

The



Compass

Volume 1 issue No. 7

September Quarter 2010

Published Quarterly

ISSN 1836-7860



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

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From the Editor's Desk

Here it is September already, where has the year gone. Seems like it was only yesterday that I was preparing the March edition of "the Compass," then it is said, "*Time and Tide waits for no man.*"

When time passes and memories fade, we tend to forget the things that were important at the time. Unless of course, there is a constant reminder to us, and so it is with the numerous War Memorials scattered across Australia and the world, they serve as a constant reminder to generations born decades after the event, of the sacrifice that men and women paid so that future generations may live in peace.

With the benefit of hindsight, it seems that the trend of later generations is to question the past, and criticize the actions taken by preceding generations. However, it is easy to be judgmental not having lived through the events, such as the World Wars 1 and 2.

There was a time when the men and women, and the youth of a country took pride in their inheritance, and were prepared to stand up for an ideal. Such men and women eagerly went off to War as volunteers and not conscripts, they should not be forgotten, but remembered with pride and reverence, for they were, and are our true National Heroes.

That is why when we see War Memorials they tend to remind us of those heroes of yesteryear, and their sacrifice. War Memorials are not built to glorify War, but to honour those men and women, who gave up their lives, not willingly, but with resistance against an enemy of the times.

So it was at a time when Australia not yet a Nation, but made up of independent states, that men and women of those states willingly volunteered to take up the challenges of a threat to peace and order, to go off to War. To some it was an adventure, whilst to others it was a duty they owed to Australia, and the Motherland "*England.*"

Many of these men and women actually paid their own way so that they could do their duty, often buying their equipment such as uniforms, horses, and firearms, voluntarily going off to fight the Boer of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State in Africa, who had declared War on England.

Unfortunately, many Australians died during the War that lasted from 1899 to 1902. In fact more died during that period of 3 years, than during the Vietnam conflict 50 years later, and had lasted for 10 years.

Today there is no National Memorial to these men and women of the Boer War. Each State and country town has their own Memorials, but then only to those from the State or country area. This situation exists, simply because at the start of the Boer War in 1899, Australia was not a nation. Regardless of the fact that Australians were still fighting the War in 1902, over a year after the foundation of the Australian Federation in 1901, and the troops sent from Australia after that time, were part of the Commonwealth of Australia's Army.

Fortunately, there is a movement to rectify this oversight, and aim is to have a suitable Memorial

erected in Canberra, to honour the men and women of the Boer War.

The site has been designated, and the design of a Memorial will be in the form of a Statue. It had been decided that the preferred statue be of the same design as the Boer War Memorial located in Adelaide South Australia, which is considered to be the best Memorial in Australia of its type.

The committee formed to oversee the Memorial, has a very formidable representation and the Governor General of Australia as Patron of the project.

Another hero of Australia was Captain Charles Sturt, the intrepid explorer of the River Murray fame, and much more, but many may not generally know what happened to him after his Australian ventures, for he seems to have passed from history into the dimness of time.

Located in the suburb of Grange in South Australia, is "*Sturt's Cottage*" where he lived for some years, and which now houses a museum dedicated to his exploits.

Our correspondent Mike Cooke in England, has discovered what transpired in Sturt's later life, and has written an interesting article along with various photographs. This will undoubtedly fill in the gaps in history, for those that are unaware of the events that unfolded in the later life of this Australian Hero.

This month we discuss the subject "*Latin for Family researchers.*" During our research and as we locate older documents, we will encounter Latin terminology, to many the terms used can be a confounding mystery, hopefully this article, which contains an index of the most common Latin terms encountered, will prove to be beneficial to everyone. As well as Latin, the problem from many people is those Roman Numerals, and the problem of defining the date of an event, when written in that form.

Many people researching their Family Tree, place their total reliance on websites dedicated to Family History. However, there are dangers in accepting everything one finds on the internet at face value. In the article entitled "*All my research is correct I got it from the Internet,*" we discuss some of those errors that just cause so many frustrations when we attempt to write it all up, and then find that something is not just right.

Again Ivan Randall, that stalwart of the Computer, has once again written a timely article on "*keeping your computer data safe.*" There is a lesson to be learned by everyone, especially all those that have their Family Tree research on their computer

July 1st saw around Australia an increase in the cost of obtaining a Birth, Death, or Marriage Certificate from the respective agencies holding these records; we include a national index of the various States and the new fees.

We continue our historical Adelaide photographs of the 19th Century. We hope that you enjoy this issue, and find it of some value in assisting you in your endeavour. — ■

Colin Withall, Editor.

“All my Research is correct I got it from the Internet.”

How often have you heard it said “*Internet research is the proper way to go about research,*” in fact, for each time I heard that said I was given a Dollar, I would now be sitting on my own private Island drinking Pina Coladas, instead of sitting in my study on a cold wintery day writing this article.

Don't get me wrong, the Internet is a wonderful medium for obtaining information, and has certainly made researching so much more accessible and fast, but in everything, there is the easy way and the hard way, and Family Research certainly proves to be of the latter.

There has been many an argument for and against the methods of researching the Family Tree, some people place their reliance solely upon the information gleaned from the International Genealogical Index, commonly known as the IGI. Whilst many others will argue that, the only good method of research is from the internet at such places as Ancestry, FamilySearch, UKGenealogy, Findmypast, or one or more of the many dozens of sites, located on the World Wide Web.

While other researchers will not be happy to accept the information obtained solely from websites, and will insist that they review their research using the only true method, by sighting the original Parish Registers, or other documentations, rather than other peoples research material. This in reality is how all the other WebPages obtain the information they publish, Websites do not carry out research themselves, but record information from a third party, such as Census, Free BDM, IGI and private contributors.

The IGI of course, supposed by many to be a reliable source of information, because everyone knows that the Mormon Church, travelled all over England and other countries, photographing and later with the use of volunteers transcribed the Parish Registers to form the index. To many it comes as a bit of a shock to learn that the IGI is not as reliable as supposed, it is only that, an index, and should not to be taken literally as an authority of the information published.

Genealogy & Family History - The Difference!

Genealogy:

Establishment of a Pedigree by extracting evidence, from valid sources, of how one generation is connected to the next. (In essence, this means the discipline of the construction of a valid family tree) and refers mainly to names and dates.

Family History:

A biographical study of a genealogically proven family, and of the community and country in which they lived. (In essence, this means the writing of a biography of a series of related ancestors of common genealogy. Family History incorporates Genealogy)

For example, found on the FamilySearch WebPages are the Ancestral and the Pedigree Resource Files, which contain information, submitted by individuals from their own research. This situation also applies to Ancestry, Findmypast, and all the other genealogical websites, where Family Tree details are entered by the contributors, also called subscribers, into stored family trees. This information then becomes the property of the Website and is viewable by others only on a pay to view basis. It is fair to say, that someone else may only access a subscriber's Family Tree with the permission of the original contributor. However, some recorded trees contain information gained solely from the IGI, which in many cases can contain suppositions or statements based upon wishful thinking, and not on actual proven research material.

There is little you can do to correct the situation should you find a statement or information published on a genealogical website, for which you paid good money to access, only to find that the details are contradictory to your own research,. The fact of the matter is that the information appearing on the website is accepted as being correct, and your proof of difference is considered inconsequential. However, you cannot correct the misinformation, because someone else submitted the record, and they are the only ones that can correct any alleged errors. Should they refuse to accept your proof; the incorrect information will appear on that website forever, and continue to be available to other family researchers

Try to convince someone that their research is faulty, or contains errors, it is impossible, and is virtually a Declaration of War, family relationships can be at peril or at the very least you could be called a know-it-all-twit, (or worse, and that would be stating it mildly.)

Often heard is the complaint from other Family Tree Researchers such as, “*my cousin (or sibling) sent me a copy of their research (or family tree), and it is all wrong.*”

How can you prove, apart from a census page, that the information you obtain anywhere from the internet, is indeed factual and proven research? Is the family tree published on Ancestry, Findmypast, or one of the other sites correct in every detail? Has the details claimed been backed up with documentary evidence or state a source?

In the past, we have said and reiterated, “**Family History without proof is Mythology.**” If you are going to present your written history for future generations, then every statement within that Family History must be proven beyond a reasonable doubt. Every statement, date, and event must have provenance that is to say, “**proof from whence it originated or was nurtured in its early existence.**” The only reliable research is obtained from the original source, however, even marriage, birth and death certificates often contain incorrect information, and unfortunately, people do tend to tell lies, especially about their age thereby altering dates of birth. Marriages can be bigamous, and the dates of death can often the incorrect on headstones.¹

In this article, I examine several examples obtained from highly respected websites, such as **FamilySearch** and the **National Archives of England**.

