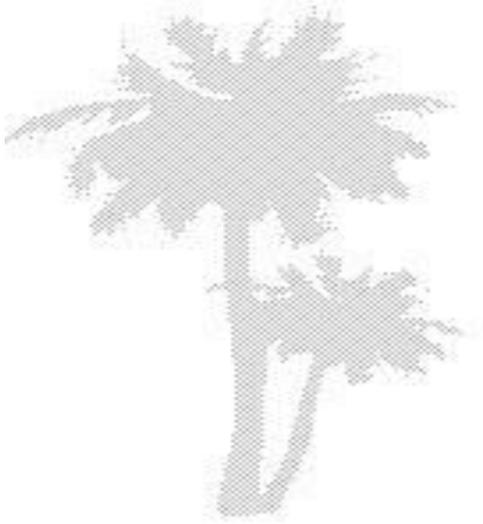


GENIE GOSSIP

AUGUST 2007

PH. 07 4952 2762



Mackay Family
History
Society Inc.

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mfhs@easynet.net.au

Mackay Genealogy Committees**Executive Committee**

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Attention Researchers

1. Pencils only to be used while you are researching in the room.
2. **NO BIROS OR INK OF ANY DESCRIPTION ALLOWED.**
3. No large bags or briefcases allowed at the fiche readers or tables, this is to prevent fiche and books accidentally going home with you.
4. All research material cannot be borrowed out, or removed from the premises.
5. If you wish to photocopy any articles please advise the person on roster who will **photocopy** for you.

*[Thank you for your cooperation with this matter.
Carolan (Librarian)]*

News from the Research Library

Beginners Classes

The latest classes concluded on 26 June and were well attended by an enthusiastic group.

We welcome inquiries about the forthcoming classes.

Indexing Projects

The latest funeral notices are now available. These are indexed and cover funerals in Mackay from 1 Jan 2004 to 31 Aug 2005

Two of our members are updating the Monumental Inscriptions for Mackay Cemetery. The Church of England section has had another 500 Monumental Inscriptions added to our list. Currently the Presbyterian section is being updated.

We have acquired an updated list of burials at Mackay, Mt Bassett and Walkerston cemeteries. These are an alphabetical list with no distinction between cemeteries so members are marking which people are in which cemetery. This is a continuing project with lots of volunteers needed.

We will be printing out the Mackay Funeral Directors records from microfilm and indexing the same.

For Sale

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| <i>Australian Family Tree Collection</i> magazine | \$7.00 |
| Janet Reakes, <i>A – Z of Genealogy</i> | \$2.00 |
| Janet Reakes, <i>Dictionary of Queenslanders</i> | \$2.00 |
| <i>Catalogue of Library Holdings</i> | \$2.00 |
| Potted Plants | \$1.00 |
| Paperback and Hardcover Books | 50c & \$1.00 each |
| CD of Mackay Cemetery records | \$25.00 |
| CD of Mackay Holy Trinity Church, Baptisms and Marriages Index | \$25.00 |
| 7 Generation charts | \$7.50 |
| 9 Generation charts | \$5.00 |

Wot's New at the Library??

- *Darling Downs Biographical Register to 1900 Part 2 L - Z*
- *Echoes from the Past* by D.G. Leah which tells of the history of Morinish (a town near Rockhampton)
- *Tips for Queensland Research 2005* edition by Judy Webster
- *Victoria Death Index 1921 - 1985* on CD
- *Victoria Marine Births, Deaths, Marriages 1852 - 1920* on CD
- *Victoria Marriages Index 1921 - 1942* on CD

.....

Wot's Old at the Library??

Q'land Immigration Records

- *Irish & Cornish Immigrants to Moreton Bay 1848 - 1859*
Book Compiled by M Verran
- *Assisted Immigrants to Moreton Bay 1848 - 1859*
Microfilm Rolls
- *Index to Assisted Immigrants to Moreton Bay 1848 - 1859*
- *Assisted Immigrants Arriving Qld 1860 - 1899* Microfilm Rolls
- *Assisted Immigrants Arriving Qld 1860 - 1899* Microfilm Rolls
 - Index to Assisted Immigrants Arriving Qld 1860 - 1869*
 - Index to Assisted Immigrants Arriving Qld 1870 - 1879 A-K*
 - Index to Assisted Immigrants Arriving Qld 1870 - 1879 L-Z*
 - Index to Assisted Immigrants Arriving Qld 1880 - 1899 A-D*
 - Index to Assisted Immigrants Arriving Qld 1880 - 1899 E-K*
 - Index to Assisted Immigrants Arriving Qld 1880 - 1899 L-Q*
 - Index to Assisted Immigrants Arriving Qld 1880 - 1899 R-Z*
 - Index to Assisted Immigrants Arriving Qld 1880 - 1899 L-Q*
 - Index to Assisted Immigrants Arriving Qld 1880 - 1899 R-Z*

Civil Registration (BDM) Commencement Dates in Australian States

New South Wales-1st March 1856.

The Colony was founded in 1788.

Some early Church records are available prior to Civil Registration.

Victoria-1st July 1853.

Separation from New South Wales-1851

Queensland-1st March 1856.

