



A.N.D.F.H.G. Inc. News Sheet

Issue 128 – Nov. 2025

ELECTED COMMITTEE 2025-2026

PRESIDENT	Peter Applebee	GENERAL MEMBERS	Colin Withall
VICE PRESIDENT	Ivan Randall		Helen Stein
SECRETARY	Barb Grimmond		Lynda Winter
TREASURER	John Winter		Teresa Hill
MIN/SECRETARY	Tammy Martin		Andy O'Donohue

APPOINTMENTS

LEGACY USERS GROUP CONVENER	Ivan Randall	FAMILY TREE MAKER CONVENER	Peter Applebee
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Hello Members,

Christmas is nearly upon us.

Coming up on Saturday November 1st, we have been asked to attend the 2025 Gawler Village Fair. We will be sharing a Stand with several Gawler Based History Groups and the Gawler Cultural and Heritage Centre. This is held on the Pioneer Park Lawned Area from 9:00am till 2:00pm and entry is Free. Our Christmas Break up will be as normal with a barbeque for members on the 22nd of November from 1:00pm. Legacy User Group is on the 3rd at 7:30pm and Family Tree Maker on the 15th from 1:30pm.

There has been much discussion within the two user groups about moving both to the third Saturday of each month, with the groups meeting on alternate months. This change will likely take place in the New Year, once ratified by the Committee.

Our Regular Additions to our Library are below, but not included is 16 Volumes of The Bunyip Newspaper from 1969 through to 1984. Each Volume covers 12 months, except for 1984 which is 2 Volumes. This donation came from the National Trust Museum in Gawler; we thank them for thinking of us. They are located with our Newspaper Micro Films, on southern end of our Research Room.

We wish to welcome our newest Members Ian Simon, Chris Ferrell, Maxine Cannon, and Michelle Meade.

Welcome to our Group, we hope to see you all soon.

Regards ANDFHG

Disclaimer

The Adelaide Northern Districts Family History Group Inc. does not accept any responsibility for the opinions or the accuracy of the information contained in this newsletter

Additions To the Website Members Area

Fleurieu Peninsula Family History Group Inc.
Relative Thoughts Oct. 2025

Campbelltown District Family History Society Inc.
Ghost Buster July 2025

Young & District Family History Group Inc.
Lambing Flat Leader May 2025

Whyalla Family History Group
Newsletter April 2025

Wyong Family History Group
Tree of Life Aug 2025

The Grapeline Sept. 2025
Mildura & District Genealogical Society Inc.

Wagga Wagga & District Family History Society Inc.
Murrumbidgee Ancestor June 2025

Additions To the Library

- 1024 Sussex Family Historian vol 3-4 1977 - 81
- 1025 Sussex Family Historian vol 5-6 1982 - 85
- 1026 Sussex Family Historian vol 7-8 1986 - 89
- 1027 Sussex Family Historian vol 9-10 1990 - 93
- 1028 Sussex Family Historian vol 11-12 1994 - 97
- 1029 Sussex Family Historian vol13-14 1998 -2001
- 1030 One Name Studies Vol 1 - 2 1981-87
- 1031 One Name Studies Vol 3 1987- 90
- 1032 One Name Studies Vol 4 1991- 93
- 1033 One Name Studies Vol 5 1994- 96
- 1034 S.A.'s GREATS - The Men and Women of the North Terrace Plaques.
- 1035 Family Tree of William & Susannah Hannaford 1790-1990
- 1036 Susannah Hannaford and her Family
- 1037 Introducing the Kelly Clein
- 1038 Kelly Clein Family Tree
- 1039 The William Kelly Clein
- 1040 Dr. William Wyatt (1805-1886) of Kurralta South Australia
- 1041 Family History comes to Life
- 1042 Anglican Clergymen in South Australia in the Nineteenth Century
- 1043 The History of Marion on the Sturt
- 1044 Driver's Atlas Britain 1997
- 1045 Collins Road vAtlas Britain & Ireland 2000
- 1046 Eurocity Map London
- 1047 Hertz Motorists' Road Map UK & Ireland
- 1048 M25 Main Road London Map (2 Copies)

ADrift IN SPENCER'S GULF.

