A.N.D.F.H.G

Per Nos Habito Patrius

our ancestors live through us

Newsletter # 7
February 2007

Adelaide Northern Districts Family History Group

PO Box 32, Elizabeth
South Australia 5112
Email: andfhg@yahoo.com.au
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

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

NEW MEMBERS

We welcome these new members to our group:
Kitty Ward
Roger Osborn

RAFFLE

Congratulations to Ivan Randall who won our last raffle.
Thank you to all who supported us.

***** SPECIAL EVENT ******

On Saturday 31st March we will be conducting our first Cemetery tour, starting at the Salisbury Historical Society in Ann Street, Salisbury from 12.30. We will be visiting St Johns Anglican Cemetery in Salisbury, Zoar Bible Christian Cemetery in Penfield and finishing at Willaston General Cemetery in Gawler.
Cost will be $10 per person. If you are interested please contact Margaret on 8281 8431 or Jacqui 8380 8956 so numbers can be finalised before the event.

January 2007 Guest Speaker
David McGowen – Retired Superintendent of
West Terrace Cemetery, Adelaide

Our first meeting in 2007 started off with a fantastic speaker in David McGowen, retired Superintendent of the West Terrace Cemetery in Adelaide. His love of history led him to the position of Superintendent, when he was still an Engineer at the Royal Adelaide Hospital in the 1970's.

Before West Terrace Cemetery was established, there were only a few small cemeteries in Adelaide – one at Glenelg, one at Port Adelaide and another one not far from where St Peters Cathedral now stands, but these only survived about 20 years.

Originally the West Terrace Cemetery only allowed people of the Anglican faith to be buried within its gates.   The cemetery started to record its burials in 1838 and the cost of a funeral service and burial was 3 guineas (£3.3s.0d in old money).

David found that there were 250,000 people buried in 50,000 graves in the cemetery, 30,000 of which were babies who were either stillborn or died within one day.   There are also 10,000 bodies donated from the University.   Paupers were not recorded but it is estimated there were about 30,000 of these.

David told us many interesting stories about the past superintendents who were not entirely honest in their job, and were jailed for various reasons.

During David's time as Superintendent during the 1980's, John Oswald MP wanted to sell the cemetery, but David stepped in asking for some time to see if he could make it a viable concern.   He proposed giving Cemetery Walks as he knew there were a lot of influential and famous people buried there, and the people of Adelaide may be interested in hearing about their lives.   He advertised this, but sadly during the first three months, he did not get a response from the public.   As a last ditch effort, he proposed having Night Walks and managed to get a group of court reporters to attend the first walk, which was a success.   Since then, there have been more than 3,000 people attending the tours.

David told us many funny stories about his walks and then proceeded to give a slide show of some of the more famous people buried, the first of which is Francis H Faulding (the founder of F.H. Faulding & Co.) who died aged 52 in 1852.   There is a vault containing "a body" but it is not Mr Faulding. There had been a mix up of bodies at the time of the burial, and when the vault had been opened and inspected, it was found to be Mr Faulding's brother in law.   David mentioned that there are 27 vaults in

the cemetery.   Also buried nearby is Frederick Holder, the first speaker in Parliament who was a pivotal figure in 1901 when Federation was passed. There is only one effigy (statue) in the cemetery that was erected in 1912 to mark the body of Joseph Coury, who died in Currie Street Adelaide.   He was the first South Australian Scout Commissioner.

A very prominent figure in South Australian history is Sir Samuel Way, Baronet, who was Adelaide's Chief Justice. He is buried with his wife and other members of the family.   He was not happy with just being called "Sir" and approached the Governor of the day for a more regal title, hence the title of Baronet, which is the highest honour bestowed on anyone. Sir Samuel Way came from humble beginnings, but after his death it was found that he had a second wife and six children in Tasmania!   His father James Way, who was a Bible Christian Minister, is buried at the West Terrace Cemetery together with his first wife, Jane. His second wife, Catherine Way, is buried at the Zoar Cemetery at Penfield together with her first husband, Thomas Long. Our March Cemetery Walk will include this small but important Cemetery.

Among the famous is George Percy Grainger, Composer & Pianist, who died in 1861 and is also buried in The West Terrace Cemetery.

There are numerous interesting stories about West Terrace Cemetery, including the laying of two stones sent by the USA to mark two American Civil War soldiers, and a small plaque inscribed "Here lies the Unknown man found at Somerton Beach 1948".   This marks the grave of a man found washed up on the beach with no identification. He had greasy hands and was wearing eastern European clothes. He most probably fell overboard from a passing ship.   David also told us stories of the valiant men who worked on the Overland Telegraph to Darwin, some of them killed with spears by the aboriginal tribes in the area.   This was Australia's lifeline to the outside world using Morse Code.

All in all, it was a very interesting evening and we hope that David may return some time in the future and regale us with more intersting tales!

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Tonights meeting will be a joint meeting with the Salisbury Historical Society on Wednesday 14th February. Andrew Peake will be talking on the value of the SA Government Gazettes as a source for local & family history

Our next meeting will be a Family History Help Night .

