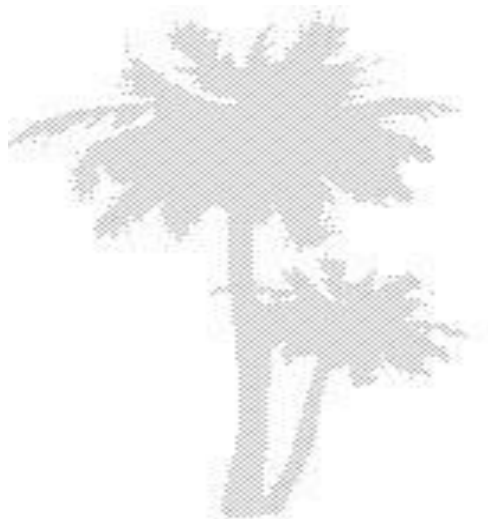


Mackay Genie Gossip

Since April 1988

No.128 Nov. 2009



Mackay Family
History
Society Inc.

Inside this issue

Society News	3
Library Holidays.....	3
Queen Victoria's Ink.....	6
Qld Early Land Laws ...	9
What's New at Qld Archives.....	10
NZ Research	13
Immigration to Qld....	15
Old Trades & Professions.....	17
Members' Research Interests.....	19
Book Review	20
Changes to English Counties 1973	21
Exploring English Parish Registers	22
Locating Birth & Deaths at Sea.....	25
Can You Identify This Photo?.....	31

**Mackay Family History Society Inc.
PO Box 882, Mackay, QLD 4740**

Phone: (07)4952 2762 **Email:** mfhs@easynet.net.au

Address of Research Reference Library:

17B Keith Hamilton Street, Mackay West.

The Mackay Family History Society Inc. is a not-for-profit organisation dedicated to family history and genealogy. All office bearers and helpers are volunteers.

Executive Committee

President	Carolan Hill
Vice President	Jeannette Howard
Treasurer	Yvonne Peberdy
Secretary	Jean Turvey

Editor Des Dunn

Fundraising

Bob Warry
Meralyn Froyland

Library Team

Carolan Hill
Yvonne Peberdy
Jean Turvey
Dorne Cawte
Adelaide Grendon

Maintenance Team

Peter Nicholson
Noel Flor
Gerry Woodruff
Bob Warry
Ken McKerihan

Project Officers

Jean Turvey, Judy Wallace

Volunteer Helpers are needed for various Projects: This may include library roster duty, indexing, maintenance, fund raising, computer knowledge, etc. – the choice is yours. Please offer your services and expertise a few hours a month. In the first instance contact Yvonne Peberdy at our library to discuss details.

Annual Membership Fees: Single \$40.00 & Family \$45.00 are due on the anniversary month of the member joining.

Society Meetings: The first Saturday of February, May, August (AGM), and November at 1.00 p.m. in the society library. Other meetings and activities will be advised. All Members and Visitors are always Welcome.

Research Library: Further details are on the outside back cover.

SOCIETY NEWS

All the serving office bearers were re-elected at our Annual General Meeting which was held Saturday 1 August 2009.

Library Holidays.

The library will close at 3 p.m. Wednesday, 16 December 2009 and will re-open Monday 11 January 2010 at 9 a.m. We wish everyone a happy and healthy holiday break with family and friends. Pause a while to remember the real message of Christmas.

News from our Research Library

Our own society website is worth a look at

<http://templesn.webs.com> >. Suzanne Newton is the monitor, and has put a lot of work into it.

Do you take advantage of what our society library has to offer? How long is it since you have looked at the journals from other societies? It is a great way to make contact with people with the same name as yours, or who are interested in the same geographic area as you are.

Indexing Projects. Currently our indexing projects are progressing slowly. How about offering to help?

Beginners' Classes will be held on Tuesdays, from 10 November to 8 December at 12.30 pm. to 3.30 pm.

New Accessions:

J.T.S.Bird, *The Early History of Rockhampton*, (1999 Central Qld Family History Association Inc.) ISBN: 1-875902-988 deals chiefly with events up to 1870. It consists of 190 pages and an 18 page index. It was first published in 1904.