South Australian Register (Wednesday 19 July 1882)

Some anxiety was recently felt on account of a party of five men — David Hunter, A. J. Muller, J. R. Hopkins, R. Ransom, and Jas. Malone — who it was feared had been drowned in Spencers Gulf. The men were under engagement to the Sir Joseph Banks Guano Company to collect guano on the Dangerous Reef Island, and they were left there by the ketch Stormbird with a month's provisions. After being there for some weeks, and waiting in vain for a vessel to call for the produce, they sailed away for Port Lincoln in an old boat, 19 feet long, which they had taken to the island with them.

From Port Lincoln they received instructions to return to Port Adelaide by the next steamer. They started away for the Dangerous Reef Island again for their clothes and bedding. They reached it in safety, and after getting their things on board tried hard to return to Port Lincoln, but the waves were too strong, and, after being in great danger of drowning, they were thrown on Spilaby Island. No word being heard of them for some days, vessels went out in search, and after having been on the island for nine days the sufferers were rescued by the Yatala.

The following particulars of the disaster were given by one of the party:- On Friday morning at daylight the party left Port Lincoln for Dangerous Reef Island for their clothes and bedding. The glass was very low when they left, and it had been blowing fearfully the day before. The reason they ventured against such odds was that their few things were valuable, and they underestimated the danger. They arrived safely at the island, stowed the boat, and put off: While doing so the wind shifted to the north-west, and they found that they could not fetch Port Lincoln, though they tried for it for a long time. The more they tried the more they got to the leeward, and then they bore up for Strickland Island, but they could not fetch that either. The only chance that remained was to bear away for Spilaby Island, a little further to the northward. They reached it late on Friday night, and landed on the north side. Before they could get to the beach the boat was making water, and shipped heavy seas. A hundred yards away from the line of water she shipped a sea, which knocked her broad side in.

The next thing was that the contents of the boat were washed out and the party thrown into the surf. They scrambled out, and the next morning they found a few of their goods, but the boat was a wreck. All they had with them to eat were a few biscuits and some flour, but the island had some sheep. Having killed some of these they found some rainwater about a mile off. They managed to exist for nine days and saw no vessel pass by, and had no means of escape till the tug called. There was nothing near but rocks and shoals and running reefs, with breakers and white foam all around. They were glad to welcome the Yatala's boat, which fetched the castaways off on the Saturday afternoon.

The Scourge of Europe.

“Pirates bearing on the starboard quarter.” Aboard ships during the 17th and 18th Centuries an alarm such as this would make the blood run cold with fear, however, this was mainly applicable to the West Indies, and Pacific Ocean based marauders, and the traditional sea robber Pirates, such as Blackbeard, Captain Kidd, and Calico Jack etc.

Nevertheless, whilst these villains were much feared, their actions were somewhat tender in their behavior towards prisoners. For example, Blackbeard is reputed to have captured a French Slave ship equipped with 40 guns, and a crew of 300, not including the slaves and renamed it **“Queen Anne’s Revenge.”** With A promise of sharing the booty, he assimilated the crew of 300 into his Pirate crew. The French officers were cast off in a Jolly Boat with food and water, although sparingly.

Scenes of drunken brutality such as making prisoners “walk the plank” were not reported or practiced, and are a fallacy. Increasing the crew, and the bounty of cargo were the main aim of the game.

Be as it may, there was a group of Pirates that did send fear in the inhabitants of the European coast lines, whose brutality was horrific in nature, and became known as the “**Scourge of Europe**”.

The Barbary Pirates.

These were the Barbary Coast and Sallee Pirates, Muslim Pirates that operated between the periods of the 1500's to the mid 1800's, operating out of the Mediterranean seaports of Algiers, and Sallee (Salè). Considering that the Captives were Christian and therefore infidels, it was a matter of Jihad (a holy war against infidels or non-believers) making them free game.

