



Relative Thoughts

Volume 20 No. 4

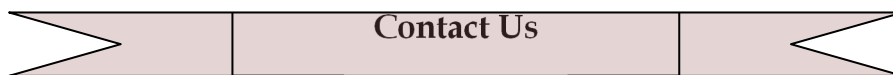
October 2016

**Quarterly Journal of the
Fleurieu Peninsula Family History Group Inc.**



Photos of Port Noarlunga Jetty, Boat Ramp, debris washed up on shore alongside the jetty, and Port Noarlunga Adventure Wooden Playground after the recent rains on Saturday, 17th September 2016.

(Courtesy of Christine Keen)



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INDEX

<i>Inside Front Cover</i> – Contact details and Committee listings	2
President's Report – Sharon Green	4
Cheeky Questions and Trouble – Ann van der Linden	5–6
Managing Your Digital Records	6–8
Look What You Missed!! - Elizabeth Grocke	9–14
Coming to Grips with my DNA – Graham Jaunay	14–19
Upcoming Speakers & Events; Resource Room opening times	20
Welcome to New Members; Evening Computer Group	21
Books for Sale	22
Can You Help – Jeannette Quinn	23
Work Books – Anne Dow & Lynn Dillon	23
Available New Resources – Chris Grivell	24–25
Unusual Occupations – Ros Dunstall	25
Volunteer Research; Editor's Note; When & Where	26–27



FPFHG Facebook Group

View of Witton Bluff on Facebook and websites



PRESIDENT's REPORT



Hi all, what a cold wet winter we've had, probably the only thing it has been good for is sitting by the fire and researching your family trees. I hope you all managed to find an elusive ancestor or two. I myself have been trying to find some time in between club business to find out more about DNA. I have managed to upload my raw data from my Ancestry account to my newly created GEDmatch and Family Tree

DNA accounts. But I have so much to learn, so I think I have discovered my project for post committee (along with expected arrival of grandchild number four).

If you haven't seen the changes happening in the Resource Room you are overdue for a visit. The new cupboards have arrived and a very big thank you to Bev's husband Theo Beerens for all the work he has done in altering the existing cupboards to accommodate the roll in roll out sections.

We have had some great speakers over the last three months, our own Heather Boyce who will again wow us with a workshop style presentation at the AGM. Anthony Laube and Michael Smith were both excellent, and I am really looking forward to our October Speaker, Kingsley Ireland talking on early Jewish families in South Australia.

Last week over 50 members and partners celebrated our groups 20th birthday, at a luncheon at the St Francis winery. What a wonderful milestone for our group, and a time to reflect on members that helped develop our group in the early years, many have moved on to other things or even a better place. I hope they would be pleased with the direction in which we are moving.

At the September meeting, the members who attended agreed, by a show of hands, to a membership price increase. You will all have received Membership renewal forms, and nomination forms for the AGM either by post or email. You have until October 30 to get your nominations in.

This month we are also voting on Constitutional changes and the creation of new Bylaws, Thank you to both Barry Maslin and Jan Lokan for their help over the last twelve months in working on these with me. So all in all the rest of this calendar year is jam packed.

Happy researching, Cheers, **Sharon**

CHEEKY QUESTIONS AND TROUBLE – Ann van der Linden

My family History is in different countries than most members of FPFHG.

My father's side was easy until 1800. It wanders around the country a bit but the roots are in the Northern part of the Netherlands in the Province Friesland. The first trouble was that before 1800 they didn't have to have a surname. Tradition was using a patronymic.

The second trouble was in that time they seem to use the same Christian names. For example John and Jack, so John's father was Jack and the son became John Jackson. His son could be Jack Jackson or Jack Johnson.

Other names were about the district where they lived. My background on my father's side is farming and most probably they had a farm where the soil was named *veen*. Lots of names finished with an A. My maiden name is Veenstra. Some would spell it with V and many others with F. You get names like Terpstra, Hamstra, Weststra. I gave up at 1765. It was impossible!

On my Mothers side I thought it would be easy. My Mother said we are all from Rotterdam. But no, I found out that my great grandfather Andreas Behrtel wasn't Dutch as my mother had told me, but he claims he came from Estonia. His parents were seafaring people and as he spoke Russian (Estonia was under Russian rule at the time), I wondered where he was born. His religion was Lutheran which could be Estonian. He ran from home aged 16 and was illiterate. He spelled his name either Behrtel or Berthel. As a result there are two families in the Netherlands with a different name but closely related from the same father but don't know each other. Neither family seems to care.

Also as he was illiterate how was he able to spell his father's name and especially his mother's name which he gave as Margareth Allink. He married twice and had three children named Behrtel. After his wife died he married her sister who is my great grandmother. He had to have permission of the King of the Netherlands to marry her. He had 4 sons by his second marriage. The first and fourth was named Behrtel The second and third Berthel. My grandfather was the second son.

Here again came my cheeky bit.

I couldn't find him in Estonia via the internet sites. I then sent an email to a family history group. It took a long time before I had an answer. The reason was they

first had to find someone to answer my email in English and were sorry they couldn't help me. I then asked an archives bureau in Estonia whether they gave free information and would they send what I was looking for. They sent an answer. No they didn't give free information but had looked it up. The name Behrtel or Berthel wasn't in their archives. Because I had put the name Behrtel on the list of FPFHG a person from the Behrtel family contacted me. After I told them what I knew they went on their holidays in Estonia and hadn't been able to find the name Behrtel or Berthel in the Archives.