J.T.S.Bird, *60 Years in Queensland*, (2009 Central Qld Family History Association Inc.) ISBN: 978-0-9804799-1-1

This is a collection of Bird's articles that he began writing for *The Morning Bulletin* in 1923, which is sixty years after he arrived in Rockhampton. He describes life on the Central Queensland gold fields and his return journey on foot from Rockhampton to Peak Downs.

The book has 353 pages plus an index of 25 pages, containing seventy-two biographies of people who lived in Rockhampton in the 1860s. It also includes information on Mackay where he lived for 18 months to 2 years until about 1863.

Historians will discover some gems of information in these two books that are not generally available elsewhere.

.....

HOW I GOT STARTED

You are reading this because of your interest in Family History; therefore you have already started on a quest that will take you to many different places where you will meet all kinds of interesting people – the more so, because most of them will probably be related to you somehow.

The story of your search is usually just as fascinating as the information you find.

So please write your story and share it with others by submitting it to the editor for inclusion within the pages of this journal. No journalistic expertise is required. You don't even have to be good at grammar or spelling.

The editor and members are waiting with bated breath to hear from you. Please leave your article at our society library or email it to the editor soon.

.....

**MACKAY FAMILY HISTORY
SOCIETY
PRESENTS**

**Lady Teviot —President of Federation of
Family History Societies**

Gordon White Library Meeting Room

Phillips Street, North Mackay

Saturday 28 November 2009

9.30 am-3.00pm

A donation of \$10 per morning session

and \$10 per afternoon session

(to cover costs) would be appreciated

RSVP 21 November 2009 ph. 4952 2762

Topics are:

Session 1

9.30am-10.10am **Baby Farming in the 19th Century**

Morning tea (provided)

10.30am-11.10am Work Houses in the 19th Century

11.30am-1.00pm Lunch (at own expense)

Session 2

1.00pm-1.40pm Parish Chest

Afternoon tea (provided)

2.00pm-2.40pm I never thought of that!

.....

QUEEN VICTORIA'S INK

For centuries, the world's greatest writers and artists have used iron gall ink to produce their masterpieces, and some very significant legal and political documents have been written with it. However, the ink itself has the potential to cause deterioration of these precious works, as National Archives conservators Caroline Whitley and Alana Lee explain.

In 1900 at Windsor Castle, Queen Victoria put her signature to the Royal Commission of Assent, Australia's "birth certificate". The monarch signed her name with iron gall ink, the same ink with which the document was written. Like many other historic artworks, illuminated manuscripts, maps, musical scores and official documents, the Royal Commission of Assent is endangered because of deterioration of its ink. Conservators at the National Archives are carrying out research to better understand the damage that iron gall ink can cause, as part of a study co-funded by the Australian Research Council, Canberra's universities and Australian cultural institutions.

From the late Middle Ages until the early twentieth century, iron gall ink was the favoured writing and drawing ink in the western world. Most often used on paper or parchment (a writing material made from animal skin), it was indelible compared to earlier inks such as carbon, bistre and sepia. Its use ranged from everyday letter writing to the works of Michelangelo, Rembrandt, Bach, Hugo and van Gogh.

There were hundreds of recipes and various methods of preparation for iron gall ink. Originally, the ink was simply made in the home, artist's studio or monastery. The basic ingredients were crushed oak galls (small spherical growths containing tannins), iron sulfate (naturally occurring in run-off from iron mines or extracted from rusty iron nails), gum arabic (resin from the Acacia tree) and a liquid (some that were used

included water, beer, wine and urine). These ingredients were used in varying proportions. For added gloss or variation of colour and tone, other compounds or dyes were sometimes added, such as Brazilwood or pomegranate skins. Depending on local tradition, the ink solution was simply mixed and boiled, and sometimes left to ferment. The resulting ink was acidic because the chemical process that formed the black colour also produced sulfuric acid. By the nineteenth century, iron gall inks were also being scientifically formulated and sold commercially by ink manufacturers in an effort to standardise their quality.