Operating out of the Mediterranean seaports of Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli and Morocco, they plied their marauding craft from the Canary Island, the Mediterranean Ports of Spain, Portugal, France, England and Scotland, Ireland. and as far North as Iceland. Capturing fishing fleet ships travelling to or from Newfoundland, taking the crews Captive returning with them to the Barbary Coast Ports where they were either enslaved or sold as slaves in the markets of Algiers,

It was a natural practice that if no ships were encountered, then the coastal villages were prime targets, houses were burnt, men. Women and children of walking age were taken; babes or toddlers were disposed of by the sword, as being worthless.

In the slave markets, women were the pick of the bounty, the Dey (the ruler of Algiers) had first pick taking up to 80% of the women for his personal Harem. Physically strong men were confined to be Galley Slaves, chained to the oars of the Moorish Ships for life. Children were offered the choice of converting to Islam, as domestic slaves, other captives were also offered the chance to convert, with the promise of having a good life and rewards. Refusal to convert resulted in torture, and many who still refused were either beheaded, crucified or sent to the Galley's. Of the men who did accept Islam, and there were many, they were taken into the Pirate brigand, becoming as fierce as the Moors themselves.

The Barbary Pirate ships were completely different from the traditional European ships, the latter relying on huge sails and the wind for power, the larger European ships took longer to turn, or change course in battle due to the number of sails having to be reefed for a stand and fight situation. whereas the Barbary vessels were smaller, and propelled by oars manned by banks of slave rowers, which allowed for quicker maneuvering, and tight turns, consequently the barbary ships had the advantage in battle.

Life at the oars of a Galley.

Galley slaves were chained by both leg and neck, they were set there for as long as they lived, bearing the lash of the whips of the Moorish overseer, to encourage them to row faster, or at times for pure enjoyment of the captors. During battles at sea should a slave galley be so damaged resulting in it sinking, so then did the Galley Slave also die by drowning.

As said the life expectancy was short, fed on bread and water, they faced the cold of the sea breaking over the sides of the ships, they sat of filth, and disease was rife, when illness, or being unable to row, resulted in being thrown over the side to the sharks, Englishmen were subjected to having their tongues cut out, in case of capture by the British, the Galley Slave could not be identified, thereby securing some course of non-action against the Pirates.

The effect of on England.

By the 1650s the attacks were so frequent that they threatened England's fishing industry with fishermen reluctant to put to sea, leaving their families unprotected ashore. The Cod fishing route

from Newfoundland, was the backbone of the economy of England. Loss of this trade was devastating, so much so that during the Commonwealth period, Oliver Cromwell decided to take action and decreed that any captured Muslim Pirate should be taken to Bristol, and slowly drowned.

England was powerless in stopping or even protecting the fishing fleets, and the audacity of the Pirates grew dramatically. Lying just 12 miles off the coast of Cornwall in the Bristol Channel lies the Island of Lundy, in 1625 the Island was captured by the Pirates, and turned into their base, from whence they raided Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, and Ireland, taking captives at will, later to be transported to Algiers for the Slave markets.

In 1631, the village of Baltimore in Ireland, was raided with almost the entire inhabitants of the village were captured. Between the period from 1580 to 1680 it is reported that about 850,000 captives were taken from all raids upon all shipping, including the mainlands of Spain, Portugal, France, Greece and Sicily. These raids were conducted so often that it was said that "there was no one left to capture any longer."

By extension, for the 250 years between 1530 and 1780, the figure of captured could easily have been as high as 1,250,000 - this is only just over a tenth of the Africans taken as slaves to the Americas from 1500 to 1800, but a considerable figure nevertheless.

Admiralty records show that between 1609 and 1616, no fewer than 466 vessels were attacked, and in 1625, 27 more vessels from near Plymouth were taken.

In 1682, 160 British ships were captured by Algerians between 1677 and 1680. Considering what the number of sailors who were taken with each ship was likely to have been, these examples translate into a probable 7,000 to 9,000 able-bodied British men and women taken into slavery in those years.

Briefs by Royal Decree.

