



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

## Issue 102 – May 2019

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### ELECTED COMMITTEE 2018-2019

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VICE PRESIDENT	Ivan Randall
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	Ian Cowley
	Margaret Flaiban

### APPOINTMENTS

LIBRARIAN	Margaret Flaiban	FAMILY TREE MAKER CONVENER	Peter Applebee
AUDITOR	Shirley Bulley	LEGACY USERS GROUP CONVENER	Shirley Bulley

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## From the Committee

Hello Members, as we are coming to the last quarter of our 2019 financial year, if you are thinking of putting more family history information into your computers/files, then now is the time to make an appointment with a volunteer on a Thursday. Alternatively, if you are in the area, pop in for a chat and a coffee – now that the cooler weather is here, there's always someone here to talk to.

APRIL is an unusual month in that both our Users Groups will be cancelled. The Legacy Users Group will meet again on Monday night 6th May. The Family Tree Maker Users Group will also be cancelled due to Easter and will reconvene on Saturday 18<sup>th</sup> May. Also, Anzac Day falls on Thursday 25<sup>th</sup> April which means we will not be open that day either.

For more information on any opening times and upcoming events, please refer to our website calendar [www.andfhg.org.au](http://www.andfhg.org.au)

MAY is SA Family History Month Festival with lots of historical venues open and places to see regarding South Australian History. You will need to consult the booklet for bookings and times etc. There are a few booklets still available at Ann Street and most council offices and libraries have them.

We are pleased to announce another sponsor, which is outlined below. You can contact Megan for an appointment and mention that you are a member of this group. The same goes for Richard of the Salisbury North Meat Service. It is always a pleasure to do business with any organizations who promotes our group.

We hope you enjoy this newsletter and look forward to seeing as many people as possible on the Speaker Saturdays namely the 27<sup>th</sup> April and the 25<sup>th</sup> May. Please refer to our monthly bulletin for more details on both these speaker days.

Thank You

### Regards ANDFHG

#### Disclaimer

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

## The Online History of the Royal Australian Air Force

Military aviation was first pioneered during the First World War. During that war, both the armies and the navies of all the major combatants operated aircraft. Late in the war, however, when it was realized that aerial fighting was a distinct form of warfare and not just an adjunct to land or sea operations, some nations formed specialist air forces. Combining the Royal Naval Air Service and the Royal Flying Corps, Great Britain formed the Royal Air Force in 1918. The four squadrons of the Australian Flying Corps (AFC) remained part of the AIF. In 1920, the remnants of the AFC became the Australian Air Corps, which in turn became the Royal Australian Air Force on 31 March 1921.



The Australian War Memorial contains an online collection of material to help you in your family history research as well as on a variety of topics concerning the wartime experiences of the brave men and women who served in Australia's military forces.

You can learn more at <https://www.awm.gov.au/learn/understanding-military-structure/raaf> while the collection can be searched by beginning at <https://www.awm.gov.au/advanced-search>.

My thanks to newsletter reader Jim Eustice for telling me about this online collection.

Source: Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter

## Barnardos Former Child Migrant Card Catalogue

*Throughout 2019 we will be highlighting projects funded by the RAD (Records Access Documentation) Grants.*

From 1920 to 1965 Barnardos ran an official Immigration Scheme under which many children migrated to Australia. Whilst the Scheme was in operation, all Child Migrants sent to Australia with Barnardos had their file summary, along with some notes, recorded on a card.

These cards are an important resource for Former Child Migrants searching for records of their time in “care”, however they have never been catalogued.



**Mowbray Park Tuck Shop Barnardos Farm School 1948**

The Card Catalogue Index project will document the records Barnardos holds for Former Child Migrants, and preserve these cards, including transcribing their content into a database, creating a name index from the cards, and linking the cards to any other records that may exist for that person. Former Child Migrants who were part of the Barnardos Scheme will be able to know almost immediately if Barnardos holds records relating to them.

These records can include information of the date and details of their birth and migration to Australia, and details of placement following their arrival. Digitising the cards will not only ensure that their content is preserved, but also mean Barnardos can provide high resolution copies (electronic or paper) to Former Child Migrants.

This project will protect the cards originally created at the time of migration, allow Former Child Migrants to have a copy of the card, and allow those searching for records to know what records are held, providing access faster than previously.

Barnardos is located in NSW. More info about Barnardos Child Migration Scheme here: <https://www.findandconnect.gov.au/guide/nsw/NE00293>

Source: Find & Connect Newsletter

## **GRAVE MATTERS**

Some time ago my husband [Brian] and I volunteered to help with the Headstone Project - which aims to erect headstones on unmarked Australian graves of WWI soldiers. We were fortunate to have a CD, containing details of all graves in the Golden Grove Cemetery. This was produced, in 2008, by Tea Tree Gully Historical Society members Lionel and Joyce Ellicott – with the help of Helen Harris and past Local History Librarian, Daina Pocius. The details on the CD enabled us to identify those buried in unmarked graves who would have been eligible to serve in WWI. There were ten men who matched the criteria, but only one of these appeared in the National Archives WWI army records. His name was Howard Manton Lane and he enlisted on his 18<sup>th</sup> birthday in the 6<sup>th</sup> Light Horse on 17 May 1917.

