



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

Issue 78 – June 2016

ELECTED COMMITTEE 2015-2016

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VICE PRESIDENT	Ivan Randall
SECRETARY	Margaret Flaiban
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	Helen Stein
	Jeff Cook
	Ian Cowley

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LEGACY USERS GROUP CONVENER	Shirley Bulley

From the Committee

Hello Members,

A few of our members are still unsure about our website and email addresses. This updated website for our group is www.andfhg.org.au. As outlined in our last newsletter front page, we now have an Australian Domain - hence the 'au' - any requests for information can be sent to info@andfhg.org.au. If you are not comfortable in sending a request for information, you can contact us by ringing 0457 436 123.

In this edition of our newsletter, you can read the second part of the Reid Family of Gawler by John Clift who spoke about this family late last year. This information gives us a real indication of early life in Gawler and South Australia. I'm sure John would be willing to answer any questions about the early days of Gawler town. We hope you enjoy the other contents of this newsletter and our thanks to Heather Milhench for her stories, which will be printed from time to time. If you have any interesting facts or stories to share, please contact us. We are always on the lookout for interesting articles.

Our last Guest Speaker day was well attended and our Speaker Dorothy Heinrich was most enlightening about Captain Morgan and the life on Kangaroo Island.

Our next Guest Speaker is our own Jeff Cook who is going to unravel the Genetics in Genealogy for us, which will be interesting and probably very helpful to most of us.

As promised, we are stressing the importance of our Annual General Meeting this year, which is our 10th year in existence, on **Saturday 23rd July 2016 at 1.00pm**. We have a special gift for everyone who turns up and votes for the next committee members, so please come along and once the formalities are over, we can all enjoy our Sausage Sizzle, complete with Birthday Cake. We hope to see more members, both new and old on the day. In saying that, we would like more members to volunteer to be part of the Committee and to have a role to play in keeping the Group going at least for another year. If you are able to spare a couple of hours per month to help out, please let us know.

Just a reminder to let you all know that your membership for next year is due before the end of June.

Thanks Everyone.

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

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				2nd June Mid-Week Research Day 10 am – 4 pm		
	6th June 			9th June Mid-Week Research Day 10 am – 4 pm		11th June Research and Committee meeting 1 pm – 4 pm Committee Meeting 1 pm
12th June Online Research Afternoon at Dublin 1 pm – 4 pm Dublin History Group				16th June Mid-Week Research Day 10 am – 4 pm		18th June 
				23rd June Mid-Week Research Day 10 am – 4 pm		25th June Guest Speaker Afternoon 1 pm – 4 pm
				30th June Mid-Week Research Day 10 am – 4 pm		

"The Reid Family- Gawler's First Pioneer Settlers." Continued,

The Voyage.

Of the ship '*Orleana*', a 3 masted ship 132'10"x32'10"x7'3", owned by Ridgeway & Co., reg. London. And of the voyage Eliza wrote "What would travellers of the present day think of our accommodation, then considered so good We had three little cabins off the saloon. The ships carpenter had put up wooden berths and corner wash-hand stands, or rather receptacles for basins. We brought bedding, ware, etc. all of which we found most useful afterwards." The servants they brought with them were a nurse, the nurses eldest daughter, who had been a servant, and was now to be cook; another daughter, who had married just before they left, and had been a nursemaid. John Reid paid twenty pounds each for the servants for their passage out, but she comments that all passages were high!

John Reid's passage cost eighty pounds, his wife, Seventy pounds and the children, being all under fifteen, forty pounds each.

Quoting Eliza "Wine was included, champagne being given every Sunday. The milk not being assured, we bought a cow, which gave plenty of milk all the way out and for many months afterwards. It cost, fifty pounds for the passage for the cow. They also bought four pigs, fowls, and a supply of American flour in casks, casks of pork, oatmeal, firkins of butter – in fact everything required by settlers going to a new country."

"We had a prosperous voyage not calling at any port. There were about twenty cabin passengers."

They dropped anchor on 15th January, 1839, in Holdfast Bay. (*Register. 16th January 1839 records the arrival date as 11th January 1839*).