Both have published information, which contain mistakes, which unfortunately are impossible to correct.

¹ See page 18 The Compass December 2009 “Lies, damn lies and misconceptions” for further discussion.

The case of the National Archives of England.

Names	Whose Children	Born	Bapt.	Names	whose Children	Born	Bapt.
Eliza Pitts	James & Cissy Pitts	June 1 st 1789	Oct. 11 - 1790	Nancy Graham	Edward & Elizabeth Graham	May 16 th	May 24 th +
Maria Pitts	James & Cissy Pitts	April 17 th	Oct. 11	Dorothy Dren	Dorothy & Thomas Dren	April 24 th	June 6 th
John Coppelstone	Jacob & Jenny Coppelstone	Dec. 17 th	9 th 22 nd	Susannah Ireland	Richard & Eliza Ireland	June 3 rd	June 27 th +
Elizabeth Andrews	Charles & Mary Andrews	March 15 th	Dec. 25 th +	Elizabeth Monds	Benj. & Elizabeth Monds	April 29 th	July 6 th +
William Elliot	John & Elizabeth Elliot	Dec. 14 th	7 th 27 th	Edward Edwards	Edward & Maria Edwards	June 18 th	Aug. 2 nd +
				John Withgray	John & Susannah Withgray	July 28 th	Aug. 15 th
				Ann Withall	Philip & Sarah Withall	Aug. 15 th	9 th 16 th
				Patty Croft	Charles & Mary Croft	April 14 th	Aug. 20 th
				Robert Nankivell	Robert & Sarah Nankivell	July 8 th	Aug. 20 th
				Donald Refs	William & Olivera Refs	July 22 nd	Sept. 14 th 24 th
				Sarah Williams	Edward & Eliza Williams	Apr. 22 nd	Dec. 17 th +
				William Howard	Charles & Ann Howard	Sept. 24 th	Oct. 11 th +
				Jonathan Cuit	Jonathan & Jane Cuit	July 7 th	8 th 18 th +
				Susannah Home	Robert & Susannah Home	Jan. 4 th 27 th	July 18 th +
				Margaret Martin	Simon & Elizabeth Martin	Apr. 9 th 20 th	18 th 24 th +

Appearing above is a photocopy of RG4/1217 original entries from the Batter Street Presbyterian Parish Register, Plymouth, Devon England dated 1789, and obtained from the National Archives in England. Note the entry marked by the arrow for "Ann Withall," appearing is the very informative entry providing both the parents names, the date of birth, and baptism of the child. This provides excellent provenance, because it is an original photocopy of the original document, and appears meticulous in its compilation.

Nancy Graham	Edward & Elizabeth Graham	May 16 th	May 24 th
Dorothy Dren	Dorothy & Thomas Dren	April 24 th	June 6 th
Susannah Ireland	Richard & Elizabeth Ireland	June 3 rd	June 27 th
Elizabeth Monds	Benjamin & Elizabeth Monds	April 29 th	July 6 th
Edward Edwards	Edward & Maria Edwards	June 18 th	Aug. 2 nd
John Withgray	John & Susannah Withgray	July 28 th	Aug. 15 th
John Withall	Philip & Sarah Withall	Aug. 15 th	Aug. 16 th
Patty Croft	Charles & Mary Croft	April 14 th	Aug. 20 th
Robert Nankivell	Robert & Sarah Nankivell	July 8 th	Aug. 20 th

In this photocopy, image of RG4/1091, a handwritten transcription of the original Batter Street Presbyterian Parish Register "Births and Baptisms" records. On first examination, It would be a fair assumption to accept that this child (*here arrowed*) John is a twin brother to Ann whose details appear in RG4/1217 above. However, upon examining the right hand page of the original document again, it can clearly be seen that the list of names appearing both above and below the entry for Ann Withall, are the same as for the entry attributed to John Withall. They are similar in every detail to those appearing in RG4/1091 with the exception that "Ann" has been replaced the male name "John." Quite possibly the transcriber had been distracted from their work at the time, and upon resuming where they had

left off, incorrectly entered the name John in place of Ann. We do not know when, or who actually carried out the transcription of the document, or in fact who the owners of the material are. We do know however, that the record obtained from the UK National Archives, would prove far too difficult, if not downright impossible, to rectify this obviously incorrect record.

However, I must hasten to add that I had been convinced that there were twins born to my ancestral forebears, and had laboured under that misapprehension for some time, before my English Researcher cousin Mike Cooke, finally discovered and later pointed out the error to me. I then examined several other "reliable Source material" only to discover several more errors.

We are all prone to accept things on first appearance, because they come to us from reputable websites. However, the main lesson to learn is that when it comes to research, make use of the IGI strictly as an index to help locate ancestors, and the locale where they originated. Never pass up the opportunity to view the original documents, such as Parish Registers and Bishop's Transcripts for authenticity. A

lot more information appear in Parish Registers other than just names and dates, often there may be other details regarding your family ancestor, such as a deed they performed, or perhaps their appointment by the Parish to a position such as Church Warden or Overseer of the Poor. These are valuable documents, which should never be passed over, for they are the most reliable of sources.■

Incorrect information found in IGI records.

Upon examining the various records located on the FamilySearch website, several errors became evident.

FAMILYSEARCH Username: Password: Sign In
Register Forgot Password?

Home Search Records Index Records Share Research Helps Library Help

IGI Individual Record FamilySearch™ International Genealogical Index v5
British Isle

Search Results | Download | Print

George Thomas Crutchett
Male Pedigree Family

Event(s):
Birth:
Christening: 28 FEB 1826 Littleham, Devon, England
Death: 17 APR 1893 Moonta, South Australia, Australia
Burial:

Marriages:
Spouse: [Sussanna Nicholls Withall](#) Family
Marriage: 1846 Mary Maggory Church, Exeter, Devon, England

Messages:
 Record submitted after 1991 by a member of the LDS Church. No additional information is available. Ancestral File may list the same family and the submitter.

Source Information:
 No source information is available.

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Death record George Thomas Crutchett, stating he married Susan Nichols Withall in 1846. However later examination of the marriage certificate obtained from the GRO Kew UK, clearly states that the marriage took place on 15th December 1845 in the **St. Mary Major Church Exeter**, Devon England. There is no church named **Mary Maggory Church** in Exeter, and does not exist elsewhere in England. A member submitted the information, and no source information is available, which is a common situation found on most sites where individuals deposit Family Trees. Good Family History includes all sources of the information, which allows other researchers to follow what has been found and where.

FAMILYSEARCH Username: Password: Sign In
Register Forgot Password?

Home Search Records Index Records Share Research Helps Library Help

Individual Record FamilySearch™ Ancestral File v4.19

Search Results | Print

George Withall CRUTCHETT (AFN: 1Z7K-ZWN)
 Sex: M Pedigree Family

Event(s)
Birth: Abt 1846
 <Mary Maggory Chu, Exeter, Eng>

Parents
Father: [George Thomas CRUTCHETT \(AFN: 1Z7K-SS6\)](#) Family
Mother: [Susanna Nichols WITHALL \(AFN: 1Z7K-ZVG\)](#)

Submitter(s) Details

About Ancestral File
 Ancestral File is a collection of genealogical information taken from Pedigree Charts and Family Group Records submitted to the Family History Department since 1978. The information has not been verified against any official records. Since the information in Ancestral File is contributed, it is the responsibility of those who use the file to verify its accuracy.

Please Note
 Names and address of submitters to Ancestral File and those who have a research interest are provided to help in the coordination of research. The use of this information for any other purpose, including commercial use, is strictly prohibited.

Wherever the word "Abt" (about) appears, be cautious, there is no reference source, and is an assumption, however in this case the child was born on December 12 1846. Note the section "About Ancestral file," in which it states that the information has not been verified against official records, and it is the responsibility of users to verify accuracy. Official Records in this case would mean birth, and baptism certificates. The name of the Church continues to be wrongly recorded; this would not be helpful in attempting to procure the microfilm of the Parish Registers.

