

Our member Mary O'Brien, once again submitted an interesting article on "*Scrapbooking your Family Tree*", and offers some basic advice on how to begin to make an interesting presentation.

The Census is an important part of researching one's Family Tree however, not all the information is available, there is a vast difference between how the Census Returns are treated in the United Kingdom to those of Australia, and what information, if any, is available to the researcher. In the article "*Making Sense of the Census*" is an in depth discussion has been included examining the pre- Commonwealth Censuses and why many are missing.

The Irish immigrants to Australia, have always had some affect on Australia's history, some improved the country with the discoveries they made, whilst others had a different affect by turning to crime. Richard Reid of the National Museum of Australia submitted an article discussing the Irish and their contribution to their adopted home.

Have you ever wondered how your name came to be? Behind every name there is a story, what makes a family name, and how they originated, is discussed with the aim of creating curiosity in one to research the family name and what story lies behind it. Discovering your name will give a sense of identity and perhaps help you find out who you really are.

With the plethora of cooking shows appearing on television these days, the interest in food types has made many people interested in collecting recipes, this quarter we introduce three recipes dating from 1720. I hope that in the interest of trying new or in this case old recipes, you will attempt to try them out, or perhaps you can persuade the wife to bake them for you. These recipes are a glimpse of history, what food our ancestors were enjoying. The idea of introducing them to you is with the hope that they will survive for another 300 years or so.

June is a month where just about anything and everything has happened in the past, June is busting out all over, or so the song goes, and it is true that the month of June has seen many happenings that have had some degree of affect upon our lives one way or another. So we shine the spot light on June, and have a small glimpse of some of the events that occurred in the month, in the article "*This happened in June and the rest is history*."

Once again Ivan Randall, our computer guru, offers some sound advice about the computer system "*Windows 7*" and what affect it can have on some of your research discs.

While on the subject of computer research, we have come across many interesting and valuable websites, this quarter we review several of the best of the bunch, and provide our findings on each in the article "*Websites worth browsing*"

In times long gone, punishment was metered out for many offences, none more bizarre than the treatment of women named as being troublemakers, harridans or gossipers by the Parish wardens. The form of punishment was reserved exclusively for women in an attempt to bring peace to the town or village. In the interesting article entitled "*Punishing the Scold*" we examine the reasoning behind the punishment and what form it took, leaving many to wonder why it disappeared from practice.

Researching ones family can be full of pitfalls for the unwary, and none more so than selecting a Genealogical Website from which to conduct your research. The question of whether you should pay for your research or not, and what is available from the internet for free, and how to decide which site will suit you best from the many websites that abound. We discuss these and many other questions in the article "*To pay or not to pay, that is the question*."

As usual, we have included the historical photographs of locations found near Adelaide, and provide the story behind each.

We hope that you find this issue both interesting and valuable. As the month of June draws to a close, so does the tenure of our Committee, and in July we will be holding elections to form a new Management Committee. If you, our members, are interested in nominating for any position, nomination forms will be issued in this month, please consider being part of you organization and nominate. Several of the existing Committee has advised that they will not be standing or will accept nomination for their present position, although they will stand as a General Committee member. I have also advised that I will not be standing for the position of Editor in the forth coming elections, consequently we hope that some interested member will take up this most interesting and important position, in the interest of all, please consider contributing and nominate either yourself, or someone you know who would make a great Committee member.

Colin Withall, Editor.



## THE HONOURABLE AWARD OF THE SCARF:

One of the little known awards presented to a few soldiers for bravery during the Boer War, was the "**Award of the Scarf**," only eight of these awards were presented, one of which was presented to a member of the NSW Mounted Rifles, **Private AH Du Frayer**.

### The Tradition of the Scarf:

In medieval times when knights wore armour, it was difficult to identify them during the jousts, the favoured knights were often presented publicly by their Lady with a scarf, that she had embroidered or woven herself, which she tied to his lance, or to his helmet, or draped over his shoulder. Often after the knight had proven his bravery, a Lady might choose to grant her favour in the form of a kerchief or scarf. However, the sport of jousting was one thing, but the needs for recognition changed drastically when knights went into battle, both sides needed to identify their own knights when completely dressed in armour, the knights themselves needed to identify their leaders and keep track of them during the heat of battle, it would be one thing to fight and kill an opposing knight, but to mistakenly battle and kill one of your own simply because you could not tell an enemy from fiend, would be unforgiveable.

We know that heraldry came into being so that knights could be recognised, and helmets began to sport crests. When a helm and crest are shown they are usually accompanied by a mantling<sup>1</sup>, which originally was a cloth worn on the back of the helmet as partial protection against heating by sunlight.

Today, the mantling takes the form of a stylised cloak hanging from the helmet. In British heraldry, the outer surface of the mantling is of the principle colour in the shield, and the inner surface is of the principal metal. The mantling sometimes is now depicted with a ragged edge, as if it were damaged in combat, though the edges today are simply decorated by the emblazoner's discretion.

### The Queen's Scarf:

**Queen Victoria** herself was well versed in heraldry, and understood the language of the symbols or devices, and the artefacts on which they were painted conveyed both public and private meanings. Queen Victoria drew upon the traditions of medieval times to pay a personal tribute to the bravery of soldiers of the crown, by personally at the age of 82, crocheting eight khaki coloured scarves.

Four were presented to the non-commissioned Officers of the British Army

- Quartermaster **Sergeant Henry George Clay**, DCM 2<sup>nd</sup> Bn, of the East Surrey Regiment.
- **Colour Sergeant William Colclough**, 2<sup>nd</sup> Bn, the Devonshire Regiment.
- **Colour Sergeant Thomas Ferrett**, DCM 2<sup>nd</sup> Bn, the Queens (Royal West Surrey) Regiment.
- **Colour Sergeant Frank Kingsley**, DCM 2<sup>nd</sup> Bn, the West Yorkshire Regiment.

Also presented with the Scarf were four soldiers of the Colonial Forces the recipients were.

- AUSTRALIA - **Private Alfred Henry Du Frayer**, of the N.S.W. Mounted Rifles.
- CANADA - **Private Richard Rowland**, of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Ottawa and Carleton Rifles (now known as the Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa).
- NEW ZEALAND - **Private H.D. Coutts**, New Zealand Contingent.
- SOUTH AFRICA - Trooper **I Chadwick**, Robert's Horse.



▲ *The Queen Victoria Scarf crocheted in Khaki coloured Berlin wool, approximately 23 cm (nine inches) wide, 153cm (5 feet) long, including a 10 cm (four inch) fringe at each end. This scarf is now located in the museum of the Cameron Highlanders in Canada.*



▲ *Close up of the weave showing the Royal Cipher V.R.I. (Victoria Regina et Imperatrix) stitched in red wool*

<sup>1</sup> The mantling could be described as a scarf carrying well known heraldic devices, thereby making it easier for commanders to follow their knight's progress in battle.

### The Presentation of the award:

During the visit to Australia in May 1901, the Duke and Duchess of York and Cornwall, later King George V and Queen Mary, presented Private Du Frayer, who apparently was still recovering from illness, with the scarf at a Royal Review in Sydney. The Duke and Duchess were invited to open the first Parliament of the new nation Australia.

The regimental citation describing Du Frayer's action read *"In April last (1900) the regiment was on outpost duty near Karee Orange Free State South Africa, a reconnoitring patrol was sent out in the early morning. When the patrol approached a farmhouse flying the white flag every precaution was taken, but seeing no one about, the men (of the patrol) numbering about 12, rode within the stone fence enclosure when they were immediately fired upon from within the house and also a party of Boers concealed in a donga on the veldt. The gateway was narrow but all succeeded in getting away except for Pte. Clark of "B" Squadron, whose horse was shot dead and in the falling, stunned his rider. Du Frayer noticed the predicament and turning back galloped to Clark's rescue. The gateway was only about 150 yards from the farmhouse, but Du Frayer dismounted shook Clark into semi-consciousness and mounted again, got Clark up behind him and finally out of danger. Pte Du Frayer was exposed to heavy fire from both quarters previously mentioned."*

Although the proceedings were reported in the local and interstate newspapers, it is noted that the Duke himself presented the Scarf to Du Frayer, and the Sydney Bulletin reported *"When the mighty Atom presented the Queen's Scarf to brave Du Frayer, the recipient didn't know how to put it on, so the Governor-General got off his charger and showed him. Until it was unrolled we all thought it was a folded string bag."*

The Scarf was apparently worn over the shoulder passing under the shoulder strap, across the chest and buckled on the left hip.

### The failing popularity of Du Frayer:

It was during the period of Du Frayer's leave that controversy began.

Promoted to Lieutenant, Du Frayer planned to return to South Africa. While in Sydney he also attempted to make social capital from his award by claiming a prominent place at society events. When he left newspaper columnists did not miss him.

Probably owing to the intense publicity given to the Scarf by the wearer, the Sydney Bulletin newspaper, in its edition dated 19<sup>th</sup> June 1901 appears the satirical comment

***"Lieutenant Du Frayer and his Scarf are a much photographed pair in this town. Sometimes the Scarf is pictured without the Lieutenant. Never the Lieutenant without the Scarf, it is a homely thing – such as any old lady might knit- but it has the merit of being the late Queen's work."***

### The continuing Saga of the Scarf:

In a letter dated the 8<sup>th</sup> August 1900, from South Africa to Queen Victoria, Lord Roberts informed her of the names of the four colonial recipients and states:

*"Your Majesty will, I daresay remember your scarves made by your Majesty to be given to your Colonial private soldiers. There was the greater competition to become the fortunate possessor of these scarves, and took a very long time for such a covered reward, on account of the troops being widely scattered and so constantly on the move. It was finally settled that the following men were in all respects the most deserving of the great honour viz:*

Canada. Private P.R. Thomson (Rowland)

New South Wales. Private Du Frayer

New Zealand. Private H.D. Coutts

Cape Colony. Trooper L Chadwick.

*It turn out, as your Majesty will see from the enclosed correspondence that the Canadian recipient is an American. He is evidently a grand fellow and as he is fighting for us and was unanimously elected by his comrades in Robert's Horse as the most worthy in all respects to receive the scarf I decided that the question of his nationality need not be considered a deterrent. I hope this will meet with your Majesty's approval.*

The forgoing statement would imply that the Scarf was presented to any one member of each Colonial force, and not necessarily as a bravery award, from the context of the letter from Lord Roberts, it would infer that some amount of bravery was considered, but the award did not fall into the category of an official recognition of bravery such as the award of the Victoria Cross.

Du Frayer later settled in South Africa and married there. In the 1914-18 War he enlisted in the South African forces and served in South West and East Africa.

