



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

Issue 41 - September 2012

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FAMILY TREE MAKER CONVENER Peter Applebee
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From the Committee

Hello Members, we are now well and truly into our 2012/2013 year with new members joining and renewals of existing members. We hope you enjoy this newsletter, with a couple of very interesting articles to read. If you have a story to contribute which you think others might be interested in reading, please submit them to us. We are always on the lookout for something to give to our readers.

Our Thursday research days continue to be very busy, so if you need help in your research, please make a booking with the team. You can always book a computer if you would like to just 'surf the net' on your own.

The Legacy Users Group is still very well attended on the first Monday night in the month, as is our Family Tree Maker Group, who meet on the 3rd Saturday of the month at 1.30 pm. New members are welcome to come along to either group,

On Saturday 22nd September at 1.00pm, we will be conducting the first of three sessions on Computers and their use. This introductory session will be free to our members. Everyone welcome!

As you can see from the flyer at the end of this newsletter, our next speaker night is YOURS ! Bring along something interesting, whether its an object or just a story from your own personal family history. We look forward to seeing you at our next get together.

New Acquisitions to the Library

Our thanks go to Ray Sperrin for his donations of Family Tree Magazines and Australian Family Tree Connections magazines to our library.

Cora Num's new book called "Internet Family History" has also been purchased by the Group.

Barbara Baxter and Alexander McDonald

By Ian Cowley

Barbara was born Barbara Catherine Kirk Baxter on the 7 March 1879 in Dundee, Forfarshire, Scotland. At the age of 12 years she was a Scholar and living with her parents in Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland, where her father was a School Master. In 1901 aged 22 years, still residing in Dunfermline she was working as a Drapers Assistant for the Fife Wholesale Stores, which had branches throughout Scotland. In 1903 she decided to immigrate to Australia and the company she was working for offered to pay her passage if she was willing to start up a branch in Melbourne, Australia. She departed from Dunedin, Scotland in January 1904 onboard the Vessel "Victoria" bound for Melbourne, Australia arriving in June 1904, where she opened a branch of the "Fife Wholesale Stores" in Footscray.

Alexander McDonald was born on the 5 May 1888 in Latheron, Caithness, Scotland. About 1909 he joined the Edinburgh Police as a Constable. Late 1910 early 1911 sick and tired of walking his beat in waist deep snow he applied for a transfer to the New South Wales Police and was accepted.

In March 1911 he departed London on the vessel "Zieten" via Antwerp for Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. He arrived in Sydney on the 29 May 1911, at that time the only day on record of snow falling in Sydney, to which nearly made him return to Scotland.

Alexander eventually reported for duty at the New South Wales Mounted Police Barracks in Redfern, Sydney, which is the oldest Police Headquarters in New South Wales. After induction he was assigned to the Mounted Police Division and was introduced to his first horse.

In the meantime he was met his future wife at her brothers furniture factory at Arncliffe, another Sydney suburb close to Redfern where he did part time carpentry. Alexander grew up helping his father James building timber boats and bought all his tools with him to Australia. In 1913 he left the Police Service and joined the New South Wales Prisons Department as a Warder at Parramatta Goal.

Alexander in the meantime had made contact with his niece Margaret (Peggy) who had immigrated to Sydney with her husband and was working on the Murray Irrigation project. He then resigned from the Prisons Department and moved to Melbourne to Marry Barbara Baxter in Melbourne in 1914. After the wedding they moved to Griffith in the Riverina where he worked on the irrigation project with his niece's husband, where their first child, Ian Alistair was born at Narrandera Hospital in 1915.

In 1916 the family moved back to Sydney for the birth of their daughter Sheila Catherine in 1916, they were now living in Gladesville, New South Wales and Alexander was working as a Warder at the Broughton Hall, Asylum for the Insane. During his time there a woman was rushed in with lockjaw (as common problem in Scotland), and he was the only one able to close her mouth and prevent her swallowing her tongue, and for this he was dismissed for assault.