To get to land after packing up, they got into boats and were rowed as close as possible to the shore line, where the sailors jumped out and carried the girls the rest of the way to land."

First Impressions of a new land.

Eliza records: "Being summer the hills had a dried up appearance which with the wretched foreground of sand-hills, made the country look very barren, but when we crossed the sand-hills it looked very different.

The splendid gum trees were still growing in all directions, but much the finest were in and about Adelaide.

John Reid and Henry Dundas Murray landed first and walked the seven miles to Adelaide to secure accommodation which was a rented three roomed wooden house.

He also brought the only conveyance then for hire being a kind of inside Irish car he also hired a cart for the luggage.

It is noted that in "Punch" the comical satire, many years ago explained that an inside car was so termed because its wheels were outside!

Eliza walked the seven miles to Adelaide with the elder boys however she observed how differently girls are shod in the present day!

To quote Eliza, "I can see the pretty pair of bronze shoes which I had on, and which now would be only used in the house, quite worn out, and my feet quite sore by the time I had walked the seven miles. Of course, like all roads of the day, it was a mere track through the bush.

It was mid-night when they reached the part of Adelaide (Currie St) where her father had taken the house, but could not find it, so the horses were taken out of the car and tethered and the new settlers lay down, so tired that Eliza states that she "could never remember sleeping sounder."

Impressions of Adelaide.

Eliza recalls that the only building of any size was “Beck’s” building (on Grenfell St.) quite a landmark as it was built of stone. Govt. house was west on King Wm. St. which was low and thatched and consisted of just a few rooms and it was surrounded by tents, this was situated among fine gum trees.

The Torrens was a succession of fine waterholes or pools, with beautiful shrubs growing down to the water’s edge, and the background of the hills made it really beautiful, and wonderful to think that one man, Col. Light, for it was he and he alone, landed from the ‘**Rapid**’ and in a little time chose the site of Adelaide.

FIRST PIONEER SETTLERS.

John Reid and Henry Murray had both purchased land before leaving England but on arrival they found that their selections had not been surveyed so Gov. Gawler offered to let them have the choosing of 4000 acres out of 15000 acres in any part of the colony. So an alternative allocation had to be sought.

Col. Light, the surveyor general, had quarrelled with the Government, and with some of his staff they resigned and became involved in private surveying on the Para River, at or near the junction of the two rivers.

John Reid and Mr. Murray had previously visited this site with Col. Light and whilst Col. Light agreed that the Mt. Barker had better land but this site would be the key to the River Murray and the north and by laying out the township in the fork of the two rivers, it might become a most valuable investment.

They were convinced and neither wanted more than 500 acres but as the blocks were laid out at 750 acres, they settled for blocks set out as that size.

On the 16th February, 1839, one month after arriving in Adelaide, they left the city for their land.



The Late Mrs. JOHN REID,
First lady resident of Gawler,

Eliza explains that most of their possessions were packed onto three drays drawn by six oxen each, and our cart, in which John Reid and his wife, Eliza’s eldest and the two youngest brothers were transported.

Eliza with brothers Willy and Johnny and two maids ‘had comfortable seats on one of the drays’. They crossed the River Torrens via a ford, for there were no bridges in that time. Heading through North Adelaide they moved into a pine forest. “There was nothing but pine trees to be seen”.

They passed on through the area where Prospect and Enfield are now built, but they only got to Dry Creek where the leading cart stopped and waited for the others to catch up.

Eliza recalls that the “grass was very high and for about three miles they passed through what looked like corn to Eliza but was in fact kangaroo grass now seldom seen.”

On lighting a fire to show the others to the camp site, the grass took fire, burning miles of the country, fortunately to the north. “Even now I can remember what a glorious sight it was.”

Everyone was too tired to pitch tent, so we slept as we did on our first arrival. It was so hot. Next morning they got an early start, and got to the ‘Little Para’ near where Salisbury is now and the ‘Old Spot Hotel’.

There was a track to the point of the Little Para, but after crossing the river the cart went on in advance.

John Reid having being here previously was the only one who knew the way, trusted those following to see the track made by his cart. Unfortunately they lost the track and they travelled too close to the hills.