Separation from New South Wales-1859.

Western Australia-1st September 1849.

Proclaimed a State - 1829.

Tasmania-1st December 1838.

Proclaimed a State-1825.

Some early church records are available.

South Australia-1st June 1842.

Proclaimed a State-1836.

Some Parish Registers available prior to Civil Registration

Northern Territory-18th May 1870.

Territory Proclaimed-1978.

Registration 1856-1863 New South Wales Registration 1863—
1870 South Australia.

Australian Capital Territory-1st January 1930.

Territory Proclaimed-1911. Prior to 1911 Registration
NSW.

Advice on Research Techniques

-Judy Webster

- **Work systematically back from the known** (yourself) to the unknown. Do not make assumptions! Obtain information and certificates from your relatives. Other branches of the family may provide vital clues. **To contact others who are researching your family**, search at World Connect <<http://wc.rootsweb.com>>, Curious Fox <www.curiousfox.com> and Google <www.google.com>, and check genealogical societies' members' interests lists.
- Record basic details (names, dates, places) on **Family Group Sheets** and **Pedigree Charts** available from genealogical bookshops or <www.genealogysearch.org/free/fotms.html>. Try to use two or three independent sources to confirm each fact, and record any discrepancies.
- It is essential to **record, in detail, the sources of all information you obtain**. This includes oral history and sources such as: "e-mail from Mary Jones nee Fox, May 2002". Recommended reading: *Evidence! Citation and Analysis for the Family Historian*, by Elizabeth Shown Mills.
- Never rely on indexes! They are merely finding aids, and they all contain errors. This includes the IGI (International Genealogical Index). **Always inspect the original source** to verify the details and obtain additional information.
- **Use the Internet as a supplement to** (not a substitute for) **original records, primary sources** and **traditional research techniques**. The vast majority of archival sources will never be on the Internet.
- Join a **Genealogical Society or Family History Society** and use their library, read their journal and attend

seminars. Visit a **Church of Latter Day Saints Family History Centre**.

- Before using overseas records, you need to **know what geographical area your family came from**. Many Australian birth, death and marriage certificates reveal places of origin. Investigating your ancestor's brothers and sisters may help. To identify them, search death indexes on CD-ROM by entering only father's given name and/or mother's given name (with and without her maiden surname); and to find deaths of married daughters, omit the surname.
 - When buying a **genealogy computer programme**, choose one that allows you to record detailed source references and create GEDCOM files. Very cheap programmes are rarely good value. The best ones include The Master Genealogist, Family Tree Maker, and Relatively Yours.
- **Keep copies of your research in a safe place**. Store extra copies of documents, photos and computer files away from home in case there is a fire. Back up your computer files whenever the contents change. Upload a GEDCOM file to WorldConnect as an additional back-up.

Recommended Websites

- For links to genealogy Web sites worldwide, see **Cyndi's List**, <www.CyndisList.com/>.
- Many free services, research tips etc. are available at **Rootsweb**, <www.rootsweb.com/>.
- For the UK and Ireland, the best starting point is **GENUKI** <www.genuki.org.uk>.

Suggested reading

- *Ancestral Trails: the Complete Guide to British Genealogy and Family History* (Mark D. Herber)

- *Compiling Your Family History* (Nancy Gray / Society of Australian Genealogists)
- *Guide to the History of Queensland* (W. Ross Johnston & Margaret Zerner)
- *Keeping Your Records in Order* (Marie McCulloch)
- *Planning Research: Short Cuts in Family History* (Michael Gandy)
- *Specialist Indexes in Australia: a Genealogist's Guide*, 1998 edition (Judy Webster). This book is available from the author - see <www.judywebster.gil.com.au/publicat.html>. The other books are in many genealogical libraries, and some can be purchased from Qld FHS, the Society of Australian Genealogists, or Gould Genealogy.

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[The above was copied from page 36 of Judy Webster, "Tips for Queensland Research" December 2005 edition. The following article is from page 33 of this same book, which is in the Mackay Family History Library. _Editor.]

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Old Railway Employees (selected sources)

- Qld State Archives hold various records of Railway Department employees up to 1958. Their *Brief Guide to Railway Records* and the departmental guide *Railway Department* will help you to find many records not covered by the indexes mentioned below.
- Records at Qld State Archives include Railway Department **staff books 1884-1946**, in several different series. There is some overlapping of time periods and duplication of entries. Although the staff records may appear to be arranged alphabetically by first letter of surname, some are actually listed under a different letter of the alphabet, so it is easy to miss an entry.
- *Qld Government Railways: Index to Staff Records 1878-1946* was compiled from ten **Railway Department staff registers** at Qld State Archives. [Other staff records are

listed in the *Brief Guide*.] The index is available from Caloundra Family History Research Inc., PO Box 968, Caloundra Qld 4551. Staff books usually say what position the employee held, in which branch, and for what period of time. Many entries also give an exact date of birth.