The family now moved to South Hurstville in the southern suburbs where they purchased a large brick home that had iron shed in the rear that held at least six automobiles. Their third child Athol Gordon Lochiel was born in 1923 in Kogarah. Alexander started buying and selling second hand cars from home. After the return of his two sons from action in world war two he purchased a good site on the Princes Highway at Carrs Park, another southern suburb where they opened a sale yard with workshop. In 1950 aged 62 years Alexander retired and moved to a home built over a boatshed at Lugarno on the Georges River where he dabbled in second hand boats and went fishing most days, from that time on I spent most of my school holidays and a lot of weekends with

my grand-parents. 1955 saw them move to Connells Point, still on the Georges River, but much closer to Botany Bay.

In 1963 aged 84 Barbara passed away from complications due to Diabetes and the loss of one leg, (she said she had lived 84 years with two legs and didn't intend to continue with only one). A week after the amputation she called all her family into the hospital to say goodbye, and she passed away that night,

Her doctor said she must have willed herself to death as there was no reason for her passing.

In 1965, Alexander moved to Dee Why on Sydney's North Shore, to live with his daughter Sheila and her Husband Keith. He still dabbled in boats to fill in his days, and passed away in the Mona vale Hospital in 1970.

FROM THE PAPERS

By Mary O'Brien

We hear of car theft and the like in our modern world. What were the dangers of travel in the 1850's? Pity the poor woman who had to drive to market in a cart and horse. Perhaps, considering the resolute spirit of our pioneer women, we should feel pity for the robber.

The Adelaide Observer
Saturday 5th October 1850

DEFEAT OF A HIGHWAY MAN

On Wednesday last, a Mrs McCarthy, an old colonist, who is well known for her industrious habits, was returning from the Port, where she had been disposing of her wares, she was attacked by a ruffian on horseback who seized her horse's head, and commanded her to deliver up her money, in answer to which she began operating with the whip upon her horse, and got him into a speed which the intended robber soon found very uncomfortable, for he was soon compelled to release his hold on the horse. He then tried other tactics, and turning round came up close to his fair opponent, and laid hold of the top of her dress, repeating with exasperated fury his former commands. Mrs McCarthy nothing daunted, cleverly passed the reins under her foot, and so kept the direction of her horse; and gripping the fellow's hand fast in her teeth, she actually held him to the cart, while with her whip in her right hand she belaboured him over his head and shoulders so unmercifully that he began to sing out for quarter. After Mrs McCarthy had thought she had given him a sufficient quantity of chastisement, she laid aside her whip, and withdrew her teeth from their fleshly bed, and the fellow sneaked off to heal his wounds and reconcile himself to the chagrin of being mastered by a woman.

Speaker Thursday August 16th 2012

John Clift – Gawler History Team Inc.

Saving our past for your future

<http://www.gawler.nowandthen.net.au/>

Now & Then { Gawler }

a website about our place that anyone can join

Browse all:

- Places
- People
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Join up to edit this article or to create one yourself. It takes just a moment and it's free

How to use this wiki site

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Sweet Technology:
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In Gawler now

17:38:08

Now and Then is a community heritage wiki website created and maintained by the people of Gawler, South Australia. You are welcome to join and share your knowledge, memories and stories of Gawler. Create your account and join in today!



Map Satellite

Google 200m 500ft Imagery ©2012 Aerometrex, OneSpot Image, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye - Terms of Use Report a map error

Click the colored pins on this interactive map to find stories in this wiki. Try zooming in or out, shifting the view to see more, or switch between the map or satellite view.

Can you help tell the story?



Look what's on!



Gawler then & now is a site which is free to access. It is a project designed to digitalise photographs and other artifacts connected to the history of Gawler. Discover Gawler's past – her landscape and her people.

It's not a physical collection but rather an electronic depository for memories to be preserved. John demonstrated the many ways to search through the collection, and highlighted the diverse range of resources available through this wiki-hosted site – photographs, YouTube clips, personal narratives and newspaper articles amongst the many items.