To be included in the Headstone Project WWI soldiers must have served overseas and have been awarded the British War medal which signifies this service. The initial ‘excitement’ at discovering Howard’s records soon turned to disappointment when the second page revealed that he had been discharged after only one month and prior to embarking overseas. In this few weeks he had risen from Private to Acting

Sergeant and a note on this page read that he was discharged "At own request to join Royal Air Force".

The records also contained some Dec 1920 correspondence – from the Department of Repatriation – which stated that Howard claimed to have served 5 months in Egypt, with the RAF before being discharged in Sydney on 14 Feb 1919. However, it



would seem there was no record of this service on file. So, the quest was on to discover if Howard was indeed eligible to be included in the Headstone Project.

Howard's 'Attestation Paper' shows that he was an articled clerk living in Orange [NSW] and his next of kin was his uncle - a solicitor in Orange. The immediate question that came to mind was – 'Why was Howard buried – 47 years later – in the Golden Grove cemetery?' Unravelling some of the reasons for this and much of Howard's life story, via a range of sources, has proved to be a fascinating exercise and I will cover this process in a separate article.

Howard's parents. Percy [Paddy] Lane and Elsie Bridge, married on 14th October 1897 in The Kings School Chapel [Sydney] and this event warranted an extremely lengthy and detailed newspaper report, which included the fact that the Headmaster had granted the boys a half holiday in honour of the occasion!

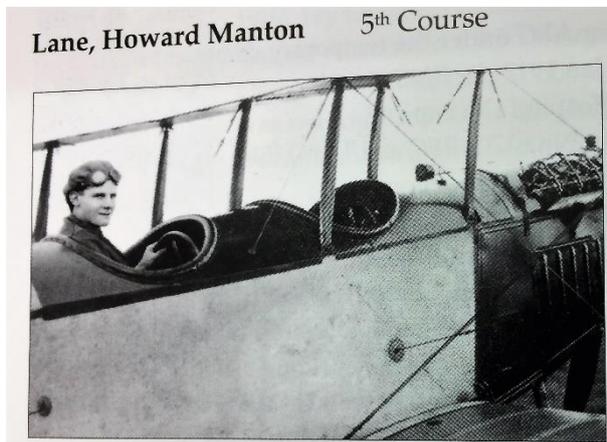
The groom came from a prominent pioneer family and Percy had the added acclaim of having captained the NSW Rugby team. Elsie died five years later – when her only child, Howard, was three years old. Percy remarried but he died in 1906 leaving

[according to a newspaper report] 'a sorrowing wife and three young children'. So, within the space of four years, Howard had lost both parents.

It would appear he was raised by family members before becoming an articled clerk for his uncle in Orange. A 'Congratulations' message in the Orange Leader 2/3/1917 states that Howard 'has been successful in passing his first law examination' - so it seems that he intended to pursue this career. Yet, just two months later he joined the AIF and then left to join the RAF. This 'Aviator's Certificate' – issued to Howard on 5 Aug 1918, by the Australian Aero Club - proves that he learnt to fly.

To gain this certificate Howard undertook a civilian training course at Richmond [NSW] – now a RAAF base – and he is mentioned in the book 'Billy Stutt and the Richmond Fly Boys' by Neville Hayes.

Billy Stutt was the pilot who trained these young men and many graduates from the early courses did join the Royal Flying Corps [RFC] - which became the RAF in 1918.



According to the book It was several months after graduation that Howard and seven of his fellow course members finally set sail for England, on 16 Oct 1918 aboard the 'Malta', with the intention of joining the RAF. However, by the time they reached Egypt the war had ended.

The book also states that on 18 December 1918 the British Consular General in Alexandra advised that "the 5<sup>th</sup> course men arrived to take up

commissions in the RFC but owing to the Armistice they are being sent back to Australia", but the quote also states that congestion of transport delayed their return and they subsequently enlisted as Air Mechanics in Cairo. Apparently, they each received £5 from the NSW government to cover 'out of pocket' expenses. So, we know that Howard did not serve in WWI and will not be eligible to be included in the Headstone Project.

However, it does appear that Howard joined the RAF in Egypt, as a Cadet, and continued his flying training there. In reply to my enquiry about Howard, a member of the RAF Historical Society cites this as the probable course of action in these situations. An extract from the 5 Aug 1919 edition of the London Gazette seems to verify this; as Howard and his fellow 'Richmond Fly Boys' are recorded as being granted honorary commissions as 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenants. This is an Army style rank which the RAF replaced a day later [on 6<sup>th</sup> August 1919] with 'Pilot Officer'.

