



Newsletter # 27
November and Christmas issue 2008

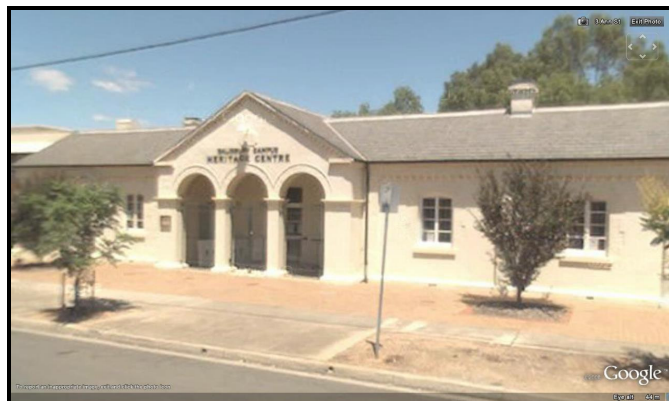
Of the
Adelaide Northern Districts Family History Group

PO Box 32, Elizabeth
South Australia 5112

Email: andfhg@yahoo.com.au

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

Guest Speaker nights are held on the third Thursday
At
The Old Police Station, Ann Street, Salisbury.



Admission Free for members
\$2 entry fee for non-members

YOUR COMMITTEE....

- **President:**
Peter Applebee
- **Vice President:**
Colin Withall
- **Secretary:**
Margaret Flaiban
- **Treasurer / Membership:**
Helen Stein
- **Newsletter Editor:**
Colin Withall
- **Fundraising Officer:**
Tammy Martin
- **Publicity Officer:**
Barb Such
- **General Committee:**
Bev Burke
Ivan Randall
John Clift

Special Notices....

Please Note: The Groups research Rooms will be closing down for the Christmas Break on Thursday November 20.

We will be opening again in January 2009 On Thursdays, 15th, 22nd and 29th.

From 10am to 4pm

And on Saturday, January 10th and 24th.

From 1pm to 4pm

October Speaker's night RAFFLE....

Congratulations to:-

Maureen Hart

Who won our October raffle. Thank you to all who have supported us throughout the year.

Guest Speaker Night.

Please Note:

There will not be a Guest Speaker night in November. Our Annual Breakup Party will replace the normal Speakers Night. We will however be resuming the popular Guest Speaker Nights in the New Year. The first will be held in February 2009. Details will be advised in the January's News Sheet.

OPEN DAYS

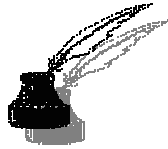
The Groups Meeting Rooms are open each Thursday from 10am -4pm For Family Research, members and non members are welcome.

We are continuing our twice monthly Saturday afternoon open days.

The next Open Day will be Saturday 8th November from 1- 4pm. Volunteers and Committee members will be on hand to assist you.

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

Editorial....



Well here we are at the end of another year, and what a year it has been for our ANDFHG group. Overall it has been very successful, with an increase in memberships, and the addition to the facilities of our Research room. With the advent of Broadband being connected during the year, this has meant that our members can now browse the internet, and do their research on line. This is a welcomed advantage in securing the information needed to overcome that missing ancestral connection.

It should be remembered, that it was through the diligence and persistence of the Secretary Margaret Flaiban and Fundraising Officer Tammy Martin, that a grant was obtained from the Salisbury Council, thus enabling us to have the Internet Broadband connected, without this grant being applied for and awarded, we would never have been able to afford the internet for some time. We all owe a vote of gratitude to them for their foresight and efforts.

Among the many resources that were established this year, were additions to the ever increasing Library of CDs, Books, and the "Anne Mellon Library", which consists of a collection of the best available Family History Magazines covering many subjects, all of which are available for loan to the members.

The computer courses earlier this year, tutored by our expert Committeeman Ivan Randall, and President Peter Applebee, had proved to be very successful, and several members who had never experienced the excitement of internet browsing before, are now practiced surfers. A point to remember that if you, our member, should have any problem concerning your computer skills, or just wanting advice on computers, don't hesitate to ask Ivan or Peter for an answer, they are only too willing to assist.

In July we held our Annual Meeting and elections, this was overwhelmingly attended by members, and the sausage sizzle proved to be very popular, and we are not too sure whether it was the sausages or the onions that brought members back for more. This kind of event socialises the membership and the camaraderie atmosphere on the day was great to experience, these kinds of events will again be introduced next year.

Some Late Breaking News...A New Interest Group

Since its inception, ANDFHG has been promoting Family History Research, not only amongst our members, but with the general public as well. However, over the years this has naturally gravitated towards the interests of our Australian members.