The funny part was they themselves had 6 children but told me they were from a very small family. I found their names in my records and sent it to them. They were surprised at how big the family was especially by the name Behrtel.

I have had a rest from trying to find Andreas Behrtel. I haven't given up as there seems to be more information on the internet than some years ago.

Ann van der Linden

MANAGING YOUR DIGITAL RECORDS

Four simple things that digital archivists want you to do

Most of us have moved into the digital world in order to work, communicate, take photos, and generally to run our lives. But the huge storage capacity of contemporary computers and other devices, and a sense of being too busy, mean that many people have chaotic personal digital archives which are disorganised and prone to accidental loss.

If our digital archivists could be angels on the shoulders of digital content creators, they would bestow 4 pieces of wisdom.

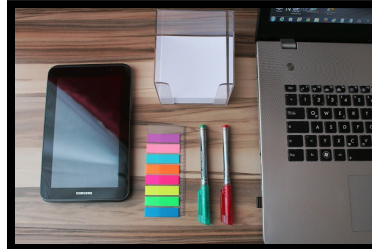
These things apply to everyone and will make your life easier when you are looking for information. And yes, if you transfer your archive to a collecting institution in the future your records will be in good shape.

1. Name your files properly

This is the simplest step. When you save documents, think about making it clear for someone unfamiliar with your work (which may be you in a few years trying to figure out what these files are).

- Be descriptive, but...

- keep it short. You can run into problems with character limits for the name and file path.
- Leave out spaces—some programs and systems don't process them properly—you can use capital letters or punctuation like fullstops or underscores instead,
- Consider adding dates in a consistent format, for example, YYYYMMDD.



Ask yourself: In 50 years will I understand what the item is by the title—will I be able to find it?

2. Control and organise your digital records

Control baby! That's what it's all about.

If there is one thing to fill an archivist's heart with dread it is a pile of loose papers—what are they about? What do they represent? What was their original order and meaning? What stories would they tell if they still retained their order and context?

The same applies to digital records—a lack of order equals a pile of loose digital items—hard to find anything and eventually they become useless. Just as we might control paper records with folders and subject titles in a filing cabinet or box, we also need to control digital records.

Consider setting up a simple folder structure for your digital records. Name the digital object meaningfully but succinctly. Such simplicity will pay dividends when you come back in 20 years to try to find something or to remember the context or the reason you created the record in the first place.

Review your digital records at regular intervals and delete those that don't have permanent value.

3. Manage your emails—yes really!

It often seems like emails are all consuming—they come in, they go out, they come in again—it's difficult to manage them effectively. Email has the advantage of speed but can often take away thought and good management.

Personal email boxes come in various shapes and sizes. When deciding which to take as part of a personal collection, archivists will look for structured, well titled and contextualised email boxes.

To avoid the pitfalls of an uncontrolled email system here are some thoughts:

- Review your emails on a regular basis and delete any that only have temporary value. Identify what is of permanent value, temporary value or not sure yet.
- Control emails with permanent value by using a folder structure. Identify subject, function or activity.
- Apply a meaningful subject to your email every time (no more Re:... or Hey....). This will save so much time in searching and avoid the need to have to open the email to see what it is about.
- Email in a string or conversation rather creating a new message each time. The trick to this one is to make sure to delete earlier copies of the string.

Regardless of which methods you use, it must be easy to use. You should be left with the messages you feel have long term value and should be kept forever.

Remember to think like an Archivist: In 50-100 years will I understand.

4. Backup

Have you experienced the sinking feeling of losing a document you've worked hard on, or worse, a whole computer worth of digital photographs, music, essays, emails and documents? Theft, natural disaster, accidental deletion, hard drive failure or a simple coffee spill can spell very bad news for your personal digital archive if you're not prepared.

External hard drive and cloud storage are 2 popular options, and there are many online resources about them. We suggest you identify what you want to back up and decide on how often you will do this.

Having this routine will also make it much easier to migrate your files to a new computer.

Start your new regime today! Remember without order there is chaos.

[Happy Born Digital 2016 Week.](#)

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This article submitted by Ros Dunstall and reproduced from <https://www.nla.gov.au/blogs/preservation/2016/08/08/managing-your-digital-records>

LOOK WHAT YOU MISSED!!!! by Elizabeth Grocke



July 2016

Heather Boyce and David Boyce—At our July Meeting Heather Boyce volunteered to step in and talk on *Find My Past* programme and the ins and outs of DNA, as she had found ... but unbeknown to us during the week a customer called into her shop with the results of an overloaded power board. David stepped up to explain the bad points and the results of overloading these much used household items. After sometime Heather finished the day with a short info talk on DNA.

By the feedback received many took on board the happening of over loading power boards and others have taken up the possible testing with the DNA in the hope of finding missing relations or the mystery of that unknown father???

Heather will be back to talk on *Find My Past* and doing live look ups.



August 2016

Anthony Laube and Hindmarsh Valley—South Australia was settled in waves of migration and the settlement and development of a country place like Hindmarsh Valley strongly reflects this bigger picture. A country place is naturally part of a broader social, economic and political perspective, it is a microcosm.