King Charles I, received daily reports on the Pirate activities, decided that the captive English men and women could possibly be regained upon the payment of ransom. Therefore, he decreed that special collections be made in every Parish throughout England be made, and reported upon to the Bishop of the Diocese. These collections were made under Royal Authority for which a "Church Brief" or "Warrant" was issued. The practice extended from the sixteenth century to 1828 when Act of Parliament abolished it.

Collections were made either in Church or from house to house. For redemption of Mariners and others captured by the Moroccan Pirates. These collections were separate from the normal Parish collections, for the relief of other Parishes that suffered by fire, or the rebuilding of a church roof etc Collections were more or less compulsory upon the Parish inhabitants, with the warning of "if you don't help your neighbour, don't expect help if your house burns down."

Parish registers and Bishop Transcripts.

The following records relate to the Parish Registers of the Devon Parishes of Topsham and Lymptstone, with original spellings.

Topsham Register.

1668 Sept 20, Collected towards the relief of captives in Algyer 4 s. 11½ d

1670 Nov 20 collected towards the redemption of English captives in Turkey. £ 20 .3s. 00d

1676 April 2, Collected towards the redemption of Joane Dindall and George Miller and his sonne all of Dartmouthe being now in Sally. 28s. 7d.

Lympstone Parish Register.

1677 Dec 8, Collected to the redemption of John Tapley who was taken in a ship of Mr. Cudmore's. 25s .10 ½

1677 Jan 13, Collected towards ye redemption of James Sandford of Seaton a captive in Salley. 20s. 2 d.

1678 Sept 1, Collected towards the redemption of Tho Lukas his sonne out of Arigire . 28s. ½d

1678 Oct 6, Collected towards the redemption of Edw. Hocken of West Looe in Cornwall who is now in Salley 18s. 8d

1678 Mar 23, Collected towards the redemption of Edward Wooward of Exmouth. 20s .0d

1679 April 27 Collected towards the redemption of Tho. Peake of Collyton Rawley. 24s. 5d

1679 Aug 29, Collected towards the redemption of Ambrose Butland of ? Tarmooone 16s 10½d

1679 Sept 28, Collected towards the Redemption of John Hoskyns of Dartmouth. 18s. 2½d

1679 Nov 2, Collected in the o'pish of Topsham towards the redemption of Tho. Swallow of Littleham. 23s. 6½d

1679 Nov 30, Collected towards towards the redemption of Jno Greene & Jno Chubb of Shaviocock in Cornwall and paid the same to Jno Cole of Plymouth 16s. 11d.

1680 June 20, collected towads the Redemption of Tho. Hurle of Darlington a captiue in Algier 28s. 9d

1680. Aug. 10, Collected towards the Redemption of the Poore captives in Algiers & Sally. £10. 7s .00d

Falmouth Parish (Cornwall)

1676 Aug. 10, Collection made towards redemption of Joseph Gill of Topsham, a slave in Algaire.

The End of Europe's Scourge

It was not until the 19th Century that the world had had enough of the Barbary Pirates, Americas was the first country to engage the Pirates on their own turf. In 1801-1805, the American's had regained some sea power, having disbanded their shipping following the war of Independence, they attacked Algiers but were defeated by the Moors. It was in 1805 that they negotiated a Truce with the Barbary States; however, this did not last long.

In 1815, exhausted following war with England of 1812-1815, the Americas once again negotiates a truce and paid tribute to the Algerian Bey to cease attacking American shipping.

On August 20th 1816, a joint force of English and Dutch war ships, bombarded the city of Algiers, killing between 5,000 and 7,000 people resulting in the capitulation of the Regency of Algiers who released 3,000 slaves, the Dey (the ruler of Algiers) repaid approximately £80,000. This was the last of the Barbary Corsairs, but not the Ottomans. However, the practice of slavery did not end, the Dey replaced Christians with Jewish labour and slaves, which continued with successive Dey's.

Slavery raids by the Barbary States continued until the end 1830, when the French invaded Algeria and ruled there for 132 years. The combination of the Arabian, British, and Russian military victories, eventually drove the Ottomans back into Turkey. As a result of the defeat of the Ottoman Empire in World War One, the Caliphate was abolished and the modern Republic of Turkey was created in 1918.