But there are a number of our members, that are first or second generation Australians, and who in the main came originally from the United Kingdom, and naturally whose interests are not fully being catered for by the normal Australian

The recent Cemetery Tagalong Tour held on October 11, was very well patronised, and our thanks to the organising Cemetery Committee for their hard work in setting up this very interesting tour, the provision of refreshments by Helen Stein and Tammy Martin, was, I am told very welcomed. The booklets that were issued summarising each Cemetery and the maps provided were extremely helpful, and well presented by Helen, Tammy, Bev Burke and Peter Applebee. Bev and Peter were on hand with stories of the local pioneers and folk interred.

I am advised that these tours will continue again in 2009, and if you haven't yet been on one, I would recommend you reconsider and take the next Tour, I am sure you will not be disappointed, the knowledge that these people have at their disposal regarding Local History, and the Burial sites within the areas visited, is second to none.

Our last membership get together will be on Thursday the 20th of November at 6pm, on this occasion we will be having a BBQ, and of course, the long awaited arrival of Santa Claus for the enjoyment of any little ones you care to bring along.



This is going to be held during daylight saving time (actually it would only be 5pm normal time), so the evening should be bright and sunny and should not be tiring for the children. This is going to be fun evening so please do come along and enjoy the atmosphere.

In 2009, we will be overseeing a different format in the way the Newsletter will be presented, with the introduction of a Quarterly Journal "The Compass", which will cover many more features, interests, and subjects than the present publication. The current version of the Newsletter will be phased out and replaced by a monthly News sheet, which will keep members informed on current affairs. We hope you have enjoyed the newsletters over the years and will look forward to the new publication.

On behalf of the Committee we wish each and every one a very Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year, and let us all be together again in 2009.

Colin Withall,
Vice President and Editor.

basic Research, their interests lay in establishing their English roots, and It is these people that we feel have been somewhat neglected in the past.

However this is all about to change, and we are happy to announced, that ANDFHG are in the process of launching a new Family Research Interest Group within its ranks, this group will be known as ANDFHG (UKI) which stands for "The Adelaide Northern Districts Family History Group (United Kingdom Interest)".

This Group will be co-ordinated by Barbara Such, and will deal solely with the Family History Research of United Kingdom families. If you are first or second generation Australians, then this is the group for you. It is envisaged that this group will be established, and be operational within the first quarter of the New Year, further details will be announced in the January News Sheet. With regular items appearing in the new quarterly "Compass Journal" we hope that the interests of

all our members will be catered for. We are also looking to encourage people of non English backgrounds to take up the satisfying interest of researching their family history.

Should you be interested in joining the (UKI) group please signify by sending an e-mail bearing in the subject line "ANDFHG(UKI) Barb Such" to andfhg@yahoo.com.au.

.....Editor.

Happy Birthday to

The following members are celebrating their birthday this month, on behalf of the Committee and members, **HAPPY BIRTHDAY** to:



In November:

John Harkness. Will Celebrate his Birthday on November 9.

Andrew Richards. Will Celebrate his Birthday on November 23.

Peter Applebee. Will Celebrate his Birthday on November 23.

In December:

Jackie Conole. Will Celebrate her Birthday on December 10

Joanna Stevens. Will Celebrate her Birthday on December 11

Helen Stein. Will Celebrate her Birthday on December 17

Christine Coad Will Celebrate her Birthday on December 19



Congratulations and Many Happy Returns to you all....



Over the fence...

This month we are concentrating on the Family History Research from the beginner's point of view. How do I start my research, and where do I get the information from in the first place?

First things first, let's get things in perspective from the start, often people rush in Willy Nilly, looking here and looking there, not sure what or where their good intentions are going to end up.

First of all, consider that undertaking Family History is no light matter; it can be a life long quest, I, myself have been working on my Family Tree since I first decided 1973, mark you that was very tentative and at that time I was more than a little naïve about the whole thing. All I wanted to do was find out a little about my Grand Parents, and maybe something about the Great Grand Parents.

However way back then there was no internet and the task was long and tedious, visiting State Libraries, buying a Birth, Death or Marriage Certificate here or there, of course in those days one had to travel to the major Cities to apply in person for one, otherwise there was no other way of obtaining them.

How lucky we are today, one can apply on line over the internet, even get a certificate from anywhere overseas and have in the hot little hand within a couple of weeks, back in 70's and 80's one had to front up at the Registrar to apply for a certificate, and often wait for the post or call back and pick it up sometime later.

However I digress from what I was saying, once one comes to the idea of doing the Family History, watch out because the Bug will bite, and bite hard it does, it is worse than a bad dose of Malaria, once you get the bite it stays with you forever, you are never ever satisfied.

So where to begin? Well the best place is with yourself; record your details, followed by mother and father, birth details and marriage, Children born, and so on with each generation. Remember the "**Three W's** **Where, When, and What**, are the three golden rules to follow. "**Where did the event occur**," "**When did it occur**," and in the case of a death, "**What caused the event**."

The next important rules to remember are the **Three "R's" Record, Review and Re-enforce**.