If you would like a lift to a meeting please call
Bert on 8254 7950 if you are from the Elizabeth area,
or Margaret on 8281 8431

BOOK SALES

We are pleased to announce that we are able to sell
"Sources for South Australian History"
by Andrew Peake for $10. See Tammy if you would like to purchase a copy.

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The Western Australian Genealogical Society have sent brochures of their
products: ***Family Reflections, Western Ancestor Index, Convicts, First
Families and Marriage index 1915 – 1933***.
See Tammy if you are interested

HELP PAGE

Question: How do I research my Dutch Ancestors?
Answer: Try the following Internet sites:

http://www.genlias.nl ~ Dutch Civil Register.
http://www.cbg.nl/ ~ Central Bureau of Genealogy
http://gemeentearchief.amsterdam.nl/ ~ Amsterdam City Archives
http://www.gemeentearchief.rotterdam.nl/ ~ Rotterdam Municipal Archives.

1911 CENSUS

It appears that Downing Street are holding an online
petition for the early release of the 1911 census. Fewer than 3000 have
voted. Time runs out early March. Please inform your contacts as this is
not common knowledge.
Web site is http://petitions.pm.gov.uk/censusinfofreed

I think all of us who are interested in family history ought to sign up!

Ancient Rules for Ancestors!
And weren't they good at following them!

1. Thou shalt name your male children: James, John, Joseph, Josiah, Abel, Richard, Thomas, William.

2. Thou shalt name your female children: Elizabeth, Mary, Martha, Maria, Sarah, Ida, Virginia, May.

3. Thou shalt leave NO trace of your female children.

4. Thou shalt, after naming your children from the above lists, call them by strange nicknames such as: Ike, Eli, Polly, Dolly, Sukey – making them difficult to trace.

5. Thou shalt NOT use any middle names on any legal documents or census reports, and where necessary, you may use only initials on legal documents.

6. Thou shalt learn to sign all documents illegibly so that your surname can be spelled, or misspelled, in various ways: HICKS, HIX, HIXE, HUCKS, KICKS or ROBINSON, ROBERTSON, ROBISON, ROBERSON, ROBUSON, ROBSON, DOBSON.

7. Thou shalt, after no more then 3 generations, make sure that all family records are lost, misplaced, burned in a court house fire or buried so that NO future trace of them can be found.

8. Thou shalt propagate misleading legends, rumors and vague innuendo regarding your place of origin:
   (a) Thou may have come from England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales ... or Iran.
   (b) Thou may have Maori ancestry of the [illegible] tribe.
   (c) Thou may have descended from one of three brothers that came over from [illegible].

9. Thou shalt leave NO cemetery records or headstones with legible names.

10. Thou shalt leave NO family Bible with records of birth, marriages or deaths.

11. Thou shalt ALWAYS flip thy name around. If born James Albert, thou must make all the rest of thy records in the names of Albert, AJ, JA, AL, Bert, Bart, or Alfred.

12. Thou must also flip thy parents' names when making reference to them, although "Unknown" or a blank line is an acceptable alternative.

13. Thou shalt name at least 5 generations of males and dozens of their cousins with identical names in order to totally confuse future researchers.

Local History IS part of Family History

Yes, history of the local area where or ancestors lived is a very valuable resource for family history.

Whether it be the local cemetery, the local history group - even the local church holds information that could be the key to finding out the real history behind some of our ancestors. Did you know that great grandad was a member of the local band, rifle club, was a sitting member on a board or local government, held a position in the church? Did they donate money or something to a society, church or group? So much information can be obtained from these sorts of records. The local history group may have photos and you may recognise someone. Some photos have names, and you may find other family members this way as well. When going through the burial registers and headstones at the cemetery you may find many extra pieces of information such as other wives and children. The burial register may list stillborn children or infants that were not previously known. Old newspaper clippings from the local newspapers often have very interesting information about the locals and in times of tragedy list names and donations, so your family may have been more prominent than you thought. Farming records show how land was subdivided. Through the lands titles office you can trace original titles through to present day.

Some of our local history societies that can help are the City of Playford Local & Family History, Salisbury Historical Society, National Trust and State Library or State Records. Try some of the locals who have lived in the area most of their lives - their knowledge usually fills in some of the gaps and they often have funny anecdotes which flesh out ancestors lives.

What's in a name?

FAMILY naming patterns can often be helpful when identifying who belongs in the family tree and the following is a sample of the research help that is available.

England and Ireland 1700 and 1875
The 1st son was usually named after the father's father
The 2nd son was usually named after the mother's father
The 3rd son was usually named after the father
The 4th son was usually named after the father's eldest brother
The 5th son was usually named after the mother's eldest brother
The 1st daughter was usually named after the mother's mother
The 2nd daughter was usually named after the father's mother
The 3rd daughter was usually named after the mother
The 4th daughter was usually named after the mother's eldest sister
The 5th daughter was usually named after the father"s eldest sister

Old German
Each child was given a first and middle name but was called by the middle name. The first name of each daughter was usually the first name of the mother and the first name of each son was usually the name of his father. Middle names were sometimes derived from the child's godparents. This name may have been from a family member, parent or friend of the family. [Source: www.computergeniesofn-wiowa.com/news/99-3.htm – this site also contains useful information about naming patterns for other countries, but you may wish to turn the sound down!]