Final comment.

Many English slaves refused to accept their freedom and return to their English County homes; Women of the Harem having converted to Islam elected to stay with their children. Male slaves having been in captivity for many years elected to stay in Algiers, with their wives and children. Many people such as Edward Pellow (google him) taken as a 11-year-old years later escaped and

returned to England, however, now a grown man was unable to settle, or be part of his much wealthy family again, took to the independence of the sea by joining the Roya Navy,

Were any of your ancestors a captive?

It is suggested that possibly you have had an ancestor who was a Mariner, or was a resident of a village close to the coast of Devon, Cornwall, or Dorset, who suddenly disappeared from records, it is possible that the person may have been taken as a captive of the barbary pirates.

For information view the original Parish Registers, or the Bishop's Transcripts for any redemption collections records.

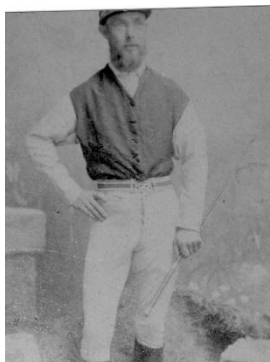
Researched and written by Colin WITHALL

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1679 Apr. 27 Collected towards the redempcion of Tho. Peeke of Collyton Rawley ¹		24	5				
May 25 Collected towards the Inhabitants of Bourn in y ^e County of Lincoln who suffred by fire		8	4½				
Note that this money is taken out of y ^e Inhabitants of Eaton being y ^e same some							
Aug. 20 Collected towards the Redempcion of Ambrose Butland of ? Tarmoone ¹		16	10½				
Sept. 28 Collected towards the Redempcion of John Hoskyns of Dartmouth ¹		18	2½				
Nov. 2 Collected in o ^r pish of Topsham towards the Redempcion of Tho. Swallow of Littleham ¹		23	6½				
Nov. 30 Collected towards the redempcion of Jn ^o Greene & Jn ^o Chubb of Shaviock in Cornewall & pd the same to Jn ^o Cole of Plym ^o ¹		16	11				
1680 June 20 Collected toward Tho. Hurle of Dartington a captive in Algier ¹		28	9				
Aug. 10 Collected towards the Redempcion of the poore Captives in Algires & Sally ¹	10	07	00				
Nov. 20 Collected towards the Inhabitants of East Deerem in Norfolk who suffred by ffire		1	16	6			
1680 Jan. 16 Collected towards the Inhabitants of Samford Peverell who suffred by ffire		11	06				
1681 Apr. 24 Collected in o ^r pish of Topsham 'towards the Inhabitants of Eastbudley who suffred by ffire		00	17	10½			
I say recd p ^r me Abraham Bollen							
Oct. 9 Collected in o ^r pish Church of Topsham towards the Inhabitants of Duxford in Cambridgeshire who suffered by fire		26	7				
Nov. 13 Collected towards the Inhabitants of Little poland		21	10				
Dec. 18 Collected towards y ^e releiff of the ffrench ptestants from howse to howse	9	6	00½				
Feb. 19 Collected towards the Inhabitants of Stafford who suffred by fire		15	1½				
1682 May 21 Collected in o ^r pish Church of Topsham towards the Inhabitants of Bishton in Stafford who suffred by ffire		14	2½				
John Bradbury, Coll.							
Aug. 6 Collected in o ^r pish Church of Topsham towards the Inhabitants of Caister in Lincolnshire who suffred by ffire		15	1				
Sept. 10 Collected in our pish Church towards the Inhabitants of St. Thomas in the Maze in Surrey who suffred by ffire		11	3				
1682 Oct. 29 Collected from howse to howse in o ^r Towne of Topsham towards the repaireing of St. Albans Church							
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
James Rodd Esq ^r	-	-	5	Walt ^r Lyle	-	-	2
M ^r James Barret	-	-	1	M ^r Corney	-	-	6
M ^r Henry Waad	-	-	1	Tob. Hunt	-	-	6
M ^{rs} Judeth Waad	-	-	1	Robt Carter	-	-	2
Tho. Golsery	-	-	0	1	M ^r Keene	-	2
W ^m Rendell	-	-	0	5	M ^r Howe	-	2
M ^r Roleston	-	-	1	Joseph Parsons	-	-	2
M ^r Hillman	-	-	1	Tho. Hunt	-	-	2
Bernard Babb	-	-	2	M ^r Monk	-	-	2
Tho. Perryman	-	-	2	M ^r Taply	-	-	2
W ^m Davys	-	-	2	M ^r Cock	-	-	2½
Hen. Rann	-	-	2	Robt Cooper	-	-	1
Tho. Trankmore	-	-	3	J ^{no} ffurss	-	-	3
Robt Lyle	-	-	6	Jn ^o Lytcot	-	-	2

