

The



Compass

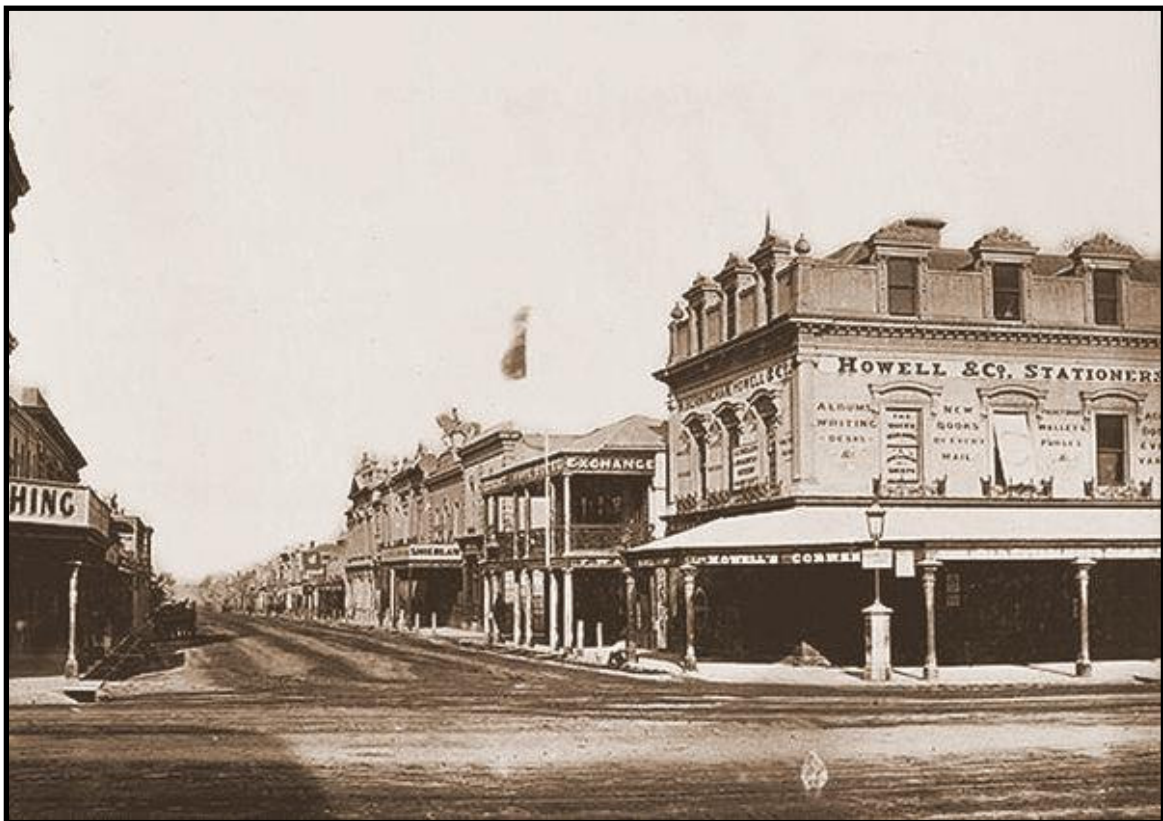
Volume 1, Issue 3

September Quarter 2009

Published Quarterly

ISSN 1836-7860

Copyright © of the Adelaide Northern Districts Family History Group Inc.



*The Compass is the Official Publication of the  
Adelaide Northern Districts Family History Group Inc.  
P.O Box 32, Elizabeth,  
South Australia 5112*



❖ **President:**  
*Peter Applebee.*

❖ **Vice President:**  
*Ivan Randall*

❖ **Secretary:**  
*Margaret Flaiban.*

❖ **Treasurer/Memberships:**  
*Helen Stein.*

❖ **Publications:**  
**Editor/Author:** *Colin Withall.*  
**Co Editor:** *Helen Stein*

❖ **Fund Raising / Librarian:**  
*Tammy Martin.*

❖ **Events Coordinator:**  
*Barbara Such*

❖ **Computer Training:**  
*Ivan Randall.*

❖ **Legacy Users Group Coordinator**  
*Shirley Bulley.*

❖ **Mid North Research Historian**  
*Beverley Burke.*

~~~~~

## Please Note.

Some images appearing in this Publication are with the kind permission of the **National Library of Australia and/or the State Library of South Australia**. Copying any image for your own research or study is permitted. However, publishing any photograph, in any form without seeking permission is prohibited and may breach copyright.

Permission for republication of articles appearing in **The Compass** may be granted upon application to the Editor.

**ANDFHG** will not be held responsible for any statements or opinions expressed in this Publication. All submitted articles and advertised offers of services are printed in good faith of accuracy. The Editors reserve the right to edit articles for grammatical purposes if necessary

## Index of Contents:

|                                   |          |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Editorial.....                    | Page. 3  |
| On the Web.....                   | Page. 3  |
| Glossary of Terms.....            | Page. 4  |
| On the Book Shelf.....            | Page. 9  |
| By Tammy Martin                   |          |
| Understanding the calendar.....   | Page. 10 |
| Discussion of Julian calendar.    |          |
| The Calendar of 1641/2.....       | Page. 11 |
| The Gregorian calendar.....       | Page. 12 |
| How the calendar was named.....   | Page. 13 |
| Surnames and misconceptions...    | Page. 14 |
| Mystery of Christian names.....   | Page. 15 |
| This Quarter in History.....      | Page. 16 |
| Computer Talk.....                | Page. 16 |
| By Ivan Randall                   |          |
| Legacy Users Group News.....      | Page. 18 |
| By Shirley Bulley.                |          |
| Bygone days of Adelaide Pics..... | Page. 19 |

~~~~~

## Images appearing in this edition:

### Front Cover.

Hindley Street Adelaide, circa 1869. Looking West from King William Street. Nla.pic-an20886593-23. Permission of the National Library of Australia.

Fig. 5. Fountains Abbey Yorkshire, UK. Page 5.

Fig. 6. A page of the Domesday Book. Page 5.

Fig. 7. 1780 Press gang. Page 7.

Fig. 8. 1641/2 Julian calendar. Page 11.

Fig. 9. September 1752 Calendar Page 12.

Fig. 10. King William and Hindley Sts. Page 19.

Fig. 11. Victoria Square Adelaide. Page 19.



## From the Editor's Desk.

Welcome to this, the third edition of "*The Compass*," you will notice that we have taken on a new look, we hope that you like it. Our publication's masthead has been updated; bearing a new font and now displays our ISSN number. The National Library of Australia has granted the ISSN designation to "*The Compass*," which stands for "International Standard Serial Number," the granting of this particular number allows "*The Compass*" to be easily located by any one, or organisation anywhere in the world.

From time to time, our publication may undergo other evolving changes, such as featuring historical photographs of Adelaide and other South Australian areas.

ANDFHG is now an incorporated body, which affords us better protection under the law, and we now have the word Incorporated (Inc) added to our group's name. In keeping with our Incorporation, we also have a new Constitution, a copy of which is available to each member, please take time to read the rules, anything that you have a query with, please contact the Committee, and they will endeavour to answer them.

There has been a slight change in the Committee following the General Meeting in July, because of the workload in producing the Compass, I stood down as Vice President, however, in the main, the members present voted to retain all members of the outgoing Committee. Under the rules of the Constitution, the ranks of the Committee have been expanded to include one additional member, and we welcome our newest member Shirley Bulley. The Committee as a whole under the stewardships of Peter Applebee and Ivan Randall are unanimously committed to the ideals of ensuring that benefits of all members will continue to increase.

As Editor, it has been my design to make "*The Compass*" a more historical-educational reference publication, but relevant to Family History Research rather than one in the style of a News Letter. Hence, we introduced the Glossary of Terms back in June, and as time goes by, other features will be added

dealing with all aspects of research, and explaining the various tools necessary, such as understanding Latin terms, often found in earlier documents.

This Quarter we are discussing the problems with names particularly with the nicknames often found in records, but which do not exactly identify the person, to assist here we have included a list of some of the nicknames associated to Christian names. Another problem often encountered is the spelling of Surnames, and a timely discussion is included in this Quarter's Compass.

One of the most valuable tools that we genealogy researchers have at our disposal today, is the computer, something that was not available just a few short years ago. the computer in the modern era is a necessary tool, not only for entering data into the Family Tree Program, but in searching the various Genealogy Societies around the world, and connecting to the record offices for those must have certificates. However, there are still many people not availing themselves of this marvelous piece of technology. Therefore, our regular feature by Ivan Randall was designed with this in mind, and thereby to educate and encourage members and readers alike, to utilise the computer in their research.

Ivan has taken the technology of computers and broken the subject down to its basic format, without getting too involved with the technicalities. We have received many comments on the usefulness of these articles.

