

The Surf Coast Family History Group

Vol. 70 Summer, December 2018 Edition

(Sub group of the Anglesea and District Historical Society Inc.)

Inverlochy Log



From painting by Geoffrey Soames

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- It's not all online

Quarterly Journal of The Surf Coast Family History Group

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We have a wide range of indexes both Australian and overseas. We have internet access for researching.

Our equipment includes computers, scanners, printers, microfiche readers and an extensive library.

Need help with your research? Call in and we will help.

Library and Research Facilities

Tuesday 10.30am - 1.00pm

Wednesday by appointment

Saturday 10.30am - 1.00pm

Meetings held on the 2nd Thursday of the month commencing at 10am at History House unless an excursion has been scheduled

5a McMillan Street Anglesea 3230

Visitors Welcome

Enquiries: surfcoastfh@gmail.com

Susan Clarke: Phone 0438 070 560

DECEMBER Meeting

10.00am Thursday 13 December at History House

Christmas Breakup Quiz

Please bring a plate to share

FEBRUARY Meeting

10.00am Thursday 14 February at History House

Speaker: Pam Jennings

Topic: T.B.A.

MARCH Outing

9.30am Wednesday 13 March Combined Outing with ADHS to Historic Inverleigh.

Cost \$15 + lunch.

Lunch at historic Inverleigh Hotel.

Visit historic churches, school, and other buildings.



Members and visitors welcome to all activities.

It is the policy of this society that no activities will be held on days of code red or extreme fire danger.

This newsletter is available electronically. If you wish to receive an electronic copy please email us on surfcoastfh@gmail.com

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Committee Members 2019

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Secretary
Treasurer
Website
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The Surf Coast Family History Group does not hold itself responsible for the accuracy of the statements or opinions expressed by authors of articles published in this magazine

NEWS AND RESOURCES

Complete Archive of Ellis Island Records – now online for free

New at FamilySearch, these records cover three distinct time periods:

New York Passenger Lists (Castle Garden) 1820-1891

New York Passenger Arrival Lists (Ellis Island) 1892-1924

New York, New York Passenger and Crew Lists 1925-1957

<https://www.familysearch.org/blog/en/archive-ellis-island-records/>



Ryerson Index

The Ryerson Index is 20 years old. What is the Ryerson Index? It is a free online site that contains indexes to death notices appearing in Australian newspapers. The date range covered starts with the 1803 Sydney Gazettes and goes through to newspapers published within the last week or so. The index also includes many funeral notices, and some probate notices and obituaries.

<http://ryersonindex.org/>

Kinship terminology explained

The FindMyPast blog has an interesting post entitled 'Kinship Terminology Explained (or How to Know What to Call Distant Relatives)'. The introduction states: in English-speaking societies, we classify based on gender, generation, and consideration of consanguinity (direct descendants) and immediate affinal (in-law) relationships. Our common familiarity is with immediate family and direct lines, so brother, sister, cousins, aunts/uncles and the (great) grandparents. It starts to get confusing when differentiating between the “degrees” and “removals” of cousins. The article goes on to explain the system and contains a useful diagram: Table on consanguinity.

<https://blog.findmypast.com/kinship-terminology-how-we-refer-to-our-family-relationships-2365174742.html>

Archival snapshot at PROV

Nurse training books: did someone in your family tree train as a nurse between 1910 and 1964? PROV now holds the nurse training books from Fairfield. Entries include: name, age, address, educational qualifications and training details, comments from tutors and matrons, and some also include photographs of the nurses in uniform.

<https://www.prov.vic.gov.au/index.php/about-us/our-blog/nurse-training-books>

Early schools in the Surf Coast Shire

Did someone in your family tree attend school in the areas covered by the Surf Coast Shire? This website identifies the schools that were opened in the early years of development across the shire. Many of these schools have now closed or with developments in education across the state have merged. A brief history, location, pupil register and school photos have been included for many schools.

<https://surfcoastheritagegroup.wordpress.com/>

Searching for a grave?

FamilySearch has added FindAGrave and BillionGraves indexes which means that you get prompts to check those sites for names that you search for in FamilySearch.

<https://www.familysearch.org/>

Hand Outs

Both Mark Grealy and Vanish have forwarded the handouts they promised when they spoke to us. They are now available at History House for browsing or copying

Quote for this edition

'Some people ... describe it as a jigsaw puzzle, where you don't know what the picture is, nor how many pieces there are, or how many you've got. And none of them have got straight edges.'