It all began at least 40,000 years ago with the first Aboriginal people of this land. The Aboriginal people who lived on the south coast, whose land stretched up almost as far as where we are today, are known as the Ngarrindjeri people, Ngarrindjeri simply means “people”. The Hindmarsh Valley (Muthabaringga/ Mootaparinga) district was peopled by a collection of groups named the Ramindjeri.

The first white people, Europeans, around the coast were whalers and sealers, following close on the naming of Encounter Bay by Matthew Flinders in 1802. English and American whalers visited the area from early years, and some settled on Kangaroo Island. One later lived at Hindmarsh Valley with his Aboriginal wife.

Official settlement of the colony began with the arrival of the first governor, John Hindmarsh on the *Buffalo* in late 1836. One year after he arrived, Governor Hindmarsh sent three men who had also arrived on the *Buffalo* to Encounter Bay, looking for the best overland route to the south coast. The men were Young Bingham Hutchinson, Thomas Bewes Strangways, and Arthur Fydeall Lindsay. They camped in the valley they named the Hindmarsh on the night of 1 December 1837. All three later took up land there.

These three men were ideal settlers under the Wakefield Plan because they were men with “capital”, meaning they had money to buy land, and also because they were respectable members of the English middle classes. Wakefield envisaged such men as the employers of the free immigrant labourers whose tickets were paid for by the sale of land to these middle class settlers.

Arthur Lindsay was the first official settler at Hindmarsh Valley. It is said that he squatted there from 1838. There was another white man living there at the same time, a sealer from Kangaroo Island named William Cooper, living with his Aboriginal wife in the hills above the Lindsay property.

A number of wealthy Londoners speculated by buying land in the new colony as an investment, which Wakefield had not envisaged. Some of these absentee landholders owned land at Hindmarsh Valley for decades and even for generations. One English family of lawyers still owns land there, descendants of Sir Richard Dobson.

Governor Hindmarsh himself bought land at Encounter Bay and Hindmarsh Valley, which from the 1860s his son John junior owned and leased to other farmers while he worked as a lawyer at Port Elliot.

The first group of settlers at Hindmarsh Valley included the Scottish Brown brothers, the Irish Kirby family, and two families from Tasmania – the Bashams and the Clarks. The Brown brothers introduced the first large flocks of sheep into the Valley. John and Isabella Clark built a water-driven flour mill on the river. There were also three of the four Hull brothers, sons of a Liverpool vicar.

All of these settlers had money to buy land outright. But many farmers were not landowners, and rented land. There were also a number of timber cutters. Timber licenses (listed in the newspapers) are a good way of tracing movements of people. Another licence at the time was a “de-pasturing licence” which entitled farmers to run their stock on government-owned land – usually land that had not yet

been offered for sale.

The SAILIS website contains the digitised land titles records for South Australia. However, I was searching not so much by specific names as by the section numbers.

Hindmarsh Valley straddles two Hundreds – the Hundred of Encounter Bay on the western side of the river, and the Hundred of Goolwa on the eastern side.

The other main source for land ownership (and occupation) are assessment records for the District Councils. Hindmarsh Valley straddles two District Council areas – Encounter Bay and Port Elliot/Goolwa. The Encounter Bay assessment records from 1856 onwards are at State Records. But unfortunately no nineteenth century records exist for Port Elliot/Goolwa at all. These Council assessment records usually record both owner and occupier.

There was a common practice by land owners in the nineteenth century lease virgin land with a rising rent set in seven year periods and the stipulation that the land must be cleared and fenced, and a house built on it by the farmer renting the property. Several farms at Hindmarsh Valley were established in this way.

Although South Australia took no convicts, there were numbers of ex-convicts who settled here, one of the best known being the shipping agent Emmanuel Solomon.

I grew up with stories of their being a handful of ex-convicts who settled at Hindmarsh Valley. I know definitely of two ex-convicts – William Tilley and John Simmonds, and possibly there were two others. Another early farmer was formerly in the British Army and came to Sydney with a regiment who brought convicts to Australia.

William Basham, was the son of a convict, and with his mother and siblings had followed his father to Tasmania. William, his wife, sons and daughter, moved across from Tasmania in 1838, and started farming at Hindmarsh Valley in 1842. They did well – William eventually owned a flour mill at Port Elliot and even a paddle steamer at Goolwa.

Sometimes you can be lucky and find references to people you are researching in old diaries and letters. A young Congregational minister named John Roberts was sent from Adelaide to Encounter Bay to assist the Rev Ridgeway Newland in 1853. John Roberts was young and idealistic and his diary (held in the State Library) says all kinds of things about various people at Port Elliot, Encounter Bay

and Goolwa, including a few Hindmarsh Valley people.

A very useful diary for me (the State Library holds a digital copy of this diary) is that of Young Bingham Hutchinson. As a large landowner his main concerns related to getting his farm established, building a house, and keeping track of his rental properties. His diaries contain a lot of information about his tenant farmers, all very useful information for me in writing a district history.

The Lindsays at Glen Lindsay, were said to have employed three generations of two local families on their property, and many years ago I was fortunate to have the loan of two ledgers, the account books and record books for the property. These contain figures for shearing and fruit sales to the Central Market. Most interesting to me were the names of employees, and this confirmed that certainly a couple of local families were employed over a few generations.