Researching the past, even 50 years ago has its pitfalls, but none so perplexing as when we start to get beyond the 1837 barrier. Those frustrating problems often encountered unexpectedly, such as finding a situation where a death is recorded for a person, before they were born. That is something impossible you would think, but there are such cases found in Church records, I have one in my own Family Tree, where a child died on 17<sup>th</sup> March 1743, but was recorded as being Baptised on 6<sup>th</sup> December of 1743, this apparently impossibility is explained in the discussion on the history of the Calendar in this issue●

Colin Withall, Editor



## What's new on the Web.

Genealogy Search Australia is a free Australian Genealogy and Family History Search Engine, and Directory for the most useful Australian and ancestry sites. Websites covering England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland are included as most of our early settlers came from Great Britain. A one stop site to 4000 indexed Australian Family Tree Websites. Go to <http://www.searchwhateveraustalia.com.au/index.html>

Genealogylinks.net. is a website consisting of over 4,500 pages of more than 50,000 Genealogy links, including Australia, NZ, UK, US, Netherlands, Germany etc, for a good browse visit the site at <http://www.genealogylinks.net/australia/>

Archival search can not only prove to be helpful, but also give a better insight into the life of a long ago Ancestor. <http://www.historicaldirectories.org/hd> is a digital library of Historical Directories, both local, and trade directories for England and Wales, from 1750 to 1919. It contains high quality reproductions of comparatively rare books, essential tools for research into local and genealogical history. To find a Business, or other calling of your ancestor, enter search by location, decade, or keyword. When the search result is returned, click on fact file, which will then display the digital image of the page(s).

Every wondered whether you have a Black sheep in your family? This interesting and humourous site is well worth checking for that elusive family member. The site covers England, Canada and the USA. <http://blacksheepancestors.com/> ●

## Glossary of Terms found in Family History Research.

We continue our Glossary again this quarter with Chapters D- L. We hope that this Index is proving to be beneficial in helping to understand the terms often encountered when researching older documents.

### - D -

#### **Decessit sine prole:**

Latin term often found in old pre 1858 Wills, meaning the person died without issue.

#### **Deed Poll:**

This is a legal process to effect a name change of an individual, anyone can change their name, as often as they like by law. A name change without the benefit of Deed Poll is known as an "Alias."

#### **De facto:**

Latin Legal term, interpreted as "*existing in fact whether with lawful authority or not.*" Ad verb: In reality or fact; e.g. a De facto spouse of a person, although not legally married, the relationship is recognised by law and carries the same requirements as a legal marriage.

#### **Default-judgement:**

When a party against whom a judgement is sought (the defendant) has failed to plead, i.e. answer or otherwise defend themselves against the claim, then that party is in default, and a judgement may be entered against them in favour of the Plaintiff, either by the clerk or by the court.

#### **Defender of the Faith:**

The title granted by Pope Leo X to Prince Henry later (*King Henry 8th*) the title of "*Fidei defensor*" "*Defender of the Faith*" in 1521; this was a reward for his writings, in which he vigorously opposed the anti Catholic doctrines of Protestantism being preached in Protestant Germany, and other Northern Lands of Europe at that time. It was ordained from Henry's early childhood that he would not become King of England, and instead would become Archbishop of Canterbury when his elder brother Arthur became King. After Arthur's death in 1502 at the age of 15, his father King Henry 7<sup>th</sup> trained the young Henry for the kingship. Prince Arthur had married Catherine of Aragon, (a county in Spain), at the age of two but the actual marriage was recorded as taking place in 1501 when Arthur reached puberty.

This union was entered "*intoso*" as to ease the tension between England and Spain that existed at the time.

However, Arthur died the following year, and at the behest of King Henry 7<sup>th</sup> the young Henry married Catherine in 1509. After 20 years of marriage she failed to produce the required male heir he so desperately wanted, the only child that survived was a female (*Princess Mary later Queen Mary 1st*). Later he fell in love with Anne Boleyn and wanted to divorce his wife Catherine of Aragon, who by this time was past childbearing age, and marry instead Anne Boleyn. Henry was convinced that by marrying Catherine, he had committed a sin against God namely adulterous incest, because she had been his Sister in Law, and her failure to produce a male heir was God's punishment for his sin, even though it had been his Father's dying wish for him to marry the widowed Catherine. The Catholic Faith did not, and

does not, recognise or authorise divorces; the Pope would not grant Henry an annulment thus allowing him to marry.

Consequently, Henry denied the Popes authority for not granting a divorce, but not only in this matter, but the Pope's authority in all other English affairs, and replaced the Pope's supremacy with his own.

Typically, in defying Rome, he refused to give up his title "*Defender of the Faith*", Pope Leo X then excommunicated him and withdrew the title. However, to his dying days, Henry was in his own eyes Catholic. The title of "*Defender of the Faith*" was restored by Parliament, and the title has remained attached to the ruling monarch of Great Britain ever since, however these days it is generally accepted that the title refers to the protection of the Holy Church of England.

**The Act of Supremacy** in 1534 established Henry 8<sup>th</sup> as "**Supreme Head of the English Church,**" and in 1539, a version of the Bible translated from Latin into English was placed in every parish Church for the first time. The reformation Parliament, which sat between 1529 and 1536, approved the break with Rome, as well as the King's divorce and re-marriage.

#### **Deponent:**

A person, who makes a deposition or statement.

#### **Deposition:**

The making or giving of sworn evidence, or an allegation, sometimes in writing, which is always signed before a witness, usually someone in authority such as a Justice of the Peace, and attested as being the truth of the matter, by swearing and oath upon the Holy Bible or similar religious relic.

#### **Descendant:**

A person considered to have descended from a common ancestor.

#### **Diocese:**

The district over which a bishop has authority

#### **Direct tax:**

Tax on income or profits.

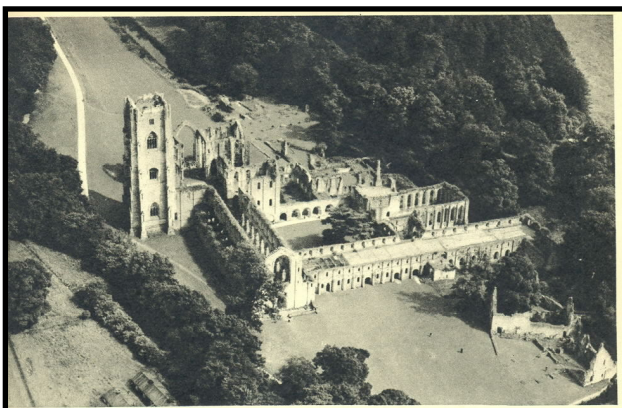
#### **Dissolution, of the Monasteries:**

In a final act against the Catholic Church in England, King Henry 8<sup>th</sup> caused all Monasteries and Abbeys throughout the Kingdom to be destroyed their wealth transferred to the crown, the lead stripped from the roofs of their buildings and used as ballast for Henry's navy. The Church was at the time the major employer throughout the realm, they held great land titles over most of England, as well as the vast wealth they had accumulated. The Bishops resided in the Bishops' Palace and ruled as kings, maintaining armies, stables, and dungeons where torture and executions were carried out. Under the dissolution of the Monasteries the lands were confiscated, and sold off to newly made Nobles and Gentry that appeased Henry's quest to divorce Catherine of Aragon.



Bishops, Priors, Monks, and Nuns were executed; some Bishops were hung in their vestments.

Monks and Nuns were not celibate they married and had children. Corruption was rife and the Bishops were Depots using imprisonment, torture, and hangings often inflicted upon their **Bishopric** inhabitants for all manner of reasons.



**Fig 5:** Fountains Abbey located in Yorkshire was just one of the many victims of Henry 8ths severe dissolution policy.

#### Domesday also Doomsday:

Domesday or Doomsday, Refers to the **Domesday Book**, a Census carried out in 1085 upon the orders of King William 1<sup>st</sup> (a.k.a "William The Conqueror,") it detailed all Property, Population and Estates in England after the Norman Conquest in 1066, to gain precise records of all his subjects possessions for taxation purposes. It is written that the information was compiled so thoroughly that "*not an ox, cow or swine that was not set down in the writ,*"

#### Domesday Book:

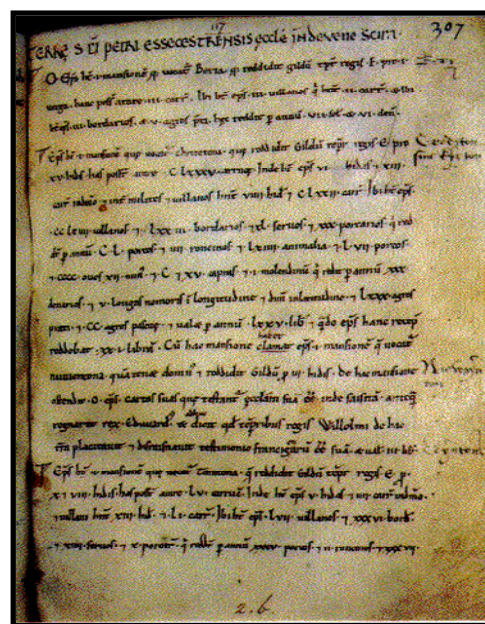
Briefly, the Domesday Book was the outcome of the "William the Conqueror," (Duke William of Normandy,) later King William 1<sup>st</sup> attempt to find out just what it was he had conquered in 1066. As a newcomer, he knew little of the resources of England, and particularly of those resources on which the king had direct call.

