



The A.N.D.F.H.G. News sheet.

Issue 6 JUNE 2009.



THE COMMITTEE WORKING FOR YOU

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



This Months News from the Editor.

All members by now are aware, that ANDFHG is in the process of applying for Incorporation of the group. To apply for Incorporation, it was necessary for a new Constitution to be drafted. This task was undertaken by John Clift, who was appointed by the Committee as our Public Officer.

The Constitution draft was presented to all members present at the Guest Speakers night on 21 May and accepted unanimously. It is now regretful that John, who for health reasons, has found that he could not carry on with the enormous undertaking, and regrettably last week had to resign from his commission. With our application pending, Margaret Flaiban stepped forward at short notice, and voluntarily undertook to complete lodging the Incorporation application, to meet the legal requirements, she been appointed ANDFHG'S Public Officer.

On behalf of the members, the Committee wish John a speedy recovery, and extends to him our heartfelt thanks, not only for his work on the Incorporation application, but also for his commitment to the causes of the group. Our thanks to Margaret, who is never shy of volunteering for any task presented to her.

The Legacy Users Group first mooted in April, and is now well established with a membership of 15 people. The Legacy Users Group meets on the first Monday of each Month at 7pm in ANDFHG's meeting rooms. The Group is the only

Legacy Users Group in South Australia, and is now officially recognised by the makers of the Legacy Family Tree Program and appears on their website at <http://www.legacyfamilytree.com>.

Alan Phillips of Gould Genealogy & History, is an official distributor of Legacy 7 Family Tree Program and related products, has extended to all Members of ANDFHG a 10% discount on any Legacy related products, the stipulation being that the members identify themselves by producing their ANDFHG membership tag.

Gould Genealogy and History are located at 4/247 Milne Road Modbury, phone 8396 1110.

On the last Guest Speaker night on 21 May, our guest speaker Thea Borgers enthralled the audience of 34 members with her recollections of life under the Nazi invasion of Holland during WW2. We have been inundated with comments from those that attended the talk, and without reservation, this guest speaker was voted as one of the most interesting, and inspiring we have had thus far. Several have requested a revisit from Thea. A précis of her talk appears on page 4.

On Thursday 18th June, we have as Guest Speakers Carolyn Cartney and Hazel Gray from the Huguenot Society of South Australia.

The Huguenots were Calvinist Protestants in Catholic France between the 16th and 18th Centuries. They were persecuted and massacred for their religious teachings and beliefs, so much so that they finally fled France, and escaped to

British America, others went to Africa, Holland, and Germany, many made their way to England where they became well established in the artistic fields such as weaving, and as silversmiths.

In America Eight (8) American presidents were descended from Huguenots, with twelve (12) other Presidents having credible but unproven claims to Huguenot ancestry, and not to mention the famous Frontiersman, Politian and Soldier, Davy Crockett was of Huguenot stock., with ancestors that fled to America in the 17th century.

The question is, are there Huguenots in your Family Tree? It is worthwhile finding out, by coming along on the Guest Speaker's Night.

See page 3 for full details.

The Committee wishes to advise all members, that the Annual General Meeting will be held on July 11th 2009 at 1pm, at which time nominations will be presented, and an Election held for members of the Committee for the year 2009/2010.

After the conclusion of business, the AGM will be followed by a BBQ. Nomination forms for the election of Committee Members have been delivered to all members; however, it is important that the nominations forms be returned as soon as possible. All members are eligible to nominate for every position on the Committee♦♦



On the Calendar.

June 2009.

Thursday Open days.

June 11 10 am - 4 pm
June 18 10 am - 4 pm
June 25 10 am - 4 pm
Host Researchers, Margaret and Ivan,

Saturday Networking Days.

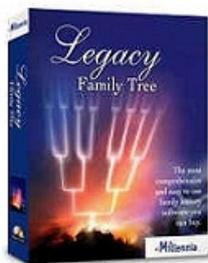
June 13 1 pm - 4 pm
June 27 1 pm - 4 pm
Committee Members Available.

In the Month of July 2009

Thursday open days.

July 2
July 9
July 16
July 23
July 30
Host Researchers, Margaret and Ivan.

**Saturday July 11 at 1 pm.
Annual General Meeting and BBQ.**



Legacy Users Group News.

By Shirley Bulley. Group Convenor.

The Legacy Users' Group, which is a sub-group of ANDFHG, had its first meeting on Saturday, April 18th, with about twelve people attending – a second meeting on Monday, May 18th followed this. Both of these meetings took the form of introductions and general discussion, with many speaking about their concerns and any problems they were experiencing in using Legacy. There are no other Legacy Users' Group in South Australia – this will be the first. ANDFHG will support our Legacy Group and has already joined the Melbourne Group (GUM – Genealogist using Microcomputers) which should prove beneficial to us. We will also be receiving an emailed copy of their Newsletter, and most of our members have already joined the Australian Legacy Users' Group Mailing List. Initially the Group was started with about four people indicating interest after Gould Genealogy spread the word on my

behalf. With ANDFHG "coming on board" so to speak, and two of their volunteer researchers agreeing to be part of the Group, we now have a membership of about fifteen people. Our third meeting on Monday last, June 1st, was most informative with Ivan Randall going through the process of starting a Family File, paying particular attention to entering Source details. It is hoped that our future meetings will be planned and structured in such a way that each month will have a particular focus, or a series of questions, with members choosing to attend all meetings or just those that interest them particularly. We can always do with input from interested persons who have knowledge and experience in using Legacy, and would like to join - and we welcome all those who want to learn more about this very powerful program. Our next meeting will be held on Monday, July 6th, 2009, at 3 Ann Street, Salisbury. ♦♦

Guest Speaker's Night.