1 See note to p. 90.

THE SPOONER FAMILY IN SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HORSE RACING

By Nancy Barrowcliff (nee Spooner)



My grandfather Alfred Isaac Spooner was born in England in 1856 and became a well-known Jockey in South Australia. He was a familiar figure on the South Australian race courses. He rode for many well-known racehorse owners and retired in 1892. In 1896 his son John (Jack) Spooner became a jockey only riding in hurdle races and steeplechases. He had many wins most notable was the 1910 Grand National hurdle race at Victoria Park. In 1906 at the age of 21, he had a fall from 'Coalbox' – Alexander Jacques came to his aid. Unfortunately, the race was still on and the young man was killed by the oncoming horses. Jack also rode in a few Great Eastern Steeplechasers at Oakbank but no wins. He served in France and returned to Australia in 1917.

In 1912 Jack's youngest brother William (my father) began his profession as a jockey. He rode in South Australia and Western Australia and rode 3 consecutive winners in hurdle races in Perth in 1921. In the mid-1930's he worked for a Mr McCauley who at that time had a good sprinter called 'Unishack' – he was taken to Melbourne in 1939 for the Oakleigh Plate and ran 3rd. The following year he returned to Melbourne again for the Oakleigh Plate and this time he came back to South Australia a winner!

Another family member in the racing industry was my father's Uncle Joe Tomlin (b.1870). In 1884 he won the Adelaide Cup on 'the Lawyer'. He rode in many States and also rode in 4 Melbourne Cups: 1888 'Lord Headington' midfield; 1889 'Night of the Garter' – 12th; 1890 'Singapore' – 8th (the year 'Carbine' won); 1892 'Oxide' – 7th. Joe also won 2 Goodwood Handicaps in Adelaide but when he rode in Broken Hill he had 4 wins in a day, including the Silver City Cup. He went on to win many more in Australia. A magnificent feat!

In 1932 a tragedy occurred in the family. My father's cousin Harry Higgs (a trainer at Glenelg) was married to a lady called Lillian. Lillian fell from the Big Dipper situated on the foreshore at Glenelg and died from her injuries.

Harry's nephew – Harry Walsh – became a jockey and later a trainer at Glenelg who rode in India in the late 1930's. His father, although not a jockey, became a boxer and fought in the featherweight division. His headstone was erected by the boxing fraternity at West Terrace Cemetery.

I married Phil Barrowcliff, a SA trotting family and from then on became involved in horse trotting. My husband's cousin Jack Barrowcliff was a well-known breeder and owner/trainer and reinsman during the Wayville days. I personally owned one trotter *Crimson Boy* and leased 2 other trotting horses – *Crimson Lad* a half-brother to *Crimson Boy* and *Judith Kaye* who was bred in Western Australia.