However, he knew well enough that the land was the source of wealth and power, so in 1086 he sent inquisitors through the shires to conduct a survey. This resulting and nameless description of the country was, less than a century later, called "**Domesday**" -- **the day of judgement**; for the survey officially established who owned what (or whom) and who owed what (money or services) to whom. There were two volumes, which have been styled Great Domesday and Little Domesday, the latter covering East Anglia.

While not comprehensive in its coverage, the survey provides a picture of much of the country, which is unparalleled in medieval England. In particular there are gaps in coverage of the towns (London, Bristol and Winchester being the most notable absences), but over 100 places inhabited by **burghesses** are surveyed.

Domesday gives us our first real look at English medieval towns, with its comparative information applicable to both the period immediately preceding the Conquest, and the period when the survey was undertaken. The comparison allows us to see, for example, the adverse effects of the Conquest, many boroughs suffered damage and depopulation as result

of Saxon resistance, either to the Normans or because of the planting of castles by the Normans in key strategic urban centres, to control the local and regional populations.



**Fig 6:** Page of the Domesday Book.

#### Double Dating:

Double dating is used to correct the confusion, which results when comparing an actual recorded event under the Julian calendar, to the same date under the modern or Gregorian calendar. The test being, that prior to 1752 any date recorded as falling on or between January 1<sup>st</sup> to March 24<sup>th</sup> under the Julian calendar, shall be given the same year date as the remainder of the year, and to properly record the event double dating is used e.g. 1745/46. The first date refers to the "Old" or Julian calendar, and the latter being the "modern" or Gregorian calendar year.

**\*See Page 11 in this issue re Calendar history.**

#### Dowager:

A widow with a title or property derived from her late husband. It is often added to the title, for example Queen Dowager.

- E -

#### Enclosure: (Also Inclosure.)

Land that is enclosed from the "Waste." Until the arrival of the Normans in 1066, England enjoyed open countryside, after the Conquest England was divided amongst William's Lords and Knights; they built Castles, enclosed the forests, and prohibited the taking of game. The Deer was strictly reserved for the King; any common Englishman taking one for the table was hanged. The village Saxon family were evicted from their homes and the land enclosed as being the property of the Lord. They then became the tenant of the Lord and were required to swear an **Oath of Fealty** to him. Further enclosures occurred after the **Dissolution of the Monasteries**

#### Enumerator:

From enumerate, to count, meaning the person taking a census.

**Estate:**

What a person possesses both real and personal. Often the property left by a deceased person

**Esquire:**

In the middle ages, an Esquire was a shield bearer to a Knight, a kind of apprentice to the Knight, and was a candidate for Knighthood. Later is became a title of respect for a member of the English gentry ranking just below a Knight. The letters Esq. were place after his name

**Executor:**

A male appointed under the terms of a Will, to carry out the wishes of the deceased.

**Executrix:**

A female who executes a Will and carries out the wishes of the deceased

**- F -**

**Facsimile:**

An exact copy or reproduction of something.

**Factor:**

A business agent.

**Fathom:**

Measurement of six feet or 183cm in depth usually relates to water or a mineshaft.

**Fauna:**

The animal life of a region, or geological period.

**Felony:**

Considered the most serious of crimes, and usually involving some element of violence such as murder and manslaughter, for which is punishable by a heavy prison sentence under the law. It includes any capital offence, where the penalty is death or life imprisonment. According to the law of England up to the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, a Felony also included theft of goods or chattels to the value of £5 and/or Burglary, which automatically attracted death by hanging, or transportation to America and later still to Australia.

**Fen:**

A low marshland or flooded area, or bog land.

**Feoffment:**

The oldest method used to transfer the ownership of land from one person, to another. The existing owner would take the owner -to -be to the land, and handed him a twig, or a blade of grass, or a clod of earth, or piece of turf from the land, at the same time he would quote aloud the terms of the transfer of land, before witnesses. The transfer would be finalised by the transferor signing the back of a title, this was called the note of livery of seisin, the transferee, or the party receiving the land would then pay the sum of money of the amount what ever was agreed upon, this was known as the consideration.

**Filia:**

Latin term meaning daughter.

**Filius:**

Latin term meaning son.

**Fine:**

A term used for a sum of money paid. The Freemen of a Town paid a fine to the Mayor and Council.

**Freeman:**

A Freeman was a person who had inherited or acquired by adoption, purchase, or apprenticeship earned the full rights of a citizen. Once named as a Freeman he was able to carry on a business, and upon whom the right of voting was bestowed. He was placed on the Freeman's Rolls of a City. The Mayor of the City charged each Freeman a fine, which allowed him to carry on business with the walls of the City, he was also placed on the Cities lists called the Burgess Roll.

**- G -**

**Garrett:**

Floor consisting of open space at the top of a house just below roof often used for storage, an attic, or loft.

**Genealogy:**

Defined as, the study of an individual's Family Tree stemming from a common ancestral progenitor.

**Gentleman:**

During the Middle Ages "*Gentil*" meant "*Noble*." However, the term of Gentleman came into use in the 15<sup>th</sup> Century to signify a condition between a Baron and a Yeoman or sometimes between a Knight and a Yeoman. In the 16<sup>th</sup> Century, onwards a Gentleman in this context became to mean a "*well born man*" above the rank of Yeoman, and was eligible to vote in elections. He was usually entitled to bear a coat of arms, it was assumed that a Gentleman did not do any manual work, and the term gradually encompassed all those in professions. A Gentleman was a member of the Gentry and possessed lands from which he derived his major income; he employed others to do the manual work. Ungentlemanly behaviour was more or less anything that was considered unmanly, uncouth or common, was severely frowned upon and often resulted in the offender being ostracised from all social events. To a degree, "gentleman" signified a man with an income derived from property, a legacy, or some other source, and was thus independently wealthy and did not need to work. The term was particularly used of those who could not claim nobility or even the rank of Esquire.

**Gentleman's Magazine:**

Originally known as the "*Monthly Intelligence*" it began in January 1731, and was the major newsheet catering to the Gentry, listing all Social engagements, News, Births Deaths, and marriages. It became required reading by the more Genteel Society.

**Glorious Revolution:**

The revolution against *James 2<sup>nd</sup>* of England, who was a catholic, resulted from the feared attempts by him to restore the catholic religion to England. He was forced to abdicate and an invitation was made to the protestant *Duke William of Orange* to accept the throne of England. *William's* wife and joint ruler was

the daughter of *James 2<sup>nd</sup>* and it was through her that *William* was invited by Parliament to invade England, Moreover, depose the catholic *James 2<sup>nd</sup>*. There was little armed resistance to *William and Mary* in England although battles were fought in Scotland and Ireland (1688-1689).

In Ireland, *William* began the suppression of the catholic religion, resulting in continuous wars and deaths until the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Wearing orange celebrates *William of Orange* in Northern Ireland by holding victory marches on the anniversary of his victory over Ireland's Catholics. The Southern Irish people wear green, which represents the green of Ireland, and the colour of *St. Patrick*, their patron saint

#### Godfather or Godmother:

A man or woman, who sponsors a child at a baptism or christening, Godparents were the second most powerful influence choosing of a child's given name. They were responsible for ensuring that the child's religious education was carried out, and for caring for the child should he/she be orphaned. Under Cannon Law marriage between a Godparent and a child was forbidden, being considered the same as incest

#### Harleian Society:

Founded in 1869 for *"the publication of heraldic visitations of counties and any manuscripts relating to genealogy, family history, and heraldry"* It publishes two series Visitations and Registers.

#### Heraldry:

A coat of Arms belongs to the family to whom it was granted, and only to the male heirs. In Tudor England, *King Henry 8<sup>th</sup>* became concerned by the misuse of armorial bearings and commissioned Kings of Arms to travel throughout England and Wales to survey and record all families claiming arms. From 1530 until late 1680's heralds travelled the countryside on horseback on a regular basis that became known as Heralds Visitations. The Devon Visitation took place in 1620.

#### Heriot:

Fealty paid to the Lord of the Manor upon the death of a Tenant or life named in a Three-Life Lease. The Heriot was formerly the Best Beast of the Tenant. Later the heriot was a consideration normally paid in cash.

#### Heredityment: (Legal term)

An inheritable estate or interest in property, and often appears in Wills as estate expected to be inherited by the Testator.

#### Hide:

An area of land on which a family was supposed to be able to exist. Used as a measure for collecting taxes in the Domesday Book. The actual area was considered to be four virgates, about 120 acres.

#### Hogshead:

A liquid measurement of capacity, 1 hogshead of Ale or Beer = 54 gallons or 243 litres, whilst one hogshead of wine = 63 gallons or 283.5 litres.