In December of 1938, Du Frayer, then living in Tanganyika wrote to Queen Mary requesting that she forward to King George VI for consideration, the matter of a pension equal to the V.C. and the grant of a special ribbon which he contended was promised to the recipients of the scarves. The letter was forwarded to Her Majesty's Private Secretary to the War Office. This Department informed the Private Secretary that *"although there are no official records kept at the War Office, during the South African war, a number of scarves made by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, were presented to certain select soldiers as a mark of Her Majesty's personal interest in their welfare, there is no question, as far as I know of a special ribbon or pension being granted at the same time of the scarf."*



AWM A04542 Photo of Trooper Alfred Henry Du Frayer wearing the Queen Victoria scarf on p 77 Wilcox "Australia's Boer War" This 'decoration' is mentioned in the List for the 1st NSW Mounted Rifles in Wilcox, p 391



Du Frayer died in 1940, and was buried with military honours in Lake Province of Tanganyika<sup>2</sup>. In January 1956, the crusade to have the Queen's Scarf considered to be equivalent to the V.C. was resurrected by Du Frayer's son, when he approached the Administration of Tanganyika inquiring if the recipients of the Scarf or their relatives were included in the forthcoming V.C. Centenary Celebrations. The authorities consulted with the Colonial Office who in turn passed the matter to the War Office.

The reply was that *"while the Queen's Scarf is regarded as a most unique and distinguished award, relatives of those who received it are not being included in the present ceremony as it does not carry equal status with the Victoria Cross."*

There were other approaches by Du Frayer's son in 1951, when he wrote to King George VI requesting a pension for his mother, and seeking permission to exhibit the Scarf in Tanganyika, England, and Australia, in a Charity Drive for the Church Mission Society of Tanganyika. However, the King died before an answer could be drafted, and the War Office notified Du Frayer Jnr, that it was not able to advise the Queen to issue any special instructions thereto. In response, Du Frayer Jnr wrote to the Queen petitioning Her Majesty for the grant of a pension for his mother, and renewed his desire to exhibit the Scarf for charitable purposes. Buckingham Palace replied that it was not possible for the Queen to intervene in the matter. In relation to the matter of a pension for his mother, he was advised to contact the Australian Government.

A South African visitor to Australia, who knew of the existence of Du Frayer's Scarf, considered that the appropriate place for its preservation and its history would be the Australian War Memorial, the Director of which has been in contact with Mr Du Frayer, the son of the original recipient.<sup>3</sup>

Of the eight scarves presented, three are preserved in regimental museums. The Scarf presented to Quarter Master Sergeant Henry George Clay, of the East Surrey Regiment is preserved in the museum of the Queen's Royal Surrey Regiment. The Scarf awarded to Colour Sergeant Thomas Ferrett of the Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regiment is located in The Princess of Wales's and Queen's Regiment Museum in Dover Castle, Kent.

<sup>2</sup> In 1964 Tanganyika united with Zanzibar to form Tanzania.

<sup>3</sup> Further reading –

The Australian Boer War Memorial at –  
[http://www.bwm.org.au/site/Alfred\\_DuFrayer.asp](http://www.bwm.org.au/site/Alfred_DuFrayer.asp).

the Australian War Memorial website located at –  
<http://www.awm.gov.au/encyclopedia/scarf/doc.asp>.

The Queen's Royal Surrey Regiment –  
<http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/surreyhistoryservice>.

Royal Canadian Regiment  
[www.theroyalcanadianregiment.ca](http://www.theroyalcanadianregiment.ca).

Australian Newspaper digital search at –  
<http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper>.

Sydney Morning Herald 24 December 1901, page 5.

Morning Bulletin 25 June 1901 page 5.

The Argus 7 January 1902, page 4. Brisbane Courier 21 June 1904, page 4.

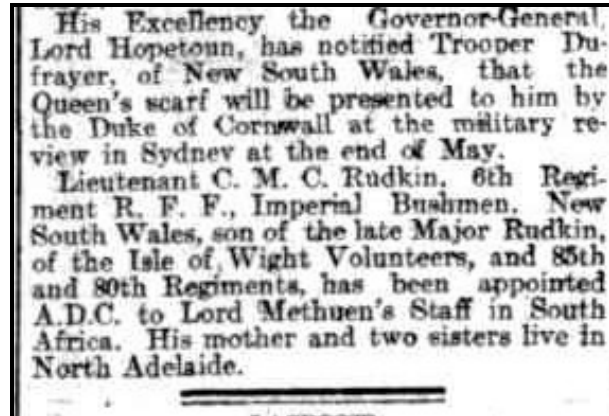
The Argus (Melbourne) 17 September 1915, page 7.

The Argus 19 November 1940 page 5 Obituary of Du Frayer.

The Mercury (Tasmania) 12 November 1954 page 19.

Of the other four presented to Colonial troops, only the Canadian scarf is located in the Regimental Museum. It is not known what became of Du Frayer's scarf; it is apparent that it still resides in the home of his family descendants in South Africa. — END —

### A few Newspaper Clippings:



▲ From The South Australian Advertiser 22 April 1901



▲ From Sydney Morning Herald 24 December 1901.



◀ The Hobart Mercury 12 November 1954.

## SCRAPBOOKING YOUR FAMILY TREE:

By Mary O'Brien, member 099

There are so many ways to share your family tree with others, especially with the wonders of today's technology, beautiful DVD compilations can be played through the television and shared by the whole family. Your family tree can be 'burned' to CD and copies made for each member of the family, or you can make it available on the net for your family.

However, as with all writing, it is good to consider your audience. Recently I decided to send a copy of our family tree to my octogenarian parents-in-law. My visiting brother-in-law recounted the problems his parents are having with a new digital TV set and I realised that burning a CD from my computer just would not work for them. I will save that for their grandchildren!

So I decided to have a go at making a 'scrapbook' for them. When I hear the term 'scrapbook' my mind goes to the cheap and cheerful books we used in school, however these days it can mean something entirely different.

Being new to the craft I enlisted the aid of my sister and her friends who are masters of the art! I learned that you must use good quality materials and albums if you want to protect your precious photos and mementos.

### The essentials of Scrapbooking:

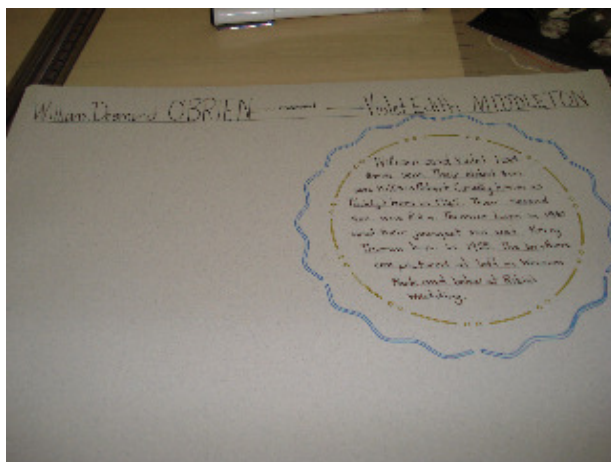
Everything must be acid free. I learned the value of setting things out with a pencil first and I found an eraser the most useful tool in the whole process! A stencil, double sided tape, coloured card and of course photos also helped



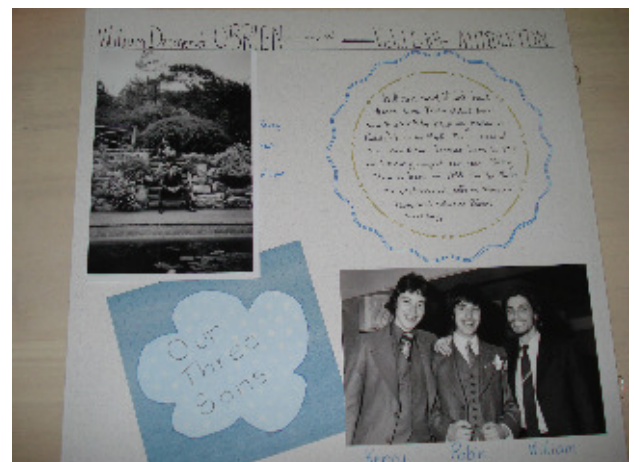
◀ **The Tools of Scrapbooking: Stencil, Tape, Marking pen, Card and Photos.**

### Why use a stencil?

The stencil helped to mark out lines to keep my writing straight, of course many people prefer to type up the text and print it out, which gives a professional finish. I found it necessary to use a mixture of both. But whichever you chose, planning the layout of your page is essential.



▲ **The Stencil.**



▲ **An example of planning the page layout.**

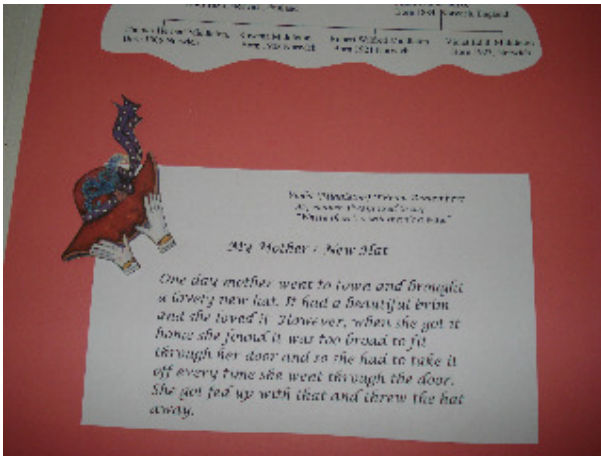


### What can be included:

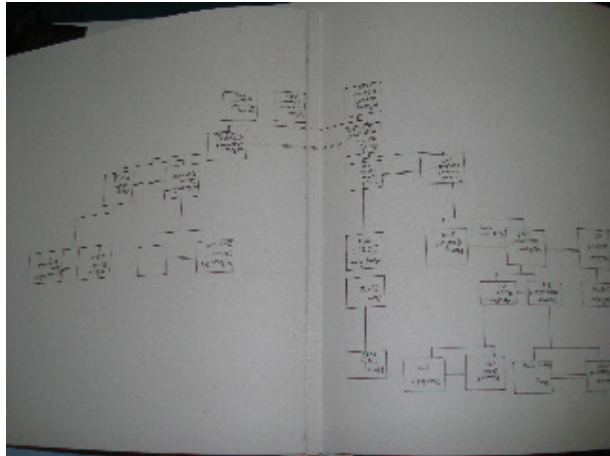
For me the exciting thing was being able to include family stories. Like the one where my grandmother-in-law brought a lovely new hat but found to her dismay that it would not fit through the narrow door of her terrace house when she got home.

### Make the Presentation interesting:

Things like stickers and embellishments can make a page look interesting if you have few facts about that branch of the family, for example some lovely gold elephant stickers adorned the page of the branch of the family who went to work in the gold mines of India. A moving tribute to his parents' efforts in the army and land army in World War 2, written by my brother-in-law during his visit was included in our album; it gave us all pause for thought. Being able to include some important source material was an added bonus. Great grandmother's birth certificate and a marriage certificate from 1839 needed no embellishments to make them look important! The final product was a lovely black leather bound album, which my brother-in-law took back to England and presented to his parents. They are delighted with it and have spent time enjoying the photos, stories and of course the various charts of branches of the family tree.



▲ An example of a Family Story.