The day book of Richard Bambrick, a farmer and horse breeder on a much smaller farm, came to the State Library when his grand-daughter died a few years ago. This contains detailed insight into 19th century life on a smallish farm, and the employment conditions for farm hands at that time, down to listing the clothing that was bought for the roustabout, as part of the employment agreement.

There were naturally a lot of single, young men who came to South Australia, trying their fortunes in a new land. Consequently these single men needed wives, and the respectable middle class families needed housemaids and female farm workers. Because of the woman shortage, between 1848 and 1850 several shiploads of Irish girls from orphanages and workhouses were shipped to Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide. Here in South Australia, "depots" were established in both the city and the country, where batches of the girls were sent, working as a kind of local employment office.

A depot was set up at Encounter Bay at the old police station building on what today is Warland Reserve at Victor Harbour, near the beginning of the Causeway. Approximately 90 girls were placed there in batches under a Matron, Mrs Elizabeth Higgins, and were employed in houses and on farms in the surrounding district. (There were other depots at Yankalilla and Willunga.) Unfortunately very few names are actually recorded in the register.

Several Irish girls married Hindmarsh Valley farmers or farmers' sons. It was said that when three of the numerous sons of William Virgin one after the other married Irish housemaids, each one employed by Dr Fletcher of Port Elliot, the doctor said he would not employ any more Irish housemaids to become wives for the

Virgin brothers! As a result of the marriages to local farmers, many families became members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Bingham Hutchinson saw himself as the Squire of the Valley. He lobbied a wealthy London landholder to give land for a Church of England, "churchyard" (cemetery) and school. John Abel Smith, a British MP eventually gave the land for a Bible Christian Chapel. But initially the church members met in the local school.

Hutchinson himself gave the land for the school, which was built in 1867 after 12 years of debate and discussion and fund-raising. A schoolteacher's house was built nearby a few years later. The first teacher was William Hamlyn, a tailor turned teacher, who had previously taught in schools at Inman Valley and Myponga. In 1872 a great kerfuffle broke out about his teaching and character, and the Hindmarsh Valley people were divided down the middle over the issue. In part it was a matter of Catholic and Protestant views, with one of those same Irish girls, now the wife of a farmer and mother of school children, wanting the Catholic catechism taught in the school.

The Bible Christian denomination was founded in north Cornwall in 1815, and spread through Devon and Somerset in particular. It was brought to SA in 1850 by the Rev James Way. He travelled the countryside and in 1867 began holding meetings at Hindmarsh Valley in the schoolroom. A corrugated iron building was erected as the first church at the Valley, and in 1878 a stone building was built, not far from the school. Many Valley people joined the church, regardless of the churches they had previously attended. Today little is left, as the roof fell in some 20 years ago and the walls have been crumbling away ever since, sadly.

A certain amount of chain migration is reflected in the settlement of Hindmarsh Valley. A young Oxfordshire man, John Franklin came out and settled near Port Elliot. He did well enough to pay for his parents, brother and sister to come out. The large Gray family similarly, followed the lead of two older sons. The three Bews brothers from the Orkney Islands, off the tip of Scotland, came out one after the other, and settled near each. William and Mary Hutchison were also from Orkney, and I strongly suspect knew the Bews. Because these Scottish families were at the Valley, others came – the McKenzies and McColls.

This is a very brief overview to the early settlement of Hindmarsh Valley.

September 2016



At our September meeting, Michael Smith presented another series of photos, taken by his great grandfather, Robert Fraser, a draper, born in 1858 in Port Adelaide.

The photos were taken using glass plates and were taken between 1890 and 1920, and covered the area of Port Adelaide, country South Australia, family and many boats on the Port River. There were even a few showing the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York in July 1901.

While Michael has still to identify the location of many of the photos, it is his intention to put those that have been identified into a book. It was fascinating to see all these photos, and as well as entertaining to listen to members in attendance at the meeting trying to guess the location of some of the photos.

COMING TO GRIPS WITH MY DNA by Graham Jaunay

There is no doubt that the new frontier for family historians to pursue research is using DNA (DeoxyriboNucleic Acid) matching. We should not discard the old processes of seeking out distant cousins and hunting out records because these are required to confirm the DNA findings. When setting out on this research I must admit to being somewhat of a sceptic in that I believed it would not further my research. On the other hand, no doubt things have progressed since genealogists first took on board the science some twenty or so years ago.

This is an ongoing account of what has eventuated and at this stage I have no idea what may happen, how long it will take and whether I will get a result!

What is it all about?

The first step is to become acquainted with the science involved. A human genome is the complete set of genetic information of a person. I thought I had a reasonable grasp but have been confronted with new concepts that have taken some time to understand. As we work through the process these will become apparent. Needless to say the material I have discovered is way beyond high school biology that outlined the theory! How things actually work is altogether quite different! The ISOGG (International Society of Genetic Genealogy) website shows the average percentage of our DNA that we share with our cousins, de-

pending how closely related we are to them, but the actual percentage can be very different. As to an explanation of DNA itself—it is not easy to understand and many websites are too complex.