- Lists of railway employees **1889-1941** appeared in *Qld Government Gazettes*, and the State Archives' *Brief Guide to Railway* gives *Records* gives dates and page numbers. An index to many of those lists has been published on CD-ROM by Qld FHS as *Queensland Railway Employees 1889-1940*. Also on the CD are three smaller indexes to appointments and removals 1890, Ipswich and Rockhampton railway workshop dismissals 1879, and the classification list for enginemen, firemen and cleaners 1912.
- The State Library of Qld has indexed appointments and removals of Qld Rail employees **Jun 1890 – Jun 1901** from annual lists in *Qld Legislative Assembly Votes and Proceedings* -see <<http://ffir.slq.qld.gov.au/qldrafl/>>. Indexes for Southern and Western Railway employees **Oct 1866 – Jun 1876** are at <<http://ffir.slq.qld.gov.au/sw.railway/>>.
- Some railway employees are listed in **indexes** to persons called before **Qld Government Committees** 1860-1901 and 1902-1920, at <<http://fhr.slq.qld.gov.au/committees/>>.
- Many railway workers were admitted to **Cooktown Hospital** (see page 13).

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Surf the Net

- <http://cityark.medway.gov.uk>
On-line images of documents in the Medway (Kent) archives including original Parish Registers from 16th to 20th centuries.

- <http://www.castlegarden.org>
Index of immigrants to USA 1830-1892
- <http://www.reayw.freeseve.co.uk/Index.htm>
Index of some Bishops' Transcripts in Cumberland UK
- <http://www.essexvillages.net/index.html>
Census, Directories & Parish Records in various Essex towns
- <http://www.genesreunited.co.uk>
or
- <http://www.genesreunited.com.au/>
Register free to search or pay approximately \$20 to
subscribe to over 40 million entries, in UK or Australia.
(Ask some of our members about the success stories with this site!)
- <http://www.pensear.org/main.html>
Irish Pension Index
- <http://www.rootsweb.com/~auslookup/> Australian & NZ
Look-ups Offered
- <http://cpcug.org/user/jlacombe/terms.html>
Old Occupations
- <http://www.freesurnamesearch.com/search/ukireland.html>
Scroll down page to search country & county indexes
- <http://www3.swansea.gov.uk/emsr/cambrian/default.asp>
Index to The Cambrian Newspaper of Wales 1804-1909
- <http://www.gazettes-online.co.uk/>
On-line search of London & Edinburgh Gazettes
1900-1979 & Belfast 1921-1939

-from Caloundra Clipper

☺ Genealogists never die, they just loose their census!

Privacy and the Genealogist

-from *Family Tree Magazine*, November 1997; page 5

A PERSONAL OPINION: *This is the first article in a short bimonthly series by Roy Stockdill, who is the founder of the Stockdill One-name Study and a member of the Guild of One Name Studies. Roy feels strongly about a number of topics, so we are giving him the opportunity let off steam in Family Tree Magazine. No doubt our readers will respond with their views!*

The issue of privacy and the genealogist is one that seems to exercise people's minds constantly in the family history world. In particular, the question often broached is: how much responsibility does the private, amateur genealogist have to protect the privacy of individuals, living or dead? Should we, for instance, quietly bury, in the farthest recess of our filing cabinet, some unpalatable fact which our research chances to uncover, because it might embarrass some member of the family?

My answer is, no, no, and no again!

I recognise that my views may be anathema to some, but they are honestly held. As a conscientious genealogist and also as a working journalist, all my instincts are to abhor secrecy: There is far too much of it about! It permeates from the top levels of government and goes right through our society, which has an unhealthy obsession at all levels with keeping its secrets. Besides government, you find it in companies, local councils and many other bodies - and I don't want to see it in genealogy.

Genealogists should be purveyors of truth, not suppressors of it. Our research produces the raw material that future historians will work with - and if that means publishing

a sensitive fact which some member of the family would rather not have published, then tough!

Let's be clear about one thing right away: the dead have no right to privacy. If you discover conclusively that great-grandfather wasn't the soul of Victorian virtue and rectitude that he has always been cracked up to be, but that he was, in fact, a liar and an old fraud, you owe it to history and your own conscience to report that fact honestly and to hell with what other descendants may think. Do anything less and you are not an honest and truthful genealogist. Are you doing anybody a service by perpetuating the family myth?

How, then, should we regard the living? Many say we should make a distinction between the dead and what we keep on our files or publish about living relatives. On the whole, I think not.

There is a gross excess of over-sensitivity and an obsession with privacy and secrecy these days, as I have said. Therefore private individuals should not compound the felony by aiding and abetting it. When voluminous files are kept on individual citizens by myriad government and quasi-government agencies, they don't need any help from us to add to the general atmosphere of consuming secrecy.

People seem to worry about publicising personal details like birth dates, in case they are seized on by fraudsters, but I take the view that it is not the job of a genealogist to guard against fraud - it is the role of the policing authorities to combat fraud and detect and punish it wherever it happens. How is publishing someone's birth date in a family tree any different to a birth date appearing on your passport or driving licence, or on any other document that can be lost, stolen or looked at by an unscrupulous person?

Nor is it the role of genealogists to act as self appointed censors. There is already too much censorship in the world! The role of a genealogist is to present the truth as he/she is able

to discover it, for the benefit of future historians, and if that means publishing information about people alive today, so be it.