In this record, the Christening date is given as 1847, which is possible, but without the true date being given, research cannot be substantiated. Notice that here the place of christening is recorded as "**Lancashire.**" In fact, the event took place in Exeter Devon on 21 January 1847, quite a long distance from Lancashire, which the family never visited. Once again, the church name is recorded incorrectly as "**Mary Maggory.**" Such recorded information as this would make it almost impossible to verify any event. On 5 May 1880, he died in the Adelaide Lunatic Asylum after suffering a mental breakdown; he was later buried in Moonta South Australia. This record submitted by a member is useless as a research reference. This example emphasises that by accepting IGI records as the total authority, can lead to the wrong conclusion that your research is correct.

FamilySearch
 Home Search Records Index Records Share Research Helps Library Help

Username Password Sign In
 Register Forgot Password?

FamilySearch™ International Genealogical Index v5.0
 British Isles

IGI Individual Record
 Search Results | Download | Print

George Withall Crutchett
 Male [Pedigree](#)

Event(s):
 Birth:
 Christening: 1847 Mary Maggory, Church, Lancashire, England
 Death: 05 MAY 1880 Moonta, South Australia, Australia
 Burial:

Parents:
 Father: [George Thomas Crutchett](#)
 Mother: [Sussanna Nicholls Withall](#) [Family](#)

Messages:
 Record submitted after 1991 by a member of the LDS Church. No additional information is available. Ancestral File may list the same family and the submitter.

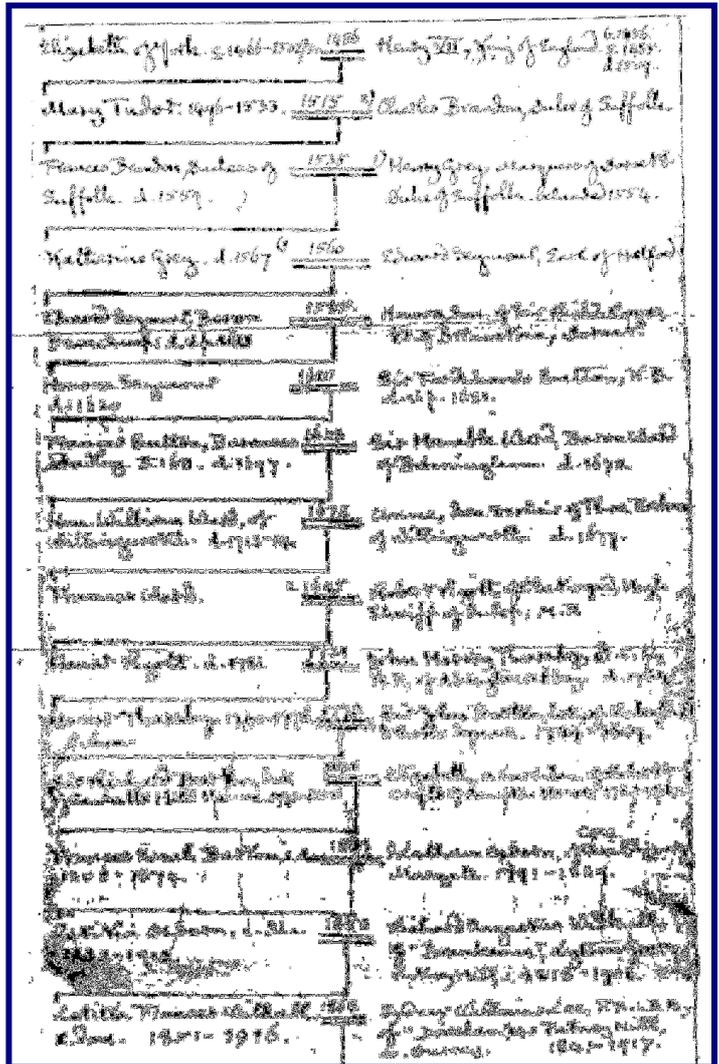
Source Information:
 No source information is available.

Fact or fiction:

The Pedigree Chart to the right appears on several websites, and presented by a Researcher from Surrey England, with the claim of descendency from **Henry viith**, King of England, and France.

Neither the origin of the material or its source are given, therefore it cannot be verified as factual research. In such a case the chart should not appear in a family tree, or be accepted as a factual document, until such time its provenance is established.

Is this a case of wishful thinking? It may well be that the chart is factual, but until it is verified with the appropriate documentations, it is better to err on the side of caution and regard the chart purely as a curiosity.



What are RG 4 records?

RG 4 Records of the General Register Office are registers (authenticated by the Non-Parochial Registers Commissioners) of birth, baptisms, deaths, burials, and marriages. They cover dates from 1567 to 1858. Located at the National Archives of England, they contain:

- General Register Office, 1836-1970.
- Royal Hospital, Greenwich, 1694 onwards.
- Dr Williams Library, 1742-1865.
- Presbyterian, Independent and Baptist Registers, 1742-1837.
- Wesleyan Methodist Metropolitan Registry 1818-1838

Latin for Family History Researchers.

Just about every student in the Twentieth Century secondary scholarly system, wrestled with the Latin language that everyone hated and found impossible to learn. Nevertheless, to the Family History Researcher it is necessary to have a smidgen of knowledge about the language, or to be more precise the terms often encountered during our research.

Whilst Latin may well be described as a dead language, and only so because it is no longer spoken as a native tongue anywhere in the world today, however the language is far from dead, its use is alive and well in the Twenty First Century. Law and legislation continue to use Latin terms, Medicine, Horticulture, and Entomology are just three of the many branches of science that are still familiar with Latin to describe subject matters, often to the obfuscation of laypeople.

Latin long recognised as being the language of the Roman Catholic Church, Nobility, Education, and Commerce, it continued to be the official language of the Reformed Protestant Church of England, in all Church matters such as the Ecclesiastical Courts where Last Wills and Testaments were tested and Probate granted.

In 1538 **Thomas Cromwell** the Vicar General of **King Henry VIII**, ordered that each Parish Priest must keep a book, in which and in the presence of the Parish Wardens, they were to record the happenings within the Parish boundaries, and especially Baptisms, Marriages and Burials. These entries were recorded in Latin, until in 1734 it was ordered that all Parish records were to be kept in English.

Because Latin was the official language of the Church, it followed that Church services, such as worship, baptisms, marriages, and burials were all conducted in the language. Latin did not disappear in medieval England; the Church, Royal Government, and Local Administration used it, and parishioners were quite conversant with the language.

In 1549, riots occurred in Devon and Cornwall, when the Common Prayer Book was changed from Latin to English, Clergymen were forced by the Parishioners to reintroduce the Latin versions. It followed there was a virtual civil war in Western England, which resulted in many thousands killed in the ensuing battles, until finally the so-called "*Prayer Book Rebellion*" was finally put down and the ringleaders executed.

Whilst some English Parish Clerks, who still held a passion for Latin continued to keep their records in Latin long after being officially forbidden to do so. Meanwhile other Clerks for a time kept their records using what is known as "*Quasi Latin*" which is made up from Latinised English to appear legitimate; some registers contain a mixture of English and Latin.

Consequently, when we go travelling back in time within the Parish Registers or the Bishop Transcripts, we will inevitably encounter records written in Latin. It was not only the recording of an actual event that Latin was used for, but is also transpires that names and dates were also Latinised. For example, The Latin name "**Jacobus**" could easily be mistaken as meaning "**Jacob**," instead of its real meaning "**James**." The Latin name is where the term "**Jacobite**" originated, meaning a follower of the Stuarts claimants to the English throne.

Often found is the Latin name "**Guilielmus**" which actually means "William," whilst the Latin "**Maria**" is still in modern day use, but actually means "**Mary**." Erroneously, there exist records of baptism where the child is named "**Mary Maria**," which strictly speaking the child is named "**Mary Mary**"

Last Will and Testaments were written in Latin, later these were written in English; however, the Probate Court still recorded the grant of Probate in Latin, as were land transactions. (*Page 6 March 2010 Compass*)

Page 44. Georgii 2^{di} 7^{mo} & 8^{vo}. 1734.

Sepult^o Robertus Pile 11^o Maii.
 Sepult^o Johannes Pridem, 13^o . . .
 Bapt^o Guilielmus fil^o Richardi Suxpich, et Hannæ Uxor^{is} 22^o Maii.
 Bapt^o Henricus fil^o Henrici Goldsworthy 18 Junii.
 nupt^o inter Johannem Osmond et Elizabetham Ellet 29 Junii.
 sepulta est Maria Willcocks 3^o Julii.
 Bapt^o est Eduardus fil^o Edvardi Denbury 13^o Aug^{ti}.
 Baptizata est Maria fil : Gulielmi Smith decimo die Octob^{ri}.
 Nupt^o Solemniz^o inter Johafiem Bucland & Annam Cook de Souton,
 Octob^{ri} 23^o.
 Solemniz^o nupt^o inter Humfredum Hartnol, de Otterton & Elizabetham
 Bouden de Bicton, 10 Dece^m.
 Sepulta est Gratia fil : Thomas Hunt 20 Decem^{bris}.