▲ A Pedigree chart

The albums come with separate pages, which you attach in the album when you have finished your recording. Experienced scrap-bookers would never make the mistake of having one page of a back to back display upside-down, nor would they forget to check the direction of the pages and end up with one page out of sequence because the wrong side of the page was put to the centre of the album. Yes you guessed it, I did! So let me just give you these two tips, which I learned from experience

- Always check that you have both back and front of a page right side up **BEFORE** you attach the precious photos!
- Always check that you have the staples facing to the centre of the album. If you decide to make an album I can assure you it is well worth the time and it is fun, even with frustrating mistakes! — End —

### Relax and smile :

*Any married man should forget his mistakes. There's no use in two people remembering the same thing.*

*After his divorce Mr. Jones realized that poker isn't the only game that starts with holding hands and ends with a staggering financial loss.*

*A man is driving up a steep, narrow mountain road. A woman is driving down the same road. As they pass each other, the woman leans out of the window and yells "PIG!!!"*

*The man immediately leans out of his window and replies, "BITCH!!!"*

*They each continue on their way, and ..... as the man rounds the next corner, he crashes into a pig in the middle of the road ..... and dies immediately. If only men would listen.*



## MAKING SENSE OF THE CENSUS: By the Editor. The UK Census.

### Historical background:

In the 7<sup>th</sup> Century Dalriada, then a Gaelic area kingdom located on West coast of Scotland and some territory on the northern coast of Ireland, and which is now known as the UK, was the first territory to conduct a census with what was called the "*Tradition of the Men of Alba*." England conducted its first census when in 1068; William the Conqueror compiled the "Domesday Book" (aka Domesday Book) mainly for taxation purposes.

Distinct from earlier surveys which were in the main for religious purposes, the first survey of the general population was the 1801 census, and has continued to be taken every ten years since. Regrettably the first four censuses (1801 -1831) were mainly statistical, and were mainly head counts which contained no personal information, and in many cases no names were recorded, and are of little value to Family Historians. However, in a few cases the enumerator did record some family names, albeit mainly a few heads of households, and very few of these early censuses have survived in the Record Office

### The 1841 and 1851 Census:

The earliest census to give names (apart from the rare exceptions mentioned above) was that of 1841. This is also the one of least use to us, since the relationship of each member to the head of the household is not given, and in most areas the ages of adults over 15 were rounded down to the nearest lower multiple of 5. This often confuses many researchers, since a person aged 34 could be shown as 30, which can cause some problems when trying to locate a birth certificate, and of course would not add up when compared against the ages appearing on a marriage certificate, or indeed in later censuses. The place of birth was not recorded at all, the only reference being given in response to the question whether a person was born in the country of present residence, the answer being either "Yes" or "No" which provides little help in locating a birth place away from the resident county, if that be the case.

From 1851 onwards more detailed information is given, including relationships, supposedly accurate

ages, and actual birth places. However, again, care should be exercised since this information was often inaccurate. People often lied about their ages for various reasons, and in some cases because the person being illiterate, genuinely did not know how old they were, or know where they were born.

Occupations were grossly misconstrued, it has been said for example that there was no prostitutes in England, which we know could not be so, and on the census these women were often listed as servants, housemaids, lace makers and a variety of other positions unrelated to their true employment. In some cases people enhanced their standing by nominating a more refined employment, such in the case of a scavenger (*a person that cleaned horse dung and rubbish from the streets*) claiming to be a carrier.

Birth places can also be a problem, often people gave their birthplace as the first place they could remember living in, whereas they may have been born somewhere else altogether, or they may give a village as a birthplace in one census and the nearest town in another,

### Searching the Censuses:

All censuses from 1841 to 1891 are searchable on films, or online at several genealogical websites such as Ancestry.com. The only UK censuses which have been completely indexed by surname nationally are those of 1881 and 1901 (*see below for details of the 1901 census*). The 1881 census is also now available on the LDS website, [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org). Other censuses have NOT been indexed by surname, except on a regional basis by local family history societies. The most widely surname-indexed census apart from 1881 is the 1851

### The 1901 census

After a "false start" in January 2002, when it crashed on day 1 because of the huge worldwide demand, and after much angst and anxious waiting among family historians, the 1901 census of England & Wales finally went fully online in the summer of 2002. The URL is...[www.census.pro.gov.uk](http://www.census.pro.gov.uk)

### The major difference between UK and Australian Census

The major difference between the United Kingdom and the Australian Censuses, lay in the manner in which the information once collected is dealt with. Australian Census returns are deemed to be confidential, and once the statistics has been compiled, all personal details are destroyed. Whereas the UK census remains the property of the Government, and public access to the individual census returns of England and Wales, is normally restricted under the terms of the 100-year rule. The 1911 census for England and Wales is now available to the public at [www.1911census.co.uk](http://www.1911census.co.uk).

The first Australian Census was conducted in 1911, followed by the years 1921, 1933, 1939, 1947, 1954. From 1961 the census is conducted every five years, the last in 2006.

In 1931 the census was postponed because of the Depression caused by the 1931 New York Stock

Exchange collapse. The 1933 census was to gather information on the impact upon Australians as result of the Depression. The 1939 War census was conducted, and from 1941 National censuses were postponed because of the War. In the 1947 Census the term "*bread winner*" was removed from the census form and replaced with "*labour force*."

In 1981 the Bureau of Census and Statistics, removed the term "*Head of household*" and replaced it with "*Person 1*," who could be any responsible person.

In 2001 each person could elect to have their personal information preserved for 99 years, with over 50% of the populous choosing to participate in what is called "*The Time Capsule Project*," the information will be available to future researchers in 2110. In 2006 Australians were able to complete their census on line.

## Illustrating the difference between census information recorded.

Census District, No. 91, County Bundaberg  
 Name Leckard Borough or Municipal District Leckard  
 Sub-District A Ward West  
 Township or Village (not a Municipality) Goldfield

LOCALITY. Street, Road, Gully, &c. In Towns state No. of House.	Name of Household.	Total Number of Persons in each Household.	Number of Children and Aborigines included in two previous columns.		Remarks.
			M.	F.	
30 Page 31	Menard, John	433	2	2	free Borneo
37 "	Robinson, August	434	1	3	free Borneo
41 "	Robinson, John	435	2	1	free Borneo
49 "	Robinson, Andrew	436	3	2	free Borneo
57 "	Robinson, Edwin	437	2	3	free Borneo
53 "	Shelley, Joseph	438	5	2	free Borneo
59 "	Stable, Elizabeth	439	2	3	free Borneo
57 "	Wilton, John	440	2	1	free Borneo
65 "	Wilton, Michael	441	3	5	free Borneo
67 "	Wilton, John	442	2	2	free Borneo

▲ The 1891 NSW census listing individuals only, contains no household information.

City or Borough of Leckard  
 Parish or Township of Leckard

PLACE	NAME	AGE	SEX	RELIGION	OCCUPATION	BORN	MARRIED	SINGLE	WIDOWED	DIVORCED	DECEASED	REMARKS
1	Joseph Leckard	47	M	Anglican	Farmer	1844						
2	John Leckard	45	M	Anglican	Farmer	1846						
3	Elizabeth Leckard	43	F	Anglican	Farmer	1848						
4	William Leckard	41	M	Anglican	Farmer	1850						
5	Robert Leckard	39	M	Anglican	Farmer	1852						
6	Thomas Leckard	37	M	Anglican	Farmer	1854						
7	James Leckard	35	M	Anglican	Farmer	1856						
8	John Leckard	33	M	Anglican	Farmer	1858						
9	Elizabeth Leckard	31	F	Anglican	Farmer	1860						
10	William Leckard	29	M	Anglican	Farmer	1862						
11	Robert Leckard	27	M	Anglican	Farmer	1864						
12	Thomas Leckard	25	M	Anglican	Farmer	1866						
13	James Leckard	23	M	Anglican	Farmer	1868						
14	John Leckard	21	M	Anglican	Farmer	1870						
15	Elizabeth Leckard	19	F	Anglican	Farmer	1872						
16	William Leckard	17	M	Anglican	Farmer	1874						
17	Robert Leckard	15	M	Anglican	Farmer	1876						
18	Thomas Leckard	13	M	Anglican	Farmer	1878						
19	James Leckard	11	M	Anglican	Farmer	1880						
20	John Leckard	9	M	Anglican	Farmer	1882						
21	Elizabeth Leckard	7	F	Anglican	Farmer	1884						
22	William Leckard	5	M	Anglican	Farmer	1886						
23	Robert Leckard	3	M	Anglican	Farmer	1888						
24	Thomas Leckard	1	M	Anglican	Farmer	1890						

▲ The 1841 UK census listing all people located in the household on census night.

### The many missing early Censuses:

After the statistics have been gathered and published, census forms containing information concerning any individual is destroyed. In 1892 all surviving Victorian household forms were pulped. In 1882 a fire destroyed the New South Wales census

records dating from 1846 to 1881, including household information forms from 1861, 1871 and 1881.

From 1901 to 1996 the Australian Government's policy was to destroy all returns after the analysis was completed.

## Early Censuses of the Australian Colony:

### New South Wales Censuses:

The first census of New South Wales was taken in 1828; later censuses were taken in 1833, 1836, 1841, 1846, 1851, and 1861. After 1901 when Australia became a Commonwealth, and all states joined into one nation, censuses were conducted every ten years. Few of the original NSW censuses still exist.

The 1828 Census was conducted in November 1828, and is the only complete Australian census that has survived. The purpose was to record all the inhabitants of the Colony, both convict and free, and included much valued information for the Family Historian of today. The information included in the census included.

- Name of the inhabitants of the dwelling.
- Age.
- Bond or free.
- The name of the ship on which the person arrived.
- The year of arrival.
- If a convict the crime and sentence.
- Religion.
- Employment.
- Residence
- The district in which the dwelling was located.
- Total number of acres of land.
- The number of acres cleared of scrubland.
- How many acres are cultivated.
- The number of horses.
- The number of cattle.
- The number of sheep.

### The 1841 Census:

In the 1841 all inhabitants of NSW were to be enumerated, each householder, employer of servants and land occupier was to complete the census which was conducted on March 2<sup>nd</sup>. All information was to be recorded by the householder, and if unable to write then the information was recorded by the collector. The information that the householder was required to supply consisted of-

- The name of the householder or the name of the proprietor of an establishment.
- The dwelling house construction, whether of stone, brick or wood.
- Whether the dwelling was completed or unfinished.
- The state of the dwelling, whether it was inhabited or uninhabited.
- The number of persons residing in the dwelling or establishment.
- The number of free persons, i.e. not convict labour.

Should the Householder not be able to write then the Collector completed a return affidavit, showing the number of individuals in categories according to gender and marital status as well as-

- Age
- Whether the individual was bond or free.
- Religion.
- Occupation.

### The 1891 NSW Census:

The Census was taken on April 5 1891, unfortunately only the collector's books have survived. Individual names are not recorded other than the household information, such as the name of the householder, number of people in the household, the number of Chinese or Aboriginal people. Although the information is somewhat limited to the Family Historian, it is the first census to survive since 1841. In 1882 a fire destroyed 50 years of censuses held there.

The 1891 census's only value is that it places an individual in a particular place at the time of the census; it does not however, provide the same information regarding household inhabitants that the United Kingdom census does. The census records the following-

- Name and number of the district.
- County.
- Sub-district.
- Locality.
- Name of the householder.
- Total number of persons (*male and female*) in the household.
- Number of Chinese or Aboriginal people included.