#### Hook or Crook (By hook or by crook):

Dispensation by the Lord of the Manor, permitting villagers to gather firewood from woodlands, but by using only their hook and crook for collection of dead

Branches from the trees. The meaning today has been adapted to "By any means"

#### Hue and Cry:

It was the duty all members of a village to pursue a criminal with horn and voice. It was the duty of any person discovering a felony to raise the Hue and Cry. His neighbours were bound to assist him in pursuit and capture of the offender. The hue and cry was to be kept up chasing the criminal from Town to Town, County to County until he was captured and handed over to the Sheriff. The attendance by all able bodied Villagers upon hearing the Hue and Cry were compulsory obliged under Parish Law to take part, failure to turnout rendered one for punishment. Anyone raising a Hue and Cry falsely was guilty of a crime.

#### Hundred:

An administrative unit derived from 100 "tithings"

- / -

#### I.G.I:

The initials stand for the International Genealogical Index. An Index consisting of transcriptions taken by volunteers of the Church of Jesus Christ and Later Day Saints, from Parish Registers and other church documents from around the world, recording Births, Baptisms or Christenings, and Marriages and in some cases Deaths. Whilst these indexes are a great help to the Family History Researcher, they should not be considered the complete authority of the stated events, and all records should be thoroughly researched from the original. The I.G.I records are available for perusal on the website of the Church of LDS at familysearch.org as well on CD's from State and some local libraries.

#### Impressment:

The act or practice often used by the Royal Navy of the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> Centuries, where selected ship's company called Press Gangs, were sent ashore in the Ports of England, and forcibly seized men to serve on board a ship. Recruitment of personnel was not practiced, and any short fall in a ships' compliment was the sole responsibility of the Ships Captain to make up any way he could. Drugging, beatings, kidnapping from bars and the streets were just a few of the practices used, consequently many men disappeared for years and some never returned to England or their homes.



**Fig 7:** A 1780 caricature of an English Navy press gang in action.



**Infrastructure:**

The basic structure or features of a system or organization

**Intestacy:** The situation of being or dying without a legally valid will

**Intestate: (legal)**

**BEFORE 1858:** Had a person died before making a Will, intestacy then existed. To enable the estate to be finalised, Letters of Administration (Admons) could have been granted to any person making an application to the Court, and proving that they had a pecuniary interest in that Estate. This could be an heir, relative, or a creditor, they having first made a declaration on a sworn oath, only to administer the Estate and nothing more.

**POST 1858:** A person dying without making a legally valid Will is deemed to have died Intestate. Because the deceased had not appointed an Executor, therefore the administration of the deceased' estate cannot be undertaken.

To overcome the problem a Public Administrator appointed by the Court who is empowered to handle these matters. The Law requires that certain obligations be undertaken, such as the payment of Taxes and funeral expenses, outstanding Debts paid, monies owing to the deceased are collected. The Estate must be disposed of in certain a manner as laid down by Law, which ensures that the deceased's survivors and heirs are provided for, but only after all outstanding debts have been finalised. Personal property such as Jewellery etc maybe sold, and the monies derived there from divided equally amongst the spouse and children, this prevents rivalry and later claims, which could occur.

**- J -****Jacobite:**

Supporters of the Stuart dynasty exiled after *James 2nd's* flight from England in December 1688. They strongly maintained the principle of the monarchy's hereditary succession; that *James* and his heirs, appointed by god, were rightful kings of the British monarchies in spite of their Roman Catholicism. Their belief in divine right monarchy led them to attack the Revolution settlement of 1689 and the Hanoverian succession of 1714 as illegal and even blasphemous. Voicing Jacobite sympathies provided an outlet for those discontented with the governing regime, while Jacobinism exacted powerful emotional appeal upon Tories and Anglicans anxious over the legality and consequences of the Revolution of 1689. Often receiving aid from France or Spain, the Jacobite '*Pretenders*' *James Francis Edward Stuart* and *Charles Edward Stuart* (*Bonnie Prince Charlie*) conspired to recover their lost thrones. There were unsuccessful Jacobite risings in Britain in 1689-91, 1715-16, 1719, and 1745-6.

**Judicial Terms:**

Within family history legal documents, some references are made to periods of time, when certain proceedings took place in the Courts; these periods are derive from the Legal, Parliamentary and University years (Oxford) and are divided into four sessions or terms, designated by the feast day, which begins them these terms were;

**Hilary Term.** = January 13.

**Easter.** = About March 25.

**Trinity.** = Mid May (the week after Whitsunday)

**Michaelmas.** = September 29.

**Jurisdiction:**

The area over which a governing body has power, such as the Bishop's diocese, and where the Bishop's Court was held in relation to the proving of Wills and the granting of Letters of Administration.

**Justice of the Peace:**

A person not being a Lawyer by profession appointed to act as a part time magistrate. The title is ancient and dates back to 1361. The title, often abbreviated to the letters JP, and displayed after the person's name.

**- K -****Kith and Kin:**

Kith = Friends and neighbours. Kin = Blood relatives or by marriage

**- L -****Law and Punishment:**

During the 16<sup>th</sup> Century, the most grievous punishment was that of burning at the stake usually for the crime of heresy or sorcery. For treason, the guilty was hanged until near death, then removed from the scaffold and placed on his back on a rack, where he was to be disembowelled or drawn. The entrails were shown to him and then burnt in a brazier; this was considered proper and fitting seeing that the victim was still conscious. The next step in the execution was the quartering of the body by cutting it into four pieces, these were sent to the four corners of England as a warning to anyone who contemplated a similar action as the traitor, the head was severed and placed on a stake or pike over the cities gate, as a warning to others. Murderers had their right hand cut off then hanged.

During *Henry's 8<sup>th</sup>* reign it is recorded that, "*a man was soddyne in a Catherine (i.e. boiled in a cauldron of oil) in Smithfield London and "was let up and down divers times until he was dead, for because he poisoned divers persons"*,

Perjury and fraud were punishable by being placed in the village **Pillory (stocks)** at the city cross and was branded and deprived of his goods.

Imprisonment was considered the worse punishment of all, because a man could be left in prison for years without a trial, overcrowding of the cells with scarce room to lay down caused many deaths from "*Ye sykness of the prisonnes*" a contemporary of the times stated that men were "*lodged like hogs and fed like dogs.*" In the 18<sup>th</sup> Century, a person would be hung for stealing goods worth £5 or for burglary, regardless of the amount stolen. **See: Also Village Stocks.**



**LDS:**

The initials of the **Church of Latter Day Saints**, commonly called the **Mormons**.

**Letters of Administration:**

A Legal document naming someone to administer an estate when no executor has been named, or when the appointed Executors have died before they have carried out their duties under the terms of a Will. Quite often in a Will the Testator will provide for this contingency by adding the term "or their Executors or assigns" after naming the appointed Executors to his Will.

**Lloyds Registers:**

Lloyd's Register of [British and Foreign] Shipping is a British publication that describes, classifies and registers vessels according to certain criteria of physical structure and equipment, to enable underwriters, shipbrokers, and ship-owners more easily to assess commercial risk and to negotiate marine insurance rates. The name "*Lloyd*" derives from Edward Lloyd, the "*coffee man*", as he called himself, who operated a coffee house in London, originally in Tower Street, then, from just after Christmas 1691, in Lombard Street, near the General Post Office. Lloyd's coffee house served as a meeting place for merchants wishing to exchange news, as well as for merchants and underwriters wishing to negotiate insurance on vessels and cargo. The earliest surviving volume of *Lloyd's Register* dates from 1764, updated in manuscript to 1766. The register records the name of the ship, classified by structure, the built date and when last surveyed, as well as a history of the vessel, its voyages and Captains, along with other information.

**Lord:**

Generally meant that a person of good birth or repute, and held his land as a gift of grant from the King. Usually titled, he was granted heraldry rights. The Lord resided in a Castle or Manor house. The land he held was leased to Vassals and **Villeins**, who worked the land for him. Vassals were allotted a portion of the crop or herds but did not own anything

at all. Villeins worked the land, and paid fines, or a percentage of the land's return, to the Lord, in return, The Lord permitted the Villein to pass the land onto his sons as an inheritance.

**Lord of the Manor:**

Medieval England was divided into territorial units called **manors**. Each manor was an estate held in varying degrees by a feudal lord from the king. The lord of the manor governed his estate, including free, unfree, and servile tenants. He held a private plot of land known as the demesne. The lord also held a private court known as the manor court, through which he regulated the affairs of his feudal inferiors in matters of local custom, including the establishment of assize laws, debts, inheritance, marriage, mobility, punishments for absence from court hearings, and violence towards other tenants. All persons residing within the boundaries of the Lord's Estate were required to swear an **Oath of Fealty** or allegiance to him.

**Lord of Misrule:**

A position assigned by an old English Christmas custom wherein the king chose an individual of initiative and joke playing abilities to act as ruler for the duration of the Christmas season (Christmas Eve until the fifth of January). This mock ruler would then select his own officials with whom he would direct all Christmas celebrations in his master's court. He dressed elaborately and often led revellers on wild nighttime processions through town. The Lord of Misrule was permitted to do whatever he pleased: play practical jokes, create disorder by breaking into homes; or spend huge sums of money. Nobody could interfere with him or his behaviour as long as he kept those around him in laughter.