Above:

A copy of an original Parish Register dated 1734. The Register entries consist of Burials, Baptisms, and Marriages. Note the first two entries deal with the burials of Robert Pile and John Pridem (Pridham). The third entry reads, "**Baptised William the son of Richard Suxpich, and Hannæ (Hannah) his wife 22 May.**" Note particularly the seventh entry, here the name of the child is "**Edward**" the ending to the Latin name "**us**" indicates the male gender. The entry reads, "**I baptised Edward the son of Edward Denbury 13 August.**" In the second last entry, the transcription is "**I solemnized the marriage between Humphrey Hartnol (Hartnell), of Otterton and Elizabeth Bouden (Bowden) of Bicton, 10 December.**"

1736.

Matrimony solemnized between jonathan Adams & joan stone
 Apr: 30^o.
 John son of William Masters and Elizabeth his wife Baptiz'd y^e
 23^d May.
 [Sep crossed out] Buried Mary Elliot of Topsham 6 July.
 John y^e son of Roger Short of Woodbury was baptized 24 Aug^t.
 Baptized Mary daughter of John Payn and Agnis his wife of
 Exminster 15^o September.
 Baptized Anne daughter of Abrā West y^e 28 Sept^r.
 Solemnization of Matrimony between francis Bussel of y^e parish of
 S^t Johns and Elizabeth Smith of S^t Marys Steps, in Exon,
 29 Sept^r.

Above:

A Parish Register entry of the same Church as previous, recorded in English, after the introduction of the law forbidding recording Parish events in Latin. Note especially the various abbreviations used. In the entry of recording the baptism of Anne, a distinct abbreviation mark is used over the "a" in the father's name, indicating the actual name is Abraham West. —■

Latin terms for Family Researchers.

It not intended to make you a Latin scholar; however, it is necessary to understand some of the term one encounters during the research of early English documents. The following index of common Latin terms is a sufficient reference tool enabling anyone to find their way through most documents. After a short while, you will find it easy to understand most terms located, without referring to the index.

	Latin Term	English Interpretation.
A	Abetormitus	Died
	Abiit	He/she died
	Ablutis es	He/She Baptised
	Abstersus	Baptised
	Adulterium	Adultery
	Aetas (Aetatis)	Age
	Agricola	Farmer
	Ambo	Both. Two together
	Anno	In the year
	Anno Domini	In the year of our Lord
	Aprilis	April
	Augusti	August
	Avia	Grand Mother
	Avus	Grand Father
	B	Baptisatus
Baptisma(us)		Baptism
C	Concepta est	She was pregnant
	Conjugatus	Married
	Conjux	Spouse
	Consor(s)(tis)	Wife
	Conjuncti sunt	They were joined in marriage
D	Datum	Date
	Decimus	Tenth
	Defunctus est	He died
	Dei	Of God
	Didymus	Twin
	Dies	Day
	Domi	At home
	Domincia	Sunday
	Dotis	Dowry
	Ducentesimus	200th
	Duodecim	12
	Duo Deviginti	18
	E	Ecclisia
Episcopus		Bishop
Est		He/she is
Et		and
Extraneus		Stranger

F	Frater	Brother
	Filius	Son
	Filiosus	Little son
	Filia	Daughter
	Filiola	Little daughter
	Femina	Female
	Familia	Family
	Febriarii	February
	Fidelis	Faithful
	Familus	Servant
G	Geminus	Twin
	Genealogia	Genealogy
	Genitor	Father
H	Habent	They have
	Habet	He/she has
	Habitans	Resident
	Hic	Here
I	Illegitimus	Illegitimate
	Impregnata est	She was Pregnant
	Infans(tis)	Infant
	Inter	Between
	Ita	So, Thus
	Initiatus est	He was baptised
J	Januarii	January
	Jovis dies	Thursday
	Julii	July
	Juro	I swear, Testify
	Juxta	Near to, beside
L	Luna dies	Monday
	Ligitimatus	Legitimate
M	Maii	May
	Martii	March
	Martis dies	Tuesday
	Mercurii dies	Wednesday
N	Nativitas	Birth
	Natus est	He was born
	Nomen	name
	Non	Not, No
	Nonus	9th
	Nonus Decimus	19th
	Nos	We, Us
	Novem	9
	Novembris	November
	Nox	Night
	Nunc	Now, At this time
	Nuptus	Married

O	Obitus Octavus Octo Octobris Octoginta	Death 8th 8 October 80
S	Saturni Dies Sanctus Scribo Semper Septem Septimus Sepulchrum Liber Sepultus est Sex Sextus Si Sic Sine Solis Dies Stemma Stuprator Sunt	Saturday Holy, Sacred I write Always 7 7th Burial Register He was buried 6 6th If So Without Sunday Pedigree Father of illegitimate child They are
T	Tamen Tandem Tertius Testimentium Tres (Tria) Tribus	However At first. Finally Third Testament. Will 3 Clan. Lineage
U	Undecim Undeviginti Uxor	11 19 Wife
V	Veneris Dies Vesper Vicarius Virgo Undeviginti Uxor	Friday At night Vicar Virgin 19 Wife

Nam nemo haeres viventis "For no one is heir of a living person"



Understanding Roman Numerals.

I suppose one of the most common but at the same time, confusing Latin or more appropriately Roman usage still in use today, is the Roman numbering system. The problem of understanding the Roman numeral system, lays in the fact that it differs so much from the accepted modern system of writing a number. Roman numerals have been in use for over two millennia and are still in use.

However to us Researchers, the most common place they are found are in Old Documents obtained in pre 19th Century Wills, and of course Parish Registers where dates of Baptism, Marriages, and Deaths are recorded. So how does one decipher a date written in Roman numerals, to understand them we have to go back to the basics. Roman numerals are written as combinations of the seven letters listed below. The letters can be written in either capital (**XVI**) or lower-case (**xvi**) letters. Sometimes you will encounter a number written as iij or iiij these appear in some Registers and signify the numbers 3 and 4.

I = 1. V = 5. X = 10. L = 50. C = 100. D = 500, and M = 1000.

Rules of adding and subtraction

Where a smaller value numbers follow larger value numbers, add the values together.

If a smaller value number precedes a larger value number, subtract the smaller from the larger.

For example:

$$\text{VII} = (5+2) = 7$$

$$\text{IX} = (10-1) = 9$$

$$\text{XL} = (50-10) = 40$$

$$\text{MDCCII} = 1000+500+200+2 = 1702 \quad \text{MCMLXIV} = 1000+ (1000-100) +50+10+ (5-1) = 1964$$

Reading Romanized dates.

1400= MCD	1500= MD	1538= MDXXXVIII
1600= MDC	1700= MDCC	1752= MDCCLII
1800= MDCCC	1837= MDXXXVII	1900= MCM
1990 = MCMXC	2 000= MM	2008= MMVIII
	2010= MMX	

Common Roman Numerals

1= I	14= XIV	27= XXVII	150= CL
2= II	15= XV	28= XXVIII	200= CC
3= III	16= XVI	29= XXIX	300= CCC
4= IV	17= XVII	30= XXX	400= CD
5= V	18= XVIII	31= XXXI	500= D
6= VI	19= XIX	40= XL	600= DC
7= VII	20= XX	50= L	700= DCC
8= VIII	21= XXI	60= LX	800= DCCC
9= IX	22= XXII	70= LXX	900= CM
10= X	23= XXIII	80= LXXX	1000= M
11= XI	24= XXIV	90= XC	
12= XII	25= XV	100= C	
13= XIII	26= XVI	101= CI	

Captain Charles Sturt, an Australian Hero.

By our Gloucestershire Correspondent Mike Cooke

ADELAIDE HERO DIES IN CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.



“Died, on the 16th instant at Cheltenham, late of the 39th Regiment, thus quietly is chronicled the departure of a man whose actions will live in English history.”

These opening words in the obituary for **Captain Charles Sturt** entitled ‘Unrewarded Heroism’ appeared in the local newspaper, the Cheltenham Chronicle.