In the UK, anybody's birth, marriage or death certificate is a public document easily available to anyone on payment of the appropriate fee. My next door neighbour, or the fellow down the street who doesn't know me from Adam, can get my birth certificate and I can get his. How, then, can we take it upon ourselves to suppress information that is already in the public domain and freely available?

The following are my personal guidelines. As a genealogist collecting information, I assume that, unless an informant specifically asks me not to make use of it beyond my own files, nor to publish it or pass it on to other researchers, then I am free to do so. The onus is on the informant to make a specific request - or not to give me the information in the first place.

As an editor of a family newsletter, I take the same view, i.e. that anyone sending me information about their family must realise that I will feel free to publish it if it is of sufficient interest. If that information contains sensitive material about a living third party, then, like the editor of any newspaper, I would feel an obligation to seek the views of that individual and consider whether to publish in the light of what he/she has to say.

In general terms, I believe the emphasis at all times should be on the freedom to publish as much information as possible, not to suppress it.

Oh, and before anyone accuses me of hypocrisy in perhaps not revealing sensitive facts about myself, let me state now that: (a) My parents were not married until some 18 months after I was born, because my father was still legally married to, but separated from, his first wife; (b) I have a half-sister alive who is the product of another unwed relationship of my

father's. Both these facts I have freely acknowledged publicly in print (with my sister's full consent) because anybody could have found them out anyway.

Often you may be surprised to discover that people are quite happy for you to publish certain facts which some might think "sensitive". I have some cousins, six brothers whose father was illegitimate (their grandfather is unknown), who are called Stockdill because the family took their grandmother's maiden name. Since discovering me, they have become as passionate about the family history as I am, since they tell me that they spent years feeling that they had no genealogy but have now embraced our mutual one with enthusiasm.

I discovered all these uncomfortable facts when I first started researching the family history. I never had the slightest qualms about publishing them. As anyone could go and discover them in the records for themselves, why should I suppress them?

A quick final point: if there was a general feeling in favour of protecting all personal privacy (or God forbid, a law) there wouldn't have been a decent biography of any living person published in the last 50 years. We would instead be faced with a mountain of bland, sanitised, lying tomes written by individuals who cannot be trusted to tell the truth about themselves. Presented with an approved biography and an unauthorised one, give me the unauthorised version every time. That way you usually find out the truth!

To give but one example: would any biography of John F Kennedy be worth a light in terms of an honest examination of his life and career had we not known that he was a rampant and insatiable womaniser: The fact was absolutely central to an understanding of the man. Yet, had those who plead the right to privacy had their way, that is something that would have been kept quiet.

No, there is already too much secrecy and suppression of information in the world. As genealogists we shouldn't add to it.

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HARSH PUNISHMENT The following was found at Keighley Library in Keighley Township Papers:

1701 June 27: Filiation order of George Clapham of Keighley, yeoman, for the maintenance of an illegitimate male child born to Mary Walters of Keighley. The mother was subsequently ordered to be punished by being stripped naked from the waist upwards, tied to a cart and then drawn to the Stone Brigg and back to the churchyeat and on the way backwards and forwards between these two places be whipped until her body be bloody. [Sent in by Debbie Lambert of Keighley West Yorkshire]

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Some Thoughts on Old Photos

Many families have a large collection of old family photos, and some don't; while others are always looking for that elusive one of great-great grandfather. Remember:

- that they turn up in all sorts of unusual places – both within and outside of the family. So keep your eye out for old photos of your family.
- the importance of identifying them for future generations. (Don't use ball point pens to write on the back of them. A soft pencil is best (e.g. 3B) Correct storage is most important, such as proper archival albums.
- To have your precious photos printed on archival paper. However, this is much more expensive; but they will last for many years, even a couple of generations or so.

Articles on the Mackay District extracted from
the Index of the Royal Queensland Historical
Society Journals

Royal Qld Historical Society,
115 William St., Brisbane, Q 4000

Postal Address:

PO Box 12057, George St., Brisbane, Qld 4003

Phone: 3221 4198

Fax: 3221 4698

Email: info@queenslandhistory.org.au

Website: <http://www.queenslandhistory.org.au>

The index of their journal is on line.

Mackay District articles:-

- Vol.I. No.1. Aug 1914 Obituary of John Mackay 15
- Vol.I. No.2. Feb 1916
 - (i) Echoes from the Great Barrier Reef by Capt. John Mackay 94
 - (ii) Ernest Elphinstone Dalrymple p.32
- Vol.I. No.3. Aug 1917 Kanaka Labour in Q'land (1863-1871) by B.H.Molesworth 140
- Vol.I. No.5. Oct 1918
 - (i) Notes & Corrections [Ernest Ephinstone Dalrymple] p.33
 - (ii) Obituary of John Arthur Macartney 325
- Vol.VII. No.2. 1963-1964
 - (i) Mackay in the Nineteenth Century: How a new frontier was opened by J.A.Nilsson 355
 - (ii) The Q'land Sugar Industry: As depicted in the Whish & Davidson diaries by C.T.Wood 563
- Vol.XI. No.6. 1974-1975 A Town Called Proserpine by Mavis I.McClements 64

- Vol.XIII. No.9. Feb 1989 The Mackay Prison 1888-1908
by Clive Moore 329

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Where Did You Get Your Genes?