In general
Be cautious and only use naming patterns as a guide, as often two (or more) children were given the same name. This usually meant that the elder child died in infancy and the name was then given to a subsequent child. If this occurs in your research locating the death record, if available, of the child who died should confirm it.

Remember too that the relative's name was sometimes used as a middle name and don't overlook those who were named after a relative but died without being registered.

There are also many instances where a child was named after a relative but used his or her middle name! To confuse the situation further, middle names don't always appear on birth records.

References
Scottish Forenames, Donald Whyte, Edinburgh Birlinn 1996, ISBN 1874744726
In Search of Ireland: A Cultural Geography, Brian Graham, Routledge (UK), 1997, ISBN 9415150078

Web sites
Irish Naming Patterns for Children
http://ahd.exis.net/monaghan/irish-names-naming.htm
Scottish Names
www.twicelovedtreasures.com/new_page_5.htm
Naming Patterns (many other countries)
www.honeyshome.com/nampatt.php

First name variations

Girls

Name	Variations
Alice	Alicia Alitia Ailios Adelaide Alison
Ann	Anne Annie Anny Anna Ana Anya Anke Anita Anneka Anneliese Annette Annabel Bella Hanna Hannah Nan Nana Nancy Nina Netta Nettie Netty
Catherine	Caitlin Catalina Catriona Katerina Catharine Catheren Catherin Cathn Cathrine Katharine Katherine Cath Cathie Cathy Ket Ketty Kit Kitty Kathleen
Charlotte	Charlot Charlote Charlott Charlie Lottie Lotty Tottie
Elizabeth	Elisabeth Eliza Elspeth Elise Elisheba Elsa Else Elsie Babette Bess Bessie Beth Bethen Bet Betty Isabel Ishbelle Ilsa Ilse Libby Lillah Lili Lilli Lisa Lisbet Lise Liesette Liese Liesl Liz Lizbeth Lizzie Lizzie Tetty
Ellen	Elena Helen Eleanora Elen Ella Neil Nell Nellen Nellie
Jane	Jaen Jaine Jayne Jana Janine Shona Sian Sine Janelle Janet Janey Janice Janie Jayne Jaynie Jean Jenine Jennie Jenny Jensine Joan Johanna Joanna Juana Gianna Giovanna Hanne Sheena Sheenagh
Mary	Mae Maidie Mair Maire Mairi Maisie Maj Mally Marnie Maria Marie Mari Marieka Mariella Marietta Marina Masha Marya Maura May Mia Mimi Minnie Miriam Mitzi Moira Moll Molly Pol Poll Pollie Polly
Rachel	Rachael Rachal Rachell Rachelle Ratchel Ratchell Rach Rachl Rae Ray Rochie
Sarah	Môr Morag Zara Zarah Sadie Sal Sally Sara Saraid Sarey Sarina Sarita Sarra Sarrah Sassie Sorcha

Boys

Name	Variations
Charles	Cahal Carlo Carlos Carol Chae Challes Charels Charis Charley Charlie Chas Chay Chaz Chuck Oats Kaarle Karel Karl Karol Karoly
Edward	Ed Eddie Eddy Edoardo Edouard Eduard Eduardo Edvard Duarte Ned Neddie Neddy Ted Teddie Teddy
James	Jacobus Jacques Jaime Séamas Séamus Seumas Seumus Sheumas Hamish Jack Jamesie Jamie Jim Jimac Jimmie Jimmy
John	Jack Jacky Jake Jan Janos Jean Jens Joao Johan Jon Jonathan Johnnie Jonnie Jonny Jonty Joop Juan Eoin Ian Iain Ieuan Ion Ivan Giovanni Gianni Hank Hanke Hans Nathan Sean Shane Shaun Shawn
Joseph	Joe Joey Josef Josh Joss Jozef Giuseppe Iosif Osip Pepe Seph Sepp Seosamh Yusef
Patrick	Pádraig Padruig Patricus Pat Patk Paddy Patric Patterson
Richard	Ricardus Richardus Ruiscart Rich Richd Richerd Ritchard Ritcherd Dick Dickie Richie Rick Ricky Ritchie
Robert	Raibeart Robertus Rupert Rob Robt Bob Bobby Robbie Robin Riobert Robart
Thomas	Tamhas Tamhus Thoma Tomas Tho Thom Thos Tom Tam Tammy Thoms Tom Tommy
William	Guglielmus Guillaume Gulielmus Wilhelm Willielmus Bill Billy Will Willie Wilm Willm Wills Willy Wilbur Wm Liam Gwilym