Adelaide South Australia suburb, Cheltenham was named after this town in the home country, like so many early overseas settlements in Britain’s Empire days. England was where Charles Sturt spent his final years.

Sturt’s health suffers

It was Sturt’s second expedition, when he discovered and followed the Murray River down to Lake Alexandria that had led to the establishment of South Australia. That expedition took a heavy toll on Sturt’s health, leaving him totally exhausted and almost completely blind. During a two-year spell back in England to recuperate, Sturt resigned from the army and was granted an allotment of land in New South Wales. He decided to settle down to a new life as a farmer and family man. In September 1834, he married Charlotte Greene, the daughter of an old family friend. Within four years, Charlotte had given birth to two sons, Napier (1836) and Charles (1838), whilst the couple were on their farm near Mittagong.

However, Sturt did not take to farming; he sold up and took the position as Surveyor General in newly established Adelaide, where the couple had another son Evelyn (1840), and a daughter Charlotte (1843). Yet despite now being a father of four young children and not in the best of health, Sturt was restless. So in 1844 he set out on his third and final expedition to search for a supposed vast inland lake several hundreds miles inland. But after two years the party was in such an appalling state of health, with Sturt’s eyesight badly affected once again, he was forced to abandon the search.

Following another spell of sick leave in England between 1847 and 1849, Sturt returned to Adelaide as Colonial Secretary, but poor health and renewed eye trouble soon forced him to resign from that position. The family continued living there for a while. But Sturt found the gold discoveries were increasing the cost of living such that, with his pension of £600 a year, they would be better off in England.

Retirement in Cheltenham

Over the years, Sturt kept in touch with his early mentor Sir Ralph Darling who, as Governor of New South Wales, had sent him out on his first two expeditions. Sir Ralph’s youngest child Agnes had been born in Cheltenham, England in 1833; the local directory (*Cheltenham Annuaire*) records that he stayed there also in 1839 & 1840. This may have influenced Sturt’s decision to choose this town.

Cheltenham Spa had become a popular place for retirement amongst senior civil service officials and military officers, who had served overseas. For Sturt the main attraction was probably Cheltenham College, a fee-paying ‘public school’ particularly geared towards educating sons for the army. Indeed soon after their arrival in March 1853, Napier and Charles went there as dayboys. The Cheltenham Annuaire lists Captain Sturt as residing at St Edmund’s in Tivoli Road from 1854 until 1860, which was conveniently situated for the College. (No. 33, the original house is now demolished.)

In spite of being almost 60, Sturt had not given up completely the prospect of returning to Australia. He was continually being consulted about Australian affairs. He applied unsuccessfully for the governorship of Victoria in 1855 and of Queensland in 1858. But his age and uncertain health were against him.

By 1860, the expensive time of educating and fitting out his three sons for the army was over. Suffering badly from rheumatism and needing to economise Sturt, his wife and daughter went to live in Dinan, Brittany (North West France). Not finding it to their liking, they returned to Cheltenham in 1863.

Sturt’s final six years were spent living quietly at 19 Clarence Square just inside the fashionable Pittville area, on the other side of the town. In 1864, he lost his son Evelyn, who died in India from cholera: the one greatest sorrow that clouded his last years. Nevertheless, in spite of diminishing activity, he still maintained his keen interest in Australian exploration.

However, Sturt was becoming steadily more infirm. He was now nearly blind from the ophthalmia (severe inflammation of the eye), the condition which had first badly affected him on his second expedition which ended near what was to become Adelaide. In 1866, Sturt wrote to an old friend that his sight was much worse, and he was unable to read his own writing. Nevertheless, his death on the afternoon of 16th June 1869 was unexpected, it being shortly before he was due to receive the K.C.M.G. (*Knight Commander of the Order of St Michael and St George*). It came with no warning and without pain, whilst sitting in a chair alone in his home.

Queen Victoria graciously gave permission for his widow Charlotte to use the title Lady Sturt. She lived on in Cheltenham for a further 18 years until the 5th June 1887, living at St John's Lodge in Tivoli Road, not far from their original home.

Sturt's pension had been just sufficient to provide for himself and his family. Apparently, if it had not been for the generosity of an old friend, there would not have been enough money to give him a decent burial. In the event he and his wife were interred at Cheltenham crematory in a family grave with, a Memorial inscribed with the words:

— *Michael Cooke, Cheltenham England. May 2010* —



CHARLES STURT
CAPT. 39TH DORSET REGT. AUSTRALIAN
EXPLORER (NOMINATED K.C.M.G.)
2ND SON OF THOMAS LENOX NAPIER
STURT
B-28 APRIL 1795-D-16 JUNE 1869
ALSO HIS WIFE
DAME CHARLOTTE CHRISTIANA STURT
ELD^T. DAU OF COL. WILLIAM SHEPPEY
GREENE
B-10 AUGUST 1801-D-5 JUNE 1887.
+
YEA THOUGH I WALK THROUGH THE
VALLEY OF
THE SHADOW OF DEATH I WILL FEAR NO
EVIL
FOR THOU ART WITH ME.
+



Above: Sturt's headstone bearing the insert Inscription

Right: Charles Sturt's family grave, Cheltenham Cemetery, Gloucestershire England



Left:
The Cheltenham home of Capt. Charles Sturt,

Right: *The Historical Memorial Plaque, displayed on the home.*



Australia's much forgotten Wars.

When Australians first marched to War:

Australia as a nation is only 109 years old; federation began on 1st January 1901, since that time, the nation has contributed men to two World Wars, Korean, Malaysia, and Vietnam conflicts, numerous peace, and Police keeping activities around the globe, as well as both campaigns in Iraq and Afghanistan. The bravery and sacrifice of the nation's men and women is well documented.

However, when most Australians think of our military involvement in Wars, their thoughts turn automatically to the First World War of 1914-18 and of course Gallipoli, and the national loss of many good and brave Australian men and women.

In the pre 1901 years, Australia was made up of self-governing states; each with their own Military and Navy, South Australia was one of them. Each state defended vigorously their borders, as if they were separate and independent countries.

Australia's First commitment:

In 1851, England was aligned to the Turkish/Ottoman rulers of Egypt, when a Sudanese sheikh named Muhammad Ahmad Bin Abd Allah declared himself Mahdi, or messianic redeemer of the Islam faith, claiming that the Prophet Mohammad himself had appointed him, he declared War on the then Turkish/Egyptian rulers of the Sudan. The Egyptian government had attempted to overthrow the rebellion led by the so-called Mahdi. Instead, the Mahdi raised an army of Islamic followers called Dervishes, and the Mahdi's forces soundly defeated the Egyptians, finally holding them in siege in Khartoum.

The British government, who had backed the Egyptian government, was persuaded to send a relief force under the command of General Gordon, to consider a method of extracting the troops. However, Gordon had decided that he would delay the extraction, and instead he would defeat the Mahdi; Gordon failed and found himself besieged in Khartoum. In 1884, following public demand, an expeditionary force was dispatched to rescue Gordon and the troops, arriving in Cairo in September 1884, and was fighting its way up the Nile, when Gordon was killed on 28 January 1885.

When the news later reached Australia, the New South Wales Government cabled the Prime Minister of England with an offer of troops for the Sudan, the Government offered to meet all the contingent's expenses; The British government accepted, but it was conditional that the troops would be under the command of British Officers.

An Infantry battalion of 522 men and 24 officers and an artillery battery of 212 men, left Sydney with much fanfare on 3 March 1885, a public holiday was declared to farewell the troops.

The NSW contingents arrived in Sudan on March 29 1885; and were attached to a brigade made up of Scots, Grenadiers, and Coldstream Guards. Some 51 Australians were formed into a camel corps, and throughout the campaign, those Australians fought in minor skirmishes, and suffered casualties. However,

most Australian deaths were as result of disease rather than enemy action.

By May 1885, the British government decided the abandon the campaign and the Australian contingent sailed for home on 17 May 1885. Several medals were struck to honour the men that fought in the first Australian involvement, by the Mayor of Sydney, the New South Wales Government, and a special Memorial medal distributed to the public.

The men of the Boer War:

It is little remembered that actually there were two Boer Wars. The first British-Boer War 1880-81 known as "*The Transvaal War*" was very brief, when the Boers (Dutch settlers) successfully rebelled against British rule in the Transvaal. Initially the Boers had their independence, which they surrendered in 1877, to enlist British aid against the Zulus in the Zulu War.

The second Boer War 1899-1902 was a rather long and devastating War involving thousands of people from South Africa and every member country of the British Empire around the world, which also included the Colony states of Australia.