In layman's terms I understand that DNA is material that governs inheritance of eye colour, hair colour, and so on. Most cells in our body contain a complete sample of our DNA. A strand of DNA is made up of tiny building-blocks called bases. There are four different basic building-blocks labelled A, T, G, and C. They form the rungs in the double helix DNA molecule. The rungs are made up of two bases and A can only link with T while C links with G. These letters represent the chemical names. Our cells also contain DNA that does not do anything that we know about and this is often wrongly called junk DNA but a better name is non-coding DNA. DNA in the body of the cell passes from mothers only to children. It is called Mitochondrial DNA. I suspect humankind started off with uniform DNA but over time minor random changes occurred called mutations. These are used to identify people or at least distinguish one person from another.

When a cell is getting ready to divide into two, it packs its DNA into bundles called chromosomes. Chromosomes are just bundles of DNA. Humans have 23 pairs of chromosomes that scientists have numbered. Pair 23 are called the sex chromosomes although there are many functions that have nothing to do with sex. In females, the sex chromosome pair consists of two similar size chromosomes called X while men have one X and one much smaller Y chromosome.

While siblings inherit half of their DNA from their father, and half from their mother, the parents do not pass on the same DNA to each child. As you work down the generations we can see why there can be a difference. Boys inherited their father's Y chromosome intact and one of their mother's X chromosome whilst daughters inherit their father's X chromosome and one of their mother's Y chromosomes.

All mothers receive their DNA from their parents—half from the father and half from the mother. Mothers cannot pass both sets on and so the children get a mixture of roughly fifty per cent from each grandparent. The same happens with her male partner and he can only pass on half the DNA he inherited. Their children can therefore get a differing mixture. The only time that two siblings inherit exactly the same DNA is when they are identical twins! This diversity between siblings applies at each generation, thus women would inherit different DNA from their sisters and that means their children, first cousins, will almost certainly have

DNA that some of their cousins do not, even though it came from ancestors that we all share (their maternal grandparents). The more distant our cousins are, the less likely it is that we have both inherited the same DNA from the same ancestor. This means that tests that cover a small range of DNA as used by authorities to forensically identify corpses will not work in family history research!

Thus the first thing I need to check is that the company I select is generous with its range of testing! Before I take that step I need to ascertain what is the appropriate test to take because there are several available.

(Reproduced with permission from *Proformat News*, No 126, August 2016)

Coming to grips with my DNA: Part 2

In the last newsletter detailing my foray into the world of DNA in family history I gave a layman's explanation of DNA. Once that was relatively clear my thoughts turned to which was the appropriate test to take as a starting point.

The tests

When I first looked at these tests a number of years ago I discovered that a Y-DNA test only revealed your male line son to father-to-father and so on. This seemed rather limiting given my rather rare surname and the small ancestral family involved – my grandfather was an only surviving son, my great grandfather's sons and their descendants are all known to me and his father was an only son. I just could not see how such a test would enlighten me on my 4x great grandfather and his ancestry given that I have researched the family since 1968 and know from the less than 300 people bearing the surname that they collectively know far less than I have discovered! Moreover being French it seemed less likely any person sharing my Y-DNA would have taken the test given that at this time it was very much USA focused .

The companion test, Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) follows the mother's female ancestry. While Y-DNA makes matches on the Y chromosome, mtDNA tests the genetics of the cell contents and not the chromosomes that are located in the cells' nuclei. It was revealed that Mitochondrial DNA mutates very slowly meaning such tests are of limited value to genealogists because if you get a perfect match, the common ancestor could well have lived so long ago that you'll never know who they were. This form of test can be helpful when you have a hypothesis that you want to examine. Two relatively recent examples were the identification of Czar Nicholas and his family and the identification of King Richard III's skeleton.

In each case mtDNA from the skeleton was matched to a descendant in the direct female line of his mother and whilst in isolation it did not prove the identity of the skeletons beyond all reasonable doubt, other evidence supported the results. Short of digging up suspected ancestors if you know where they are, this seems to be a test of little helpfulness! In fact I suggest that some of the claims made by some companies in encouraging people to take such tests border on being scams! Many companies will claim such a test will reveal our ethnic origins. These are at best educated guesses as they are only estimates based on statistical analysis of relatively small sets of samples. You may even expect to be told that you share your DNA with a famous figure from history or a skeleton that has been discovered by archaeologists. So what?

Autosomal DNA tests are a relatively recent development. Autosomal DNA is a term used in genetic genealogy to describe DNA that is inherited from the autosomal chromosomes. An autosome is any of the numbered chromosomes, as opposed to the sex chromosomes. Humans have 22 pairs of autosomes and one pair of sex chromosomes (the X chromosome and the Y chromosome). Autosomal DNA is inherited from both parents, and includes random contributions from their parents, grandparents, and so on. To my thinking this seemed the best test because both parents pass on their atDNA to all their children. The children will not have inherited precisely the same bits of DNA but it is extremely likely that there will be a sufficient overlap to reveal a match.