**Lords right (Jus Primae Noctis):**

Latin term, which literally meant, "The Lord's right" to among other things, the right to sleep with the wife of a **Serf** on the first night of marriage. This being considered as payment of a bridal tax levied by the Lord, and could have been avoided if a fine of money was paid instead. This bridal tax system also existed in Scotland, and enforced by some English Lords.

**The Glossary will continue in December's edition**



## On the Bookshelf...by Tammy Martin, Librarian.

Sometimes I just cannot get over the generosity of some people, and the amount of donated books that are coming into the library, the bookshelves a beginning to groan with the weight. In the last couple of months, we have received the following new books, kindly **donated by Andrew Richards** (*the Bookman*).

- *War Diaries Japanese POW Day-to-day life in Prison Camps*
- *Hanged Executions in Australia*
- *The Encyclopaedia of AFL Footballers since 1897*
- *The Worlds worst Criminals an A-Z of evil men and woman*
- *Evil beyond belief an A-Z of heinous crimes*

- *The First 100 Years of Semaphore 1883-1983*
- *Australia all over Why I live where I live*
- *Born to Lead Australian Test Cricket Captains*

**Donated by Helen Stein.**

- *Buried Treasures. North Road Cemetery*

These and many of our library holdings have World and Australian Interest, all of which are available for our members to borrow.

**Library open days:**

Every Thursday 10am -4pm (except Easter and Christmas)

Advertised Networking day Saturdays (twice monthly) 1pm - 4pm

## Understanding the Calendar, Its History, and irrationalities...

### Calendar: (Definition)

*A system of time keeping that defines the beginning, length, and divisions of a year. A year is a period of time that it takes for Earth to make a complete revolution of the sun.*

It is important to understand the periods and dates expressed in ancient documents. Some confusion can and will arise when comparing dates recorded in pre 1752 Family History, such as Births, Deaths and Marriages, to our present calendar. To overcome this problem an explanation of the Calendars in use during the various periods in our Family Tree follows.

### The Julian calendar:

The *Julian calendar* devised by the Roman Emperor *Julius Caesar* <sup>1</sup> in 45 BC, and bears his name; supposedly, it is dated from the foundation of Rome. However, after the establishment of the Christian Rome the Julian calendar was altered to commence from the Birth of Jesus Christ as year 1.

The concept of the calendar as laid down under Caesar however, still formed the basis of calculating dates, consequently all documents were dated using this form of calendar. The Church of Nicaea adopted it in 325, and it continued to be used in England until the middle 18<sup>th</sup> Century.

The calendar consisted of 365¼ days, with an extra day added every fourth year, "*Leap year*." The name Calendar comes from the Latin *Kalends* meaning first day, and along with *Nones* = 5<sup>th</sup> day, and *Ides* = 13<sup>th</sup> day formed the basis of reckoning.<sup>2</sup>

The calendar months were, March, new years day 25<sup>th</sup>, and 1st month. April 2<sup>nd</sup>, May 3<sup>rd</sup>, June 4<sup>th</sup>, July 5<sup>th</sup>, August 6<sup>th</sup>, September 7<sup>th</sup>, October 8<sup>th</sup>, November 9<sup>th</sup>, December 10<sup>th</sup>, January 11<sup>th</sup>, February 12<sup>th</sup>, this contained part of March, i.e. 1st to 24th.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> It is recorded that Gaius Julius Caesar who was born in July gave his name (Juli) to the new calendar month, and to mark this important occasion he allotted 31 days to the month, by taking one day from the month of February, which had at that time 31 days. When his adopted son Gaius Octavianus later Caesar Augustus succeeded him, Augustus added his name to the calendar as the month of August. Augustus also wanted an extra day added to mark his importance as being equal with that of Julius Caesar, and be remembered as the first Emperor of Rome. However, when told that the calendar would not be workable because of the extra day within the year, he also removed a day from the month of February and added the day to August. That is why the only two consecutive months in the calendar with 31 days are July and August.

<sup>2</sup> The *Roman or Julian Calendar* was used in all Legal Documents, mainly because the only people that could read and write were the privileged classes and the Clergy, of whom the Scribes were Clerics or Monks, and whose duties it was to inscribe all Documents. The Church being Roman Catholic, of course recorded all documents in Latin, indeed Latin was widely spoken along with French, up until the middle 14<sup>th</sup> Century, and English was still a developing language. English as a language was recorded in writing for the first time with the printing of, *Great Bible* in 1539 during the reign of Henry the 8<sup>th</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> These calendar months are important to remember when reviewing records such as birth, death and marriages recorded in the Parish Registers pre 1753 September = Latin Septimus = Seventh. October = Octavus = Eighth, November = Nonus = Ninth, and December derives from Decimus = Tenth.

The calendar commenced on March the 25<sup>th</sup> and ended on March 24<sup>th</sup>. In contrast to our modern calendar (*Gregorian calendar*) with its year commencing on January 1<sup>st</sup> and ending on December 31<sup>st</sup>. The problem of calculating dates in the Julian calendar year, is that all dates from January 1<sup>st</sup> until 24<sup>th</sup> March was one year and from the 25<sup>th</sup> March to the following 24<sup>th</sup> March being another year. Looking at the accompanying actual calendar for 1641-42, note that the dates 1<sup>st</sup> January to March 24<sup>th</sup> were in the year of 1641, whilst from March 25<sup>th</sup> onwards was in the year of 1642.

Often confusion arises when comparing a date pre March 25 to our present calendar system. To overcome the confusion dates appearing in a year pre March 25<sup>th</sup> are shown with double-digit dates such as 1641/42, this means that the first date appearing (1641) was based on the Julian calendar, but when applied to our modern calendar or Gregorian calendar the date is actually 1642.

Sometimes the Parish Clerks referred to months in their Registers as 7ber, 8ber, 9ber, 10ber, 11ber, and 12ber. These months were not July, August, September, October, November or December as you would expect, but were in fact September, October, November, December, January and February. England finally abandoned the use of the Julian calendar in 1752, and replaced it with the Gregorian calendar. •

Continued on page 12.

The Calendar of 1641/42.

January 1641						
<i>S</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Tu</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>Th</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>S</i>
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

February						
<i>S</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Tu</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>Th</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>S</i>
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28					

March						
<i>S</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Tu</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>Th</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>S</i>
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24		

March 1642						
					25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

April						
<i>S</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Tu</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>Th</i>	<i>F</i> 1	<i>S</i> 2

**Fig 8:** An example of the Julian calendar, notice the change of year from 1641 to 1642 in the month of March. All documents dated before 1752 used this form of calendar. To overcome the problem of misinterpreting the actual date of an event happening, when comparing to the modern calendar, all dates appearing between January 1<sup>st</sup> and March 24<sup>th</sup> are now recorded using the double date system, in the example above this would be written as 1641/42, all dates after March 25<sup>th</sup> are recorded using the actual year of 1642. •

• END •



## The Gregorian or modern calendar:

The *Gregorian or modern Calendar* was devised, and officially accepted, by *Pope Gregory xiii* in 1582. This change of calendar was necessary because mathematicians had discovered that the calendar was inaccurate by 24 hours every 131 years, or 3 days every 400 years. In 1581, calculations showed that the *Julian calendar* was 10 days adrift of the solar year, thus the inaccuracy between 352 and 1582 amounted to 10 days, by which time the equinox had been put back from March 21<sup>st</sup> to March 11<sup>th</sup>, this resulted in the calculation of Easter being incorrect.

In 1582 he ordered that 10 days be dropped from the calendar, *Pope Gregory* ruled that The 5<sup>th</sup> October should be The 15<sup>th</sup> October so as to comply with the solar year calculations, by doing so the equinox was restored to its rightful date as March 21. He also ruled that every 400 years leap year's day would be omitted three times, that is in 1700, 1800, and 1900 but not in 2000, but will be in 2100, 2200, and 2300.

The *Catholic countries* generally adhered to this and accepted the new *Gregorian calendar*, however, the *Protestant countries* such as Germany, England, and the Northern Countries refused to adopt the adjustment. Scotland and Ireland, both Catholic Countries did adopt the new *Gregorian calendar*, when considering documents dating from this period from these Countries that the dates recorded are in line with the new calendar.

England on the other hand remained steadfastly *anti Papist*, under *Elizabeth 1<sup>st</sup>* who was suspicious of anything Catholic as being a *Papist plot* to undermine her rule and replace her with a Catholic Monarch,<sup>4</sup> so subsequently England's Calendar remained *Julian*. There were some attempts in the middle 17<sup>th</sup> Century to alter, but this was over ruled by the Commonwealth, under the *Protectorate* of *Oliver Cromwell* in the 1640's.