### South Australian Census:

The earliest surviving census for the state is from 1841, the original returns filled in by the populous have survived. Unfortunately, no other South Australian census has survived, meaning that any later censuses contain only statistical information that can be accessed.

### Victoria Census:

It is important to point out that the state of Victoria was part of New South Wales until 1851. From settlement the region around Melbourne was previously known as the Port Philip District, a separately administered part of New South Wales. In 1851, the British Government separated the area from New South Wales, and proclaimed the State of Victoria. Consequently, any research for inhabitants of Victoria before 1851, will be found in New South Wales records, this includes birth, marriages and deaths. Victorian censuses were conducted in 1854, 1857, 1861, 1871, 1881 and 1891.

### Queensland Census:

Queensland was a British Crown Colony and was also administered by NSW. On 6<sup>th</sup> June 1859 it was separated from New South Wales becoming a state in its own right. The state was named in honour of Queen Victoria, who had signed Letter Patent separating the colony from NSW. The first census for Queensland was held on 7<sup>th</sup> April 1861, then 1868, 1871 thence every 5 years until 1911 when the National Census was established.,

South Australian records contain more information concerning Aboriginal Australians than most other early census. However, this information may be inaccurate.

The 1841 census is available for searching at [www.jaunay.com/census.html](http://www.jaunay.com/census.html). However, this will only list the individual's name, with further information being available upon payment of a search fee. ■

## A collection of early censuses available at the State Library of South Australia:

### England:

#### **1831 census for Uckfield, Sussex.**

Transcribed and published 1988.

Location: Family History Collection.

Call Number: 304.6094225W34

Status: Check shelves.

#### **1831 census for St. Clement, Hastings, East Sussex.**

Transcribed and published 1988.

Location: Family History Collection.

Call Number: 304.6094225E34

Status: Check shelves.

#### **1831 census for the County of Londonderry, Ireland.**

Published 1989.

Location: Family History Micro Fiche.

Call Number: IRE/Cens/1

Status: Check shelves

### Early Western Australian census:

#### **A colony detailed: The first census of Western Australia 1832.**

Edited and annotated by Ian Berryman.

Published 1979. Perth: Creative Research.

Location: Storage.

Call Number: 319.41C719.

Status: Onsite Store, Request item.

#### **Census, 1837, Western Australia.**

Extracted from volume 58 of correspondence of the Colonial Secretary's Office of Western Australia.

Publication: Perth: Library Board of Western Australia, 1974.

Location: Family History Collection.

Call number: 929.3941C396.

Status: Check shelves

— END —

*Why does a man prefer blondes?  
Men always like intellectual company.*





## 'WHERE THE ACTION WAS' – THE IRISH IN AUSTRALIA:



"Where the action was in Australian history, there also were the Irish". So wrote Patrick O'Farrell, in his lifetime Australia's leading authority on the Irish in Australia.

He is not far wrong. Without the Irish there would be no Kelly Gang, no backbone to the Eureka Rebellion, no Les Darcy with his mighty boxing fists, no Archbishop Daniel Mannix to stand up to Prime Minister Billy Hughes over conscription, and no great trans-oceanic escape story of the Irish republican prisoners (Fenians) from Fremantle in 1876.

These are the events and personalities which give colour and movement to a complex story, the real history of the Irish in Australia since 1788. That was marked by the emigration and settlement in every Australian colony of perhaps half a million Irish men and women up to the First World War in 1914, where they formed between a quarter and a third of the population. Unlike Great Britain, whose population and economy forged ahead in the 19th century, the Irish came from a country of poverty and hardship, convulsed in mid century by the Great Famine when one million died and one million emigrated. By 1900, the population was a little over half of what it had been in 1845.

What has this large Irish presence meant for Australia? To tell this intriguing story the National Museum of Australia has assembled more than 450 objects, large and small, from public institutions and private collections all over Australia, from Ireland, from the United States, and from New Zealand into a large exhibition – 'Not Just Ned: a true history of the Irish in Australia'.

These objects point to an astonishing variety of human experience. The sea chest of a young immigrant girl, orphaned by the Great Famine, recalls the horror of the Galway workhouse from which she emigrated in 1849 – 'one mass of disease and infection'. From a socially very different setting comes the colonial governor's uniform of the Earl of Belmore, one of Ireland's leading peers, and Governor of New South Wales from 1868 to 1872. Dressed in this uniform, Belmore would have shaken hundreds, perhaps thousands, of colonial hands such as at his 'drawing room levee' when he visited Bathurst in June 1869. And there are many in the Melbourne suburbs of Richmond, Collingwood and Fitzroy who encountered the slender figure of Archbishop Daniel Mannix as he

walked daily from his home, Raheen, in Kew to St Patrick's Cathedral, distributing small coins and words of wisdom. In the exhibition is his famous black cloak, top hat, shoes with buckles and walking stick from Killarney, Ireland. Three sets of objects encompassing famine, Sydney colonial corridors of power, and the splitting apart of Australia over conscription in 1916 and 1917.

The Mannix objects reveal how the Irish once stood apart from their fellow colonists. That 80 per cent of them who were Catholic remained suspicious of British rule in Ireland and supported greater independence for their homeland. The blunderbuss of the Wicklow 'rebel' chief, Michael Dwyer, Joseph O'Connor's scrapbook with Irish shamrocks from the grave of the great nationalist leader Charles Stewart Parnell, and the beautiful cup of Victorian gold given to rebel exile William Smith O'Brien in 1854, all recall that struggle. So too does the huge ships' pennant, with its 'JTR' insignia, and personal navigational equipment of Yankee sea captain Charles Anthony, who sailed his whaler, the *Catalpa*, half way around the world to rescue six Irish republican convicts – the Fenians – from their cells in Fremantle Gaol. This was Australia's most epic prison break, and one can image the elation of those six Irish patriots as they saw the 'JTR' pennant flying at the masthead of the *Catalpa* as they were rowed away towards the ship from the prison shore of Australia.

Their Catholicism also made the Irish stand out. Indeed, the Australian Catholic church was built from the huge sums of money raised from the faithful as suggested by the display of 36 silver trowels of Archbishop William Spence of Adelaide. The Archbishop used them, and other trowels, to lay the foundation stones of more than 80 church buildings in his diocese between 1915 and 1934. Another wonderful object, the exquisite replica of one of Ireland's Celtic medieval treasures, the Cross of Cong, from St Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, tells of how Cardinal Patrick Moran presented the culture of ancient Ireland to his flock. His procession to the altar each Sunday, preceded by this cross, showed them an inheritance which went beyond those imperial British legends in which Australians glorified in 1900, back to an ancient land of saints and scholars. But Cardinal Moran would be horrified by the way in which the exhibition brings his great cross together with some fearsome looking items of forged steel.

For the first time, in a national exhibition, all four suits of the Kelly Gang armour stand together, the best known symbols of that supposed anti-authoritarian wildness which characterised Irish Australians. Were they murderers or folk heroes?

The debate still rages. Ned himself was steeped in the quarrels of old Ireland where policemen were traitors while convicts – like his own father from Tipperary – were patriots, ‘true to the Shamrock and a credit to Paddy’s land’.

Many Catholic Australians rejected such claims. In his book length list of Irish-Australian achievers published in 1933 – *Australia’s Debt to Irish National Builders* – the editor of the *Catholic Press*, P S Cleary, calls them a ‘notorious band of outlaws’ and ‘sinners’. Whatever the Kellys were, beside the armour we are in the presence of one of those defining moments of Australian history when the bullets flew at Glenrowan and a legend was born.

Words alone are poor things to describe an array of objects like this. They need to be seen, their stories sensed in the viewing. What description can convey the moment when an Irish assassin’s bullet was extracted from the back of the Duke of Edinburgh better than seeing the special golden probe made to pull the metal from the royal body in the drawing room of Government House, Sydney?

What must an Irish squatter have felt as the 3.6 metre long antlers of an extinct Irish elk, brought from home, were mounted for the first time on the wall of his house in western Victoria? And in 1862, land hungry ex-diggers must have gazed in wonder at Australia’s largest map, commissioned by Victoria’s Irish Minister for Land and Works, hanging in the Victorian parliament to show them the land available in the colony for rural settlement.

No exhibition can tell the whole story about any immigrant group, but this one takes the visitor on a journey with the Irish, from the dawn of European settlement in Australia to the present day. It challenges some of the clichés about the presence of the Irish by showing them as adding to our national life in ways which go well beyond hostile images of the larrikin lout and the ignorant servant girl with predictable names like Brigit and Mary. As O’Farrell suggests, the Irish were always in the thick of things in Australia, and our national story is now unimaginable without them. ■

Richard Reid, Senior Curator,



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## GENEALOGY QUIZ:

A test designed to gauge your Genealogy knowledge. All questions are taken from articles that have appeared in previous editions of “*The Compass*.” The answers appear on page 19.

1. In what year did registration of all Births, Marriages and deaths become compulsory in the UK?
2. What happened in 1752 that has had an effect on us today?
3. Why were people angry with the Government in September of 1752?
4. What does the initials LDS stand for?
5. The Latin terms *Filia* and *Filius* appearing in a document means what?
6. In the 17<sup>th</sup> Century, when was New Years day?
7. GRO stands for what UK department?
8. How often is the Australian Census of the population taken?
9. What are RG4 Registers?
10. Who were the French Protestants persecuted by their government and forced to flee France.

## WHO AM I REALLY?

In England alone, there are something like 45,000 different surnames, and this figure is growing with the influx of immigrants, similarly the same effect occurs in Australia, many of our surnames originally were of Anglo derivatives, today in Australia the surnames have taken on flavours of Asian, Germanic, Slavic, Indo and of late Arabic origins, every one with a history behind the name. So what is a name, how did it come about and who am I really?

The sources from which names are derived are almost endless; nicknames, physical attributes, counties where ancestors originated, trades and occupations, heraldic, and just about every object known to man. All this is very intriguing because tracing a family tree involves examining lists and indexes of names, by this means we can recognise an ancestor when we locate them. So how did names come about and why is mine unique to me?

Before William the Conqueror undertook the conquest of Britain, people never had hereditary surnames; they were known only by personal or nickname. Tribal or clan communities were small and each person within the community were known by a single name, over time it became necessary to identify people further, how many Toms' or Johns' could there be in a community before it became confusing? And so names such as **Jack the Butcher**, **William the Short**, **Tom from York**, **Margaret in the Wood** and **Ralph son of Richard** came into being and gradually over time they became corrupted and became the family name.

After the Norman invasion in 1066, the Norman barons introduced surnames to England, and the previous identifying names were dropped or changed, and were eventually passed on.

Occupation, nicknames, places of origin and father's names became the fixed surnames, names such as **Fletcher** (*Arrow maker*), **Thatcher** (*a person who thatches roofs*), **Wiseman** (*a Sage*), **Smallman** (*a nick name*), **Greenslade** (*green valley*) and **Johnson** (*son of John*) and **Wilson** (*son of Will*).

Most Saxon and early Celtic personal names such as **Oslaf**, **Oslac**, **Oswald** (*Os meaning God*) disappeared quite suddenly after the Norman invasion, possibly because it was not wise to bear such names or because they became unfashionable, whatever the reason, they were not passed on to become surnames.