Scotland has exported some wonderful things to the rest of the world –whisky and golf to name but two – but its greatest and most successful export has probably been its people.

Migration has always been a part of Scottish history and people with Caledonian roots are spread around the globe, so what better way could there be to help them re-connect than through the World Wide Web?

When tracing her roots through her Scottish genealogy, the BBC newsreader Moira Stuart discovered a family connection to slavery. Ian Hislop, the editor of *Private Eye* magazine, learned what it was like for his mother to live under Nazi occupation, and former Scottish rugby player John Beattie discovered previously unknown South African roots.

Because of the celebrity status of the people concerned, their stories became news, but throughout the world hundreds of thousands of people are taking similar journeys, with equally surprising results.

And what unites them to Stuart, Hislop and Beattie is that their Scottish ancestry has been traced through the website: www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk, the official government source of genealogical data for Scotland.

John Beattie, now a prominent sports commentator, said, “As time goes on I think one has an inherent desire to know where we come from and what made us who we are. ScotlandsPeople enables that, and it has been an amazing journey for me and my relatives.

“My findings are now a family treasure and will, hopefully, be built on through the Beattie generations. This is a wonderful website and I would highly recommend taking the time to go online and research you roots.”

ScotlandsPeople is quite an exceptional website, holding over 40 million records of births, deaths and marriages as far back as the mid 1500s and the census results for 1881, 1891 and 1901. In the near future, customers will be able to enhance their searches via new records of wills and testaments dating back to the mid .1500s., plus the addition of 1871 census results:

This is one of the world's largest resources of genealogical data on the web and since its launch in 2002 has gained over a quarter of a million registered users.

The website also offers fascinating features and insights. For example, did you know doctors used to be known as "sawbones"? Or that in the 1901 census 3,246 males were recorded as feeble-minded? Until relatively recently, all records were hand-written and sometimes not that accurately: an entry for a baptism in 1704 reads "George Something, lawful son of What-Ye-Call-Him".

As a result of searching you may not, like Moira Stuart, Ian Hislop and John Beattie, make the national press, but you will almost certainly share their experience of discovering things about yourself and your ancestors that are a surprise.

For more information on your Scottish past, go to www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk

-Source Unknown

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IN THE INTERESTS OF GENEALOGISTS' ACCURATE

COMMUNICATION: "I know you believe that you understand what you think you saw; but I'm not sure you realize that what you just read is not what they wrote!"

A THOUGHT: The more important thing is not, "What kind of things did my ancestors get up to", but rather, "Would my ancestors be proud of me?!"

Irish Marriages

The attached extract for marriage of Taylor/Hutchinson, is a sad tale. Extracted from *Irish Marriages: Walker's Hibernian Magazine 1771-1812*, (compiled by) Henry Farrar.

| 432 | Irish Marriages | [1771- |
|---|-----------------|---------------|
| Taylor, Miss = Mapother, Edw. | | 1784 280 |
| Taylor, Miss = Payne, H.R. | | 1811 280 |
| Taylor, Miss = Robinson, Capt. | | ii 1797 480 |
| Taylor, Miss = Rogers, Rev. | | 1777 72 |
| Taylor, Lt., of 28 th Regt. = Royce, Miss, at Limerick | | July 1774 430 |
| Taylor, Miss = Taylor, James | | 1788 280 |
| Taylor, Alicia = Gard, Rhd. | | 1779 656 |
| Taylor, Ann = Wakeley, Andrew | | 1801 63 |
| Taylor, Christ., Swords, co. Dublin = Caufield, Miss, Cradockston, co. Kildare | | Feb. 1788 111 |
| Taylor, Cutliber = Hutchinson, Ann, at Norton, Eng. | | Feb 1802 128 |

[The bridegroom had only one arm, the bride had to use a crutch, the groomsman had only one leg, the bridesmaid was blind.]

| | | |
|---|--|---------------|
| Taylor, E. = Fitzpatrick, Dr. | | 1805 511 |
| Taylor, Edward, Carlenstower, co. Westmaeth = Ford, Miss, Jervis St. | | June 1792 568 |

*-Contributed by Melva Kruckow to
The Ancestral Searcher, Vol. 29, No. 2 page 116*

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DID YOU KNOW?: Hand written records make up the majority
of genealogical evidence.

How Did You Start??

-by Yvonne Peberdy

In 1992 my mother turned 60 and we held a family reunion of her surviving brothers and sisters and their families. I started to wonder when and why Grandad and Granny Larsen came to Australia. Grandad (Axel Jacob Wilhelm Valdemar Larsen known as Peter) had come from Denmark. Mum remembered that she had been contacted 15 years before this by someone in Denmark who was related to us. She was able to find the letter and the address of George Agerby who was researching the Larsen family.

I contacted George who still lived at the same address in Copenhagen and he was able to send me lots of information on Grandad's ancestors. I contacted my uncles, aunts and cousins for updates on their families, and so my interest in compiling the family history had begun. I immediately joined the Mackay Family History Society for advice on researching further. Granny Larsen (Dorothy Rose Cooper) had come from Amesbury in Wiltshire, England. She had met Grandad when he was hospitalised in Reading, England after being wounded in France. Granny worked in the laundry of the hospital.