The bullocks knocked up and one died. Eliza recalls that the temperature was 122°F (44°C) so all they could do was sit down and wait for rescue. The driver came back on horseback carrying a bottle of water.

Eliza states the 'Our thirst was dreadful.' When the driver was quite near the horse stumbled and the water was spilt!! The little drop left wet Eliza's 'parched lips.' She cannot recall when she ever experienced such a great thirst.

Eliza got on the horse with one of her brothers, the rest of the party following the men driving the bullocks.

After about three miles they arrived at 'Dead Man's Pass' on the South Para River.

Their thirst being so intense they drank too much water and some of the children were quite ill.

Even though they were only about two miles from their selection, such was their exhaustion and the poor condition of their stock, they set up camp and pitched the tent and rested 'on a lovely little flat near to a large waterhole. They remained here for about three days. It was fortunate the driver of the cart started early and so the cow reached the South Para and did not suffer from the heat as did the pigs and poultry which were travelling in the cart.

After crossing the North Para they reached their own land and pitching their tent under a peppermint tree, the water in the North Para was not as good of that in the South Para, consequently there was not as many shrubs as at the South Para, but there was an abundance of reeds which were good for thatching.

They named their selection 'Clonlea' after a property owned by an uncle of Eliza's in Ireland.

The bullock-drays were only hired so they were returned to Adelaide. A dray and six bullocks which had come from Van Diemen's Land', Tasmania had to be purchased at once.

"Now commenced the settler's life."

Development.

"The first hut was built, and because of the poor quality water a well had to be sunk."

Eliza recalls, "Then a better hut was built, 'house' we called it, thirty feet long, divided into three rooms, beside the stockyards for the cattle and pens for the sheep.

The Reid's were fortunate to engage two men from New South Wales. One stayed for years. Eliza remembers that he was very capable and he built their houses and broke in the horses or anything that had to be done.

The houses consisted of wattle and daub hut with a calico ceiling, whitewashed walls with sawn-pine floor and the door was made out of the case in which the piano was brought out in. The kitchen was the next building after their four-roomed house.

Then came the schoolroom where we had service every Sunday morning until the Rev. W.H. Coombe arrived in 1846. All were made welcome.

We had to sink another well and got water at forty five feet. Bricks had to be got for lining it and were also wanted for chimneys so men were engaged, but either they or the clay was not suitable, so that was an experiment and a failure."

Eliza states that this "house lasted as long as any of the family required it" which she estimates would have been 1880.

Trying times.

Their great trouble was that their servants would leave them after being with them for many years in Ireland.

Eliza said "that they could not stand the hardships. Certainly they only had a shed, with a fire a little way off, where all the cooking had to be done and bread baked in camp ovens. We were only able to get a man cook, who did not know much."

"They got comfortable situations in Adelaide, but our hardships were very very great."

When one of her brothers got dysentery, a doctor had to be brought from Adelaide.

Natural Flora and Fauna.

Her impression of Gawler, looking from the hill, (supposed to be from Church Hill or Lyndoch Hill) she "thought it very park-like and beautiful, the fork being marked by splendid gum-trees along the banks of the rivers. The kangaroo-grass was as high as corn, with a few flowers among it. Then clumps of Wattle with their lovely yellow balls, which scented the air.'

Beyond Willaston was a dense forest of mallee and pines – such fine trees and so very useful for our buildings. On their land they never allowed a gumtree to be cut down except to build bridges.

There was not much small game about – bronze wing pigeons, teal and a few quails. She only remembered seeing one pheasant, but the blacks brought us their eggs. Parrots were in any number, so we sometimes had parrot pies. However Eliza notes that "Cockatoos were tough and nasty".

The Aborigines

Eliza's observation of the Aborigines was as follows:

"The Aborigines were very much afraid of the settlers at first, though they were very quiet. There were about 250 in the Para tribe. We tried to get them to work for us, and to wear clothes. After a time they did some work but would never wear the clothes that we gave to them.

A corroboree (war dance) was a wonderful sight. Eliza remembered them having a great fight with the Port Gawler tribe. Some were speared."