Anyone may contribute their own collection, and the membership fee is VERY cheap.

The Parish Register

- 1538 (30th year of Henry VIII) On 5 September 1538, following the split with Rome, Thomas Cromwell, Henry VIII's Vicar General, ordered that each Parish Priest must keep a book, and that the Parson, in the presence of the Church Wardens, must enter all the baptisms, marriages and burials of the previous week. The book and burials of the previous week. The book was to be kept in a "sure coffer" with two locks (one key for the Vicar, the other for the Wardens). A fine of 3s 4d was to be levied for failure to comply. Many parishes ignored this order, believing it to be the forerunner of some new tax.
- 1552 Injunctions were placed before the Courts to end the keeping of the Registers. The law was upheld, and again in 1558 another attempt was made to stop the compulsory keeping of the records, however this also failed and the record keeping became law throughout England, and Wales.
- 1555 Cardinal Pole, the former Catholic Cardinal and later Archbishop of Canterbury, ordered that all sponsors' names of baptisms, be included in the Registers.
- 1597 (39th year of Queen Elizabeth 1st) Until now all Parish Registers were kept on paper which deteriorated, from this time all Parish Clerks throughout England were ordered to copy all Registers on to parchment. In addition a transcript of the Registers were to be made of the previous years entries and sent to the Bishop of the Diocese. On the 25th October 1597, every Parish Clerk was to ensure the safe keeping of the Registers, by housing them in a "sure Coffe" a strong box fitted with two locks. One key for the Vicar, and one key for the Church Wardens.
- 1645 (20th year of Charles 1st) The Directory of Public Worship directed that the dates of births and deaths, in addition to the baptism and burial, be recorded in the Parish Registers.
- 1649-1660 The years of Commonwealth under Oliver Cromwell. The Parish Registers were ordered not to be kept, however some Parishes continued in their keeping.
- 1654 Under the Puritan Legislature, all Marriages were to be performed by Justices of the Peace. (These marriages were later legalised in 1660 when Charles ii was restored to the throne)
- 1660 Charles ii restored to the throne. Parish Churches were restored along with the former persecuted clergy under the Commonwealth rule. Parish Registers were also to be kept again.

- 1666 The influx of cheap linen into England had deep affect on the linen industry. All burials performed with the body wrapped in a shroud of linen. The Parliament introduced the Burial in Woollen Act, whereby all burials were to be carried out with the body wrapped in a shroud of pure English Wool only at the exclusion of foreign textiles. Plague victims were excluded. An affidavit was required stating that the burial was conducted with the deceased wrapped in a shroud of wool. A fine of Five Pounds (£5) was imposed if the burial was not in wool.
- 1694 King William iii to finance a war against France, introduced a fine on all entries made in the Parish Register. Marriages 12d, Burials 4d, baptisms 4d
- 1696 A tax of 6d had to be paid for any birth not reported within five days, vicars were fined £2 for neglecting to record a birth; this was abandoned in 1706. The result being that many poor parishioners could not afford the tax, and did not record births.
- 1711 In the 10th year of Queen Anne. It was ordered that the pages of the Parish Registers be ruled and numbered.
- 1735 During the reign of King George II, Parliament passed a law, ordering that no longer shall any record be kept in the Latin language.
- 1752 The new style Gregorian Calendar introduced throughout England and its empire and that hence forth New Years day will be held on January 1st instead of March 25
- 1754 Lord Hardwicke's Marriage Act was instrumented throughout England. A separate marriage register was to be kept (later with printed forms) and Banns were reinforced Clandestine marriages were made illegal.
- 1763 The minimum age for marriage was fixed at 16 years, however this could be lowered with a licence to marry issued by the Bishop. Parental consent was required for all persons under the age of 21 years. A stamp duty of 3d was imposed on each entry in the Marriage register, paupers were exempt from the fee.
- 1794 The stamp duty on marriages was repealed.
- 1812 An Act was introduced which placed all registers under the control of the Registrar General. A new system was introduced necessitating special books of uniform size and design.
- 1814 The Burial in Woollen Act of Charles II was repealed
- 1837 1st July. The keeping of Parish Registers were no longer necessary, and all Births, Marriages and Deaths were recorded by a Governmental Civil Authority.