Y-DNA		mtDNA		atDNA	
Advantages	Disadvantages	Advantages	Disadvantages	Advantages	Disadvantages
may identify the father of an illegitimate child	only works with males	available to males and females	common ancestor can never be identified	available to males and females	match sorting can be a problem as dependent on other research
if the surname is a match more likely a relationship	low chance of a result because must share a paternal direct ancestor	slow mutation allows ID people who share a common ancient ancestor		likely to get a large number of matches	may not be obvious which ancestral line is shared
variations (mutations) can indicate time difference between samples		can disprove direct maternal line links		the amount of shared DNA can broadly indicate the relationship	some matches may not be correct
				most popular test	

The key to each test would seem to be the following:

- Y-DNA: is dependent on being able to test someone else who is in the direct line of descent.
- mtDNA: is of no obvious assistance to a genealogist.
- atDNA: is likely to locate new cousins but will require some effort.

All things considered I resolved to select the atDNA test and so it was time to determine which company to select.

Which company?

There are several competing bodies wanting your custom. In my case there were a number of criteria to consider:

1. The size of the clientele for the company – obviously there is more chance of a match if very large numbers of people have had their DNA tested.
2. The client base – clearly I will not get a great outcome if the bulk of the customers are Chinese!
3. The ability to access results – if another body will accept my material I want the opportunity to increase the chances of a match.
4. The complexity of the test offered – clearly the larger the test sample the better the chance of a result.
5. The scope of the results – although I am uncertain of the usefulness, it seems like chromosome browsers may prove useful.
6. Company ethics including their privacy conditions noting that with all the companies my genome is being stored outside Australia.

The three largest providers, *Family Tree DNA*, *Ancestry DNA* and *23andMe* offer substantially similar tests. They all test the same material and the same range of material, but they have very different clientele with the bulk of customers being in the USA for *Ancestry DNA* and *23andMe*. The problem with this is that many may not know much about their European ancestors and therefore will be of little assistance!

Family Tree DNA charges the same price all over the world and that means that genealogists in Europe and Australasia are particularly likely to have tested with them. Moreover FTDNA seems to be the cheapest.

Ancestry DNA, and *23andMe* are also focused on health reports which means that those who engaged them for this purpose are not likely to respond.

There are other companies (about 25) but the leading players are – *Genographic* (National Geographic) focused on the origins of Man; *BritainsDNA* – small and expensive and *Oxford Ancestors* – very very expensive.

GEDmatch is an independent free website that accepts all DNA results and may prove a useful support.

	Ancestry DNA	Family Tree DNA	23andMe
Start date	2012	2000	2006
Database	North America bias	no bias but less records	North America bias
Further costs	<i>Ancestry</i> subscription	none	membership fee
GEDCOM upload	linked to Ancestry.com	yes	<i>MyHeritage</i> (member fee)
Testing	atDNA	atDNA; mtDNA :YDNA	atDNA
	Health & FH	only FH	Health & FH
Ethnicity	yes	yes	yes
Storage	not clearly disclosed	25 years	10 yrs; discard option
Transfer out	yes	atDNA only	yes
chromosome browser	no	yes	opt in
atDNA SNPs	682,549	690,000	577,382
Match contact	via Ancestry's messaging	all emails provided	must opt in to share
Privacy	not clearly disclosed	not clearly disclosed	to outside research

More detailed comparison data is available online at a useful website maintained by ISOGG. The International Society of Genetic Genealogy (ISOGG) is dedicated to promoting the use of genetics for genealogy. I have found their material very useful.

Given all the features I decided to select *Family Tree DNA* but I will also use *GEDmatch* to expand potential matches. I ordered the test kit online for a cost of \$91.95 and with my emailed receipt I received a kit number and password. Five weeks elapsed from the time of ordering the kit to receiving advice that my sample had reached the company. I was told I could expect to wait a further eight weeks for the results to be posted online.

To be continued.

Graham Jaunay

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UPCOMING SPEAKERS & EVENTS



All meetings are 1:15pm, Uniting Church Hall, 23 William Road, Christies Beach. If you have a suggestion for a suitable speaker, please contact Elizabeth Grocke with details.

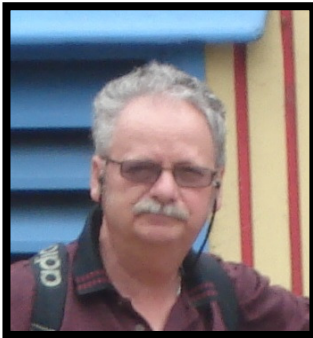
22 October – Kingsley Ireland, Early Jewish Families in South Australia

19 November – AGM and Christmas Lunch, Heather Boyce

21 January – Members Show and Tell

Please contact Elizabeth with any suggestions for speakers.

RESOURCE ROOM OPENING TIMES



The Resource Room is available to members for research. During the opening time before the Saturday meeting the resource room volunteers will not be available to give assistance with 'Family Research', but books, newsletters and magazines can be borrowed from 12 to 1.15 pm and during the afternoon tea break.

Other opening days for the Resource Room will be the 1st and 3rd Wednesday afternoons only from 1.00 – 3.30pm.

Members wishing to access *findmypast* during resource room openings, are now requested to contact Chris Grivell and book a specific computer time. Chris's contact details may be found at the front of the journal.

Opening times for this quarter are: 5 October, 19 October, 22 October, 2 November, 16 November, 19 November.

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

The Group welcomes new member: Kay Griffin

REMINDER: Membership fees are due from 31st October, and you must be a financial member in order to vote at the AGM in November.

Please note the new membership fees on page 27.