When you find the information write it down, not on a piece of paper that can get lost, put it in a book or folder "**Record**" it on a Pedigree Chart, or Family Group Record, these forms can be freely obtained from the Family Search website on line, or from our research rooms at ANDFHG.

"**Review**" what you have, sometimes what you think is right can sometimes turn out to be completely wrong, especially if your surname is a common one, it is hard to find the right John Hopkins in Bedfordshire for example, there can be dozens of them, and unless you know who fathered whom it can be very difficult, but having said that be prepared for disappointment for John Hopkins's father might just have also been called John/etc.

"**Re-enforce**" is the verification; no good family tree is any good unless the information can be verified or stand up to testing, always record the source or where the information came from. One more thing to remember, **NEVER EVER ASSUME ANYTHING**. Always check and double check.

Ok, now we have the details of yourself, wife, children etc, plus the details of both parents yours and your wife's, when we look at the number of people we have details for, there should be to this point 10 people on your chart, give or take any children into account, and we have only dealt with 2 generations thus far.

Now to go back further in time, the grandparents of your self and the wife, if they are still alive talk to them, get their details and those of their parents, if they are not with us any longer, talk to the in-laws and your own parents, they should know where their parents were married, and what year for example, they will also or should know, their birthdates etc, and certainly everyone remembers their Grandparents names. Now if all this has followed the normal research pattern, we have now recorded the details of 4 generations and now numbering 30 records.

Let's pause here a moment, we now have dates on birth, marriage and deaths, **Where, When and What**, this is called Genealogy, but Family History goes a lot deeper, it records the finer points of a person's life e.g. where they lived, went to school, education levels, occupation, and don't forget where they worked this sometimes forms an interesting story. War Service or National Service records, their first car is an interesting fact especially when a photo can also be located, and will always be an interest to the 21st Century Generations. In the case of a Death, what was the cause, when and where did it occur, and where is the burial place, and don't forget to include a photo of the grave (*this was discussed in October's newsletter in some detail*).

Photos of the family members are essential to your Family History, otherwise 2 or 3 or more generations hence, will have no idea what ancestor looked like, and what interest there is to view a photograph of ones Great-Great-Grandparents on their wedding day. Wartime letters from grandfather in WW1 or 2 home to his young wife, flesh out the image of a man long departed and serves to cross time lines. Stories of what it was like to live during the depression of the 1930's or growing up during the years of WW2.

How did children entertain themselves without computer games and Television? Don't forget that old postcards tell stories of holidays and pleasurable times, especially if your family was from the UK, and holidayed at a Butlins holiday camps, or Blackpool, or down in Cornwall or Brighton with old Auntie Ethel and Uncle Charlie.

By now you have gathered that you know a lot more about your family roots than ever before, but we have only just started. Records of Wills, Land holdings, history of the family home, local history, that is the history of where they lived before it all was build up with shopping centre's or car parks, photos of the ancestral home. Birth, Marriage and Death Certificates.

One must remember that there are two approaches to Family History, the direct line

approach, which is following one line of descent, or the multiple lines, covering every one that came into the Family Tree. The arithmetic must be taken into account here, in 10 generations the total number of people appearing on your own one line family tree will number 1,024 people, this is because with every generation the number of people in your tree doubles, so from you to grandparents there are 4 people, the next generation back the number is now 8, and one more to G-G-Grandparents 16, one step back 32 and so on. This of course gets really complicated if one includes the wife's line as well.

For now we have 2,048 records This is only a brief outline of what is involved, there are volumes that can and have been written on how to go about researching a family history. As we said at the outset this is meant for the beginner and that covers us all, because we never stop learning something new. A great man once said "the day is wasted if I do not learn something new everyday," that applies to us Family Historians twofold. To help in your research we have included hereunder, the location and details of various research facilities. Happy Researching.
.....The Editor.

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sth. Australian Vital Research Locations.

State Records of South Australia

<http://www.archives.sa.gov.au/>

26-28 Leigh Street
Adelaide SA 5000

Phone: 08 8226 7750
Fax: 08 8204 8777

115 Cavan Road
Gepps Cross SA 5094

Phone: 08 8226 7750
Fax: 08 8260 6133

Postal: GPO Box 1072
Adelaide SA 5001

SA Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages

<http://www.ocba.sa.gov.au/bdm/>

Level 2, Chesser House
91-97 Grenfell Street
Adelaide SA 5000

Postal: GPO Box 1351
Adelaide SA 5001

Phone: 08 8204 9599

Fees: \$38.00 for full certificate as of September 2008

Access Policy

For family history purposes, certificates less than a certain age will not be issued. These ages are:

Births

75 years

Marriages

60 years

Deaths

25 years

South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Society Inc

<http://www.saghs.org.au/>

201 Unley Road
Unley SA 5061

Postal: GPO Box 592
Adelaide SA 5001

Phone: 08 8272 4222
Fax: 08 8272 4910

LDS Family History Centres

[List of LDS Family History Centres](#)
from the LDS site.