"The blacks on the Murray were very troublesome to the sheep coming down from New South Wales, so after a large flock were taken by them, a few of the energetic young men – Hawkers, Bagots, Fishers and others, about twenty in all – hurried to the river, rescued a few of the sheep, but gave the blacks such a punishment that they never attached another party. Reid's supplied a horse which was slightly speared".

The story of this expedition is fully told in Tolmer's "reminiscences" vol. I, page 217.

In view of what Eliza said about clothing I think modesty prevailed.

The Settlers life begins.

So the life of the new settlers began and Eliza continues her story:-

"The first few months we had but the pickled pork and hams we brought out with us.

We made very good yeast bread. Just before Christmas they killed their first bullock, keeping some joints fresh, while the rest was rubbed with salt and put in a cask with pickle.

Until her father bought his sheep, pork and game were their only meat. They occasionally had a sheep killed, and very often a kangaroo, the haunch of which they enjoyed quite



as much as tail soup.

"The farming occupied everyone, and that was all experimental, of course. In our first field of potatoes, although the tops looked so fine, there was not one potato at the roots.

The Indian corn grew quite fine but there were no cobs or else no seed in them." Eliza forgets which and something went wrong with the millet, such a pretty crop she remembers.

The vegetables were a success, and in a few years they had an endless supply – such tomatoes, bushels of them, and as for water melons, they never grew finer in later years.

Eliza observes that, "My father knew nothing of farming, so I need not say we did not prosper."

John Reid had paid 37s. each for his sheep and Mr. Horrocks 40s., but within a few years the prices reduced so much that they were only good for boiling down. They established their boiling down place on one of the bends of the river between the house and where Willaston now is.

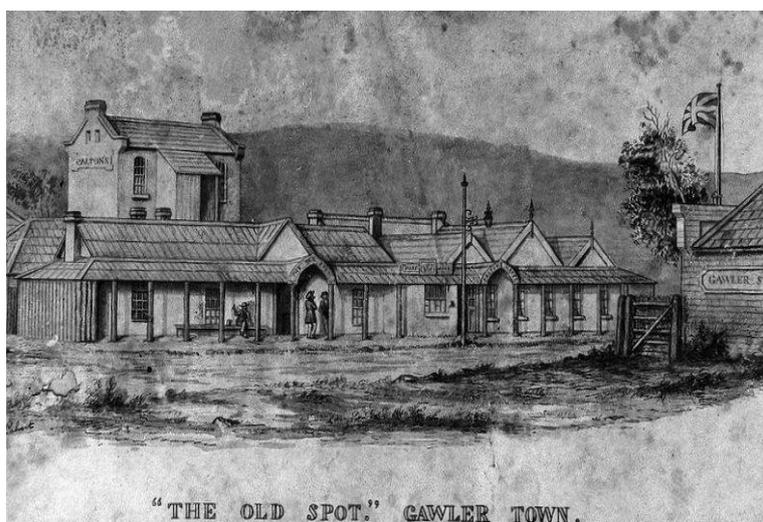
Legs of mutton were sold for sixpence."

There was an unexpected incumbrance.

At this time nothing existed in what was to be the Town of Gawler and their house 'Clonlea' being on both the main road to the north and the Murray River it became towards the end of 1839 such a tax and expense entertaining all who passed. John Reid induced David Schiebener, and did in fact, loaned him the money to establish the first building and it is recorded elsewhere that John Reid purchased the land for David Schiebener to establish first hotel, the 'Golden Fleece' Hotel in Murray St., Gawler. David Schiebener was the first publican from the 30th Oct. 1839 to 1st April, 1841.

The original 'Golden Fleece' hotel was a wattle and daub structure for the hotel premises with tents set up surrounding it for accommodation. This served to take the casual travellers, but the settlers still made 'Clonlea' their stopping place and Eliza said that many lasting friendships were formed, lasting into the second and third generation.

The 'Golden Fleece' Hotel. Publican. David Schiebener. 30th October. 1839 – 22nd June, 1842.



The 'Golden Fleece' was to be taken over and rebuilt into a two storey structure and renamed the 'Calton's' from the 23rd June 1842 to 1847. Then from 1848 to 1894 it was the 'Old Spot' Inn and from 1895 to the present day, 2013 it has been known as the 'Old Spot' Hotel but it soon to be renamed as the 'Golden Fleece'.