The ink's perceived permanence was one of the reasons why it was used to write legal documents and official government records. Despite this attribute, the ink has inherent problems that affect paper and parchment differently because paper is cellulose based and parchment protein based. Some iron gall inks have a corrosive nature over time, creating a brown halo around the ink lines and at worst effectively eating their way through the support, creating a lace-like effect. On parchment, flaking of the ink may also occur. Additionally, many of the inks have a tendency to change colour from black to brown over time, and often fade quite significantly.

Worldwide, many documents, manuscripts and artworks are in danger of severe deterioration due to iron gall ink, while others are in excellent condition. This suggests that the particular ink compositions, the type of support used and the conditions in which the documents have been stored may contribute to their deterioration.

Conservators at the National Archives are focusing their research on the deterioration of the ink on parchment, the material used almost exclusively for the valuable Federation documents held in the National Archives' collection, including the Royal Commission of Assent.

Queen Victoria presented the Commission of Assent to Prime Minister Barton, along with the table, pen and inkwell she had used it the official signing. These were brought out to Australia soon after the signing in 1900. For decades, the Assent was on public display at Parliament House under varying, unregulated environmental conditions that included natural and artificial lighting. The National Archives became custodian of the Assent in 1988. When conservators thoroughly examined the document, they discovered it had suffered several forms of deterioration.

Queen Victoria's signature in the top left corner had faded to a pale brown colour. The body of the text had also faded and suffered some flaking of the ink. Some of the text had been overwritten, and conservators detected the presence of several different inks.

Since 2001 the document has been, or public display in the Federation Gallery under strict preservation conditions, which include regulated temperature and humidity and low lighting levels from non-ultraviolet light sources.

Our research will help prevent any future light-induced fading of the Federation documents or display. We have constructed devices based on the lighting used in the Federation Gallery, which accelerate any effects of this lighting on samples of iron gall ink on parchment. The results will help us is determine whether this current lighting could induce fading of various iron gall ink documents and if so, in what timeframe. We are also looking at ways to identify the inks, and are studying the damaging hydrolysis and oxidation processes they are believed to cause to their parchment supports.

The National Archives is playing an important role in the worldwide investigation of this enigmatic ink. Our conservators are in close contact with European researchers studying the deterioration of iron gall ink on paper supports, so we can learn from each other's research. An understanding of

the damage iron gall ink has the potential to cause is essential to help us preserve the Royal Commission of Assent and other precious documents.

-Memento, Summer 06-07, National Archives of Australia, pp.22-23

.....

MARKING THE RUNS – (Early Land Laws in Queensland)

The first Queensland land laws, enacted in 1860 when the colony was only a few months old, created a system that made it possible to claim pastoral land with a minimum of “red tape” and before proper survey. When a pastoral district was declared open for settlement, an applicant could apply for any number of “runs” within that district. A run was an area up to 100 square miles. An occupation licence could be granted over that run for a period of one year. If the run-holder declared that he had within that year stocked the run to at least a quarter of its capacity, a lease could be issued.

The lease could include the area of several runs, consolidated to form one station. The 1860 laws provided as a condition of the lease that the Crown would have the right to resume any part of the lease at any time. Later, amendments provided better security of tenure. Leases were for 14 and then 21 years, with progressive surrenders of one quarter of the leased area at stipulated intervals. Compensation would be paid for the value of improvements on the surrendered areas.

The first applicant for an area would describe the boundaries and give the run a name, then lodge a formal application for that run. Run boundaries were indeed “roughly described” and there was great potential for disputes. However, in practice disputes were rare because, at first, there was plenty

of land for whoever wanted it and in any case it was a simple matter to rationalise boundaries by subdivisions and exchanges.

This description of Isis Downs No.2 Run was typical:-

Commencing at a tree at the junction of Thornleigh Creek and the Barcoo River, marked broad arrow over "T", and bounded thence partly on the north by a line bearing west 3 miles 60 chains, thence on the east by a line bearing south 5 miles, then on the south by a line bearing west about 13 miles, thence on the west by a line bearing north 2 miles to the Barcoo River and passing through a point about one mile 70 chains west of a tree marked broad arrow over XXXII, and bounded again on the north by the left bank of that river towards the point of commencement.

