



Newsletter # 12  
July 2007

Adelaide Northern Districts Family History Group

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Website: <http://www.ozgenonline.com/~andfhg/>

Meetings are held on the third Thursday  
of each month at 7pm at  
The Old Police Station, Ann Street, Salisbury.

\$2 entry fee for non-members

# YOUR COMMITTEE

The Committee for the new year has not yet been elected.

Last year's Committee:

President:	Peter Applebee
Vice President:	Bev Burke
Secretary:	Margaret Flaiban
Treasurer:	Tammy Martin
Membership Coordinator:	Helen Stein
General Committee:	Sandie Francis

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## RAFFLE

Congratulations to Tammy Martin who won our last raffle.  
Thank you to all who supported us.

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## MEETINGS

Tonight marks the completion of our first year as a group. Last year's Committee have stood down, and voting in a new Committee is first on the agenda.

This will be followed by a "Show and Tell" evening where members can share anything of interest.

The new Committee will be announced at the end of the meeting following the counting of votes.

*\*\* If you would like a lift to a meeting please call Margaret on 8281 8431  
or Bert on 8254 7950\*\**

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## NEW MEMBERS

We welcome David Jefferys, Ralph Giles and Joan Ingham to our group as new members.

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

## MINI EXPO at RSL

On Sunday 5<sup>th</sup> July, our Group was represented at a Mini Expo, held at the RSL hall in Elizabeth Park.

We had a lot of positive interest and hopefully may recruit some new members through this exposure.

A big thank you to everyone who was involved directly or indirectly.



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### "SEARCHING FOR AN ANCESTOR"

I went searching for an ancestor. I cannot find him still.  
He moved around from place to place and did not leave a will.  
He married where a courthouse burned. He mended all his fences.  
He avoided any man who came to take the census.  
He always kept his luggage packed, this man who had no fame.  
And every 20 years or so, this rascal changed his name.  
His parents came from Europe. They could be upon some list  
of passengers to the USA, but somehow they got missed.  
And no one else in the world is searching for this man  
So, I play geneasolitaire to find him if I can.  
I'm told he's buried in a plot, with tombstone he was blessed  
but the weather took the engraving and some vandals took the rest,  
He died before the county clerks decided to keep records,  
No family bible has emerged in spite of all my efforts.  
To top it off this ancestor, who caused me many groans.  
Just to give me one more pain, betrothed a girl named JONES.

# HELP PAGE

Some Internet sites that may aid in your research...



Find your ancestors in death records. Search free databases such as coffin plates, death cards, funeral cards, wills, church records, family bibles, cenotaphs and tombstone inscriptions on AncestorsAtRest.com Find links to other great death records like cemeteries, vital stats, and obituaries. Learn where to find death records off the net.

<http://www.ancestorsatrest.com/england.shtml>

School Yearbooks and Photos can be a great place to find your ancestors. On this page you will find links to school yearbooks on Ancestors At Rest and on other web sites.

[http://www.ancestorsatrest.com/school\\_yearbooks/](http://www.ancestorsatrest.com/school_yearbooks/)

## **The British Army in the Great War**



“The Long, Long Trail” cuts through myth and misinformation to present the facts of the British Army in the First World War : a tribute to the men and women who fought and won - and to the million who died trying.

This site gives detailed information of the British Army and Military history. Although this is not a searchable site for specific names, it gives information on where to find the information you seek.

[www.1914-1918.net](http://www.1914-1918.net)



## ***Access Genealogy Free Genealogy Resource***

Although mainly aimed at Northern American Genealogy, this searchable database also has sections for international research.

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

## St Augustine's Cemetery, Salisbury

Maureen M Leadbeater

When I first visited St Augustine's Catholic Cemetery in the mid-1980s, it was sadly neglected and vandalised. Since the parish church set up a committee and appointed a curator, there have been great improvements. While some headstones remain in poor condition, a number of heritage stones have been gathered together in a pioneer corner, some of these having been restored.

Among them is the slate stone in memory of Ruth Thompson, my great-great-grandmother. In 1985 I found the stone lying flat on the ground with pieces of slate forming a jigsaw of an inscription with name, date and age. The natural weathering of slate causes thin sheets to flake off the surface. Now these pieces are lost and only the deeply cut downstrokes of the name THOMPSON remain.

Later generations of Thompsons are spread over several plots in the centre of the cemetery. There lie James and Mary of "Chelsea", their daughter Mary Immaculate O'Brien, sons Patrick Augustine and James Benedict and their wives, and several grandchildren. Across the main path are two more daughters, Cicely Ruth O'Leary and Theresa Jane O'Brien. Theresa is not recorded on her husband's headstone – she *is* buried there.

The cemetery was established in the 1850s on a section behind the old St Augustine's church built on the corner of Commercial Road and Carey Street. In the early years a number of burials were from outlying districts such as Dry Creek, Virginia, Two Wells and Lower Light. Many years ago I entered the burial details of St Augustine's into a database for the curator. So I have walked up and down, around and about all the graves many times. The names on the headstones are all very familiar to me and so many are connected in some way to my family tree.