It was not until the end of the 14<sup>th</sup> Century, that most people in England had anything approaching Hereditary Surnames. In Devon as late as 1569 the Muster Rolls of the Century, provides examples of "by names," that had not still become hereditary, e.g. **John the Miller** and **Giles the Baker**. This means that when in 1538, Parish Registers were introduced, most families could only have possessed a Surname for three or four generation at the most.<sup>4</sup>

New names continued to be introduced long after 1400, and immigrants brought new ones. Irish and Scottish names derived from Gaelic personal names, similarly with the Welsh, who adopted the English system of names after the union of the two countries in 1536.

Many people changed their names over time, some because of legal reasons, others because of some personal reason such as anglicising their family name,

often seen with European Germanic or Slavic names which seem to be tongue twisters to the average English speaker.

Our English surnames can give a clue of what our ancestors did in their lives, or where they came from. Your name may have derived from a place such as **York**, **London**, **Winchester** and **Gloucester**, **Lancaster**, **Bedford**, **Milland** (*a village in West Sussex, as is*) or **Chichester**.

"**Occupational names**" such as **Weaver**, **Slater**, **Brewer**, **Piper**, **Fisher**, **Steward**, **Monk** and **Hornblower**, and many many others give a clue of what the ancestor did for a living. We all recall "*Tom, Tom the Piper's son*" i.e. Tom Piper, the lad with the pig.

"**Nicknames**" such as **Redman**, **Blackman**, **Little**, **Armstrong**, **Toogood**, **Savage**, and **Jolly**, are just a few of names derived from personal appearance or an attribute.

Some people took their name from their land or a "**Landscape feature**," whilst others became known by the place of residence, e.g. **Hill(s)**, **Hillman**, **Dale(s)**, **Wood(s)**, **Greenwood**, **Woodman**, **Woodruffe**, and **Woodroffe**, **Attwood**, **Castle**, **Churchill**.

Many names came from "**rivers and streams**," such as **Ness**, **Brook(s)**, **Creek**, **Rivers**, **Surtees** (*on the river Tees*), **Fleet** (*estuary or stream*), **Burn** and **Bourne** (*a stream*) and **Sykes** (*a marshy stream*) and **Avon** (*meaning water in old English*)

"**Nature names**" **Elmes**, **Hazelwood**, **Hazelgrove**, **Oakham**, **Oakley**, as well as **Stock**, **Zouch**, and **Curzon** all meaning a stem, and **Cheyne**s and **Chenies** which comes from the French meaning Oak.

"**Baptismal names**" Many Christian names have become Surnames without any change. A son may have acquired his name by adding an "**s**" or "**son**" to his father's name. The practice was favoured in the south of England and in the western border counties (*and was later copied by the Welsh*); while in the northern half of England and lowland Scotland the use of "son" was more favoured, hence **Williams** and **Williamson**, **Harris** and **Harrison**. **Robson** was based on a pet name for **Robert**, which could also be **Roberts** and **Robertson**.

In Wales the "**patronymic**" system of taking the father's forename as the child's surname, caused some problem because the surname changed with each generation, and continued in some communities until the 17<sup>th</sup> Century. For example **Evan Griffith** could be the son of **Griffith Rhys**, who himself was the son of **Rhys Howell**. The genealogical nightmare of this system would record the family tree of **Evan** would be written as **Evan Ap Griffith Ap Rhys Ap Howell**. "**Ap**" meaning son of, similarly with **Up**, **O'**, and **Fitz**, examples being **Upton**, **O'Farrell**, **Fitzhugh**, and **Fitzwilliam**.

Over time, names such as **Ap Rhys**, **Ap Howell**, and **Ap Richard** could become liaised to become **Preece** or **Price**, **Powell** and **Prichard**.

There are names of French, German, Dutch, Danish and many more of European origin, many follow the patronymic or father's name system, and many follow the place or locale name, whilst others derive from an occupation or calling. **Stein** and **Gold** for example, are of Jewish origin. So whatever your surname, it is an interesting exercise to try and find the true meaning behind your name, where it originated from, and how unique it is to you, perhaps then, you may learn who you are really.

— END —

<sup>4</sup> Reference: Encyclopaedia of English Surnames  
Hanks, Patrick, and Hodges, Olivia. *A Dictionary of Surnames*.  
Oxford University Press, 1989. ISBN 0192115928.



## CAKE RECIPES FROM 1720:

Now I am usually not disposed to include cooking tips or recipes in the Compass however, I was recently encouraged by Margaret Flaiban (*our Secretary and a proud Yorkey*) to change my view for this one time, and include in this month's publication, three cake recipes dating from the early 18<sup>th</sup> Century, in the hope they may survive for the next three hundred years or so. Should you decide to make any of the cakes mentioned, you will actually be baking and eating something that possibly your ancestors enjoyed.

However a word of caution, the measurements are given in pounds so some conversion will be necessary to "modernise" them. As there was no gas or electric ovens in those days, as we know them, oven temperatures may have to be on a trial and error basis, but I think the modern homemaker has the knowhow anyway. As for using rose water in the recipe, well that is a matter of choice for the individual. Butter is refined these days, and not the home made variety of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century, and not claiming to be a Master Chef myself, I would guess washing butter in rose water would not be necessary these days, but then what would I know. — Editor —

### Introduction to the Recipe:

We've all heard of Dundee cake, Pontefract cake, and Kendal mint cake, but very few people, if anyone, will have been aware of the 'East Yorkshire' sugar cake, until now. That's because the recipe had remained hidden for over 200 years until its discovery in one of the archive collections of the East Riding Archives & Local Studies Service, Treasure House, Beverley.

The recipe appears to date back to around 1720 but is reminiscent of similar Elizabethan recipes and therefore may be even older. It gives simple instructions on how to bake sugar cakes, and was found amongst an archive collection of title deeds, and financial records relating to the East Riding as part of the remains of someone's notebook. The writer of the notebook is, however, a mystery.

Although there are a few different recipes for sugar cakes around the world, it would appear that this particular recipe could have been a local variation that was gradually forgotten over the centuries.

The original appears to the right, and for anyone who would like to try the recipe, this is what it says:

### Recipe for Sugar Cakes

#### "To make sugar cakes"

**Take 3 pounds of finest flower (flour), A pound of fine sugar, cloves (cloves) & mace each an ounce (ounce) finely searced (sieved), 2 pound of butter, a little rose water, knead & mould this well together, melt your butter as you put it in then mould it with your hand forth upon A bord (board), cut them round, lay them on papers & put them in an oven, be sure it be not too hot so let them stand til they be colourd (coloured)."**

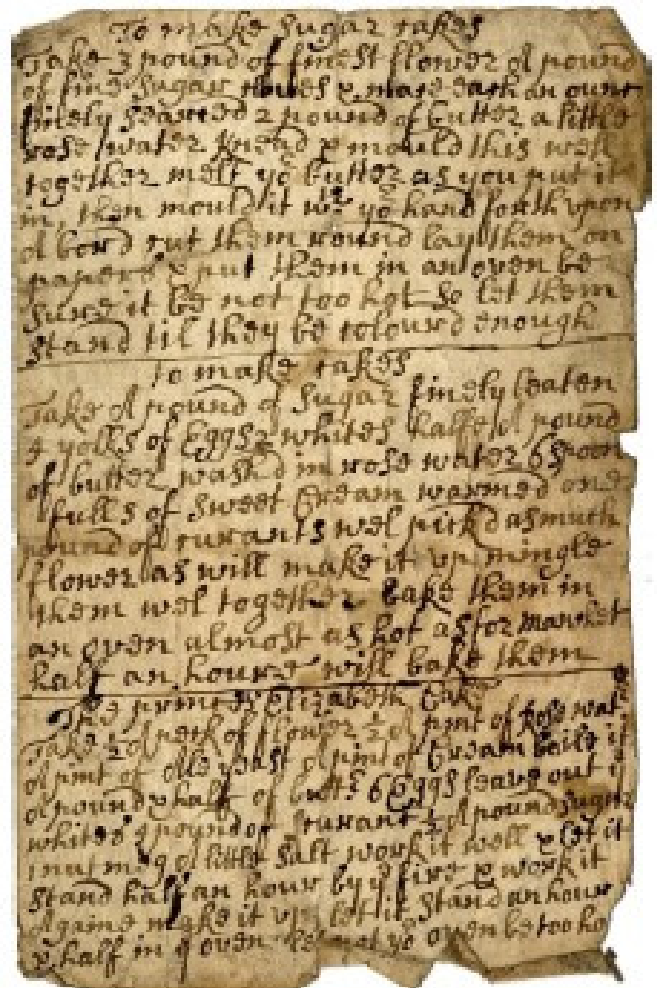
The end product from the recipe should be a biscuit that is not unlike shortbread. The name of 'sugar cake' is in fact misleading, but who knows, if the recipe becomes popular then it could become known throughout as the 'East Yorkshire' sugar cake! Below is a transcript, which also includes two other recipes "(how) to make cakes" and "Princess Elizabeth Cake"

#### "To make cakes"

**"Take A pound of sugar finely beaten, 4 yolks of Eggs 2 whites, halfe a Pound of butter washd (washed) in rose water, 6 spoonfulls of sweet cream warmed, one pound of currants wel (well) pickd (picked) as much flower (flour) as will make it up, mingle them wel (well) together, bake them in an oven almost as hot as for [mawhet] (market?), halfe an houre will bake them."**

### The Princess Elizabeth Cake

**"Take ½ A peck of flower (flour), ½ A pint of Rose water, A pint of Ale yeast, A pint of Cream boile (boil) it, A pound & half of butter, 6 eggs leave out the whites, 4 pound of currant, ½ A pound sugar, 1 nutmeg, A little salt, work it well & let it stand half an hour by the fire & work it Againe, make it up let it stand an hour & half in the oven, let not your oven be too hot"**



— END —

## THIS HAPPENED IN JUNE, THE REST IS HISTORY:

**June 2. 1953.** Princess Elizabeth was crowned Queen Elizabeth II, in Westminster Abbey.

**June 2. 1909** Alfred Deakin becomes the Prime Minister of Australia for the third time.

**June 3. 1162**

Thomas a' Becket was consecrated as Arch Bishop of Canterbury.

**June 3. 1898** Alexander Graham Bell made the first telephone call.

**June 4. 1985** Melbourne celebrated its 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary.

**June 6. 1943** Butter and household linen was rationed by the Australian Government.

**June 6. 1944** More than 1 million allied troops were mobilised in the invasion of Normandy during WW2, and is remembered in History as "D Day."

**June 6. 1664** New Amsterdam was renamed New York.

**June 8. 1942** On the night of May 31<sup>st</sup> and June 1<sup>st</sup> three midge Japanese submarines each with a crew of two entered Sydney Harbour attempting to sink Allied War ships. Two of the three were detected and attacked, the crew scuttled their boats and committed suicide, without causing any damage. These boats were later recovered. The third submarine attempted to torpedo the heavy cruiser USS "Chicago" but instead missed and sank the converted ferry HMAS "Kuttubul" killing 21 sailors. The fate of the submarine was unknown until 2006 when recreational scuba divers found the wreck off Sydney's northern beaches. Between midnight and 2.30am, on the night of the 8<sup>th</sup>



two of the submarines that carried the midge submarines, bombarded Sydney and Newcastle.