[Jeremy Palmer talking about how to describe family history, National Archives of Australia, 27 February 2008]

Following the popular talk at our October meeting by Mary Rawson from Vanish, it seems appropriate to follow up with some information about UK records on adoption and children's homes.

Adoption

The National Archives does not hold records of adoptions. There are no adoption records, registers, or indexes to see online. Formal adoption, as we know it, did not exist in England and Wales until 1927. Before then, adoptions were usually informal. In some cases there was some legal documentation, but no central register.

Consult the General Register Office for information about tracing a birth record for adoptions in England or Wales: <https://www.gov.uk/adoption-records>. Consult the National Records of Scotland for information about adoption in Scotland: <https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/research/guides/adoption-records>. Consult the General Register Office for Northern Ireland for information about adoption in Northern Ireland: <https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/articles/tracing-and-contacting-birth-relatives-and-adopted-adults>

Research guide at The National Archives:

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/help-with-your-research/research-guides/adoptions/>

Children's homes

The National Archives holds thousands of records on children's residential care institutions, covering largely policy and administration. You are most likely to find records of individual children in care or staff who worked in residential care institutions at the institutions themselves or in local authority archives. TNA holds very few records of the people who lived and worked in children's homes, whether the children themselves or the staff. Those that are held are mostly closed records, subject to the terms of the Freedom of Information Act. Some members of staff might be named in inspection reports, but this information was not consistently recorded.

For full details of how to search, go to the research guide at The National Archives:

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/help-with-your-research/research-guides/children-care/>

The Children's Homes website is a very useful resource where you can search for institutions by location or type and read about their history as well as view photographs of buildings and the people living in them. The institutions range from orphanages, homes for those in poverty, or with special needs, Magdalen homes, mother and baby homes, through to reformatories, industrial and approved schools, training ships, and hostels. The site includes many maps, and census listings.

Children's Homes website: <http://www.childrenshomes.org.uk/>

Children's homes 1834 – 1930

Charities, churches and other voluntary bodies historically provided for children who were in need of shelter and protection. With the passing of the New Poor Law in 1834, the state also began to play a role in the residential care of children who were orphaned, neglected, or impoverished.

A network of Poor Law Unions was created from 1834, to provide relief for the poor in the form of the workhouse. From the 1840s, pauper children were increasingly held in separate accommodation away from the 'taint' of the workhouse in a number of different types of institution. In many cases, pauper children were housed in 'voluntary' homes of different types, their fees paid by their Poor Law Union.

Types of institutions:

- Separate or District Schools (from 1849)
- Scattered homes (from 1890s)
- Boarding-out
- Cottage homes (from late 1870s)
- Certified schools
- Voluntary homes

Surviving admission, discharge and other records kept by these institutions are usually deposited in the relevant county record offices. You can find these records and contact details for the relevant county record office by searching for the name of the institution or Poor Law Union in TNA's Discovery catalogue. The Workhouse website also has details for each Union.

The Workhouse: <http://www.workhouses.org.uk/>



Standon Farm Home for Boys,
Staffordshire 1885-1947

Children's homes from 1930

The Care Leavers Association (CLA) website has information on accessing childhood care files and a list of local authority contacts.

CLA: <http://www.careleavers.com/what-we-do/access-to-records/accessing/>

Correctional institutions from 1854

In 1825, the government introduced separate prison accommodation for children and adults, with the 'Euryalus' prison hulk for juvenile offenders and, in 1838, opened the first state prison for juvenile offenders, at Parkhurst on the Isle of Wight. From then on a number of correctional institutions catered specifically for young offenders, many of them known as reformatories.

Types of institutions:

Reformatories (1854-1933)

Industrial or training schools (1857-1933)

Some reformatories and industrial schools were based on ships, providing specialised training.

Later institutions which supplemented and later replaced these institutions include:

approved schools (from 1933)

remand homes (from 1901)

voluntary homes

borstals (from 1902-1983)

detention centres (from 1952)

secure units (from 1964)

community homes with education (from 1969)

Youth Custody Centres (from 1983)

Young Offender Institutions (from 1988)

For full details of how to search, go to the research guide at The National Archives (see above).