Nola Clisby

EVENING COMPUTER GROUP



The evening computer class is held in the Uniting Church Hall Christies Beach. A gold coin donation is requested to help cover the cost of the hire of the hall.

At the moment the group has moved from bi-monthly to monthly meetings on every second Monday night of the month at 7.30 pm.

The program consists of a presentation on a specific topic followed by a question and answer session. Bring a tagged laptop from home but if you cannot you will be seated with someone who has a similar operating system to you.

Contact David Boyce if you are interested.

Southern Areas Computer Scene

35 Taunton Parade, Christies Beach
Phone (08) 8382 2285

New & Second hand computers & laptops
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Repairs are a specialty
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Internet service package agents

For all your computing needs



BOOKS FOR SALE – PIONEERS AND SETTLERS BOUND FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA EMIGRATION TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA

by Di Cummings published by Fleurieu Peninsula Family History Group Inc.

Book 1	1836	\$13.00	9 ships	717 passengers
Book 2	1837	\$15.00	27 ships	1232 passengers
Book 3	1838	\$20.00	73 ships	2662 passengers
Book 4	1839	\$30.00	250 ships	5150 passengers
Book 5	1840	\$25.00	272 ships	4006 passengers

All books contain an index of passengers and ships.

The books contain details of passengers from different sources.

Sources: Ship Manifests & Embarkation documents, The Register of Free Passages to South Australia 1836 to 1840 (PRO London), *The South Australian Gazette and Colonial Register* (newspaper), *The South Australian Observer* (newspaper), *Hobart Courier* (newspaper)

Order on line, by phone or post to: Fleurieu Peninsula Family History Group Inc.
PO Box 1078 Christies Beach North SA 5165
Email: fleurpengroupinc@yahoo.com.au

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and can thoroughly recommend their excellent service.*

CAN YOU HELP!!

Jeannette Quinn is seeking empty plant pots – all sizes welcomed. If you can help, please contact Jeannette via email on jqcorner@adam.com.au.

Jeannette is happy to arrange collection

WORK BOOKS

Ancestor Work Book - \$15



The Ancestor Work Book is ideal to record your ancestor family tree in book form.

The Ancestor Work Book is designed to assist the researcher record their family tree and is great for those research trips or as a gift to a family member.

The book includes Paternal and Maternal Ancestor Charts (5 generations). Family group and notes sheets are allotted for each couple through to great-great grandparents. Pages are in A4 size providing plenty of room to record information.

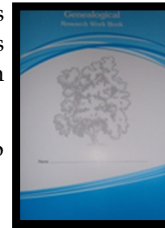
Genealogical Work Book - \$10

This work book is designed for you to take with you on those research trips.

The Genealogical Work Book has 20 family group sheets, 20 pages to record notes, sources and other information. The book contains an index page so you can find the right page quickly. Pages are in A4 size providing plenty of room to record information

Books available at Fleurieu Peninsula Family History Group monthly meeting or resource room open times.

Also available - Anne Trubshaw-Dow or Lynn Dillon.



NEW RESOURCES AVAILABLE

The following new resources are available in the Resource Room.

Books

<i>Bibliography of Australian Family History</i> – Andrew Guy Peake	AUS1034
<i>The History of the Noarlunga District</i> – Max Colwell	NFLX234
<i>Schools of the Western Fleurieu Peninsula</i> – Joy L. Nunn	NFLX235
<i>South Australian Hotel Records Prior to 21 Feb 1839</i> – J. L. Hoad	NFLX236
<i>Spirit of the Vale</i> – Yvette Faria-Pronk	NFLX237
<i>Yankalilla and District Sketchbook</i> – Ken Whitford	NFLX238
<i>Yesteryear in Yankalilla</i>	NFLX239
<i>The Anglican Parish of Yankalilla, 1857-1996</i> – Maurice V. Carter	NFLX240
<i>St Judes Church of England, Port Elliot, 1854-1974</i> – Lorraine M.C. Pomery	NFLX241
<i>Philip Hollins of the Horseshoe Inn</i> – G.C. and D.P. Vaudrey	NFLX242
<i>Strathalbyn, a Walking Tour of this Historic Town</i>	NFLX243
<i>Reynella 1976-John Reynell and Settlement of Reynella</i> – T. N. Phillips	NFLX244
<i>Glimpses into the Past</i>	NFLX245
<i>Willunga's Bald Hills</i> – Martin Dunstan	NFLX246
<i>Victor Harbor and District Sketchbook</i> – V. M. Branson and Rob Muir	NFLX247
<i>Records of Marriages, St Philip & St James, Old Noarlunga, July 1854-1950</i>	NFLX248
<i>Papers Relative to South Australia</i>	NFLX249
<i>Deception Bay – The Pioneer Years of Pt. Willunga</i> – Shirley Teisseire	NFLX250
<i>The First 100 Years of Semaphore 1883-1983</i>	NFLX251
<i>South Australian Records Prior to 1841</i> – E. A. D. Opie	NFLX252
<i>Morphett Vale Baptist Church Souvenir, 1865-1915</i>	NFLX253