Consequently, it was not until 1752 that England altered the Calendar, when under Lord Chesterfield's Act 1751-52, when it had been proposed that the 3<sup>rd</sup> of September became the 14<sup>th</sup>, by this time, the solar year calculation had now been out by 11 days, to correct the problem, the Calendar needed to be adjusted accordingly. The Government found that they were losing 11 days Taxation income, so to compensate for this loss, January 1<sup>st</sup> next, was officially proclaimed to be *New Years Day*. Thus in 1753, the *Gregorian calendar* was used for the first time on documents.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Mary Queen of Scots was a cousin to Elizabeth 1<sup>st</sup>, and a scheme to replace Elizabeth with the Catholic Mary, and thus restore the England to Catholicism failed. Mary was executed for treason against "her Queen" regardless of the fact that Mary was not subjected to Elizabeth and was in her own right a Queen of another nation (Scotland)

<sup>5</sup> Documents dated between the 1<sup>st</sup> January 1753, and the 25<sup>th</sup> March pre 1753, should be referred to as bridging two (2) years. Consequently, a Document dated 25<sup>th</sup> February 1750 is now referred to as 25<sup>th</sup> February 1750/51. Parish Registers' entries started on the 25<sup>th</sup> March. Therefore, entries dated 24<sup>th</sup> March 1666 and 25<sup>th</sup> March 1667 are deemed now to be in the same year of 1666.

*However do not alter the year stated, to modern calendar interpretation, as March 25<sup>th</sup> 1667 and February 25<sup>th</sup> 1667 to be anything other than as stated; they were in the same church year calendar. Although under modern interpretation, February would be classified in the year of 1668.*

When this Calendar (*see below*) was printed and introduced to the Populace of Britain, there were demonstrations and riots in the streets because of the belief that the Government had robbed the common people of 11 days of their lives; many people also changed their birth date by omitting 11 days to comply with the new calendar. The upshot of this is that during September 1752, there are no officially recorded Births, Deaths, or Marriages for those omitted 11 days. Consequently, this presents a problem when calculating these happenings from documents.

### SEPTEMBER 1752 *Great Britain and Dominions*

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun
1	2	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

**Fig 9:** The month of September in which the change from the Julian to the modern Gregorian calendar took place. Note the month consisted of only 19 days.

### Problems encountered with the New Calendar.

As previously stated the official Church year commenced on the 25<sup>th</sup> of March, this being called "*Lady Day*." With the year commencing on 25<sup>th</sup> March, the year officially ended on March 24<sup>th</sup>. Therefore, the year 1739 began on March 25<sup>th</sup> and ended on March 24<sup>th</sup> in the year we now call 1740. Consequently, the months of January, February, and most of March 1739 are actually later than April 1<sup>st</sup> 1739. When it was May the 18<sup>th</sup> in Scotland, it was 8<sup>th</sup> of May in England. In order to bring England in line with Europe and Scotland, 10 days (3<sup>rd</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> September were omitted for September 1752 in England (so the result was the 14<sup>th</sup> of September 1752 followed immediately the 2<sup>nd</sup> of September). Christmas day remained the 25<sup>th</sup> of December, even though the true anniversary of the Christmas that had been celebrated in England the previous year was now 6<sup>th</sup> of June.

## How the calendar Months were named:

The names of the **Julian**, and still later the **Gregorian** calendar, were derived from ancient Rome, and are over 2,055 years old.

**January:** Named after **Janus** the Roman God presiding over doors and gates, and of beginnings and endings. He is always depicted with two faces looking in opposite directions.

**February:** Named after **Februdrius** the Roman religious month of the festival of purification.

**March:** Named in honour of the Roman God of War **Mars**.

**April:** **Aprilis**, it is not known how the name came into being, it was the second month of the old Roman calendar before January and February was added by the King of Rome "**Numa Pompilius**" in 700 BC, and April became the fourth month. The 1<sup>st</sup> day of April was held in honour of Venus.

**May:** **Mai** the month marking the beginning of spring celebrated with festivities.

**June:** Named in honour of the Roman Goddess **Juno**, she was the protector and special Counselor of the Roman state. She was the patron of marriages, and June was, and still is, considered the lucky month in which to marry.

**July:** Named for the Roman General and later Dictator Julius Caesar (**Juli**), who was born in that month. Previously, it had been called **Quintilis** meaning the fifth month on the old Roman (*pre Julian*) Calendar.

**August:** Named to honour the first elected emperor of Rome, **Augustus** (Gias Octavian Caesar).

**September:** Derived from the Roman numeral **Septemus**, meaning seventh, viz. the 7<sup>th</sup> month.

**October:** Derived from the Roman numeral **Octo**, meaning eighth, viz the 8<sup>th</sup> month.

**November:** Derived from the Roman numeral **Novem**, meaning the ninth, viz. 9<sup>th</sup> month.

**December:** Derived from the Roman numeral **Deci**, meaning the tenth, viz. 10<sup>th</sup> month. •

## THE SILENT TREATMENT

A man and his wife were having some problems at home, and were giving each other the silent treatment.

Suddenly, the man realized that the next day, he would need his wife to wake him at 5:00 AM for an early morning business flight. Not wanting to be the first to break the silence (and LOSE), he wrote on a piece of paper, "**Please wake me at 5:00 AM.**" He left it where he knew she would find it. The next morning, the man woke up, only to discover it was 9:00 AM and he had missed his flight Furious, he was about to go and see why his wife hadn't wakened him, when he noticed a piece of paper by the bed. The paper said, "**It is 5:00 AM. Wake up.**"

: **Men are just not equipped for these kinds of contests:** As quoted by anonymous Woman.... Ed. ☺☺☺

## Words of Wisdom from a Woman's point of view.

- When blondes have more fun, do they know it?
- Money isn't everything, but it sure keeps the kids in touch.
- Losing a husband can be hard. In my case, it was almost impossible

- Attempt to get a new car for your spouse - it'll be a great trade!
- Love may be blind, but marriage is a real eye-opener.
- Hell hath no fury like the lawyer of a woman scorned.
- Bills travel through the post at twice the speed of cheques.
- Sometimes too much to drink isn't enough.
- Hard work never killed anyone, but why chance it?



## And, from a Man's.

- Don't get married. Find a woman you hate and buy her a house. It's a lot easier on you.
- A conscience is what hurts when all your other parts feel so good.
- I couldn't repair your brakes, so I made your horn louder.
- A bartender is just a pharmacist with a limited inventory
- Bigamy: one wife too many. Monogamy: same thing
- I want to die peacefully, in my sleep, like my grandfather, not screaming, terrified, like his passengers. •

## Surnames and other misconceptions about spelling them:

***“When it comes to Surnames, spelling really doesn’t always matter”:***

Frequently in the ANDFHG Family History Research Centre, our research assistants are asked for help in researching or locating a certain family name. Sometimes people will ask for names such as Brown without an “e,” or Smyth, not Smith, or Prichard without the “t,” Shephard and not Shepherd.

Whilst it may seem that they are being extra careful in locating the correct family, they may be making a huge mistake by not expanding their search criteria to name variants. When it comes to old documents, especially where surnames are recorded, ***“spelling doesn’t count.”*** Instead of narrowing the field of research with exact modern spelling, it is important to enlarge it as much as possible with every possible spelling.

One woman would not accept that the family of Jonathon Wilson Browne was the same as the ancestor she was searching for, because her John Wilson Brown did not have an “e” on his Surname, and her family only used Brown, and besides her ancestor was John not Jonathon, so obviously there was no relationship whatsoever. She was very hard to convince, and still does not accept that there could be the same family connection, consequently she has a missing link in her tree that may not be resolved for years.

Before Samuel Johnson published the first *Dictionary of the English Language* in 1755, there were no set rules for spelling at all. Even today there are no set rules for spelling surnames, you can spell your name anyway you wish. With modern records, once you have a birth certificate issued, and a driver’s licence or a passport, it is just too much trouble to vary the spelling of a name.

One-way of changing the spelling officially is to do so by Deed Poll. Records these days are computerised, so crosschecking is very easy, and if your name does not match exactly, then you do not exist.

While a person is pretty much committed to the parent’s way of spelling, or for that matter pronouncing the surname, even today some one somewhere, will record your name differently than the way you spell it, unless you spell it out to them or fill out a specific form setting down the spelling.

It is easy to see that there are even fewer rules nowadays for spelling first names; Sherry may be Sherree, Sheri, or even Shayree. Laurie (Feminine) could be Lori, Laurey, Lauree, Laury, or Loree etc. Deborah can be Debra, Debera, Debora, or Debrah.

As previously mentioned, nowadays people are consistent in the way that they spell their Surnames. Why then weren’t our ancestors as particular?

### **There are five big reasons for this.**

(1) The ancestor was illiterate, pre mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century; when schooling became the norm, most people could not read or write at all leave alone spell their Surname. Unusual names may be spelt phonetically in documents e.g. Rawlings maybe Rorlings or even Wrawlings.