In a section of tightly clustered graves is a stone with a simple inscription to Alex and Mary Aicken. Their daughter Susan married one of my Spain family, Martin. From 1916-1956 apparently no burial details were recorded. The reconstruction of a burial register by Father Morrison, a collector of church archive material, was assisted by old-timers' memories. This "burial register" indicates that Susan was buried in the "family plot". Was there any sign of a Spain plot in 1953 or was Susan buried with her parents? The earliest recorded burial is Patrick Spain who died 1856 aged 24 years. There are no burial records for the 1860s when his parents died. Yet I believe there was a Spain plot somewhere.

James Condley, who died 1876, has a fine headstone inscribed with his arrival date 1840. His son Peter Conley married one of my Spains, Catherine, who is buried at Lower Wakefield. It was while I was doing a study of the Lower Wakefield Cemetery that I noticed a familiar name, Michael Kieley. Mary Kieley died 1862 and is buried at Salisbury. Her husband later took up land near Hoyle's Plains. When he died in 1874, he was not buried at the local cemetery. His coffin was taken by horse and cart across the hills to Riverton, where it was placed on the train to Salisbury, so he could be buried with his wife. Their headstone is one of those preserved in the heritage corner.

One of the Thompson girls married a Doyle. A Doyle aunt Catherine Maria and her husband John Patrick Walsh of Dry Creek are a few rows from the Thompson cluster. One of the Thompson boys married a Quinlivan. Near the western boundary

is a large concrete slab, now surrounded by carpet roses. A cousin told me it is the Quinlivan plot. After the plaque was smashed by vandals, the family decided not to replace it, so the slab remains unmarked.

Here and there are Hewitt, Neagle, Chidzey, McEntee, Murphy – all names that appear somewhere on my family tree. For the other names, I have walked past them so often that they are as familiar as those on my own tree. Many years ago I noticed a triangular chunk of dark-stained stone that, from the part inscription, obviously belonged to a broken headstone across the other side of the cemetery. I replaced the small piece. I am delighted to see that the stone of Leo James Howe is cleaned and repaired with the once missing chunk in its rightful place.

The enthusiasm of the committee has resulted in a general tidying of the cemetery. Ground cover and conifers have been planted. With the original plot map lost, the rows have been relabelled. The only grave in the partial burial register with a plot number was that of Mary Immaculate O'Brien. And two dozen of the fragile old stones have been relocated. The heritage corner has some of the oldest surviving stones, including those of Patrick McCabe died 1861, Mary Ryan 1862, Catherine Ann Watson 1863 and Catherine Sheehan 1864.

For some years St Augustine's was ignored as families took up plots at the Spains Road Cemetery. During this time the cemetery was damaged by vandals. Some of the headstones were toppled; others were cracked or broken in pieces. Decorations, such as doves' wings, were broken off. With the revival and transformation of this very old cemetery, there are new headstones, some quite impressive. I taught myself basic Italian to read some of these and they are a family historian's delight with three generations of names recorded, as well as birth places and dates. The cemetery is now a credit to the hard work of the local parish committee.

I have spent many hours wandering amongst the headstones. The inscriptions have assisted the growth of my family tree and I have discovered interesting stories about other families. St Augustine's Cemetery is a great place for a family historian to visit.



# \*\* European Research \*\*

## Golden Rules of Genealogy

1. ALWAYS work backwards from the known (yourself) to the unknown (forebears)
2. NEVER believe everything on a Birth, Death or Marriage certificate
3. NEVER completely trust the spelling of surnames, place names etc.
4. ALWAYS check surname variants when researching
5. ALWAYS have at least two separate sources of proof for each event
6. REMEMBER that everything is only speculation until verified
7. ALWAYS photocopy certificates and important documents and leave the originals in a safe place
8. IF a document exists, read it!
9. JOIN at least one Family History Group, Genealogical Society or Historical Society
10. SHARE your information and documentation (copies only) with other researchers

## European Civil Registration Records

© Graham Jaunay

Most European countries maintain civil registration records at the local level and that means you need to know where the event took place before you can access a certificate.

Use Google search to get the current address: type "civil registration" + country/town or if organisation is cited above in italics "organisation's name + country". Use the LDS Family History Online Library Catalogue at [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org) to locate material to assist in your research by a keyword search using the words "civil registration" + country. Also check LDS ongoing filming of European Country Vital Records. The World GenWeb Project site <http://worldgenweb.org> may also lead you to appropriate resources.

Be aware of boundary changes, especially in eastern Europe. For example, your ancestor may have emigrated from the Austro-Hungarian Empire that now consists of Poland, Ukraine, Romania, the Czech Republic, and Slovenia.