THURSDAY. 18 JUNE 2009. AT 7PM

**In the
ANDFHG meeting rooms, Ann Street Salisbury.
(Old Police Station)**

**Featuring
From the Huguenot Society of S.A.**

**Carolyn Cartney
And
Hazel Gray**

“The History of the Huguenots”

Persecuted because of their Protestant religion; they fled Catholic France between the 16th and 18th Centuries, to settle in the US and many other countries including England, where they became pillars of Society, many were artisans, silver smiths, and weavers. Theirs is a story of survival and perseverance, and their contribution to the democracy of the world.

Free Tea, coffee and refreshments served.

Everyone Welcome.

Admission Free to Members.

Non Members \$2.

Life in Occupied Holland, during World War 2.

A talk given by Thea Borgers to the ANDFHG group on Thursday 21st May 2009

I have lost my keys, and my glasses, but one thing that I have not lost and that is my accent.

I will start by giving you a geography lesson, (indicating the map of Holland) Holland is 300 km North and South in length, and 150 km East to West, the population in 1939 was about 6 million, today it is 16 million. The Eastern part of the Netherlands was industrial and still is.

In 1939, my brother got married, on the 28th. Father's brother did, one day I came home from school and my sister in law was crying, "The Netherlands was mobilised and the army was called up." There was conscription in Holland, they went in for 2 years and had to go to training regularly after that to keep up to date. My brother was called up and he went into the Army, I was a little girl.

Hitler was the leader of Germany, but my family didn't talk at all about him. The Dutch Army reinforced along the Rhine, but did not cross the river.

Rotterdam was an open harbour, it was a big harbour, where big liners came in, and little boats carried goods transported to Germany and other places.

When the army was mobilised, people started to stock up on food, and the Government said that it was not right, because some people had more than others did, so the Government stocked up in big warehouses. Mother stocked up on Lentils.

We woke up one morning, and father said that there is war, as little girls we laughed, but after a couple more days, we did not laugh any more.

In Australia, we have the Labour and the Liberal parties, but in Holland there were many parties, there was the NVB the National Socialist Movement, and they thought that Hitler was doing a good job. We had to be careful because people could not be trusted, because they could report you to the NVB.

On 10 May 1940, those little boats came back from Germany in the harbour, but when they opened up they didn't have food in them, but soldiers and the German planes came over so low, they had antennas on them and the antennas were dragging on the roads.

Pentecost was Monday and everything was closed. Father went to work on Tuesday 14 May; we had a radio on to hear what was going on, at 1 pm the news came on and said that we were now



The city of Rotterdam after the German terror bombing during the German invasion of the Netherlands in May 1940. The heavily damaged (now restored) *Laenskerk*

stands out as the only remaining building reminiscent of Rotterdam's medieval architecture

terminal. The guns were loud and we were told that the best place to be was downstairs, and to have the front door open because of the blast shock of guns and bombs.

The German planes came over so very low, the bombs came down, we could hear the whistle of them as they fell, and some of the planes had sirens that screamed as they dropped their bombs. This went on for a long time, and mother said that she thought we were going to die.

I was 11 years old, my brother was 22 years old, and he came home and said that the whole of Rotterdam was on fire and we saw and heard the firing of cannons, people came from the city and slept in the fields, it was the middle a May. Most of the houses in the city were on fire, the people went because of the firing of the cannons, and the bombing went on and on non-stop. The houses of Rotterdam were so old some hundreds of years old, all were on fire.

The Germans said that there were only 300 people killed in the whole of Rotterdam, but we could not believe them.

For myself I was very scared, for a long time I couldn't talk, and then later only with a stutter, that stayed with me until years later it finally passed.

For water, we had to go to a creek with 2 buckets and



fill them with water, one bucket as for the toilet and the other to drink, it tasted terrible.

Rotterdam's burning city centre after the bombing 14 May 1940

After the bombing of Rotterdam, the Germans said that they were going to bomb another city called Utrecht as well, if the Netherlands did not surrender. So what do you do? The Netherlands surrendered on May 14.

The Germans came into the city and billeted officers in our houses, we could do nothing, and some had 3 officers in the homes. There was a curfew from 10pm to 10am, and no one was allowed on the streets, the windows had to be blacked out, the shops windows and shops were all blacked out. We used sticky paper on the windows, so if they broke glass wouldn't go inside the house everywhere.