(2) Scribes or clerks made records, many may have come from a different part of England altogether, and

accents play an important part in the way names are spelt (even today). Consider a Parish Cleric moving from London to Yorkshire, and having to cope with the very broad accent there, is there little wonder that surnames can be recorded with so many variants?

(3) If the ancestor even could memorise the spelling, the recording clerk knowing that the ancestor was illiterate would not have asked anyway. The records that we use in our research are mostly church records such as Parish Registers, civil records, wills and census records, and many more.

(4) A non-family member such as the Parish Clerk, Clergyman, or the Manor Clerk usually wrote these records. The recorders may have thought that they knew best how to spell a name and did not bother to ask.

(5) However, with the inception of the Census in 1841, the questionnaires were delivered to the household by the enumerator, he did not physically complete the form, his job was to visit each household and deliver the forms, later to return and collect them, and he then collated the information onto a return and sent this to the Governing body. The main problem with these returns being, that the information they contain, is only as good as the answers given to the questions. More likely, the only person able to read and write in the household, and capable of completing the questionnaire, was a child who was attending school, so the names in many cases recorded on the census returns, are as the child spelt them.

Once knowledge was expanded, by reading and writing, whatever the name that appeared on documents coming into the family’s possession, became the traditional way of spelling their name, and has been carried on ever since, generation after generation.

Notice for example the names Smith, Smythe, and Smyth, each are the same name, but in the latter the old English spelling being accepted as the norm where a “y” is used in place of a more modern “i,” and again in the surname White, as Whyte. In many cases, a letter sometimes being added or omitted, such as with the name Cook also, Cooke. The aforementioned names are all pronounced the same way. We all are familiar with the television comedy program *“Keeping up appearances”* where the surname of the family is “Bucket,” but is insisted upon being pronounced as “Bouquet” by the principal character Hyacinth. Which way would you spell the surname upon hearing it pronounced?

To research your Surname correctly, write down every possible spelling variant, and then check each one. Another most useful way is to use the Soundex code; this code is located in most genealogy programs such as Legacy Family Tree, Family Tree Maker, and Brother’s Keeper etc. Some surnames recorded in one Parish Register may be entirely different in another, I personally have a copy of an 18<sup>th</sup> Century Will of an ancestor, where the surname is spelt three different ways in the same document, I guess the Lawyer just wanted to make sure he got the name and family right, by covering all bases. •

**Editor...**



## The mystery of Christian names

One of the biggest problems encountered when researching our ancestors, is identifying their real Christian names. Quite often as not, the names, they were known by, may not be the name normally referred to as their "*God given name.*" \*

Almost every family used nicknames for a family member, and quite often, many people assumed a nickname on their own. I have a case in my ancestry where my Great Grandmother named Maria, took the name of Mary Ann, married, and is even buried under that name, she apparently did not like the name Maria.

One example of a famous nickname was for the US President Jimmy Carter, although his real name is James Earl Carter, he was sworn in under the nickname "Jimmy" and for posterity, his term of tenure will always be known as the President Jimmy Carter administration years.

Nicknames are not pseudonyms, which is a stage name or an assumed name. Moreover, who has ever heard of John William Pilbeam Goffage? Who is better known as "*Chips Rafferty*" the iconic and well-known Australian Actor, who adopted that screen name in 1940, but his

schoolmates and family had always known him as Chips.

On the other hand, nicknames can derive from the real Christian name or a physical characteristic of a person, such as Tiny for a very large or tall person, the unique Australian, Bluey, the usual nickname of a Red headed person.

However, when it comes to locating that elusive "Bert" in the family, which could be Hubert, Bertram, or Egbert, there can be a bit of a challenge. It is easy to solve the puzzle, when a person named Robert is referred to as Bob or Bobby, or a Richard as Dick, but when we have Polly, Sally, Belle, Daisy, or Dobbin, the real Christian name becomes more difficult to ascertain.

Hence, we have included a chart of Christian names to help in this area.♦

\* "*God Given Name*" what does that mean?

*In times past, it referred to the name, bestowed upon the child in the name of God, at the time of the baptism or christening, and the name was considered to have been given unto God.*

### Nicknames

Al

Bell, Bella, Belle

Belle

Bess, Bessie, Bessy, Beth, Bette, Betty  
Betsy, Betsey, Bitsy

Bert, Burt

Bob, Bobby

Bobbie, Bobbi

Boots

Bridie, Bridey, Brie

Carrie, Carry, Charley

Cat, Cathy, Cate

Cindy

Cole, Col, Colle

Daisy

Delia

Dick, Dicker, Dickie

Dobbin

Dode, Dody

Dora

Ed, Eddie, Eddy

Effie, Effy

Eliza

Ella, Ellie

Fannie, Fanny

Frankie

Genie, Gina

Ginger, Ginny

Greta

### Given Names

Albert, Alphonse

Arabelle, Anabelle, Belinda, Elizabeth,  
Isabel, Isabella, Mirabel, Rosabel.

Mabel, Sybil

Elizabeth, Elisabeth

Albert, Hubert, Bertram, Egbert

Robert

Roberta

Bertha

Bridget

Caroline, Charlotte

Catherine

Cynthia, Lucinda

Colin, Collin

Margaret

Adelia, Adele, Cordelia

Richard

Robert

Dorothy,

Doroth, Eudora, Theodora

Edward

Euphemia, Evelyn

Elizabeth, Elisabeth

Eleanor, Elenora

Frances

Frances (Female) Francis (Male) Franklin

Eugina

Virginia

Margaret, Margaretha

Hal	Harold, Henry
Hank, Harry	Henry, Harold
Hattie	Harriet, Harrietta
Hettie	Esther, Henrietta, Hester
Hector, Horrie	Horace
Izzie, Issy	Isaac
Jack	John
Jamie. Jim, Jimmy	James, Jameson
Jenny	Jane, Janet, Jeanette, Virginia
Jock, Johnny	John
Kate, Katie, Katy, Kay, Kit, Kitty	Katherine
Lena	Angelina, Helena, Magdalena, Paulina, Selena
Lisa, Lise, Liz, Lizzie	Elizabeth, Elisabeth
Lucy	Lucinda
Madge, Maggie, Midge	Margaret
Mamie	Mary
Marty, Martie, Mattie (female)	Martha
Marty, Martie. Matt, Mat. (male)	Martin
May	Mary
Mary	Maria
Meg, Megan	Margaret
Millie. Milly	Amelia, Mildred
Molly, Moll	Mary
Ned, Neddy	Edward
Nell, Nellie	Elenora, Eleanor, Ellen, Helen
Nora	Elenore, Elenora, Honora, Honoria
Ollie, Olly	Olibe, Olivia, Oliver
Pat, Patsy, Patty, Pattie	Patricia, Patience, Martha, Matilda
Peg, Peggy	Margaret
Penny	Penelope
Pete	Peter
Pete, Pet	Pita, Petula
Polly, Pollie	Mary, Paula
Ric, Ricky, Rick	Richard
Rob, Robbie, Robby	Robert
Robin	Robert, Roberta
Sadie, Sally,	Sarah
Sam, Sammy	Samuel, Samson, Samantha
Sukie, Suchie, Sucky	Susan, Susannah, Susanna
Tad	Theodore
Ted, Teddy	Edward, Theodore
Theo	Theodore
Tilly, Tillie	Temperance, Matilda, Mathilda
Tina	Christina
Trina	Catherine, Katherina, Katherine
Winnie	Winifred, Winefred, Winston
Zac, Zack	Zackery, Isaac

• END •

## This Quarter in History.

*Some historical factual events found in various Devonshire Parish Registers.*

### September

**8. 1564. Richard Payne** was banished from Exeter. If he returned, he was to be whipped and one of his ears nailed to the pillory.

**12. 1688.** It was noted in the parish register of Lustleigh that **Elizabeth Wreyford**, widow, dying excommunicate, is to be buried.

**21. 1516. Thomas Fuller** of Exeter was imprisoned for forty days for his abusive language.

### October

**3. 1648.** The overseers of Buckfastleigh asked that **William Sarle**, the reputed father of **Joan Kelland's** child, contribute to its maintenance.

**22. 1629. Richard Taylor** allegedly accused **Hugh Wyatt** of knowing three men's wives in Brauntton

### November

**13. 1652. Grace Mathew** complained at Guildhall that a Broadclyst woman bewitched her husband.

**17. 1627.** The last of the plague victims was buried in St Saviour's parish, Dartmouth.

**21. 1566.** Four men in Exeter were whipped and fined for playing cards and other unlawful games.

**25. 1549.** The annual rental for Sporebam in Heavitree was fixed as one red rose.

**27. 1665.** In Newton St Petrock Church, a funeral bier was repaired and a dog whipper appointed.

**30. 1654. Josias Calmady** gave a fat bullock to the poor people of Okehampton at the time of his marriage. •



### Computer Talk... by Ivan Randall.

*Quote of the Quarter: "Artificial intelligence is no match for natural stupidity."*

## Internet Safety & Security

More of us are making use of the Internet in our quest to discover our family roots & heritage. This means that computer safety & security becomes an issue that we all need to consider. Achieving good computer safety & security can seem like a daunting task. Fortunately, following a few simple steps can go a long way to providing both.