When writing seeking a certificate you can enhance your chance of a response by observing the following:

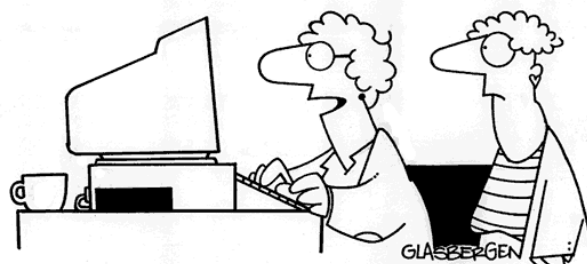
1. Write in the language of the recipient.
2. Enclose an IRC for return postage.
3. Do not require the recipient to undertake any research to provide the result.
4. Expect that the process may be in two parts – the first being an initial letter from you seeking the procedure to follow to secure the certificate and the second letter from you containing the specific request and the fee.
5. Do not expect an answer. Many facilities will not answer correspondence and you may have to engage a local accredited record agent.

Remember that the country's embassy/consulate nearest to you may be able to assist you.

Note: In all cases a researcher needs to refer to parish registers for the period pre-dating the introduction of civil registration.

Country	Start	Where
Albania	1929	<i>Institute of Statistics (Institut i Statistikës)</i> from 1994; previously local municipalities
Andorra		no civil registration
Austria	1938	regional <i>Vital Statistics Office (Standesamt)</i>
Belarus		regional registry offices
Belgium	1796	local municipality with decennial indexes available (1955 Privacy Act: 100 yr embargo)
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1946	local registry offices
Bulgaria	1893	regional <i>Registry Offices (People's Council Office)</i>
Croatia	1946	local registry offices
Cyprus	1895	regional registry offices; (marriages from 1923)

Country	Start	Where
Czech republic	1950	<i>National Committee (Místní Národní Věbar)</i> ; started 1918 for non-Christians
Denmark		no civil registration
Estonia	varies	before 1926: <i>State Registry Office</i> from 1926: <i>Office of Vital Records</i>
Finland		1922 for non-Lutherans only at local townhall
France	1792	>100 years: county (départementales) archives <100 years: local townhall (mairie)
German Empire	1876	regional <i>Registry Offices (Standesamt)</i>
German States	from 1792	1792-Rheinland, 1803-Hessen-Nassau, 1808-Westfalen, 1809-Hannover, Oct 1874-Prussia
Greece	1831	local townhall: less likely to find pre1925 records
Hungary	Oct 1895	regional <i>Registry Offices (Állami Nyilvántartási Hivatal)</i> in townhalls with duplicate at county archives or the <i>National Centre of Archives</i>
Iceland	1735	local Lutheran church
Ireland	1864	<i>General Register Office</i> ; Apr 1845 Protestant marriages
Italy	1866	<i>Registrar of Vital Statistics</i> at local municipality; partial registration from 1809 in some regions
Latvia	1906	local civil registration office; births from 1921
Liechtenstein	1878	<i>Civil Registry Bureau</i> in Vaduz
Lithuania	1940	Lithuanian Central Registry Archive ( <i>Vilniaus civilinės metrikacijos dokumentų archyvas</i> )
Luxembourg	1796	local townhall and indexes to <i>State Archives</i> after 10 years
Macedonia	1946	local registry offices
Malta	1863	<i>Public Registry Office</i> in Valletta
Moldova	1832	local mayor's office and county civil registration offices
Monaco	1792	mayor's office – embargoed to public
Norway		no civil registration
Poland	1809	before 1906: <i>Polish State Archives</i> from 1906: local townhall ( <i>Urząd Stanu Cywilnego</i> )
Portugal	1832	regional <i>Registry Offices (Conservatórias do Registo Civil)</i>
Romania	1831	town branches of the <i>Office of Vital Statistics (Oficiul Stării Civile)</i>
Russia		local <i>Registration Offices of Vital Statistics (ZAGS: Zapis Aktov Grazhdanskogo Sotsoyaniya)</i>
San Marino	1806	<i>State Archives (Archivo di Stato)</i> in San Marino
Serbia and Montenegro	1946	local registry offices
Slovakia	1894	best via your nearest consulate
Slovenia	1926	<i>National Archives (Arhiv Slovenije)</i> in Ljubljana (former Hungarian districts start from 1895)
Spain	1870	local court ( <i>Juzgado de Primera Instancia</i> )
Sweden		no civil registration
Switzerland	1876	<i>Civil Registrar (Zivilstandsamt)</i>
The Netherlands	1811	<i>Central Bureau for Genealogy</i>
Ukraine		>100 years: <i>Civil Registration Office</i> in Warsaw (Polish regime) or <i>State Archives</i> in Kiev <100 years: regional registry offices
United Kingdom	varies	England/Wales: Jul 1837: <i>General Register Office</i> Northern Ireland: 1864: <i>General Register Office</i> Scotland: 1855: <i>New Register House</i>
Vatican City		no civil registration



**“My husband passed away eight months ago, but we still keep in touch. His e-mail address is WalterZ@Heaven.com”**