The undermentioned gentlemen are granted hon commns. as 2nd Lts. :—

5th August 1919.

A. G. Bethel.  
W. A. Dunhill.  
H. M. Lane.  
G. Mitchell.  
G. F. Mullin.  
H. L. Overton.  
B. S. Ryrie.  
J. W. Shand.  
E. Roberts.

Howard returned to Australia in 1919 and in 1922 he married Alice Alierding - in the Kings School Chapel. The 1925 NSW electoral roll records Howard as a Law Clerk, residing in Orange, which indicates that he returned to work for his uncle. This is verified in 1930 by many newspaper reports across Australia, which record the death of his wife, with varying headings including – ‘Woman electrocuted while using carpet sweeper’. The Orange newspaper also states that she was the ‘wife of Mr Howard Lane, managing clerk for Mr. L A. Lane, of the leading solicitors in Orange’.

Alice’s tragic death, whilst vacuuming a carpet, meant that Howard was left with two young boys [Pat and Terry]. It would appear they were probably sent to Sydney to be cared for by an aunt, which seems to replicate to some extent Howard’s own early life. Sometime between 1930 and 1934 Howard made the decision to leave Orange and the 1934 NSW Electoral roll records him as a Miner living at Gerard Forest, Crooked Creek! He married Joyce Cotton in Tenterfield in 1935 and the following year is shown as a Forester living in the Ingalba State Forrest at Eungai Creek. By 1937 he had moved to the Forestry Commission Head Office and the NSW Public Service list for that year records that he was earning £265/3/0 per year.

Howard’s WWI file contains a letter indicating that he was applying to join the RAAF in Nov 1941. However, his WWII service record shows that he joined the Australian Army on 13 Feb 1942 and was discharged on 9 Mar 1942 which bears a remarkable similarity to his WWI service. The reason this time is most likely that the authorities discovered that Howard was too old to join the armed forces and had understated his age by two years when he enlisted.

Howard and Joyce’s son, Peter Manton Lane, was born in Sydney in 1942 and the family moved to S.A. after this - but the reason for this move is unclear. Peter has supplied some information about his father and their life in S.A., where Howard had some interesting occupations. Joyce died in 1960 when they were living at 5 Dale Avenue, Ridgehaven and Howard was still living there when he died on 26 Apr 1964. Joyce and Howard are buried in Plot 45, Section 5 in Golden Grove Cemetery.

**Thanks to:** Peter Lane, Steve Lane, TTGHS: June Hartshorne, Helen Harris & Jenni Gay, Adel Nth Family Hist Group: Ivan Randall, Maxine Haines & Shirley Bulley. Orange Fam. Hist. Group - Carol Sharp, Aust Aero Club - John Willis, RAF Hist Soc - Malcolm Barrass, S.A. Aviation Museum - Nigel Daw

*Heather Milhench© Nov 2018*

## **The Future of Crime-Fighting Is Family Tree Forensics, or Is It?**

A lot of news stories in this newsletter and elsewhere have focused on the recent interest by law enforcement authorities in using DNA to help identify criminals. Many of these criminal cases have been solved years after the crimes by using the publicly-available genealogy [GEDMatch.com](http://GEDMatch.com) web site to find close relatives of the criminals, then interviewing those relatives to further narrow the search for the criminals.

Catching violent criminals obviously is a good use of the available technology. However, some legal experts argue its use in criminal cases raises grave privacy concerns. Will this technology soon be used for non-criminal purposes?

No court order is required to mine GEDMatch's open source trove of potential leads, which, unlike forensic databases, contains genetic bits of code that can be tied to health data and other personally identifiable information.

Currently, there aren't any laws that regulate how law enforcement employs long-range familial searching, which hobbyists and do-gooders have turned to for years to find the biological families of adoptees. They expect to see a legal challenge at some point, though probably not in the next year.

You can read more about the legal and privacy implications in an article by Megan Molteni in the *Wired* web site at: <http://bit.ly/2Rlpp5f>.

Source: Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter

### **This item was taken from the Geneanet.org website, with an explanation of the difference between 'graveyard' and 'cemetery' in English by "Jakub Maran's Language Learning"**

"Some people think *graveyard* and *cemetery* mean the same, but, if we want to be a little nitpicky, we should say that graveyard is a type of cemetery, but a cemetery is usually not a graveyard. To understand the difference, we need a little bit of history.

From about the 7th century, the process of burial was firmly in the hands of the Church (meaning the organization), and burying the dead was only allowed on the lands near a church (now referring to the building), the so-called *churchyard*. The part of the churchyard used for burial is called **graveyard**.