-Peter & Sheila Forrest, *On the Banks of the Barcoo*, (2008 Isisford Shire Council), p.42

.....

WHAT'S NEW FOR RESEARCHERS AT Q'LAND STATE ARCHIVES

These new items are available for researchers at the archives:

- Series 18812 Ipswich General Cemetery burial registers (1868-1979).
- New Indexes to Australian South Sea Islanders (1867-1908)
- Indexes to Justices of the Peace (1857-1910)

.....

Burial Terminology

Burial at sea – The procedure of disposing of human remains at sea-many were conducted during World War 2. Not

recommended these days due to the high expense.

Burial Vaults – Designed to protect the casket. Can be made of concrete, stainless steel, galvanised steel, copper, bronze, plastic or fibre glass. Many are completely above ground; for example, Botany Cemetery in Sydney, and Innisfail Cemetery in North Queensland

Child/Baby/Infant Grave – Usually a quarter of the size of a full plot, and located in a certain area of the graveyard.

Columbarium – Usually a wall with numerous small compartments (niches) designed to hold urns of cremated remains.

Consecrated Burial land –Is land where a Bishop of a church carries out a dedicated Service (blessing) in accordance to the rites of that church.

Grave Marker – is usually a name or number used to mark certain areas and are made from various materials like bronze, granite, marble or timber number used to mark certain areas and are made from various materials like bronze, granite, marble or timber.

Lawn Grave – The monumental plaque is level with the ground.

.....

SOME RESEARCH HINTS

Judy Webster, a professional genealogist, of Brisbane is known to many family historians because she concentrates on Queensland research. She has compiled a number of indexes and other helpful publications. Her website is < www.judywebster.gil.com.au >

Some months ago Judy gave a talk one evening at the Mackay City Library. Here are some sundry notes taken on that occasion:-

- Transmission of land ownership Details can be found in the *Qld. Government Gazette*, the Land Title Office, & Wills.
- Wills Supreme Court.
- Photos It is best to write on copied photos only (keeping the original pristine). It is best to use a very soft pencil. A Pigma pen is OK.
- Death Certificates Before buying death certificates, first look for the Will of the individual because certificates are often found within the Will file.
- Father of an Illegitimate Birth *Qld Police Gazette*, or Court Records
- Overseas Addresses of Nominated Immigrants Qld State Archives Immigrant Card Index. The Card Index for Nominated Immigrants in 1908, 1922 & 1923 gives their overseas addresses.

.....

VOTING - DID YOU KNOW?

The right to vote, known as enfranchisement or suffrage, was extended to adult men in Colonial Queensland in 1872.

The women of Queensland were enfranchised in 1905 and so didn't vote in the 1899 referendum... Like the other five colonies, Queensland held a referendum to decide whether it should become part of the Commonwealth of Australia or continue as a colony and ultimately become an independent nation. The referendum was held from April through to September 1899. The majority of electorates voted YES to the idea of turning the continent of Australia into a federated nation.

Women in Great Britain were not enfranchised until 1928.

Queen Victoria was the first monarch to reign over the Commonwealth of Australia, which came into being on 1st January 1901. She died on 22nd January 1901, after 63 years as sovereign.

The six colonies of Australia agreed to unite as a Commonwealth and the nation of Australia, consisting of a federation of six States came into being on 1 Jan. 1901. This was the first time a nation had been created through the simple, democratic process of referendum.

Prior to federation, each colony had its own armed forces. Queensland sent soldiers to the Boer War, and the colony had its own tiny navy whose flagship was the gunboat *Gayunda*.

Prior to federation, it was seriously proposed that colonial Queensland could be subdivided into two, or even three, smaller colonies.

.....

ON-LINE CERTIFICATES & NEW ZEALAND RESEARCH

Australian and overseas Birth, Death and Marriage Certificates etc. may be ordered on-line at our family history library. This saves you the hassle of using your own credit card on-line. For example: New Zealand certificates cost between NZ\$20 to NZ\$26.