◀ **Raising of one of the scuttled submarines, the day after the attack.**

**June 9. 1803** HMS "Investigator" Captained by Matthew Flinders, arrived in Port Jackson, after circumnavigating Australia.

**June 9. 1898** China leases the Hong Kong Territories to Britain for 99 years. Sovereignty was transferred to the People's Republic of China in July 1997.

**June 10. 1770** HM Bark "Endeavour" under the command of Captain James Cook struck a reef within the Australian Great Barrier Reef.

**June 11. 1509** At a ceremony in Greenwich England, the 18 year old King Henry VIII married his former sister-in-law Catherine of Aragon, the first of his many wives.

**June 14. 1825** Van Diemen's Land is separated from NSW and became fully independent in December the same year, and named Tasmania.

**June 14. 1893** Gold was discovered in Kalgoorlie Western Australia by Patrick "Paddy" Hannan. Born in Quin, County Clare Ireland, he emigrated to Australia in 1863. He became a Gold prospector, and along with two other Irish friends named Flanagan and Shea followed a number of prospectors heading for Mount Yule, 60 km from the Coolgardie Goldfields.

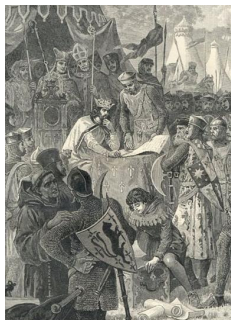
Having waited for supplies in Coolgardie, the three Irishmen started to follow three days behind the main group of prospectors, catching them up at Mount Charlotte. There the party were resupplied and watered, preparing to move further east. The night before the body of men moved out, Hannan went wandering in the bush, where he found Gold in a Gully.

Not wanting to cause a Gold rush, he told Flanagan and Shea of what he had found, and swore them to secrecy. During the night they moved their horses into the scrubland, and the following morning Hannan told the main party that he was going to stay behind to find their lost horses. The main party then moved off eastwards and the three Irishmen started to collect the Gold. Having pegged out their claim, Hannan who was the only one who was literate, rode off to Coolgardie to register the claim of over 100 ounces of alluvial gold. It was estimated that within 3 days after Hannan registered his claim, there were over 700 men prospecting the area. In 1904, Hannan was granted an annual pension of £150 by the Western Australian Government. He died in Melbourne in 1925.



◀ **The Paddy Hannan Memorial Kalgoorlie.**

**June 15. 1215** King John of England, was forced by the Barons to sign the Magna Carta (Great Charter) at Runnymede field Surrey, granting "freedom under law to all men." It is worthy to note that the Constitution of the United States was greatly influenced by the Magna Carta.



◀ **King John signing the Magna Carta**

**June 16. 1869** Explorer Charles Sturt died at his home in Gloucestershire England, and is buried in the Cheltenham Cemetery Gloucestershire.

**June 18. 1881** The Art Gallery of South Australia was opened by Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence. He was at one time suspected of being the notorious London East End serial murderer "Jack the Ripper" this was never proven, and the murderer has never been caught.

**June 18. 1812** The war of 1812 begins when the United States of America declares war on Britain.

**June 18. 1815** Wellington defeats Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo.

**June 20. 1790** The Second Fleet is the name given to the second fleet of ships sent with settlers. Convicts and supplies to the English Colony located in Sydney Cove in Port Jackson Australia. The fleet itself consisted of six ships, one Royal Navy escort, four convict ships and a ship carrying supplies for the Colony.

Unlike the earlier First Fleet, where the health of the convicts was ensured, this Second Fleet was financed by private enterprise, consequently the convicts were kept in horrific conditions. Upon arrival the sickly convicts proved to be a drain on the already struggling colony. The contractors undertook to transport, feed and clothe the convicts for a flat fee of £17.7s.6d per head, whether they landed alive or not. The contracting firm had previously been involved in transporting slaves to North America.

One Ship in particular the "*Neptune*" under the command of **Donald Trill**, described as a demented sadist. The convicts on board were deliberately starved, kept in heavy leg irons, and rarely allowed on deck. Scurvy could not be checked. On arrival at Port Jackson, half naked convicts were lying without bedding, too ill to move. Those who were unable to walk were thrown over the side. All were covered in lice, of those that disembarked from the whole fleet 486 were sick. Of the 1,026 convicts transported, 256 men and 11 women died during the voyage.

The commander of the guard, Captain William Hill wrote a report criticising the masters of the four ships, and stated that the more that these masters could withhold from the convicts, the more of the provisions they could sell on a foreign market, and the earlier that any of them died on the voyage, the longer the masters could draw the food allowance for themselves.

No one was ever brought to trial over the atrocities of the Second Fleet; in fact the contractors had already been selected by the English Government to prepare for the Third Fleet in 1791.

**June 21. 1845** Copper ore was discovered in Burra South Australia. Over 15 years Burra produced 86% of South Australia's copper ore, and 5% of the Worlds production.

**June 26. 1876** **General George Armstrong Custer**, of the 7<sup>th</sup> US Cavalry, led a force of 700 men including the Custer Battalion into the interior of Montana and the Little Big Horn river. Encountering what he thought was a small group of Indian warriors in an area known as the Little Big Horn, a river he attacked. The group turned out to be from the encampment of the Lakota, Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians, and proved to be a major Sioux stronghold estimated of over 2,000 and some estimates are given as 6,000.

Led by the great Indian Chiefs Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse, the Indians attacked, Custer and his men fought for two days and the Indians nearly annihilated Custer's men. Five of the seventh's companies were annihilated; Custer himself was killed along with his two of his brothers, a nephew and a brother in law. The total US Cavalry deaths totalled 268, including scouts, and 55 were wounded. The battle secured a place in history for General Custer and has come down through time as "*Custer's last stand*," ironically it was also the last stand for the Sioux nation before they were permanently defeated and forced into submission, they were moved onto reservations. Custer was buried on the battlefield, and later reinterred in the West Point Cemetery in 1877.



The area of the battlefield now a National Monument, and the Custer National Cemetery, on the battlefield, is part of the national monument.

◀ **General George A Custer.**

**June 27. 1838** Queen Victoria was crowned, and reigns for 63 years until 1901.

**June 28. 1880** Edward "Ned" Kelly, the Irish Australian Bushranger, was captured at Glenrowan Victoria, following the famous standoff, when Ned Kelly adorned in armour made from beaten plough shears fought the Victorian Police, the Police shot him in the legs, bringing him down. Kelly's associates Dan Kelly, Steve Hart and Joe Byrne were killed in the shootout. Ned Kelly was taken in custody to Melbourne and nursed to health; he was tried for murder of a Police Constable. Upon being convicted, when the judge uttered the words "*May God have mercy on your soul*," Ned Kelly replied "*I will go a little further than that, and say I will see you there when I go*." On the morning of November 11 1880 in the Old Melbourne Jail Ned Kelly was hung. His mother during her last visit with him is reputed to have said "*Mind you die like a Kelly, Ned*." On the scaffold when asked if he had any last words he replied "*Such is life*." On November



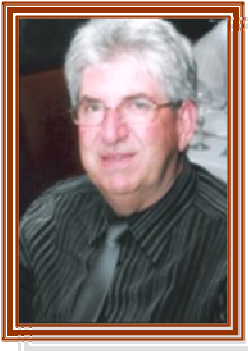
23 1880 the trial judge Sir Redmond Barry died from the effects of a carbuncle on his neck, twelve days after Kelly was hung. It is estimated that over 30,000 people signed petitions to spare Kelly's life.

■  
◀ **Photograph of Ned Kelly taken on November 10 1880, the day before his hanging.**

— END —



## COMPUTER TALK WITH IVAN RANDALL



Quote of the Quarter: *The 50-50-90 rule: Anytime you have a 50-50 chance of getting something right, there's a 90% probability you'll get it wrong.*

## Windows 7 and "Digger™" discs.

This month I want to talk about all those new laptops that you got for Xmas and suddenly have found some of your old programs will not work anymore. I particularly want to cover how to get those expensive "Digger™" disks working. Before I begin, if you wish to check out what will and won't work on windows 7 in the way of Genealogy data disks, a good place to look is on Gould Genealogy's web site at this address:-

<http://www.gouldgenealogy.com/2010/03/genealogyvdata-cds-and-windows-7/> If however, you wish to see what the distributors of Digger™ disks have to say, then visit their site at this address:-  
<http://www.macbeth.com.au/digger/support.html#windows7>

Now, unless you have some technical knowledge, you are probably confused as to what is being said, even I find some of the suggested fixes are too confusing. The only ones that I feel are easy to implement are:-

- When you purchase your new Windows 7 computer, make sure it is installed with the Windows 7 Home Premium 32bit version or Windows 7 Professional 64bit version.
- Now this is a bit late if you have already purchased one and the default installation for new computers is the Windows 7 Home Premium 64bit version.
- The only exception to this appears to be the small laptops called netbooks which come with Windows 7 starter 32bit version.
- This appears to be the case on all the netbooks that I have seen but, may not be the case on all of them. Of course, if you buy one of these to overcome the problem, then there is a new one, there is no CD/DVD drive in them so you can't install you Digger™ discs without purchasing an external CD/DVD drive.
- You should be able to load the Digger™ discs on to USB sticks and go from there, but it will need some "fiddling" to get it all to work.

Let's consider the more general case of what to do if you have a new computer with windows 7 Home Premium 64bit installed.

The best and easiest solution that I can see is to upgrade your "Windows 7 Home Premium 64bit" to "Windows 7 Professional 64bit" which has built in support for Windows XP. This should be the most painless way to go and can be done online but, of course at a cost. Here is what the Microsoft web site says:

<sup>5</sup> Digger™ is a resource CD-ROM database, which contains the ability to search repositories such as the South Australian Registry of Births Deaths and Marriages, among other things. Both Victoria and South Australian Genealogy and Heraldry Society have selected it for their new releases of BDM indexes.

*"No disks, no delays—and no leaving the house. With Windows Anytime Upgrade, you can upgrade to a more advanced edition of Windows 7—say from Home Premium to Ultimate—in as little as 10 minutes. That way, you get to take advantage of extra features while keeping your current programs, files, and settings intact.*

*In the past, upgrading Windows could be a bit of a hassle. In Windows 7, the software you need comes preinstalled. You can buy an upgrade key online or from an authorized retail store."*

*"You'll see pricing information for each edition during the Windows Anytime Upgrade process. You can also go to an electronics store to see prices and to buy a Windows Anytime Upgrade key."*

More information about this and how to do it is available at:

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-AU/windows7/products/windows-anytime-upgrade>

I am personally in favour of the upgrade to Windows 7 Professional 64bit as being the most painless except perhaps in the hip pocket, as the pricing is not easily available and I don't have any idea of the costs. But if you have the Digger™ CDs, then you have an expensive investment that you can't use unless you kept your old computer. The cost of the upgrade may be worth it in the long run. If you have not purchased that new computer yet, but are thinking about it, then I suggest you purchase it with the Windows 7 Professional 64bit installed, as it will probably be slightly cheaper that way. (No guarantee though)

— End —

## LATE BREAKING NEWS:

WILDCARD<sup>6</sup> SEARCHES REMOVED FROM WEBSITE

We have received notice that the New South Wales Registry of BDM located at -  
<http://www.bdm.nsw.gov.au/familyHistory/searchHistoricalRecords.htm> is no longer allowing searches using wildcards on their website. This means that searches of each variation of a name will need to be carried out separately. Wildcards have proved invaluable when searching indexes, because they reveal variants of a name that possibly was not considered at the time.