My father-in-law Daykin Peberdy had commenced tracing the Peberdy ancestry but unfortunately died before he had a chance to complete this side. All his research lay hidden away until a family member decided I should continue on with the tree if possible. After checking and verifying all the research undertaken by Daykin, I have been able to expand the Peberdy tree and trace the family back to the 1600s in Leicestershire in England.

My next project was to commence research into my father's mother's side – Howard. With the help of my cousin in Hervey Bay and lots of local records held by our research

library I have been able to research all the families of the siblings of my Great Great Grandfather, Henry Whitley Howard who came to Mackay in 1882.

I have limited research on my father's father, Patrick Ivory, my step-Great Grandfather, Michael Cronin, and my husband's mother's side – Lund and Norris.

In 1995 I was able to visit the village of Saddington in England where the Peberdys originated. We also visited relatives in Copenhagen in Denmark and saw the house where Grandad lived and the church where he was baptised.

Currently I have 13,381 relatives on my computer system with much more research to be done!

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Where Are Those Missing Baptisms?

Peter Davis, "Folkestone in the 1700s", The Kentish Connection, March 2000, pages 67,68 (Folkestone & District Family History Society):-

...The smuggling activities of the fishermen and mariners are well documented but these men did actually fish! They caught mackerel, which was collected by boats from London and Barking for sale in the markets. At Michaelmas the boats left to catch herring off the coast of East Anglia, which was sold in the markets of Yarmouth or Lowestoft. This trade continued for several years, hence the number of East Anglians in Kent and vice versa in the later census as many of the fishermen had East Anglian wives.

Often pregnant wives of the mariners crossed the continent to give birth in Holland. This practice provided their children with immunity from prosecution for smuggling and impressment into the Navy This could account for those missing baptisms....

[The moral is to think logically about why, and where, your forebears may have travelled. _Editor]

Mackay Mayors

“50 Men Serve at the Top”, *Daily Mercury*, date unknown

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1869, 1870, 1871 D.H.Dalrymple | 1902 Cecil G.Smith |
| 1872, 1873 Alexander Shiels | 1903 Charles P.Ready |
| 1873 George Smith | 1904, 1905, 1906 T.D.Chataway |
| 1873, 1874 David Hay Dalrymple | 1907 A. J.McLean |
| 1875, 1876 George Smith | 1908 C. R.Klugh |
| 1876, 1877 Korah Horatio Wills | 1909 L. J.Marryatt |
| 1878 William Marsh | 1910, 1911 James Christie |
| 1879 Charles Dutailis | 1912 Hans Dieter Petersen |
| 1880 William H.Paxton | 1913 C. P.Ready |
| 1881 George Smith | 1914, 1915 George B.Fay |
| 1882 Edmund Stansfield Rawson | 1916 Vincent Macrossan |
| 1883 Thomas Pearce | 1917 J. P.Moule |
| 1884 Michael Joseph Fay | 1918 William Weir, R.Hague |
| 1885 John Harney | 1919 A.Hucker |
| 1886 George Dimmock | 1920 George M.Cameron |
| 1887 A.McIntyre | 1921-1924 A. F.Williams |
| 1888 H.L.Black | 19241-927 Dr L. W.Nott |
| 1889 William Robertson | 1927 George A.Milton |
| 1890 W. G.Hodges | 1927-1930 George A.Milton |
| 1891 W. J.Byrne, H. B.Black | 1930-1933 I. A. C.Wood |
| 1892 Alexander Pirie | 1933-1934 J. M.Mullherin |
| 1893 N. C.Morthensen | 1934-1943 George Moody |
| 1894 George Dimmock | 1943-1952 I. A. C.Wood |
| 1895 H. B.Black, P. M.Hynes | 1952-1967 J.Binnington |
| 1896 W. G.Hodges | 1967-1970 I. A. C.Wood |
| 1897 H.B.Black | 1970-1988 A. F.Abbott |
| 1898 J. H.Thornber | 1988-1991 Peter J.Jardine |
| 1899 Samuel Lambert | 1991-1994 G. R.Williamson |
| 1900 C.Morley | 1994- G. S. White |
| 1901 W. G.Hodges | |



Do you have an ancestor who was in Mackay or the surrounding areas before 1885 ??

We would like to hear from you!!

The Society has commenced a book on the early Pioneers of Mackay pre 1885. We currently have 209 families. If you would like your ancestors preserved in history please ring our library in Keithhamilton Street, Mackay West. Phone: 4952 2762

Family Questions

Do you ever wish you knew what questions you should ask your family members when researching? The following is a list of 100 questions you could ask.

Yourself

1. What is the name you were given at birth?
2. When were you born? Where? Hospital or at home?
3. Were you named after a relative or family friend?
Why was your name chosen?
4. Have you ever had a nickname? Who gave it to you and why?
5. Did your parents or siblings like to tell any funny or embarrassing baby stories about you?
6. What did you want to be when you grew up?