### Use antivirus software and keep it updated.

Most computers these days come with a free trial of one of the well-known Virus Scanners or more likely a combination of Antivirus and Spyware/Adware Suite. Make sure you continue the coverage when the free period runs out. If cost is a factor, then you need to replace it with one of the free programs available. The free ones that I use are AVG free anti virus and a combination of Spyware/Adware programs such as Adaware, Spybot Search & Destroy & Antimalware. Now if you install these programs, you need to use them. Set the antivirus program to automatically do a daily update & full computer scan and use the Spyware/Adware programs at least once a month, more frequently if you spend a lot of time on the net. You should check for new definition updates daily if you use dial-up or 3G wireless. It is best to do a manual update as soon as the internet is connected. ADSL (if it is left active) is available when your computer is switched on and should allow updates automatically.

### Install security patches.

Security holes in software are constantly being discovered and they do not discriminate by vendor or operating system. It is not only a matter of updating Windows, which should be set to do so automatically. You should periodically check for and apply updates

for all software you use. (Some software does do this automatically)

### Use a firewall.

No Internet connection is safe without one. Firewalls are necessary even if you have a dial-up Internet connection - computers not using a firewall can easily be infected. If your computer is not complaining about not having a firewall then you are probably using the inbuilt windows firewall. The following is what Microsoft say about it:-

"Windows Firewall" protects your computer by blocking communications that might actually be dangerous software trying to find a way to connect to your computer, rather than communications from a person or program with whom you wish to interact. Windows Firewall is smart enough to allow connections from computers in your home and to block those connections from computers on the Internet. For example, Windows Firewall will allow you to share files or a printer between two computers in your home, but it will block any attempts from people on the Internet to connect to your computer. Windows Firewall does offer some protection from network attacks from malicious software known as worms. However, Windows Firewall does not protect you from viruses or spyware."



If you want to use something else, Zone Alarm is a well-respected one of many other firewall programs available.

### Email Security.

Avoid opening email attachments that you are not expecting - no matter who appears to have sent it. Most worms and Trojan-containing email try to make you think that it is coming from someone you know or trust. Make sure your email client is not leaving you open to infection. Reading email in plain text offers important security benefits that more than offset the loss of coloured fonts. Coloured fonts, embedded images, and stylized text are just a few of the reasons that HTML email has become popular. It makes email attractive and - in some cases - easier to read. However, there are drawbacks to the glitz and glamour of HTML email. From a security point of view, plain text email is better. Reading email in plain text offers important security benefits that more than offset the loss of coloured fonts.

HTML email can contain invisible images, specially formed links, and other techniques that allow email to infect your computer.

*Plain text email does not support embedded images.*

*Plain text email does not support active content.*

*Plain text email prevents email attachments from opening automatically.*

*In plain text email, there are no hidden commands - the link displayed is the actual link.*

### Internet scams.

Criminals think of clever ways to separate you from your hard-earned cash. Do not get fooled by emails telling sad stories, or promising lotto winnings. Likewise, beware of email containing a security concern from your bank or other eCommerce site. Banks and other institutions will never ask you to verify you banking or other financial data over the internet. As I write this there is an email circulating asking you to secure your credit card for Internet use. Don't do it, as there is no such service, all that will happen it that you have foolishly given away your credit card details. The best way to make sure you do not have any problems with your credit card on the Internet it use it only with reputable companies that use secure transaction sites.

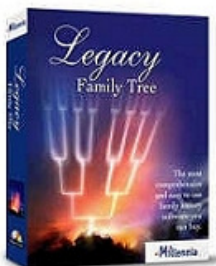
### Virus hoaxes.

Dire sounding email spreading fear about non-existent threats serve only to spread needless alarm and may even cause you to delete legitimate files in response. You know the ones I mean, they go something like this:-

*PLEASE, SEND THIS INFORMATION TO EVERY PERSON IN YOUR ADDRESS BOOK. IF YOU RECEIVE AN E-MAIL THAT READS, "UPGRADE INTERNET2" DO NOT OPEN IT, AS IT CONTAINS AN EXECUTABLE NAMED "PERRIN.EXE." IT WILL ERASE ALL THE DATA IN YOUR HARD DRIVE AND IT WILL STAY IN MEMORY. EVERY TIME THAT YOU UPLOAD ANY DATA, IT WILL BE AUTOMATICALLY ERASED AND WILL NOT BE ABLE TO USE YOUR COMPUTER AGAIN. THIS INFORMATION WAS PUBLISHED YESTERDAY IN THE CNN WEB SITE. THIS IS A VERY DANGEROUS VIRUS. TO THIS DATE, THERE IS NO KNOWN ANTIVIRUS PROGRAM FOR THIS PARTICULAR VIRUS PLEASE, FORWARD THIS INFORMATION TO YOUR FRIENDS, SO THAT THEY WILL BE ON THE ALERT. ALSO, CHECK THE LIST BELOW, SENT BY IBM, WITH THE NAMES OF SOME E-MAILS THAT, IF RECEIVED, SHOULD NOT BE OPENED AND MUST BE DELETED IMMEDIATELY, BECAUSE THEY CONTAIN ATTACHED VIRUSES. THIS WAY YOUR COMPUTER WILL BE SAFE.*

This is just an example but the style of wording is similar in most cases. I have received this sort of thing from friends with the comment "better to be safe than sorry". This is just what the hoaxer wants you to do because it causes an enormous amount of messages to be sent which can cause clogging of the internet and slow things down. It is easy to check this sort of hoax on the internet by googling the subject line or some other part of the message. So please, investigate this sort of thing before blindly emailing anyone.

There is far more good than bad, on the Internet. The object is not to be paranoid, but you should be cautious, aware, and even suspicious. By following the tips above and becoming aware of your own security, you will not only be protecting yourself, you will be helping to protect the Internet as well. ●



### Legacy Users Group News.

The Legacy Users Group is a sub group of ANDFHG, and is officially recognised by the Millennia Corporation, the developers of the Family

Tree Program Legacy 7, plus its related products such as Legacy 7 Charting, GenSmarts 2 for Legacy to name a few.

The Legacy Users group is the only one in South Australia, and meets at 7pm on the first Monday of each Month in the ANDFHG meeting rooms 3 Ann Street Salisbury S.A. refer to the map on back page.

Shirley Bulley coordinates the group; the aim of the group is communal help, learning from experienced users, from the basics to the deluxe versions of Legacy, demonstrated in a hand on meeting.

Membership does have its benefits, such as discounts on all Legacy related programs and products, and the camaraderie of fellow researchers.

Membership is open to all users, or would be users, of all versions of the Legacy Family Tree programs. For more information, the Legacy Users Group either contact the ANDFHG Committee, or email the coordinator at [andfhg@yahoo.com](mailto:andfhg@yahoo.com) and place "Legacy Users." in the subject line. ●

## Photo Album. - Adelaide of Yesteryear.



**Fig 10:** Corner King William and Hindley Streets., Adelaide circa 1870. Double deck Horse drawn tram, right the National Bank of Australasia, line of waiting horse cabs. Note: Government house right background. nla.pic-an20886593-22 Published courtesy of the National Library of Australia.

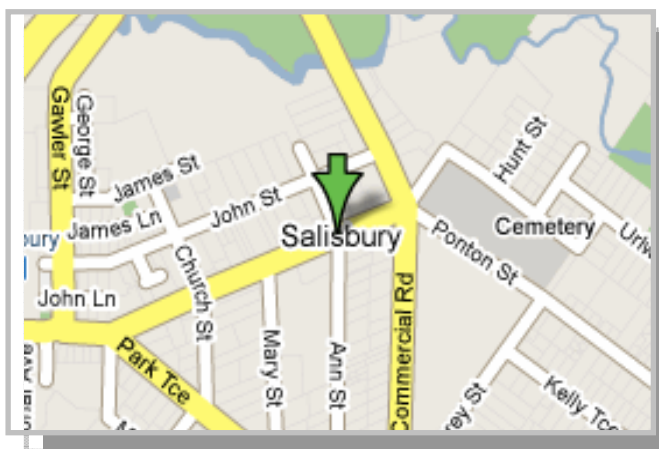


**Fig 11:** View from Victoria Square, Adelaide, North towards Post Office, circa 1870. Nla.pic-an20886593-24, Published courtesy of the National Library of Australia.



**The Home of Adelaide Northern Districts Family History Group  
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 Free to browse.**



**The Compass is the Official Publication of the  
Adelaide Northern Districts Family History Group Inc.**

**Contact**

**ANDFHG Inc.**

**PO BOX 32,**

**ELIZABETH,**

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA**

**5112**

**E-mail: [andfhg@yahoo.com.au](mailto:andfhg@yahoo.com.au)**

**Visit our Website:**

**[www.ozgenonline.com/~andfhg](http://www.ozgenonline.com/~andfhg)**