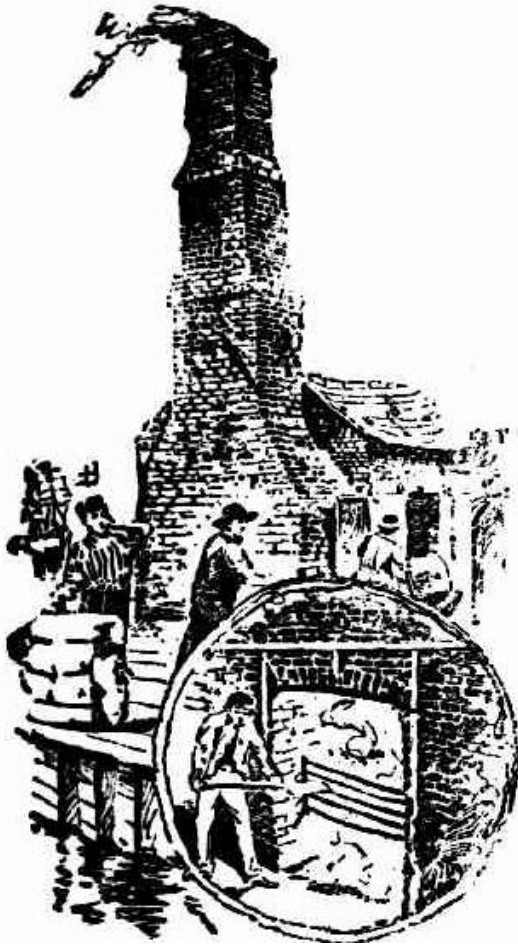
I have 5 winning photos in South Australia namely 2 wins for *Crimson Boy*, 2 wins for *Judith Kaye* and 1 win for *Crimson Lad*. My three children also were involved in ponies when they were younger, and even now many years later my daughter has an aged hack and my eldest son recently purchased a 2-year-old hack. I guess horses are in their blood.

Illegal Tobacco in the Victorian Era

Macleay Argus, Wednesday 4 May 1892, page 2

THE QUEEN'S TOBACCO PIPE.

If sentimentally disposed one might wish that the only association between "Tobacco" and our sovereign Lady, the Queen, might be the Pipe of Peace — may we all live to smoke it! But there is a very mundane



ana aggressive pipe which bears that honoured name ; it is known to the few of officialdom in the Custom's department, and its smoke does no one any good — or harm. Its virtues re negative. It is called " The Queen's Tobacco Pipe," and, as the sketch herewith shows, is situated at the end of the Tobacco Quay at the Victoria Docks, and is a square built brick chimney, about 25 feet high. It has a broad base, into which nil the worthless portion of confiscated tobacco is thrown to be consumed. Such stuff as would not fetch a farthing a pound fills the bowl of H.M.'s "Clay." Still, there is of this product between 1,700 and 1,800 tons thus destroyed in one year. What is good of the confiscated quantities is sent to such places as the Criminal Lunatic Asylums, a tender consideration for connoisseur guests of the State. A few days ago, the Commissioners of Customs in London, instructed by the Treasury, ordered that all the smuggled tobacco throughout the United Kingdom, which was fit for smoking, should be sent to the Queen's warehouse-keeper in Loudon, the residue to he burnt locally — so we may say aptly that the Queen's Pipe is put out! It is not, however, to be abolished, as some have assumed; indeed, it is about to be rebuilt, and will continue its functions as a destroyer of such portions of the weed as are not fragrant.

"Pipe Rolls," or Great Rolls of the Pipe, have nothing to do with the fragrant weed. These are a series of Great Rolls of the Exchequer connected with leases of Crown Lands, Sheriffs' Accounts, &c., and are now in the Public Record Office in Chancery Lane. The ancient office of the Clerk of the Pipe was long since abolished. It was so called because the whole receipts of the Court of Exchequer was finally conveyed into it by means of divers small pipes, or quills, as water into a cistern. But if Her Majesty's Pipe in Victoria Docks is filled by the worst tobacco in her realm, she consoles herself in her palace home with an occasional cigarette. One of the Princess Louise of Lome's presents to her august mother on her birthday, last year, was a silver cigarette case, engraved with " V. Regina, " and filled with dainty cigarettes. The princess herself loves a puff. She finds it consoling.



Adelaide Northern Districts Family History Group Inc.

Committed in Promoting Family History Research