State Library of South Australia

<http://www.slsa.sa.gov.au/>

Corner North Terrace and Kintore Avenue
Adelaide SA 5000

Postal: GPO Box 419
Adelaide SA 5001

Phone: 08 8207 7250

National Archives of Australia - SA Branch

<http://www.naa.gov.au/>

78 Angas Street
ADELAIDE SA 5000

Phone: 08 8409 8400
Fax: 08 8409 8499

Postal: PO Box 6536
HALIFAX STREET SA 5000

Convict Transportation Records...

At last there is available, free to browse a Convict Transportation Register Data Base. These records range from 1787-1867, and are the joint initiative between the Home Office in London and the Queensland Government Library Service under the AJCP. The data base consists of the names and details of 123,000 out of 160,000 convicts transported. The data base may be search by either:

- Name, keyword, ship or date.
- Forenames may be abbreviated in the register e.g. Chas for Charles, Jno for John etc.
- The Advance Search has a filter available, which will display the results by ship and date.

- The results will advise the searcher to look in the quarter sessions for further details, for example a display showing HO11/9. Page 302 at AJCP microfilm Roll 90. This will enable one to get the film and locate details such as the Convicts full name, address at the time of conviction, and the crime committed.

To clarify the abbreviation HO 11/9 means that it is a Home Office File located in folio 11/9. AJCP means the Australian Joint Copying Project. To view the data base go to <http://www.slq.qld.gov.au/info/fh/convicts>

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Catholic Archives

Presented by Sue Ryan, Archivist,
Of the Adelaide Catholic Archdiocesan Archives,
A Review of the talk on Thursday 16th October 2008.
By Margaret Flaiban.

Sue Ryan has been the Archivist for 4 years replacing Sister Marie in 2004, and is located in the Catholic Diocesan Centre 39 Wakefield Street Adelaide. South Australia was founded by a chartered company in 1836. It was intended to be a "free" (that is, non-convict) English Protestant colony. "Papists and pagans" were to have been excluded.

In 1841 the Local Adelaide Priests conducted mass in the private homes of their Catholic parishioners. Adelaide (hitherto part of the Diocese of Sydney) was created an Episcopal see in 1843. Its first Bishop was the Right Rev. Francis Murphy,

In 1885 Rome established the South Australian Dioceses in Adelaide, The First Archbishop was Christopher A. Reynolds (1873-93) the first Catholic Church/school in Adelaide was the St. Patricks located in West Terrace was blessed in 1845, this was demolished in 1912, and replaced with the present St. Patrick's Church located in Grote Street. The present day St Francis Xavier's Cathedral was built in Wakefield Street in 1856.

The Adelaide Diocese was a very large one, and extended as far afield as Mt. Gambier. In 1887 Port Augusta diocese was established.

Under Cannon Law (Church Law) all records pertaining to the Church's activities in a Archdioceses shall be kept in an Archival State.

In the main this means Administration papers, Parishes, School records, Religious orders. Catholic newspapers etc. There are microfiche of various church registers available; baptisms, marriages, and very few burial records for the period 1842-1920, and there are many year gaps appearing in the registers.

Sue stressed to us that their records are not family history orientated as such, but more a part

of historical and identity of the Catholic community.

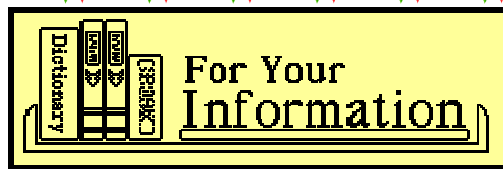
The Catholic Archives is a private archive holding church registers, baptisms, marriages, some burial records (very few, as country burials were performed privately) some newspapers (from 1889), year books, the Smyth Index (listing names from the 1860's) and many other items including photographs. One interesting fact was established, that the Archives houses the 1850's Census of Mt. Barker. There are some welfare records which include orphanages, refuges, destitute refuges etc but stressed that there are many gaps in their general records.

School Records are very scanty, and the Catholic Education Office may hold recent records as well as some parish schools. They do hold some Mission Books for Mount Barker and Gawler, but these could be written in a mixture of Latin and English, which may be a little hard for some people to read.

Sue left a number of brochures with the Group pointing out that if anyone is interested in searching the records, they do need her offices and make an appointment as the ACAA is a secure building. They are situated at 1st floor, 39 Wakefield Street Adelaide, Telephone 8210 8115 with parking available close by in the Central market.

There is a charge of \$16.50 per half day for unassisted research and \$27.50 for assisted or supervised research. Brochures can be picked up at the group's rooms.

Genealogical researchers are admitted to access the archives at the discretion of the Archivist, and many of the records have been shared with the Genealogical research organisations such as SAGHS, and it is recommended that one seeks their facilities before contacting the Archdiocesan Archives.