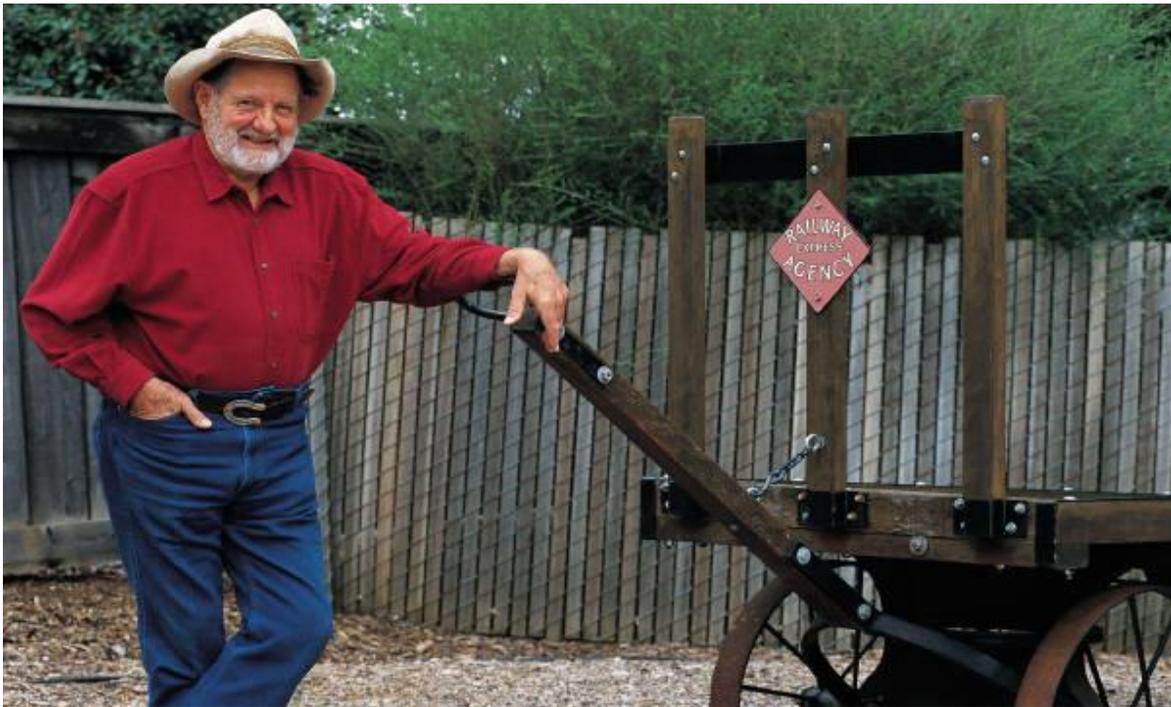
| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|-----------------------|--|---------|-----------|---|--------|--|
| 30 th Sept | | | | | | 1 st Sept |
| | 3 rd Sept  | | | 6 th Sept Mid Week Open Day 10 am – 4 pm | | 8 th Sept Research and Networking Day 1 pm – 4 pm Committee Meeting 2 pm |
| | | | | 13 th Sept Mid Week Open Day 10 am – 4 pm | | 15 th Sept  |
| | | | | 20 th Sept Mid Week Open Day 10 am – 4 pm Guest Speaker Night | | 22 nd Sept Computer Training & Research Day 1 pm – 4 pm |
| | | | | 27 th Sept Mid Week Open Day 10 am – 4 pm | | |

Guest Speaker Night

7 pm THURSDAY 20th September

Show and Tell Evening

Bring along an Item that has a connection to your Family or your Research, and tell us the story.



Or there may not be objects involved just bring the story.



Adelaide Northern Districts Family History Group Inc.
Committed in Promoting Family History Research.