Many Australians believe and accept that the ANZAC tradition was born on the shores of Gallipoli; however, it was actually forged much earlier on the battlefields of South Africa, during the Boer War 1899-1902, when Australian and New Zealand soldiers fought and died side by side.

In 1899, the Orange Free States and Transvaal declared War on Britain. South Australia being a self-governing state, and fiercely British, joined other Australian colonies in sending troops to support the Empire in the War. With the support of Adelaide newspapers, troops totalling 1,531 men and 1,507 horses were sent to the War over the period 1899-1902.

The nature of the conditions under which the War was fought can be deduced from the fact that in the Australian contingents, 282 died in action or from wounds sustained in battle, while 286 died from disease and another 38 died of accident or other unknown causes.

By Wars end, six Australians received the **Victoria Cross** in South Africa, whilst many others received other decorations, or were mentioned in despatches.

South Australia's first contingent consisted of 6 Officers and 121 Men

The second Contingent was the "*Bushmen*" made up of volunteers recruited from all quarters. Especially men from the countryside of the state, these were paid for by public subscription or by wealthy citizens, this contingent was made up of 8 Officers and 113 Men

One of the most famous of these men was Lt. Henry (Harry) Harbord Morant, better known as "*Breaker Morant*" later executed in 1902 by a British firing squad, along with Lt. Peter Handcock of Victoria, for killing Boer prisoners.

Technically the Australian contingents were initially volunteers drawn from each state of Australia. After Federation came into effect on January 1st 1901, any troops dispatched from Australia after that date were troops of the new Commonwealth of Australia.

The sixth contingent of troops was made up of men from Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia, and did not reach South Africa until March – April 1901. Conditions for both soldier and horses were harsh. In the first part of the War, Australian soldier losses were so high, that some sections of the first and second contingents ceased to be effective units within a short time of arrival.

The role of the Australian troops was to sweep the countryside, cutting the Boer guerrillas off from support of their farms, family, food, and ammunition supplies. However, it is generally accepted that atrocities were committed on both sides, and are well documented. The Boers killed captive soldiers and mutilated their bodies, stealing allied uniforms and used them in guerrilla tactics.

On the other hand, the British burnt farms, confiscated horses, cattle, food, and wagons. British forces (*including Empire colonies*) rounded up civilian inhabitants, mainly women and children, and placed them into internment camps (*the first documented use of concentration camps*) it is recorded that as many as 28,000 internees died from combinations of starvation, malnutrition, and disease in these camps.

The first Australian Nurses at War:

Many would be amazed to learn that more than 60 Australian Nurses went to the Boer War, some were provided by the various State Governments, whilst others were engaged by privately raised funds to send them. Some Nurses went to the War by paying their own expenses. These Nurses laboured under very harsh conditions, caring for the sick and wounded men. The first Australian woman to die in a Warzone was Nurse Frances Hines. Three Nurses were awarded the Royal Red Cross Medal for their service

The Australia and New Zealand's price of Commitment:

Of the combined Australian force of approximately 875 Officers and 15,500 men, South Australia contributed 85 Officers and 1,439 men (*1524 personnel, Times History Vol. 5, App. 1*).

The population of South Australia between 1899 and 1901 averaged at 350,000 people, this number also

included the Northern Territory, which was then administered by South Australia.

Between 1899 and 1902, New Zealand sent 6,500 men and 8,000 horses to the Boer War, the population of that Colony was 750,000. The casualties suffered by the New Zealanders was 71 killed in action or died from wounds, 133 died from disease, and 26 were accidentally killed, presumably from friendly fire.

In contrast, 606 Australians died in the 2½ years of conflict, more than in the Vietnam War over 10 years of conflict.

The battle for Pretoria (*the Boer capital*) in 1900, had terrific toll on the Australians and New Zealand forces, in June of 1900 Pretoria fell. Since 1997, Australia and New Zealand commemorate ANZAC Day, at Diamond Hill South Africa, scene of the bloodiest battle that lasted from June 11 to June 12 1900, when 14,000 British soldiers (including Australian and New Zealand) soldiers, faced 4,000 Boers. Diamond Hill today is on private land and the owner grants access for the remembrance service.

National Remembrance:

New Zealand has a National Memorial to the Boer War commemorating those men and women who served and died. Australia on the other hand does not have a National Memorial, because each colonial State contributed men, each State has their own Memorial to the Boer War. However, a national movement whose aim is to have such a Memorial erected in Canberra ACT (*Australian Capital Territory*) is working hard to correct this oversight.

A National Association, who is actively raising public interest in having a National Memorial built and located in Canberra, has selected the South Australia Boer War Memorial dedicated in 1904, as the preferred model. To become a member of this Association the joining fee is only \$20.00. Anyone with Boer War ancestors are encouraged to join.

In 1910, Lord Kitchener was invited to Victoria to open the Boer War Memorial in Melbourne, but refused to do so until the name of the executed Lt. Peter Handcock was removed from the Memorial. The Victorian government acceded to the demand and Handcock's name was removed. In 1964, the name of Peter Handcock was once again added to the Memorial. The South Australian Memorial to this day does not bear the name of "Harry" Morant.



Right: The combined grave of Harry "Breaker" Morant and Peter Handcock, in Pretoria South Africa 1902. Note the Australian flag and flowers draping their Grave. Taken from a 1902 Newspaper

IN CONCLUSION:

Editor's Note:

Because the Boer War spanned the pre and post Australian Federation period, records of the Boer War are held at both State Archives, and the National Archives of Australia hold listings of service men.

A searchable database of the National Archives for soldiers that enlisted after Federation are held at www.naa.gov.au/the_collection/recordsearch.html.

The Australian War Memorial has a copy of the Boer War Nominal Roll online www.awm.gov.au/database/boer.asp. If an ancestor served in the forces of another country, an information sheet entitled "*Personal Service Records: countries other than Australia*" may be obtained at www.awm.gov.au/research/infosheets/overseas.asp.

Research for the forgoing article was undertaken at Wikipedia.org, Australian War Memorial, Dead peoples Society, the Boer War Memorial Association, and the National Archives of Australia.

Should any of our members or readers wish to participate in the endeavour to have a National Boer War Memorial erected in Canberra, Australia, please contact the Memorial Committee at their website address, which appears in the following received e-mail.

Boer War Memorial Association e-mail:

UNCLASSIFIED

The Boer War of 1899-1902 was the first war in which Australians served and died as part of a national contingent, but Australia has no national Boer War Memorial (BWM) in Canberra. The purpose of this email is to inform

You of what is being done to establish one, and to ask your help in achieving it. The Australian colonies federated in 1901, during the course of the Boer War **Before** Federation, Australians served in contingents drawn from each Colony (which then became the states in the new nation). At the war's end, as the site for our national capital was not yet agreed there was no obvious site for a national Memorial, and each state set up a Memorial for its own soldiers.

By the time Canberra had been built as the capital, the losses of World War 1 were foremost in the minds of Australians and the Boer War essentially became the '**forgotten war**'.

Both the Governor General and the CDF are patrons of the National Boer War Memorial and there are a variety of ways to become involved if you too are interested. If you (or anyone else you know) is a descendant of a Boer War veteran it is very simple to register this on the **BWM website** (<http://www.bwm.org.au/>). You can also help promote the cause just by discussing it with interested persons - the more people who know about it the better.

Even better, you can also make a tax-deductible contribution to the BWM Fund or sign on as a volunteer to work with your state committee (details on the website). Although there are many competing demands on our time and wallets, this is an important cause - the Boer War was not only the first time Australia went to war as a nation; the nation actually came into existence during it. More Australians served and died in the Boer War of 1899-1902 than in any other conflict except the two World Wars. **These are our military ancestors and we owe it to them to ensure they are not forgotten.**

COL John Haynes (retd)

BRIG Iain Spence

President

CDF Representative

National Boer War Memorial Committee

National Boer War Memorial Committee

Recommended websites:

<http://www.awm.gov.au> Site of Australian War Memorial Historical site of Australian War History

<http://www.perthdps.com/military/index.html> Perth dead Persons society. List all soldiers by name of the Boer War for each state and contingent, gives some records of promotions or injuries suffered.

http://www.bwm.org.au/documents/VIC_Newsletter_201006.pdf Downloadable Newsletter of the National Boer War Memorial Association Inc Victoria. Recommended reading, and if desired become a member.

http://www.bwm.org.au/site/George_Witton.asp George Witton (1847-1942) was sentenced to death along with Morant and Handcock. His sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. Upon release in 1904, he wrote a book entitled "*Scapegoats of the Empire*" published in 1907. It was claimed that the Australian Government suppressed the book, so as not to embarrass the English government. This site contains the full e-book version, and is compelling reading.