Newsletters

<i>Ancestor</i> , Vol 33, No 3, Sep 2016	NL05
<i>Ances-Tree</i> , Vol 29, No 2, Jul 2016 – Burwood & District, NSW	NL08
<i>Eagle Eye</i> , Vol 43, No 1, Jun 2016 – Cowra	NL12
<i>Newcastle Family History Society Inc</i> , No 215, Sep 2016	NL21
<i>The South Australian Genealogist</i> , Vol 43, No 3, Aug 2016	NL24
<i>Descent</i> , Vol 46, No 2, Jun 2016 – Society of Aust. Genealogists	NL26
<i>South East Family History Group</i> , Vol 36, No 3, Aug 2016	NL28
<i>The Gazette</i> , Vol 29, No 2, Jul 2016 – Toowoomba & Darling Downs	NL34
<i>Yorke Peninsula FHG</i> , Vol 32, No 4 & Vol 33, No 1, Jun and Sep 2016	NL38

Magazines

<i>Australian Family Tree Connections</i> – Sep/Oct, Nov, Dec 2015	M78
<i>Australian Family Tree Connections</i> – Aug – Dec 2006	M83
<i>Australian Family Tree Connections</i> – Jan, Feb, Apr 2013	M84
<i>Australian Family Tree Connections</i> – Jan – Jul 2016	M85
<i>Genealogists Magazine</i> , Vol 31, No 11 – Sep 2015	JEG91
<i>Genealogists Magazine</i> , Vol 31, No 12 – Dec 2015	JEG92
<i>Genealogists Magazine</i> , Vol 32, No 1 – Mar 2016	JEG93
<i>Genealogists Magazine</i> , Vol 32, No 2 – Jun 2016	JEG94
<i>Sussex Family Historian</i> , Vol 21, No 7 – Sep 2015	JS47
<i>Sussex Family Historian</i> , Vol 21, No 8 – Dec 2015	JS48
<i>Sussex Family Historian</i> , Vol 22, No 1 – Mar 2016	JS49
<i>Sussex Family Historian</i> , Vol 22, No 2 – Jun 2016	JS50

Chris Grivell

UNUSUAL OCCUPATIONS by Ros Dunstall

These unusual occupations were found in the England 1881 Census:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| • Colourist of artificial fish | • Emasculator |
| • Knight of the Thimble | • Sampler of drugs |
| • Disinfector of railways | • Fatuous pauper |
| • Examiner of underclothing | • Drowner |
| • Invisible net maker | • Count as female |
| • Electric bath attendant | • Fish-bender |
| • Proprietor of midgets | • Goldfish-catcher |
| • Fifty-two years an imbecile | • Cow-banger |
| • Knocker-up of workpeople | • Running about |
| • Maker of sand views | • Grape-dryer |
| • Gymnast to house painter | • Beef twister |
| • Turnip shepherd | • Random waller |

VOLUNTEER RESEARCH

Research can be undertaken for anyone seeking information on ancestors in our local area. Research Request Query Forms are downloadable from our website at www.fleurieufamilyhistory.org Please forward the forms to Volunteer Research, PO Box 1078, Christies Beach North, SA 5165.

Member **Julie Stokes** has offered to do research for members researching their family history in **New Zealand** as she has relocated there. She can be contacted via fleurpengroupinc@yahoo.com.au.

EDITOR'S NOTE by CHRISTINE KEEN




This is the final edition of *Relative Thoughts* in my current term as Editor. It has been a pleasure to act in this role for the last two years, and I trust that members have enjoyed reading *Relative Thoughts* as much as I have enjoyed compiling it.

It has been a crazy time for me personally—as I have had to sell my house and by the time this edition goes to print I will hopefully have relocated. I would like to take this opportunity to thank those who have provided support and encouragement during recent months. It has meant a great deal to me and I am looking forward to making a fresh start with a new chapter in my life. Hopefully one that includes much more time for family research.

As always, thank you all for your contributions and feedback, and please continue to send those stories in—no matter who the journal editor is next year (it is my intention to re-nominate).

Christine Keen



When & Where

MEETINGS

The monthly Meetings are held on the 3rd Saturday of each month from January–October at 1:15pm, Uniting Church Hall, 23 William Road, Christies Beach.

The Resource Room is open from 12:00 each meeting day.

Annual General Meeting is held on the 3rd Saturday in November commencing at 1:30pm. Committee elections are held at this time.

SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS

Aussie Interest Group—meets at 1:00pm on the 2nd Saturday of each month. For information contact Ros Dunstall.

United Kingdom Interest Group—meets at 7.30pm on the 3rd Monday of each month. For information contact Sharon Green.

Apples and Androids—meets at 12.00noon prior to General meetings every month. For information see Kerry Edwards or Sharon Green.

Evening Computer Group—meets at 7.30pm on the 2nd Monday of each month. For information contact Dave Boyce.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Membership with Electronic Journal:

Family (2 people)—\$30.00

Single —\$25.00

Membership with Printed Journal:

Family (2 people) — \$35.00

Single —\$30.00

A \$5.00 joining fee applies to all new and lapsed memberships.

Fees should be paid to the Treasurer prior to the November AGM each year.

PUBLISHING This journal is issued quarterly to members. Items for inclusion should be submitted to the Editor by 16 March, June, September and December. FPFHG shall not be held responsible for statements made or opinions expressed by the authors of submitted materials, nor shall FPFHG vouch for the accuracy of any genealogical data, offers, services or goods that appear herein. The Editor reserves the right to edit any articles proffered for publication.

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