-Editor.

<sup>6</sup> A wildcard character is a character that may be substituted for any of a defined subset of all possible characters. When specifying file names (or paths) in CP/M, DOS, Microsoft Windows and Unix-like operating systems, the asterisk character ("\*") substitutes for any zero or more characters, and the question mark ("?") substitutes for any one character. E.G. Max\* will return search results such as Maxwell, Maximilian, Maxine

## WEBSITES WORTH BROWSING:

The following links have been reviewed for their value to Family Tree Researchers, and their Historical value. Each synopsis of the site provides some information of what the site is about, coupled with our findings.

<http://www.britishpathe.com/>

British Pathe is renowned for their comprehensive documentaries and newsreels. This website is one of the most interesting we have encountered. Containing actual film dating from 1896 to 1979, one can view the funeral parade of King George V. Queen Victoria's Jubilee celebrations are among hundreds of interesting viewable historical events; this

**Findings:** *Be prepared to spend some time here.*

*This is well worth spending some time here, also a great learning site for students.*

<http://www.yfaonline.com/>

A vast collection of films from the rich collection of The Yorkshire Film Archive's each reflecting Yorkshire's life and culture. At this site you can view either by "Theme" which covers such subjects as the Arts, Culture and Fashion, Family Life, Sport, Wartime, Transport and a host of other categories.

"Decade" covering each period from the 1890's into the present times.

"Area" Searches covering the North, South East and West Yorkshire.

**Findings:** *Every film provides an interesting glimpse of the past. Can become addictive*

<http://www.catholic-history.org.uk/cfhs/index.htm>

Tracing Catholic Ancestors dating from the early 18<sup>th</sup> Century of some areas are possible. CDs of Parish Registers are available for purchase, including Lancashire Catholic Wills dating from 1492- 1894. Over 4000 wills are included and the index shows the names of nearly 50,000 testators, beneficiaries, family members and witnesses, wherever possible, the reputed Roman Catholic Status of the testators and others, has been confirmed by reference to other sources, such as Parish Registers and Returns of Papists, which are also noted in the Index.

**Findings:** *Very little search material available, but worth exploring if you have Catholic family ties, particularly the list of CDs available for purchase.*

<http://users.trytel.com/~tristan/towns/towns.html#menu>

The aim of the Medieval English Towns site is to provide historical information about cities and towns in England during the middle Ages, with particular but not exclusive emphasis on medieval boroughs of East Anglia and on social, political and constitutional history. A growing selection of primary documents (translated into English) relevant to English urban history is included.

**Findings:** *Well worth exploring if you want to learn more about the area where the ancestor originated in such places as Norwich, York Ipswich. Colchester, etc.*

<http://uk-genealogy.org.uk/>

The site was the brain child of Nigel Batty-Smith and was started in 1998 as a facility to display his Family History. As the site grew and Nigel found that he possessed a large collection of rare books and that they could be of interest to other researchers. Consequently they scanned some of the book and placed them online for free use to anyone visiting the site. Over time they were receiving requests from people wanting to buy the book on CD-ROM, and subsequently their online shop was born. However, the original focus was to provide access to the original rare books and documents as a free reference material to fellow researchers, especially the material relating to the West Country of the England, namely Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Cornwall and Wiltshire. Visit the site and browse the various resources available in all counties.

**Findings:** *Very worth while visiting.*

<http://www.scotsfamily.com/>

Scots Family is an professional ancestor search service for people who want to find their Scottish roots.

**Findings:** *This is a No Find No Fee service; make sure that you obtain a quote before committing yourself to the service,*

<http://www.burkespeerage.com/>

The official searchable site of Burke's Peerage. There are over 1 million names and more than 15,000 records of the peerage and gentry.

**Findings:** *Worthwhile spending time here if you are searching family Peerages. For earlier searches see the various Heralds Visitations of the Counties of England*

<http://www.medievalgenealogy.org.uk>

Medieval dedicated website contains many subjects on places and individuals dating from the 12<sup>th</sup> Century. A contains information on the visitations by the Heralds in the 16<sup>th</sup>, and 17<sup>th</sup> Centuries. See also the Pipe Rolls, and Muster Rolls

**Findings:** *Very good website for all Medieval Genealogy research. Highly recommended.*

[https://wiki.familysearch.org/en/Wales\\_Genealogy](https://wiki.familysearch.org/en/Wales_Genealogy)

The FamilySearch Research Wiki is a place where you can research your family history, contribute your knowledge to Wiki and via discussion pages collaborate with others worldwide.

**Findings:** *A new concept in research, under the umbrella of the Familysearch sites.*

### —QUIZ ANSWERS —

1. 1837. 2. The Gregorian or modern calendar was introduced. 3. 11 days were removed from the month which was only 19 days long; people believed the government had taken part of their lives. 4. Latter days Saints aka the Mormons. 5. Filia = daughter, Filius= son. 6. on 25<sup>th</sup> March i.e. Lady Day. 7. General Record Office from where BDM certificates at obtained. 8. Every 5 years. 9. The Non Conformists registers of the Register General UK. 10. The Huguenots.

## PUNISHING THE SCOLD:

In England and Wales, the common law <sup>7</sup> provided punishment for particular offences which were held to be of a public nuisance, one of these was the offence of being a "**Common Scold**" that is a woman who broke the public peace by habitually arguing and quarrelling with her neighbours. It is interesting to note that the Latin name for the offender, "*communis rixatrix*" (*quarrelsome woman*) and with the ending of "*trix*" (*woman*) indicates that only a woman could commit the crime.

The offence was exported to North America with the Pilgrim Fathers, and was punishable by the "Ducking Stool" also referred to as "*Cucking Stool*" <sup>8</sup> upon which



the offending woman was placed in a chair, which was then extended out over a river or lake, and the offender dunked as reported "*diverse times.*"

### ▲ The Cucking Stool from a 16<sup>th</sup> Century woodcut.

In England and Wales, the offence remained on the statute books until 1967; there is no record of punishment being administered in England in the 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries.

The earliest reference to the "cucking stool" appeared in the Domesday Book, which notes that at Chester, a seat also known as "*cathedra stercoris*", a "*dung chair*," whose punishment apparently exposed the sitter's buttocks to onlookers. The seat not only provided punishment for scolds, but also for brewers and bakers who sold bad ale or bread, where as the ducking or cucking stool dunked its offenders into the water.

### The Scold's Bridle:

Another form of punishment for a woman condemned to be a Scold, was the use of a device called the "Scold's Bridle," sometime referred to as a "Branks," and provided a mild form of torture.

The Scold's Bridle was an iron muzzle in an iron framework that enclosed the head.



### ◀ The Iron Branks.

The Bridle-bit or curb-plate (as used in the equestrian sense) was in this case about 5 centimetres (2 inches) in length and about 2.5 centimetres (1 inch) wide, this was placed in the offender's

mouth and pressed down on top of the tongue. The

<sup>7</sup> Common Law, also known as case law or precedent, it is a law developed by judges through their decisions in courts and similar tribunals rather than through legislative statutes passed by Parliament.

<sup>8</sup> Cucking stool in the Anglo Saxon language was a scolding stool, the word later corrupted to ducking stool.

curb-plate was frequently studded with spikes, so that if the tongue was left lying calmly in place, it inflicted a minimum of pain, however if the woman tried to speak or utter any sound the spikes bit home causing pain, consequently this device was designed to keep a woman silent.



### ◀ A Branked Scold in New England in 1685.

When the branks were placed on the "gossiper's" head, she would be led through the town or village to show that she had been doing something wrong or scolding too often. This public exposure was designed to humiliate them into repenting their sins. The spike inside the gag would prevent any talking and any movement of the mouth would cause severe pain by piercing the tongue. When wearing the mask it was impossible to speak or eat.

First recorded in Scotland in 1568, the branks were commonly used in England, where it may not have been formally used as punishment. The Kirk-sessions and Barony courts in Scotland inflicted it upon women who were considered "*rude*", "*naggers*" or common scolds.

Branking in Scotland and Northern England was designed for what is known as a mirror punishment<sup>9</sup> especially for "*shrews*" and "*scolds*" e.g. women of the lower classes whose speech was riotous or troublesome, and women accused of witchcraft, by preventing such gossips or scolds from speaking. However, it was also used as corporal punishment for other offences, such as on workhouse inmates. The women were placed in a public place for additional humiliation and sometimes beaten.



Quaker women were sometimes placed in branks for preaching their doctrines in public places

### ◀ 16<sup>th</sup> Century Scottish Branks.

<sup>9</sup> A mirror punishment is a penal form of poetic justice which reflects the nature or means of the crime, it is of retribution justice or eye for an eye, or repaying the wrongdoer in kind.



## TO PAY OR NOT TO PAY THAT IS THE QUESTION:

When one starts out looking for their roots, it is the trend now-a-days to go first to the Internet and type a name into a search engine. Suddenly there you are faced with literally hundreds of websites, each telling you that "*here you can research your family.*" Some of these sites are free, but many more are pay-to-view, and on others you have to purchase a subscription before you can enter the site and conduct a search, and suddenly you are faced with the dilemma of what to do now.

Now-a –days, searching on line only takes a few minutes; information is easily accessible in a way that never existed back in the last Century, all one has to do is type and then scroll through all the results of the search. There is an overwhelming amount of information on the internet, and it is difficult to know which site is free or a pay for services site. It is fair to say that most genealogy sites that charge for their service do provide useful information; the question being is what you are paying for worthwhile to you. The biggest problem with these pay up front sites, is that you don't know for sure what you are going to find and whether it is of some worth to you, until after you have subscribed. So how do you make the right choice in selecting your website? . A rough estimate of online genealogy sites number over 4,000 and more added every day.

I guess the bottom line in genealogical research is that at some time or other you are going to have to pay. You cannot manage without the basics of census returns, certificates or documents such as wills etc, and money can be spent travelling to or making a written request to archives, or paying online fees to Record Offices, or hiring a professional researcher, or whatever else you decide necessary to continue your research.

However, there are many reasons why Family History researchers are going on line, there is a wealth of information out there and more is being added every day

With searches that one time took days, weeks or even months for a result, may now only takes a few minutes, and besides it is easier and cheaper to do what you can online and in your own time, rather than travelling to distant libraries, archives or family history centres, only to find time for that day has ran out, and even if you are lucky enough to find what you are looking for, are you allowed to copy the information? And if you are then you still have to pay for photocopying.

Let us examine where we can carry out research from free resources, here is just a few selected from the many.