UK or Great Britain, is there a difference?

We have all heard the term UK to describe what is known as England, but what the heck does that actually mean? Well there is a problem when we use the general terminology Great Britain and the UK, and believe it or not, they are not the same.

The term United Kingdom or UK for short, whose real full title is The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Ireland or more correctly the Irish Republic is a separate country in its own right, and has not formed part of the England since 1922 when it was declared The Irish Free State; in 1949 Ireland declared itself a Republic.

Great Britain, on the other hand consists of the countries of England, Scotland and Wales, together with the offshore islands of the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. No part of Ireland forms part of Great Britain.

The terms British are a collective term and one is English, Scottish or Welsh by birth. Great Britain and the UK are not countries; they are a collective of national countries that forms the descriptive collective.

For genealogical purposes we refer to the countries and islands that make up Great Britain, they are **England, Wales, Scotland, The Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, Herm (the main islands); Jethou, Brecqhou (Brechou), and Lihou.** The channel Islands comprise two separate bailiwicks: the Bailiwick of Guernsey and the Bailiwick of Jersey, both are not part of the United Kingdom but British Crown dependencies,

Great Britain is divided into counties, each of which has a County Town (a capital) and each county is divided into Hundreds, which are then divided into Parishes.

County names often have the term "Shire" attached to its name, although this does not apply in every case, Shire was former administrative district of England; equivalent to a county. The Term County does not form part of the name, there is no place called Hampshire County, although there is a County Durham. The listing of the County names did include the term Shire attached to the end of the name, Yorkshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Hampshire for example among a many others, these names were changed in 1974 and later more changes were made in the 1990's hence Devonshire is now just called Devon.

We have discussed that Shires took their name from their capital, this is not always the case, for example there is no such place as Berks in Berkshire or Hamp in Hampshire but there is a town called Southampton i.e. South Hamp Town and this is where the name Hamp comes from. Nor is there a Shrop in Shropshire. There are

examples such as York (Shire), Derby (Shire), Bedfordshire however took its name from the term "Beda's ford meaning river crossing, and the Shire goes back to 1110 when it was recorded as "Bedanfordscir".

Now all this might be not so newsworthy to some, but when one commences on their journey into the past, you will encounter these names and wonder why you cannot locate a record, where you expect to find one especially, when some County names were changed in 1974, and many of the old names disappeared forever.

Such names as **Cumberland, Herefordshire, Rutland, Westmorland and Worcestershire**, vanished from the administrative map, while new entities such as **Avon, Cleveland, Cumbria and Humberside** appeared, in addition to the six new metropolitan counties.

The built-up area sprawls tend to cross historic county boundaries freely. Examples here include **Bournemouth/Poole/Christchurch (Dorset and Hampshire) Greater Manchester (Cheshire, Lancashire and Yorkshire), Merseyside (Cheshire and Lancashire), Teesside (Yorkshire and County Durham), South Yorkshire (Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire), Tyneside (County Durham and Northumberland) and West Midlands (Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire).** Greater London itself straddles five historic counties — **Essex, Hertfordshire, Kent, Middlesex, Surrey** — and the London urban area sprawls into **Buckinghamshire and Berkshire.**

The Local Government Act 1972 sought generally to unite urban sprawl within a single county, while retaining the historic county boundaries as far as was practicable.



A man, whose level of drunkenness was bordering on the absurd, stood up to leave a bar and fell flat on his face.

"Maybe all I need is some fresh air," thought the man as he crawled outside.

He tried to stand up again, but fell face first into the mud.

"Darn it," he thought. "I'll just crawl home."

The next morning, his wife found him on the doorstep asleep.

"You went out drinking last night, didn't you?" she said.

"Uh, yes," he said sheepishly. "How did you know?"

"You left your wheelchair at the bar again."

Presented at the CASA
"Cousin Jacks & Jennies of South Australia"
S.A. History Week Seminar Tuesday 20th May 2008

Bokiddick to Broken Hill: A Cornish mining family's journey to Callington, Burra, Wallaroo Mines, Port Hughes and Broken Hill.

Walter Phillips 1834-1899 was the son of a tin streamer John Phillips and the former Maria Wellington. His childhood home was at Bokiddick near Lanivet, Cornwall. He had worked as an agricultural labourer at Trevilmick Farm and as a miner at Red Moor in his youth. Mary Ann Oliver was the daughter of shoe maker William Oliver and his wife of Withiel.

Walter and Mary Ann aged 22 & 23 married at Lost Withiel in 1856 where Walter had been working in a nearby mine. They immigrated to South Australia on the sailing ship "Henry Moore" in 1857. With their infant daughter Elizabeth, they first settled at Callington in the Adelaide Hills which had about 600 people living in the town.