Germany realised that the Dutch Government was looking after us with food because of the 4 warehouses, so they took everything and sent it all to Germany, there was nothing they could do about it.

Everyone from 15 years old, was finger printed, and given papers, and we had to carry them with us all the time, if you didn't have the p[roper] papers you could be arrested.

Father loved his radio, and it was on all the time to hear the news from England, but the Germans blocked that and we had to bring in all radios. If you were caught

listening to a radio you could be shot, we had to be very careful of our neighbours, because you didn't know if they would turn you in to the Germans.

Then they demanded that all the ornaments in the houses made of copper and brass to be given up, because that was a metal that they wanted, they sent this all off to Germany to be melted down for metal for the war effort. Father said "first his radio and now his ornaments."

The Church bells came down and sent to Germany to be melted down for the war effort. The coins of Holland were beautiful, we had silver a golden coins, they took all those as well and melted them down, in return we got given nasty zinc coins; they didn't look nice at all.

Holland is a bicycle country, everyone had a bicycle, the Germans took those as well, because they wanted them for their soldiers.

We were not allowed to transport any food from outside of the city, into the city. In the country, you could get vegetables and some of the people and children would go out there and get the vegetables, and bring them back into the city for food, but the Germans would stop them at the checkpoints and make them hand over everything. There was an old lady aged 96 years old who wanted some steak, she sent to the butcher, and he asked for her ration book, "ration Book? Why do I need rations book? I want meat" but with out the ration book, you couldn't buy anything, no ration book no meat, she died in 1941.



Dutch Food ration coupons from WW II

All the Jews had to wear a yellow Star of David on their clothes, and they were not allowed on the public transport, cinema, or anywhere. If you were seen talking to a Jew, someone would tell on you. The Germans hated Jews and homosexuals, coloured people because they were not the pure German race. They (Germans) would come and bang on the doors with their rifle butts, and break the door down, looking for Jews.

In Germany, they called up all 15 year olds to fight. Then they had forced labour, they picked up 19-year-old boys and men and sent them to work in Frankfurt in Germany. My husband was sent to Germany to work in the factory, he was 22 years old and wanted to go home and walked away, he was nearly to the Dutch border, and he was picked up and 3 weeks he was sent back to Frankfurt, he got lice on his body, not the lice you get in your hair.

The lice burrow in the skin and he was covered with sores, took months and months to heal, and he has the scars all his life.

The Germans came early in the mornings, bang on the doors with their guns, and take the men away some were not seen again. In 1943, my husband was working on a farm in the country.

My brother has a false paper in Holland, saying that he worked for the Germans, but he didn't.

On day, over night a German Officer was killed, the German stopped the first 15 people in the street, and kept them near the tower, then they lined them up against the wall and shot them in the street, my sister saw that, they left the bodies in the street.

September 1944, south part of Holland was liberated at Arnhem, this was were they told the story in the film "A bridge too far"

Hunger was very bad, there was no food, people went to bed early so they wouldn't feel hungry. Mother got a half loaf of bread, it was mouldy, and dirty, my mother had to clean the knife after cutting it because it was so dirty

My brother was in the resistance, one day a man came to the door, and gave mother a piece of paper, in it was a half cabbage. In Holland, we grew sugar beets; they use them to make treacle and other things. Mother used the half cabbage and filled the pot with sugar beets and we had soup.

There was a man in the county that had sheep, and he killed one, and mother bought the offal, you know heart, brains, and liver she paid 25 Guilders for the offal, that was a time when the wage in Holland was 50 Guilders and she made broth out of it.

Father had a tin, and he told me to drop it off to this man on the way to school, and pick it up on the way home again, so that is what I did. It was flour that they used to make bread with; where it came from, I didn't know.

Started in cold all day and there was no hot water. Wood was hard to find, and we needed wood to make a fire; there was no coal or electricity. We had a metal tin and we made a fire in that, mother cooked all the food on that. There was a curfew from 8pm to 6am, and my brother broke into a factory and stole a ladder, so we had wood for a fire. People were dying in the streets from hunger and the cold, people died in their beds.

April 1945, the International Red Cross gave us food parcels. The British Bombers came over and dropping food parcels, there was egg powder, milk powder, tinned meat and vegetables.

5th May 1945, the Germans capitulated, and that was the end of the war. The Canadians came in their tanks, people were crying and dancing in the streets.

For the bombers to bomb Germany they had to come over Holland, and they came over our home.

The was peace at last, and after 70 years you will not find any food scraps in my dustbin.

The soldiers of Gallipoli, Europe, and everywhere else were fighting for peace, should we not be grateful? I say, "**Lest we Forget.**"

END OF THE TALK.





On Our Birthday List

On behalf of all Members, the Committee extends Congratulations and Best Wishes to the following members who are celebrating their Birthday during this period.

June.

William	O'Neill	14 th .
Marguerite	Elton	26 th .
Gloria	Hamilton	27 th .

July.

Nancy	Clift	17 th .
Pamela	Darwin	24 th .

Happy Birthday, May you all enjoy many more.