Ironing room at Fareham Industrial Home 1893

Records for charity organisations and religious organisations

Many children's homes were run by national and local charities. Some of these organisations have their own archives where records of their children's homes may be deposited. A number of religious groups operated children's homes through charities, for example the Church of England's Waifs and Strays Society, now the Children's Society; and the Methodists' National Children's Homes, now Action for Children. These large national charities have their own archives. The website Hidden Lives Revealed provides a virtual archive of the lives of children who were in the care of the Children's Society in late Victorian and early 20th century Britain (1881-1981). The site contains some case studies containing copies of original documents, as well as copious photos. See: <https://www.hiddenlives.org.uk/>.

Many Roman Catholic children's homes were run either by a diocesan branch of the Catholic Children's Society (now Cabrini Children's Society: <http://www.cabrini.org.uk/>) or a religious order. Where the diocesan Children's Society or order is still active they may hold records for their homes or the records may have been deposited with the relevant Catholic diocesan archives.

For Scotland and Northern Ireland, consult the National Records of Scotland and PRONI.

Source: <https://www.hiddenlives.org.uk/>

OLD AFRICAN SAYING

When a senior member of the village dies it is like having a whole library of books disappear in a fire.

IT'S NOT ALL ON LINE

Resources we have at History House that are not online

Many people believe they can do all of their Family History research on line. They think all records have been digitized and can now be found on the internet. **WRONG!**

At History House we have purchased many indexes and records that are not available on line. One example of this is microfiche records of the Geelong Eastern Cemetery.

A Register Report—Funeral Services of Deceased

In most cases this register lists name, age at death, and date of death. Added remarks tend to be very useful because the information that is given is often not anywhere else, and certainly not on the Digger indexes. At the end of each microfiche is an alphabetical index of names. The examples below give an idea of what you are likely to find on the microfiche.

Example 1

George Alfred CARTER aged 76 years died 12-07-1958 Church of England born 06/06/1883

Occupation - Industrial Chemist Residence - 23 David Street, East Geelong

Born - Hindmarsh, South Australia

Example 2

Frederick CARMAN aged 74 years died 14/02/1886 Church of England

Added Remarks Shoe Maker, Cumberland Street, Geelong born England

Formerly Chief Constable, VDL Retired from force in 1854 to take over the "Game Keepers Hotel" Yarra Street

Example 3

Patrick CARROLL aged 87 years died 11/03/1899

Originator: Mark CARROLL (son of deceased)

Added Remarks: Presumed in this grave. "Geelong Irish"

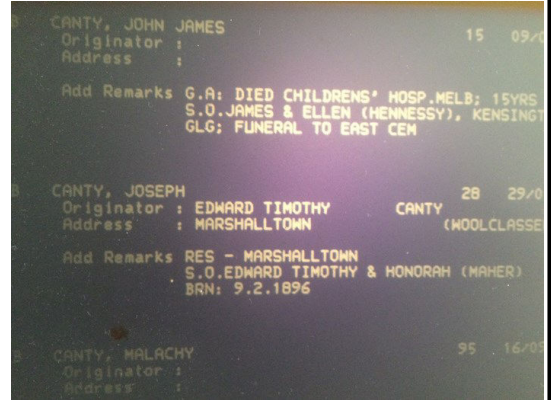
Helped Peter Lalor escape from Eureka Stockade

Married (1) Late Margaret and (2) late Catherine (Mullins nee O'Connor) . Catherine died at Ballarat 1873

(3) Mary Ann (Brokenshire)

Patrick died Geelong Hospital, son of John , born County Limerick, 57 years in Victoria.

So be aware that there is information at History House that you may not know about. Come in on a Tuesday or Saturday morning and there will be someone there to help you. And keep watching this newsletter for more records that can't be found on line.



An example of a microfiche sheet



Headstone of George Alfred Carter's Grave at Eastern Cemetery, Geelong

100 years ago on November 11th 1918, was the end of World War One. The call went out to the men of Australia

416,809 Australians fought

58,961 made that supreme sacrifice

ANGLESEA MEN WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES FOR OUR FREEDOM

APPLETON WTT

BELL J

CROWL J T

DOUGLASS G

EVANS A J

FREEMAN H

GAVENS H

GAVENS G

HALL TM

LUGG JP

SLATER J

STORRER H H

STORRER CM

WHITTERON ER

YOUNG C L

They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old.

We will remember them. Lest we Forget