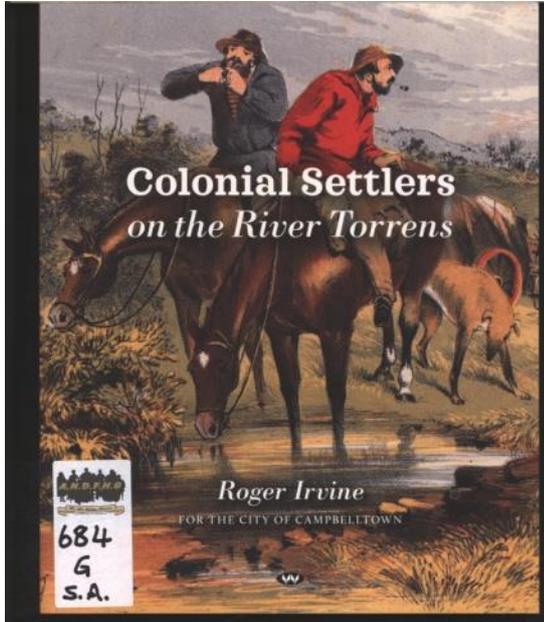
As the population of Europe started to grow, the capacity of graveyards was no longer sufficient (the population of modern Europe is almost 40 times higher than it was in the 7th century). By the end of the 18th century, the unsustainability of church burials became apparent, and completely new places, independent of graveyards, were devised and these were called **cemeteries**.

The etymology of the two words is also quite intriguing. The origin of "graveyard" is rather obvious; it is a yard filled with graves. However, you might be surprised to hear that "grave" comes from Proto-Germanic *\*graban*, meaning "to dig", and is unrelated to "gravel". Of course, the word "cemetery" did not appear out of the blue when graveyards started to burst at the seams. It comes from Old French *cimetiere*, which meant, well, graveyard. Nevertheless, the French word originally comes from Greek *koimeterion*, meaning "a sleeping place". Isn't that poetic?"

(Source : Wikipedia) Kindly sent by Shirley Bulley

## ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

A very interesting and informative book has been purchased for our Library.



The book describes the Kurna people's way of life and their ultimate displacement by the first generation of European Settlers.

The Settlers on the upper Torrens was the forefront of development of horticulture. They transitioned grains and livestock producing quantities of melons and other fruits, vines and vegetables.

Roger Irvine writes about the families who settled in the area, including notables such as Charles Campbell who gave his name to Campbelltown. Other settlers gave their links to Paradise, Athelstone and other suburbs. They witnessed many changes including setbacks, bad weather and some successes.

Well worth a read or even a browse !

We have also Purchased:

Family Tree Maker 2017 - A companion guide to FTM.

Additions to our Library very kindly donated by member Rosemary Fawcett

1. Dead Horse Investigation – Forensic Photo Analysis for everyone - Author Colleen Fitzpatrick)
2. DNA and Genealogy (Authors Colleen Fitzpatrick and Andrew Yeiser)

Additions to our Library kindly donated by member Jeff Cook

1. Forensic Genealogy by Colleen Fitzpatrick (Donated by Jeff Cook)
2. DNA Detective – Supplement to Forensic Genealogy Original Edition

# “Descendants’ Day at Dalwood”

## ADVANCE NOTICE

George and Margaret Wyndham arrived in Sydney on 26<sup>th</sup> December 1827. They purchased 2080 acres (842 hectares) on the banks of the Hunter River near Branxton on 15<sup>th</sup> January 1828, which they renamed Dalwood.

The first grapevines were planted at Dalwood 1<sup>st</sup> September 1830. Dalwood is now the oldest continuous commercial vineyard in Australia. The Bureau of Meteorology considers the Dalwood Rainfall records as the oldest accurate rainfall records in Australia.

With the help of labour provided by a mix of convicts, free immigrants, Indigenous people, German vine-dressers, and colonial born employees, George Wyndham developed successful cattle, sheep, horse and vineyard enterprises at Dalwood, Mahngarinda, Colly Blu, Bukkulla, Nullamanna, and Keelgyrah. Dalwood House, built with convict labour, was the first building built in the Greek style in Australia.

## INVITATION

**The Dalwood Restoration Association, whose members include both Wyndham and convict descendants, cordially invites the descendants of the convicts, Indigenous people, German vine-dressers, free immigrants, and colonial born employees who worked at any of the above properties before 1900, to join with Wyndham descendants for**

**Lunch**

**At**

**Dalwood Cellars**

**Saturday 7<sup>th</sup> September 2019 at 1.00 pm.**

**Approx. \$ 50 per person.**

(This will also mark the 189<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the planting of the first vines at Dalwood.)

**Expressions of interest and for further information: [secretary@dalwood.org.au](mailto:secretary@dalwood.org.au)**

- *Adelaide Northern Districts Family History Group is Sponsored by: -*



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