Your Parents

7. What is your mother's name?
8. When and where was she born?
9. Is she still alive? When did she die?
10. What is your most vivid image of your mother?
11. What is your father's name?
12. When and where was he born?
13. Is he still alive? When did he die?
14. What is your most vivid image of your father?
15. Where did your parents meet?
16. When and where did they get married?
17. What are your brother and sisters names?
18. What is the most enjoyable memory of time spent with your parents? Your family?
19. What are some of the most valuable lessons your parents taught you?

Your Grandparents

20. What were the names of your mother's parents?
21. When and where were they born and where did they live?
22. What did they do for a living?
23. Do you have personal memories of them? What were they like?
24. What were the names of your father's parents?
25. When and where were they born and where did they live?
26. What did they do for a living?
27. Do you have personal memories of them? What were they like?
28. What was the most enjoyable time spent with each grandparent?
29. Did they have a favorite story that you remember them telling?
30. What do you know about your grandparent's children, other than your parents?
31. What do you remember hearing about your Great Grandparents?
32. Did you ever meet them?
33. From what part of the world did your family emigrate? And stories told in your family about the crossing? Did they become Australian citizens?
34. In what state did they settle? Why?
35. Do you have any relatives that were famous? Or who took part in well-known historical events?
36. How far back can you trace your family tree?

Childhood - The Family House

37. What type of house did you live in as a child? Other buildings on the same property? Did you have a yard? Fence? Swing? Flowers? Trees? A lawn?

38. If you moved during your childhood, tell where and when and what you can remember of each house and the family circumstances and the reason for the move.
39. Did you have a room of your own or did you share it with someone else? If so, whom?
40. Did you have a bed of your own?
41. In what room did you eat? Kitchen? Dining room?
42. Where did you eat when there was company?
43. Did your house have a parlor? Was the family allowed to use it?
44. How was your home heated?
45. Did you have a fireplace?
46. What kind of kitchen stove did your parents cook on? What fuel was used?
47. Did you have to buy the fuel or was this a chore, such as cutting wood, with which you had to help?
48. Did you always have indoor plumbing? If not, when did you get it?
49. Did you always have electricity? If not, when did you get it? Was it a big deal?
50. Did you ever use candles or kerosene lamps? Whose job was it to fill the lamps and replace the wicks?
51. Did your family have a cellar? Where did you store apples? Potatoes? Canned food?
52. Did your family always have a refrigerator? If not, what did you use instead? When did you get a refrigerator?
53. Where did your family get water? Was it plentiful? What methods were used to conserve water? Family relations, responsibilities, conditions
54. What was your position in the family? Oldest, youngest? Were there any advantages? Disadvantages?
55. What were your duties as a small child? Did you have chores? Describe your responsibilities as you grew older.
56. Who cooked the meals? Ironing, cleaning, etc?

57. Did you buy or make your own clothing? Who was the family seamstress? Who repaired the family shoes?
58. When did you learn to cook and who taught you?
58. Did you ever learn to sew? Crochet? Knit? Embroider? And who taught you?
60. Did you ever learn the mechanics of a car and who taught you?
61. Did your family keep in touch with distant family? Do you still keep in touch?
62. Did you visit relatives often? Near? Far?
63. How did you get your mail?
64. Did you have any childhood diseases?
64. What do you remember about family pets?
65. Were you especially close to anyone in the family? Who?
66. How did the family spend its' evenings?
67. Did you get an allowance? How much? What did you spend it on?
68. Did you have to earn your own spending money? If so, how?
69. Do you remember your family discussing world events and politics? What were some of the topics?

Family income and livelihood

70. What did your father do for a living?
71. Did you mother ever work outside of the home? What did she do?
72. Did you contribute to the family income? How?
73. When did you get your first job outside of the family?
74. Did your family have a garden? What kinds of vegetables did you grow? Was it for family use or for profit?
75. Who did the planting? Digging? Cultivating? Weeding? Watering?
76. What kind of vegetables did you grow? Who harvested them?
77. Did your family have fruit trees? Who did the canning? What fruits and vegetables got canned? How?

78. Did you raise chickens?
79. What kind of meat did you eat?
80. If you lived on a farm, what crops were planted? Who did the work? Family? Hired hands? Did you keep a for milk? Did you make your own butter and cheese?
Did anyone in the family sell eggs or butter?
81. What did Saturday mean to you?
82. Was Saturday night bath night? Where? How?
83. What did Sunday mean to you (family dinner, etc.)?
84. Did you attend church on Sunday? Alone? With your parents or family or friends?
85. Where did you attend church or Sunday school?
87. Were there any other special days of the week?
88. Did you have special shopping habits at Christmas time?
Did you earn your own money to buy presents?
Did you make presents?
89. How did you spend Christmas? Did you decorate a tree?
Did you exchange gifts?
90. What kinds of gifts did you receive at Christmas?
91. Did you family observe Easter?
92. How and where did you observe the Fourth of July?
93. Other special holidays/
94. How was your birthday celebrated? What kinds of gifts did you receive?
95. Did your family entertain often? When?
96. Did your family attend picnics? Family reunions?
What do you remember about them?
97. How did you keep cool in the summer?
98. What did you wear in the winter to keep warm?
99. Do you remember any particular blizzards or cyclones or floods?
100. How did these events affect the neighbors, relative, or town?
How did they affect you?