<http://www.cultureandrecreation.gov.au/stories/alpha.htm> Site of the Australian Government containing a searchable index on a multitude of subjects, including the Boer War.

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So this was Australia. Past events within the nation.

Marriages:

The first marriage performed in Port Phillip (the location of Melbourne Victoria) took place on April 30, 1837.

Established in January 1829 in the settlement of New South Wales, the practice to bestow two square miles of public land to each native born young lady, upon her marriage.

In South Australia in June 1871, after received Royal assent, it became legal for a man to marry his deceased wife's sister, previously condemned as being an act of incest.

In 1876 the number of marriages in Australia during 1876.

New South Wales.....	4,630.
New Zealand.....	3,196. (Was part of the colony of New South Wales, later becoming a Crown Colony in 1841)
Queensland.....	1,394.
South Australia.....	1,852.
Tasmania.....	746
Victoria.....	4,949
Western Australia.....	191.

Railway transport in South Australia:

Just 18 years after settlement of the state in 1836, South Australia became the first colony in Australia to build a railway, and the first public line using metal rails. It was a horse-drawn tramway from Goolwa located on the river Murray, to Port Elliot in 1854, a distance of 13 kilometres

The Railway from Adelaide to Gawler, a distance of 25 miles (40.25km), was completed 5th October 1857.

Railway to the country town Kapunda opened 3rd August 1860.

On 17th January 1862, the railway to Wallaroo commenced.

The Railway line to Victor Harbour opened 29th August 1862.

The railway to the Copper mining community of Burra, opened 29th August 1870.

The Glenelg Railway Service commenced 14th July 1873.

The Transcontinental line from Port Augusta to Perth commenced 28th January 1878, with the first section opened in May 1879.

Separation and Foundation Days.

New South Wales foundation, 26th January 1788. Celebrated nationwide as Australia Day with a Public Holiday.

New Zealand foundation, 29th January 1840. Separated from New South Wales, becoming a Crown Colony, of Britain in 1841. In 1907, New Zealand declared itself a Dominion within the British Empire; in 1947, it became a Commonwealth realm, with Queen Elizabeth as its monarch.

South Australia foundation, 28th December 1836. Celebrated with a Public holiday

Queensland separated from New South Wales, 10th December 1859.

Tasmania foundation, 16th February 1804,

Victoria separated from News South Wales, 1st July 1851.

Western Australia foundation, 1st June 1829.

The cost of Australian BDMs

Obtaining BDMs available from each State's Government body:

As of 1st July 2010, the cost of obtaining a Birth, Marriage, or Death Certificate was reviewed Australia wide.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA:

Civil registration began in South Australia in July 1842. Certificates (or extracts) of births, deaths and marriages for a fee of **\$41.00**, available in 5 working days, applications only at the Registry Office.

Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Office
Office of Consumer and Business Affairs
Level 2, Chesser House
91 - 97 Grenfell Street
Adelaide SA 5000
Telephone: (08) 8204 9599

Unlike other states in Australia, the Government of South Australia does not allow concessions for Family History Research, and the fees for certificates are the same regardless of the reason for requiring. Proof of identity is required for all Certificates. The following information is current and correct in all detail.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA:

The registry offers free online historic index searching of Western Australian births, deaths and marriages registered from 1841. This service incorporates a Family History certificate ordering option for a reduced fee. Applications available on line at <http://www.bdm.dotag.wa.gov.au>

Reduced fee certificate

Birth, death, or marriage certificate at least 75 years old, when the registration number and registration district are provided - **\$ 31.00. These fees were set 1 July 2009 and subject to change without notice.**

VICTORIA:

From 1st July 2010, the Victorian Registry of Birth, Deaths and marriages Certificates **\$27.20**

Family Historical certificates

An historical certificate contains the same information as an uncertified image. However, an historical certificate bears the Registrar's certification and signature.

The Registry charges a nominal fee (99 cents per page) to view the online searches. www.bdm.vic.gov.au/

TASMANIA:

Extract/Certificate Search (An extract shows name, date & place of event - a Certificate is a certified copy of complete entry) Fee **\$38.08**. Applications available online at <http://www.justice.tas.gov.au>

NEW SOUTH WALES:

Cost for Standard Birth, Death and Marriage Certificates.

	Standard	Urgent
With Registration Number	\$28.00	\$49.00
Without Registration Number	\$37.00	\$58.00

Other fees may apply visit webpage for full details.
www.bdm.nsw.gov.au/

QUEENSLAND:

Use this free online historical index search tool to help you research your family history.

Visit the website for full details.

www.justice.qld.gov.au/justice-services/births-deaths-and-marriages

All BDMs available at a fee of **\$35.00**

Teacher: Suzi, go to the map and find North America.

Suzi: Here it is.

Teacher: That's correct. Now, Bobby, who discovered North America?

Bobby: Suzi

Teacher: Name one important thing that we have today which we didn't have ten years ago.

Wendy: Me!

Computer Talk...with Ivan Randall.



Quote of the Quarter: *“Give a man a fish and you feed him for a day. Teach him to use the Internet, and he won’t bother you for weeks”*

Keeping Your Computer, and Data Safe.

Do you know how vulnerable your computer and data is? What are the threats and what can we do to guard against them? Lets have a look at the most common threats to your computer and hence your data.

Viruses.

We all hear about **viruses** and the need to have a good virus scanner installed and of course, we all keep it updated don't we? Fortunately for those of us on a broadband connection this happens automatically when we turn our computer on, but for those of us still on the slower dial-up connection, this process may take quite a long time and it pays to check that it has happened and if not, do it manually. The method of doing this will depend on which scanner you use, but it is important that it be done every time you switch on your computer and connect to the internet.

Spyware and Malware.

These, along with viruses, are programs that secretly install themselves on you PC with the aim of causing some type of mischief to your system. All three of these infections are often just called **Malware** (malicious software).

The type of mischief that they get up to can range from monitoring you internet activity, to try and capture passwords, and login information attempting to take over your computer in the background and using it to spread themselves all over the net. You need programs on you computer to detect, and hopefully, remove these infections.

There are dedicated programs available to combat these rogue programs, but most of the latest “Security Suites” from well-known virus scanner vendors have all this capability in the one program.

Another useful option is to have a firewall installed (Windows has a reasonable one built in as does your broadband modem). Firewalls have the ability to prevent the infections from sending information from your PC. One very useful feature is that these suites generally have built in web monitoring that will prevent you from visiting web sites of known distributors of malware.

Malicious and Inappropriate Web Sites.

Let us examine more closely the reasons why a website may be undesirable. Some sites may be undesirable for a number of reasons. Simply by clicking on their link, they may distribute viruses, or other malware to infect your system, or they may be sites

trying to trick you into giving away private and sensitive information, like financial or login details that they can then use for their own purposes. So having a security scanner with built in web protection is not a bad thing. Naturally, if you have children, or grandchildren that regularly use the net from your computer, you do not want them accessing or becoming exposed to inappropriate sites, then it is most essential, that a parental control program is installed on your computer.

Phishing and Identity Theft.

This brings us to the other tricks that internet baddies use in trying to trick you into revealing personal information, such as login passwords and credit card details.

This type of trickery is known as **“Phishing”** after the obvious sound alike fishing, because that is what they are doing, fishing for information. The usual trick is to convince you that some company that you gave you information to in confidence, is asking for confirmation of those details. Usually it is an email, which appears to come from a company such as your bank or financial institution, asking you to confirm your details by clicking on an enclosed link. This link invariably takes you to a web site designed to look exactly like your normal financial institution, where you are asked to enter your details for confirmation. Whatever you do, **DO NOT** ever enter your details in this way. It should be noted that **NO financial institution** would **EVER** ask for such details over the net. All of these types of emails etc. are **“scams”** and should be deleted immediately, including all those that try to tell you that you have won or inherited something, but they need your details to complete the transaction. A golden rule to remember, **“If you did not enter a competition then you cannot win one.”**

Another scam or swindle that seems to be prevalent at the moment, is one where you receive a phone call telling you that a virus has been discovered on your computer, and that they need access to your computer to remove it. Now, one must wonder how they discovered the virus in the first place, if they do not have access to your computer. This one has happened to two of our members that I know of and fortunately, they did not fall for it.