When ordering, it can be arranged to have your certificate posted direct to your home address or you can collect it from our library.

New Zealand Government records for births, deaths and marriages (BDM) are on-line at:
www.bdmhistoricalrecords.identityservices.govt.nz >

The historic data available for you to search is limited so that information relating to people, who might still be alive, can be protected.

It seems that the birth place and age of parents appears on their child's birth registration from 1875.

Information available includes:

- Births since 1848 to 100 years ago.
- Stillbirths that occurred at least 50 years ago
- Marriages and Civil Unions since 1854 to 80 years ago
- Deaths that occurred at least 50 years ago or the deceased's date of birth was at least 80 years ago.

Maori

Births from 1875

Marriages from 1911 and Deaths from 1913. These are not complete.

.....

COULDRY/HATTRICK Marriage A Certificate Looking For a Home

Someone ordered an English Marriage Certificate but has neglected to collect it from our library. Details are:
Ernest COULDRY married Sarah Maud HATTRICK in England 26 February 1911.

.....

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT UTILIZING CENSUS RECORDS, see *Census Related Sites Worldwide*
<http://www.cyndislist.com/census2.htm> and *Census Records in the RootsWeb's Guide to Tracing Family Trees:*
<http://rwguide.rootsweb.com/lesson9.htm>

EMIGRATION TO QUEENSLAND

Nominated Passengers: Permanent residents in Queensland wishing to obtain passages for their friends or relatives in the United Kingdom or the Continent of Europe may do so under the provisions of the Immigration Act by making payments to the Immigration Agent in Brisbane or the assistant Immigration Agents, Maryboryough, Rockhampton, Mackay or Townsville, or to the Clerks of Petty Sessions at any other town in the Colony upon the following scale:-

MALES between one and twelve years, £2; between twelve and forty, £4; over forty and under fifty-five, £8.

FEMALES between one and twelve, £1; between twelve and forty, £2; over forty and under fifty-five, £8

MALES or FEMALES Fifty-five and upwards, the full passage money, £13.13s.0d.

Assisted Passengers: The Agent-General for Queensland (at Westminster Chambers, No 1 Victoria Street London, S.W.), will entertain applications for some assistance towards the total cost of passage from small capitalist Farmers, Market Gardeners, Dairymen and Orchardists, especially in the case of those with families. Full particulars as to occupations of the head and members of family, their available Capital and intentions as to pursuit on landing, etc, should be forwarded with the application and each case will be considered on its merits. Whatever money contributions it may be decided to grant towards the cost of passage may apply to the case of persons wishing to proceed to the colony either as second-class or as steerage passengers.

Full-Paying Passengers: Any person whose application for an assisted passage cannot be entertained may avail himself of the third-class passenger rate namely, £13.13s.0d. (including "ship kit") granted by the British-India Company's direct line of steamers from London to Queensland.

Free Passengers: Female Domestic Servants and Farm Labourers will be granted Free Passages to Queensland upon the approval of the Agent-General for Queensland in London, and forms of application setting forth the terms and conditions upon which such passages will be granted may be obtained by communication with the office of the Agent-General, who must be thoroughly satisfied with the character and bona fides of each applicant. The only outlay to be incurred by the Emigrant will be the cost of transit from his place of residence to the port of embarkation, and also the charge for “ship kit,” viz, £1.

Reception in the Colony: All Emigrants, as enumerated above, will be accommodated, Free of all Expense, at the Immigration Depot at the port of arrival for 14 days, or such period as may enable them to complete their arrangements, and they will further be entitled to receive a Free Pass to any part of the colony where a railway line exists.

Queensland as a Home: The Climate is healthy and entirely free from rigorous extremes. The soil in many parts is Rich and Productive and equal to anything to be found in the world. A Splendid System of National Education prevails throughout the Colony which is absolutely free of all classes. Freehold Farms of from 160 to 640 acres, according to quality of soil and distance from market, can be bought at the rate of 2s.6d. per Acre, the purchase money being payable in yearly instalments of 3d. per acre, and extending over a period of Ten Years.