Walter worked in the nearby Bremer Copper Mine which was established in 1850. Although not a huge mine, it was regarded as the most complete Cornish mine site of its day. The smaller mines nearby developed in the four years previous also attracted Cornish mining families. The villages of Staughton, Kanmantoo, St. Ives, Tavistock and later Harrowgate serviced the Wheal Fortune, Wheal Friendship, Wheal Maria, the Kanmantoo, the Paringa as well as the Bremer, mines.

The Burra Burra mining area was recovering in the late 1850's from the Victorian Gold Rush and Walter and Mary Ann moved from Callington at this time. Burra was 154 kms north of Adelaide and comprised the main mining settlements of Kooringa, Redruth, Copperhouse and Aberdeen. Captain Roach was the person in charge of the Burra mine which had approximately 1,200 miners working on site. Walter at the age of 24 had extensive mining expertise and his services were in demand.

On Northern Yorke Peninsula, retired sea captain and opium runner Walter Watson Hughes formerly of Pittenweem in Fifeshire, Scotland had a sheep run with its head station situated on the shores of Wallaroo Bay. When copper was discovered on the Yorke Peninsula on 17th December 1859, Walter Phillips was engaged with three friends to travel to the Peninsula to test the new copper find by first digging costeen pits and then the first shaft at what became known as Wallaroo Mines. This would have been late in December. There were at least 30 – 40 miners who celebrated their first Christmas in that year at the new Yorke Peninsula mine. The site was 7.6 kms. From the head station where Hughes employed his brother in law John Duncan as the manager of the sheep run. Duncan and his son also called John Duncan were initially involved

with the running of the promising copper discovery.

Walter worked as a miner in the new find and also as an engineer installing a pumping engine at one of the first shafts. It is highly probable that Walter's first home would have been a tent with an open fire set in the low scrub near the Wallaroo shearing shed where the new mine was situated.


The mine was overseen by Capt. Ender Warmington who had been engaged by the consortium of owners headed by Walter Watson Hughes. By August of 1860, 150 men were working at the Wallaroo Mines. At the time of the discovery, Mary Ann Phillips was expecting her second child and so remained at the Burra until late winter of 1860. Mary Ann, Elizabeth and William John then travelled the 165 kms, to the Wallaroo Mines to join Walter Phillips.

It is thought that the little family travelled on the old Copper Track from Burra to Port Wakefield and then on a poorly defined track to the Wallaroo Mines, possibly by horse and cart. An authority on horse drawn vehicles suggests that even though the Phillips were a mining family and not wealthy, the journey was well planned and some assistance would have been obtained in securing transport. A sturdy horse coupled with a cart with canvas sides and top would have been used for the four day journey as compared to ten days if they had travelled by bullock wagon.

With primitive living conditions and the lack of water at Wallaroo Mines, it was a wise decision to delay the journey until late winter. Mary Ann worked as a midwife and maybe by this time she had commenced her part time career in the mining communities where she lived her long life.

At some time later, Walter was known to be working as a fisherman at Port Hughes. The Phillips family think that a dispute with the mining companies at Wallaroo and Moonta Mines may have caused Walter to move to the little fishing village of Port Hughes and pursue a different profession. However it may have been the lack of instituting the tributing scheme for the tendering of pitches that was at the bottom of the dispute. With three brothers Ender, James and William Warmington running the two mines at various times, maybe Walter, like many others in the industry found them very difficult to work with. By June 1864 Walter Watson Hughes and his co-directors dispensed with William Warmington's services and appointed the illustrious Henry Richard Hancock to the Moonta Mines.

In 1883 silver and lead were discovered at Broken Hill in New South Wales, 472 kms to the north east of Yorke Peninsula. The area was a



rugged pastoral lease where boundary rider Charles Rasp discovered the rich mineral field. News quickly spread and Walter aged 49 and fifty year old Mary Ann Phillips with some of their younger children moved to Broken Hill where wages and work were plentiful.

It is thought that the three youngest children went with their parents Francis Henry aged 8, Amelia aged 13 and Martha aged 16. Of the older children, William John (my great grandfather was working for the South Australian Railways and his younger brother Walter Charles was a fisherman at Port Hughes. Their father, Walter, worked on the mines in Broken Hill and his family settled down in the booming town possibly in South Broken Hill which was full of former Moonta Cornish miners.

The town was closely allied to South Australia, to the extent of keeping Central time, the supply of Methodist ministers from South Australia and the Adelaide Advertiser newspaper being the

preferred newspaper. For Broken Hill, Adelaide was also the closest port and main centre of business in comparison to Sydney the state capital of N.S.W. Walter died in 1899, aged 65, of miner's lung disease and is buried in the Broken Hill cemetery. He has no headstone.