CLEAN SWEEP

By Heather Milhench

Whilst researching my family history recently I discovered that, according to the 1881 Census records, my great-great grandfather employed a 'Domestic Servant'. This girl was 14 years old and I began to wonder what life must have been like for her in those days.

Young Martha Brown [for that was her name] would presumably have been responsible for many of the chores required to keep the house clean. So what would she have used to carry out these duties? Plenty of elbow grease applied liberally to a cloth duster, broom, and a mop would probably been the order of the day. There were few household 'gadgets' or cleaning aids available in 1881.



A good whack with a cane or wire carpet beater would have been needed to rid the smaller carpets of dust, after they had been carried outside and hung on a clothes line. The larger carpets would have had to be cleaned where they lay with a stiff broom.

It would be another 50 years before houses started to be connected to the electricity supply, which would enable the use of electric vacuum cleaners.

An American – James Spangler - obtained a patent for such a vacuum machine with a small electric motor and cloth bag to collect the dust in 1908 and later sold the patent to William Hoover. This cleaner became so successful that the term 'hoovering' replaced 'vacuuming' in most British households.

Melvin Bissell's Carpet Sweeper was patented in 1876 but it would have been several years before this was would have been affordable to the average family. A

cartoon in the January 1917 edition of the 'Punch' magazine takes a rather humorous approach to the task of carpet cleaning and I'm sure Martha would have loved this idea!

The caption reads: *"The combination Scooter and Carpet Cleaner. Buy your servant one and add zest to her work"*

In 1901 Cecil Booth had invented a vacuum cleaner but it was so large that it had to be transported through the streets of London on a horse drawn cart. The machine was then parked in the street and hoses extended through the windows of the building.

According to the London Science website "after [Booth's] equipment gained a Royal Warrant of Appointment in 1902, society hostesses would hold parties to watch his invention at work!"

There were various other types of cleaners patented in the early 1900's but some appear to require more effort to operate than needed to actually clean the good old fashioned way!



One example of this is the Reeves Pneumatic Broom [on far left of picture]. The very name gives some indication that it must be unusual – to say the least! Patented in 1913 this unique ‘broom’ surely would have tested anyone’s patience if they ever attempted to clean with it!

If you want to see how this ‘broom’ works you can find one at the Highercombe Museum.

RootsMagic Now Has Added an Interface to Findmypast.

The folks who produce RootsMagic genealogy software have announced a major new feature: integration with Findmypast.com. The program previously searched performed automatic searches of both FamilySearch.org and MyHeritage.com for possible matches to your data stored inside your own RootsMagic database. As matches are found, a light bulb appears next to each person’s name. Clicking on the light bulb opens up a web browser with the matching records (some records may require a subscription). Now Findmypast has been added to the automated search capabilities in RootsMagic version 7.2.

Provider	Total	Pending	Confirmed	Rejected
FamilySearch <i>United States Census, 1900; United S...</i>	12	1	11	0
Findmypast	5	4	1	0
MyHeritage	8	6	2	0

Buttons: Edit Person, Close

As stated on the RootsMagic Blog: “Findmypast is a British-owned world leader in online genealogy. They have over 4 billion historical records from around the world with more being added every week. With more than 1,000 exclusive collections, Findmypast has records which you just won’t find anywhere else.”

Special Offer

To celebrate this announcement, Findmypast is offering RootsMagic users a 12-month World subscription with a 20% discount. So now is the perfect time to play around with RootsMagic and Findmypast and see how they can benefit your family history. Better hurry- this offer is only good through Thursday, May 19, 2016.

You can learn more about this new feature in the RootsMagic Blog at <http://blog.rootsmagic.com/?p=2685>.

Source: Eastman’s Online Genealogy Newsletter

1.30 pm Saturday 25th June.

Jeff Cook

Genetics in Genealogy



Genetic genealogy is the use of DNA testing in combination with traditional genealogy and traditional genealogical and historical records to infer relationships between individuals.



Adelaide Northern Districts Family History Group Inc.

Committed in Promoting Family History Research.