- [www.freebdm.org.uk](http://www.freebdm.org.uk) a site where some birth, marriages and death indexes are available for England and Wales.
- [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org) the large international website run by the Church of Jesus Christ and Latter day Saints (aka the Mormons) their services involve the International Genealogical Index (IGI). Which is a research tool of information gleaned from some transcribed or filmed Parish Registers dating back to 1538 in

England, as well recorded information from just about every country in the world.

- [www.rootsweb.com](http://www.rootsweb.com) where one can engage in chat rooms relevant to your research and exchange information with others, perhaps someone who is also researching the same family lines as yourself.
- [www.genuki.com](http://www.genuki.com) from where you can search a large collection of information relevant to England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland and the channel Islands, and the Isle of Man.

But none of these excellent sites guarantee to hold all the recorded information you want. So, going back to the beginning, what sites do you absolutely need in order to build you family tree, and how can you tell when to spend your money?

Here are a few examples of pay-to-view websites for basis genealogy research:

- [www.genesreunited.co.uk](http://www.genesreunited.co.uk) contains among much other things birth, marriages, and death indexes as well as census returns for England and Wales.
- [www.familyrelatives.com](http://www.familyrelatives.com) contains almost the same information as above.
- [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com) contains among other things BDMs for UK, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, USA, Australia etc and census returns for the UK. It also offers advice to the researcher in the form of their learning centre.
- [www.findmypast.co.uk](http://www.findmypast.co.uk) contains BDM indexes for England and Wales, as well as the 1911 census and online family trees.

Before spending your money, see if the site offers a free trial period of their site, so that you can decide whether the services on offer really do suit you.

Should you decide to subscribe to a website, and you do view a record or document such as a census return, you are sometimes able to return to it for free for a certain period of time. However, make sure that you get a print out of your searches and the results.

In closing, it is essential to understand that you cannot do all your research on line, or complete your family tree without at sometime visiting some repository of records, such as Archives and Government Offices, after all one can only search back so far, and unfortunately most of the information on line only provides searches back to 1837. If you want to research back beyond that to a time, and before compulsory registration of BDMs was introduced by the UK Government, it is essential that you view the original Parish Registers and that can only be done by consulting the microfilm of the Registers at the Family History Centres of the Mormon Church near you.

—END—

## DETAILS OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF NEARBY ADELAIDE:

### Front Page: Mount Barker 1865.

*Photo Published with permission of the State Library of South Australia. Image B 33372.*

The photograph depicts the main street of the township of Mount Barker, which was one of the first outer Adelaide townships after settlement in 1836. In 1844, John Dunn built the first steam flour mill outside of Adelaide. The township lies at the base of the local mountain of the same name, and by locals is known as Mount Barker Summit. Mount Barker the mountain was first sighted by Captain Charles Sturt in 1830, although at the time he thought he was looking at the previously discovered Mount Lofty.

Mount Barker Summit was first discovered by Captain Collet Barker, the explorer in 1830, who was later killed by aborigines near the mouth of the River Murray in 1831. In 1834 Captain Charles Sturt, revisited the area, and named the Mountain in honour of Collet Barker.

Today Mount Barker is the largest town in the Adelaide Hills, and is one of the fastest growing areas of the state with many of its farming lots becoming subdivided for housing. . Mount Barker is located just 33 kilometres East of Adelaide, but to many city dwellers it is still called a country area.

### Opposite, Top: Simpson's wharf Port Adelaide circa 1870.

*Published with permission of the National Library of Australia. Image: nla. Pic. An24394075-v*

Originally named the Queen's Wharf and is located the Northern end of Commercial Road Port Adelaide. The wharf took its name from Henry Simpson, a entrepreneur and businessman of the Port. Henry Simpson arrived in South Australia in 1836 as second mate on the ship "John Pirie," which later he owned along with other vessels.

In 1850 he went to the Victorian goldfields, and upon his return to Adelaide in 1854, he ventured into the business of coal importation, naming his business "The Black Diamond Line." He initially located his business premises on the corner of Commercial Road and St. Vincent Street, Port Adelaide, later the corner later became known as the Black Diamond Corner.

It appears that Henry Simpson was in the right place at the right time, and was able to take advantage of the high demand for coal by the Wallaroo copper smelters. Trade with the Newcastle coalfields had been opened up following the breaking up of the Australian Agricultural Company's monopoly in the 1850's. Simpson used his own ships and chartered other vessels as he required them, and formed a number of partnerships purchasing and leasing many more ships.

In 1882 he acquired his first steamship the "Birksgate," which had some accommodation and carried passengers in addition to his coal importation business. So successful was this side of his business that he ordered another steamship for the Black Diamond Line, which arrived in 1883, the passenger accommodation was increased that year.

Simpson's coal stock was kept at the nearby Queens Wharf, but his main trade was the Wallaroo-Newcastle-Wallaroo run, bringing coal for the Copper smelters at Wallaroo, and taking the ore back to Newcastle.

His coal hulks at Port Adelaide ensured that coal was available locally for steamers, for the railways, and for gas lighting. Leasing the wharf he changed its name to Simpson's wharf, a name by which it is still known locally.

After Henry's death in 1884, the business was continued by his son. However the Copper mines of the Yorke Peninsular were in decline, caused by the low price of copper. This decline also affected the Black Diamond Shipping Line, and finally its cargo and passenger business was purchased by the Australasian Steamship Company and by 1895 the Black Diamond Line ceased operation.

In this photograph a small part of Simpson's coal stock is clearly visible. Among the many ships Simpson owned, were the "Moonta" and "Kadina" named after the Mid Northern Copper Triangle Towns located on Yorke Peninsular.

### Opposite, Bottom: Horse drawn tram, Murray Street Gawler 1915.

*Published with permission of the State Library of South Australia image B57724*

The town plan of Gawler was devised by the colonial surveyor Coronel William Light, and was the only town in Australia planned by him other than Adelaide. William Jacob used Light's plans and laid out the town. Adelaide was planned as a square city of one square mile (2.6 km<sup>2</sup>), whilst Gawler is triangular in shape rather than square, due mainly to its topographical features, Colonel Light was aware that he was planning a village and not a metropolis.

Public transport in the 19<sup>th</sup> century saw many horse drawn systems, with Adelaide and Brisbane establishing large systems, and continued to keep their horse drawn trams when other cities had adopted steam or cable traction. .

The Gawler tram provided a service between the main street of the town and the Gawler Railways Station almost a kilometre away.

Like all transport, there were dangers, and the following was reported in "The Register" (an Adelaide Newspaper) on Thursday 20<sup>th</sup> November 1924, page 10.

*"Mr. Herbert Sweeney of Gawler met with an accident at dusk on Tuesday (18<sup>th</sup>). While attempting to board the horse tram which journeys from the Gawler Railway Station and the town, he slipped in front of the vehicle which passed over one of his legs. First aid was rendered and Mr. Sweeney was taken to the Adelaide Hospital when his leg was amputated. Mr Sweeney had for some time been employed at the Old Spot Hotel as ostler."*

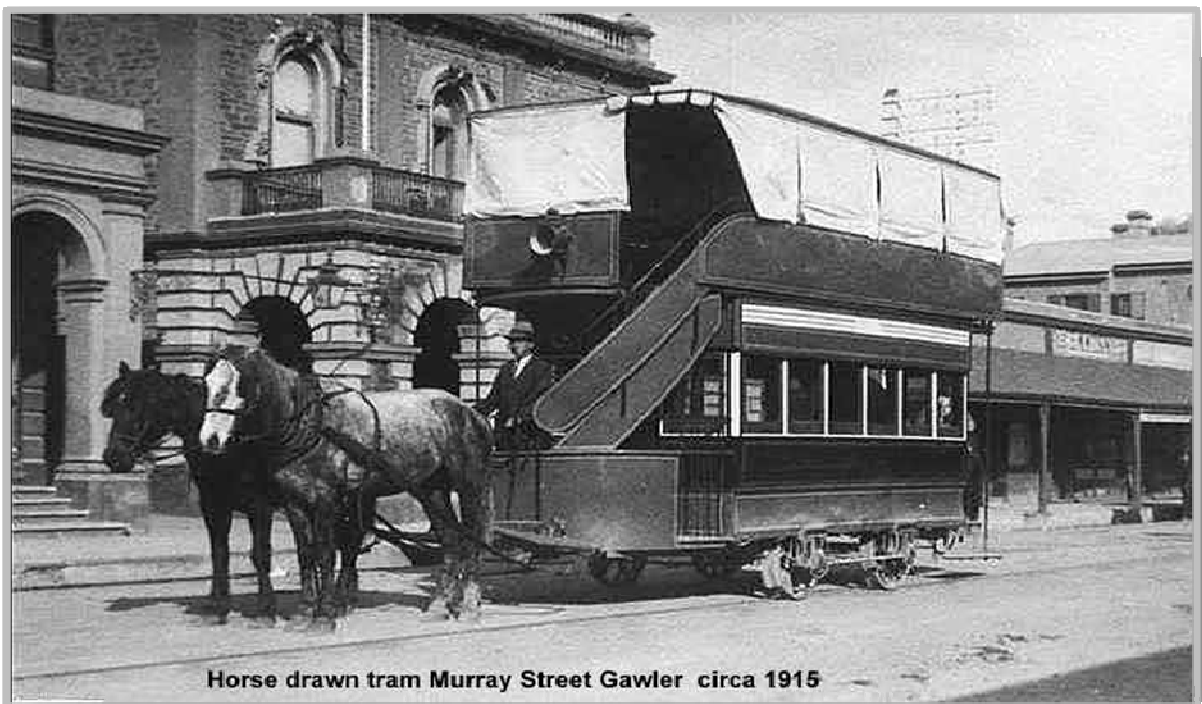
In this photograph, the horse drawn tram is seen in Murray Street (the main street) of Gawler, outside of the Town Hall. Drawn by two horses the vehicle is double decked, on the far right can just be seen the Old Spot Hotel.

—END—

## HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF NEARBY ADELAIDE:



Simpsons Wharf Port Adelaide circa 1870



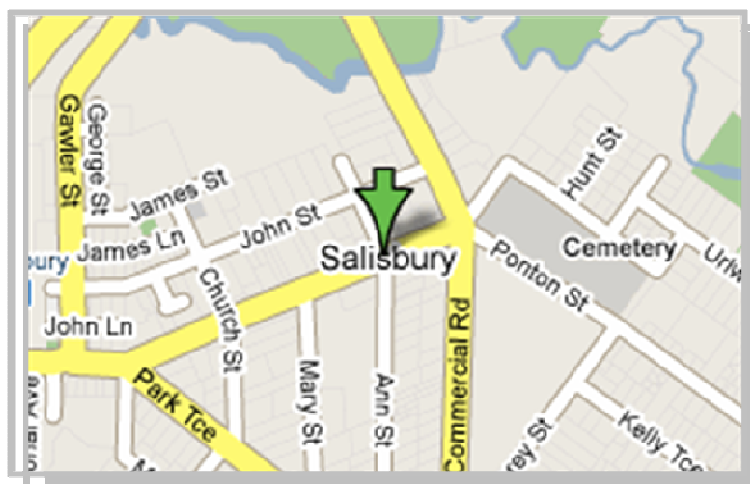
Horse drawn tram Murray Street Gawler circa 1915





**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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History Organisations Inc. and  
support their Ideals.