In her old age, Mary Ann Phillips lived with her eldest daughter Elizabeth Wilson at Glanville near Port Adelaide. When interviewed on the eve of her 100th birthday (she was really only 96) she recalled the early mining days in South Australia and told the reporter that her husband Walter Phillips, his Cornish friends William Pascoe, Richard Walter and Richard Truran were recruited to test the first major mining discovery on Yorke Peninsula. Just two months later, Mary Ann died of old age. It had been a long journey both in time and place from Bokiddick to Broken Hill.

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A review of the talk Presented by Roslyn Paterson OAM, on Thursday September 18.

A few of the Best Genealogy Research Web sites....

1. About Genealogy. genealogy.about.com A collection of introductory articles about all aspects of genealogy, with links to some of the main online resources.

2. BBC Family History. bbc.co.uk/history/familyhistory The core of the BBC's Family History site relates to the "Who Do You Think You Are?" Television series. There are video clips, in which Nick Barratt explains the basics, and supporting material on occupations, military service, and migration. For the more experienced the Next Steps section looks at older records.

3. Cyndi's List. cyndislist.com Cyndi's List - a collection of over 260,000 links to online resources for genealogy - is the definitive genealogy directory. There are separate pages devoted to each country or region of the world, with particularly good coverage of the USA and UK. There are links for many general topics too, such as tutorials, genealogy software, and a wide range of occupations and religious denominations.

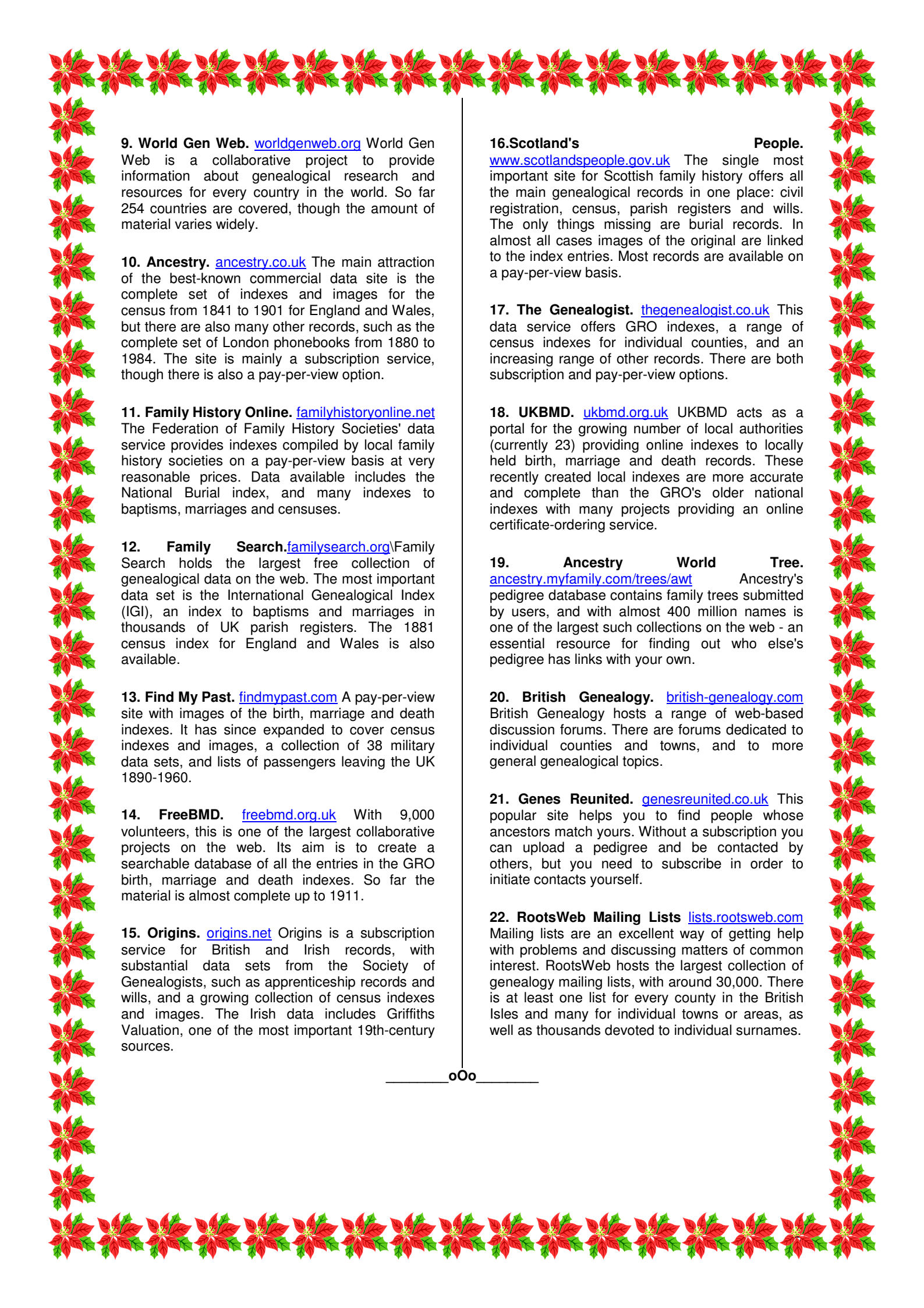
4. Family Records. familyrecords.gov.uk This is the UK government's official genealogy portal. It provides information about the main types of national record and where to find them, along with links to the websites of the relevant national bodies.