Spam.

Let us examine at all those unwanted emails that we all receive wanting to sell us something or advertising their goods or services. There are several anti-spam programs available if you are having a large problem with these. I do not use one myself, as it appears that most of the reputable ISPs (Internet Service Provider) seem to have good filters in place. I receive very few spam emails, but then I am careful about who I give my email address to. Mind you, that does not help if just one of the people you have contact with has an infection that harvests email addresses from their computer. So far, I seem to have been lucky in this respect.

Hackers.

One group of people that should get a mention concerning computer safety are the hackers. These people try to find vulnerabilities in you computer and use them for their own purposes. In most cases, we may not be talking about actual people, but more likely a computer program that is constantly scanning the net looking for a target to exploit. These are known as automated bots (web robots) and they quickly scan PCs looking for ways to attack your PC if it is found to be vulnerable. The best defence is to make sure your firewall is turned on, both on your PC and in your broadband modem (if you have one).

Another important thing, make sure that your computer is always kept up to date with all the latest Windows security updates. These are released to close the doors on security vulnerabilities that have recently been found, and judging by the number of updates that

are being released, there must be many security issues arising regularly.

Loss or Theft.

This is one threat that is quite often overlooked. What happens to all that sensitive personal information on your PC if it is stolen? Consider all the Family History Research that has taken you years to put together, the chances are that all that information that you have carefully backed up onto your external hard drive, has been stolen as well, because it is attached to you computer. I suggest that you should also back up onto a disc and store it elsewhere, either with a relative, a neighbour or at work. This will guard against the other type of loss, should your house ever burn down. I would not wish that on anyone, but it can happen, so be prepared and don't get caught out.

I hope that this article gives you cause to think about all the threats that are out there, and has made you more aware of what the threats are, when you hear others mentioning them. Do not assume that "it won't happen to me," it can and it will if you ignore the warnings.

Now, all of you that have nice shiny new computers will want to renew that subscription to the virus scanner program, which came with a "free trial of X months/days," won't you? Alternatively replace it with a new one of your choice. However, should you buy a different program, don't forget to uninstall the old one before installing the new one. Two virus scanners are not better than one as you computer's performance will show. ■

A MG Midget pulled alongside a Rolls-Royce at a traffic light. "Do you have a car phone?" its driver asked the guy in the Rolls.

"Of course I do," replied the haughty deluxe-car driver.

"Well, do you have a fax machine?"

The driver in the Rolls sighed. "I have that too."

"Then do you have a double bed in the back?" the Midget driver wanted to know.

Ashen-faced, the Rolls driver sped off. That afternoon, he had a mechanic install a double bed in his auto.

A week later, the Rolls driver passes the same MG Midget, which is parked on the side of the road--back windows fogged up and steam pouring out. The arrogant driver pulls over, gets out of the Rolls, and bangs on the Midget's back window until the driver sticks his head out. "I want you to know that I had a double bed installed," brags the Rolls driver.

The Midget driver is unimpressed. "You got me out of the shower to tell me that?"

A Woman's Prayer:

I pray for:
Wisdom, To understand a man.
Love, To forgive him and;
Patience, For his moods.
Because if I pray for Strength
I'll just beat him to death.

An efficiency expert concluded his lecture with a note of caution. "You don't want to try these techniques at home." "Why not?" asked somebody from the audience. "I watched my wife's routine at breakfast for years," the expert explained. "She made lots of trips between the refrigerator, stove, table and cabinets,

often carrying a single item at a time. One day I told her, 'Hon, why don't you try carrying several things at once?' "Did it save time?" the person in the audience asked. "Actually, yes," replied the expert. "It used to take her 20 minutes to make breakfast. Now I do it in seven."

The old Adelaide photographs

FRONT PAGE:

The unveiling ceremony for the South African War Memorial in Adelaide, South Australia on the 6th of June 1904, by the Governor of South Australia Sir George Le Hunte. (*Source of the picture =Postcard Author=Unknown*)

The South African War Memorial (*also known as the Boer War Memorial*) or prior to 1931, it was called the National War Memorial. The Memorial is situated near the North Eastern corner of North Terrace and King William Street, outside the gates to Government House. Dedicated to the memory of the South Australians that served in the Second Boer War of 11 October 1899 to 31 May 1902, it was the first War in which South Australians fought.

Of the 1,531 men that served in nine contingents, over 59 South Australians died during the War, and of the more than 1,500 horses that accompanied them, because of the strict Australian quarantine laws, none returned to Australia, their assigned soldier was compelled to shoot them, rather than leave them in South Africa, most probably to starve.

In 1901, and shortly before the end of the War, it was suggested that a Memorial should be built to honour the men who fought and died during the Boer War. A Committee was formed and soon raised £2,500 from public donations.

With the assistance of the South Australian Agent General, Henry Allerdale a subcommittee of members who were in London at the time, was formed to find a sculptor who would be able to provide a suitable statue, it was the original intent of the Committee to buy a second hand statue and have alterations carried out to suit.

The South Australian Agent General recommended that a Captain Adrian Jones, a veterinarian, military officer and a sculptor, who had "*affinity for animals.*" Jones was contacted and placed before the Committee two offers, the first was to make a replica of the statue he had entered in a South African competition, on condition he would only cast if the original was accepted. The second was a model of a smaller work based on a sketch he had produced, this option he priced at £1,600, the committee was enthused by the sketch, and agreed on the option, and decided not to look any further.

With the question of the Memorial statue settled, the committee in Adelaide ran a competition in 1903, for the design for the pedestal, 12 entries was received, and the winner announced. The pedestal is 12 feet (4 metres) in height, and constructed of granite quarried from the Murray River Town of Murray Bridge South Australia.

King Edward VII when shown a photograph of the model, said that it was "*Spirited*"

The pedestal has four bronze plaques mounted on its sides, listing the names of the 59 South Australian who died during the War, and were cast from gun plates.

After World War 1, the Memorial became the centrepiece of the Adelaide Anzac Day March (25 April), as the marchers pass they salute the South African War Memorial.



Left:
The South African War Memorial as it is today.

Opposite, Top: — University of Adelaide and Institute building, with man and penny-farthing bicycle: Photograph by Samuel White Sweet, circa 1879 — Nla.pic-an20886593. Published with permission of the National Library of Australia.

The Man in this photograph is standing near the Mitchell Building, a sandstone building; it was the original Adelaide University, built in 1874 after the Moonta Copper Mining Magnate, Sir Walter Watson Hughes donated £20,000 towards its structure. The Adelaide University is the third oldest University in Australia.

The building on the left is the Mortlock Library. The construction of this building took 18 years to complete after the foundations were laid in 1866. The foundation stone was laid on 7 November 1879. The building is of the French Renaissance style, and was constructed at a cost of £43,897.

Opposite, Bottom: — Adelaide Electric Tram System. — the photograph depicts the decorated first tram car in Adelaide, on 9th March 1909, the day of the official opening of the electric trams system.

Image Number B70799, Published with permission of the State Library of South Australia. ■ —

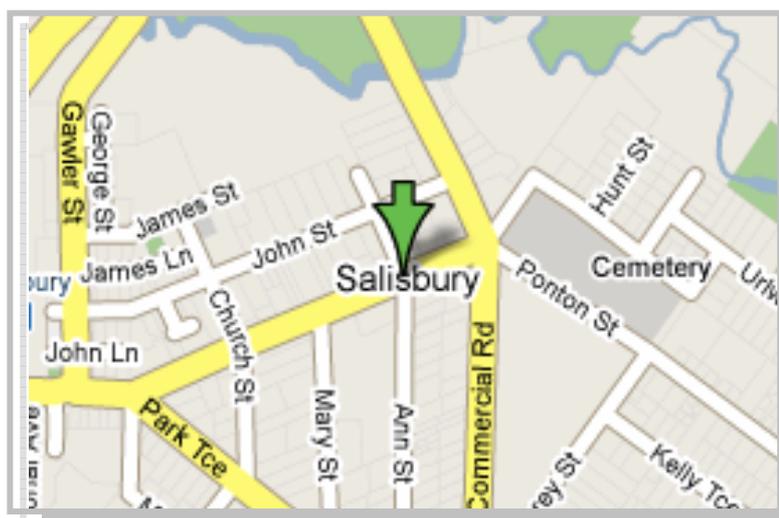
Photo Album. - Adelaide of Yesteryear.





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



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