-Most of these questions are from "A Family History Questionnaire" by Virginia Allee, from *Family Heritage*, October 1978.

Irish Census Returns

Old census returns are valuable historical and genealogical records. Unfortunately, the returns for the 1813, 1821, 1831, 1841 and 1851 censuses were destroyed when the Custom house was burned in 1921. [NOTE: the census records were destroyed when the Public Record Office was burned in 1922.]

The 1861 and 1871 census returns were deliberately destroyed. The 1881 and 1891 returns were pulped because of the paper shortages during the 1914-1918 War. Of the pre-independence censuses, only the 1901 and 1911 census returns remain intact today.

The 1901 and 1911 censuses were undertaken under legislation which made no provision for the confidentiality of the recorded on them. These were made available as public records in 1961 via a warrant made by the Minister of Justice under the Public Records (Ireland) Act 1867. They are the most frequently used records in the National Archives, mainly for genealogical research.

Visit the National Archives Site:

< www.nationalarchives.ie/censusrtns.html >

The extensive use of the 1901 and 1911 census records and the public acceptability of their availability after 50-60 years, prompted the inclusion of a provision in the Statistics Act, 1993 which allows census returns to be made available as public records 100 years after the relative census.

This means that the 1926 census records will be open to the public by the National Archives in the year 2026. By that time, almost all of the people covered in 1926 census will be deceased. Although there was demand for a shorter period, it was considered that 100 years was necessary to comply with the spirit of confidentiality promised by respondents.

-from Central Statistics Office website: www.cso.ie

The Search for Hidden Huguenots

Were your ancestors Huguenots? Do you have a French family name? Are you interested in finding out more about your family history? These are questions the newly established Huguenot Society of South Australia is asking most people are completely unaware of their rich family heritage. The Society, which assists its members with family history research, is trying to reach these descendants whose surnames today may be far removed from their original French family names. The Huguenots were French Protestants who fled cruel persecution in their native land over two centuries. They left France in two great waves, the first beginning in 1535 and the second in 1685 as they sought refuge in the non-Catholic nations of Europe and overseas, travelling as far abroad as Canada, Ireland and southern Africa. Although none came directly to Australia, many of their descendants arrived here from Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, the Netherlands, the Channel Islands and South Africa. Huguenot descendants were prominent among South Australia's founders, including Colonial Secretary Robert Gouger and Colonial Treasurer Osmond Gilles. Mount Gambier was named after Huguenot Admiral James Gambier. For further information please contact Bernard B o u c h e r (0 8 8 3 3 2 3 3 8 4) o r e m a i l : bouchcom@ozemailxom.au

-From *Probus News* , Feb-March 2007 page 41

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NEEDED!!

Have you ever had your name in print? Well now is your chance. Your stories, and anecdotes, your thoughts, and research hints etc. are needed for this journal.

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NQBE BUSINESS CENTRE

23 Evans Avenue, North Mackay
4951 8211 A/H Service 0407 138 057

STANDARDS FOR GOOD GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

- ❖ Record the Sources
- ❖ Use original records and not Aunt Mary's thoughts. They can be used as a guide but not as totally unquestionable
- ❖ Don't believe all you read in print - whether in newspapers; family trees already done, or those that are published on the internet

LIBRARY DISPLAY

The library display of Pioneers' charts will be held again this year at the Mackay City Council Library in Alfred Street.



INFORMATION

MONTHLY MEETINGS are held at 1.00 pm on the first Saturday of the month in the Mackay Family History Society Rooms, 17B Keith Hamilton Street, Mackay. All Members and Visitors are always Welcome.

THE RESEARCH LIBRARY is at 17B Keith Hamilton Mackay. This is open to the public from 9:00am to 3:00pm on Mondays and Wednesdays and from 9.00am to 12noon on Tuesdays. Also first and third Saturdays from 10.00am to 12.30pm. Fess for non-members are \$5.00 per three hour session or part thereof. Fees for research requests from people who do not present at the library - for example, written or e-mail requests - are \$15 per hour plus stamped S.A.E.

RESEARCH ASSISTANCE is available in the library on these days **VOLUNTEERS** are welcome to do roster in the Genie Room. If you wish to become part of the roster system then contact Yvonne Peberdy on (07)4952 2762 to discuss times and training sessions

NEWSLETTERS are available at meetings and thereafter in the Genie Room **NEWSLETTER SUBMISSIONS** will be gratefully accepted for publication in the next newsletter articles are to be submitted three weeks before the next meeting. Submissions can be mailed to Yvonne Peberdy, PO Box 882, Mackay 4740 or left in the "Letterbox" drawer in the Genie Room, labelled "Genie Gossip Editor"

AVAILABLE FOR HIRE members may hire fiche and a fiche-reader for \$5.00 over a weekend. Contact Jean Turvey on (07) 49 426266 for more details

SALES ITEMS: Pedigree Charts; Family Group Sheets and other stationery items used in genealogical research are available from the Research Assistant on duty in the Genie Room

Mackay Family History Society Inc.

PO Box 882

Mackay QLD 4740