5. General Register Office (GRO). gro.gov.uk The GRO is the government agency responsible for civil registration in England and Wales. Its website carries official information about birth, marriage and death records. Indexes to the records won't be online until 2008, but the site provides an online ordering service for the certificates you'll need to get started.

6. Genuki. genuki.org.uk Genuki is the oldest and most comprehensive gateway to online resources for British and Irish genealogy. Its 60,000-odd pages provide genealogical links and information for every county in the British Isles, with pages devoted to individual towns and parishes. There is also general information on UK and Irish genealogy, and a search engine covering all the main UK genealogy sites.

7. Irish Ancestors. www.ireland.com/ancestor/ Although this is a subscription site, it has a lot of free information to help you get started in Irish family history: descriptions of the main types of record, with particularly detailed coverage of emigration, and a gazetteer to help you locate Irish places and parishes.

8. The National Archives. nationalarchives.gov.uk A vast site with a wide range of material, it includes a family history section covering all the basics for the beginner. There is definitive information on tracing ancestors in the armed forces, while research guides provide detailed information about specific historical records.



9. World Gen Web. worldgenweb.org World Gen Web is a collaborative project to provide information about genealogical research and resources for every country in the world. So far 254 countries are covered, though the amount of material varies widely.

10. Ancestry. ancestry.co.uk The main attraction of the best-known commercial data site is the complete set of indexes and images for the census from 1841 to 1901 for England and Wales, but there are also many other records, such as the complete set of London phonebooks from 1880 to 1984. The site is mainly a subscription service, though there is also a pay-per-view option.

11. Family History Online. familyhistoryonline.net The Federation of Family History Societies' data service provides indexes compiled by local family history societies on a pay-per-view basis at very reasonable prices. Data available includes the National Burial index, and many indexes to baptisms, marriages and censuses.

12. Family Search. familysearch.org Family Search holds the largest free collection of genealogical data on the web. The most important data set is the International Genealogical Index (IGI), an index to baptisms and marriages in thousands of UK parish registers. The 1881 census index for England and Wales is also available.

13. Find My Past. findmypast.com A pay-per-view site with images of the birth, marriage and death indexes. It has since expanded to cover census indexes and images, a collection of 38 military data sets, and lists of passengers leaving the UK 1890-1960.

14. FreeBMD. freebmd.org.uk With 9,000 volunteers, this is one of the largest collaborative projects on the web. Its aim is to create a searchable database of all the entries in the GRO birth, marriage and death indexes. So far the material is almost complete up to 1911.

15. Origins. origins.net Origins is a subscription service for British and Irish records, with substantial data sets from the Society of Genealogists, such as apprenticeship records and wills, and a growing collection of census indexes and images. The Irish data includes Griffiths Valuation, one of the most important 19th-century sources.

16. Scotland's People. www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk The single most important site for Scottish family history offers all the main genealogical records in one place: civil registration, census, parish registers and wills. The only things missing are burial records. In almost all cases images of the original are linked to the index entries. Most records are available on a pay-per-view basis.

17. The Genealogist. thegenealogist.co.uk This data service offers GRO indexes, a range of census indexes for individual counties, and an increasing range of other records. There are both subscription and pay-per-view options.

18. UKBMD. ukbmd.org.uk UKBMD acts as a portal for the growing number of local authorities (currently 23) providing online indexes to locally held birth, marriage and death records. These recently created local indexes are more accurate and complete than the GRO's older national indexes with many projects providing an online certificate-ordering service.

19. Ancestry World Tree. ancestry.myfamily.com/trees/awt Ancestry's pedigree database contains family trees submitted by users, and with almost 400 million names is one of the largest such collections on the web - an essential resource for finding out who else's pedigree has links with your own.

20. British Genealogy. british-genealogy.com British Genealogy hosts a range of web-based discussion forums. There are forums dedicated to individual counties and towns, and to more general genealogical topics.

21. Genes Reunited. genesreunited.co.uk This popular site helps you to find people whose ancestors match yours. Without a subscription you can upload a pedigree and be contacted by others, but you need to subscribe in order to initiate contacts yourself.

22. RootsWeb Mailing Lists lists.rootsweb.com Mailing lists are an excellent way of getting help with problems and discussing matters of common interest. RootsWeb hosts the largest collection of genealogy mailing lists, with around 30,000. There is at least one list for every county in the British Isles and many for individual towns or areas, as well as thousands devoted to individual surnames.



A uery **Merry Christmas**
and a Happy New Year to
One and All.