WAGES: Farm Servants command from £35 to £50 per annum. Married Couples command up to £80 per annum. Female Domestic Servants (including Cooks, Housemaids, General Servants and Dairymaids), from 8s. to 25s, per week. (In all above cases “Board and Lodging” is found.)

-Immigration Office Brisbane 6th March 1899

J. O’N. BRENNAN Immigration Agent

Source: *The Goldfields of Queensland* by William Lees; 1899

Taken from *Kin Tracer*, June 2007; p.18

MORE OLD TRADES & PROFESSIONS

Was your ancestor a **Caffler**, a **Rattler**, or even a **Knock Nobbler**? Have you long puzzled over an entry in a census or parish register regarding an ancestor's job? Help is now at hand, as within the 254 pages of *More Old Trades & Professions* are contained nearly 4,000 entries regarding occupations and titles both familiar and totally unknown.

A dip into this book will reveal all sorts of "I didn't know that" moments, and in some cases will question long held assumptions; for example, a **Farmer**, in addition to the obvious, was also a term for a **Tax Collector** or **Customs Officer** - anybody with ancestors who appeared to be in agriculture whilst living in the centre of London, or in a port, may just have a new source of enquiry!

Closer to home, a **Chatham Pensioner** was an injured sailor who received money deducted from seamen's wages, originally starting back in 1590. A **Candyman**, you would think, was an American term, but originally was a British seller of honey and egg sweetmeats. Modern-day Truancy Officers would surely love to be known by their 19th Century name; **Kidcatchers**!

This is a great title to have on any shelf. The only regret I have, is that with all these fabulous names, why were all my ancestors always Labourers?

Incidentally, regarding the jobs in the first sentence of this review, a Caffler was a rag and bone man, a Rattler was a town crier, and a Knock Nobbler's job was to throw unruly dogs out of the Church!

From Colin Waters, *A Dictionary of Old Trades, Title's and Occupations*, ISBN 18530660IX. (Countryside Books).

-Kent Family History Society Journal; Vol.10; No.4; p.179; Sep. 2002

.....

HINTS ON PRESERVING OLD NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS

Rust is the common name for brown discolouration in acid type paper, such as modern newspaper, which tends to deteriorate fairly quickly when improperly stored in light, high temperatures and/or high humidity. These couple of hints may prove helpful in getting rid of or reducing the rust. However, nothing substitutes for proper archival storage in the first place.

Method 1. A milk of magnesia tablet in 1 litre of soda water and leave over night. Pour this liquid into a flat dish large enough for the cutting to lie flat, unfolded. Leave an hour. Remove cutting carefully and pat dry. Do not touch again until completely dry. It is estimated that the cutting will last 200 years.

or

Method 2. Philatelists, that is stamp collectors, sometimes use this second method for removing “rust” marks from old postage stamps that are caused by the acid in the paper. Obtain a bottle of “Chloramine – T” tablets from your friendly pharmacist. (These tablets have several uses including the sterilization colostomy bags.)

Dissolve about 2 tablets in a pint or so of water. Soak the stamps for 20 minutes (until the rust has disappeared). Transfer the stamps into a dish of clean water for a few minutes. Remove them and keep them flat while drying, it helps if they are placed between sheets of blotting paper.

This second process can be inclined to fade the ink on some stamps, especially if they are left in solution for an extensive period. The chemical reaction on the paper tends to make it slightly stiff/brittle; but it does remove the rust, and keep it at bay.

.....

WESTON FAMILIES

Don Weston, < mazfaz7@yahoo.com > is currently doing a one name search of all WESTON's since they arrived in Australia. He would appreciate hearing from anyone researching WESTON families, especially those in the Mackay area. He goes on to say, "I do not charge any fees for the information I have, all I ask is for the recipients to confirm, amend or add to my spreadsheets."

.....

MEMBERS' RESEARCH INTERESTS

[Reply by contacting our Family History Library, who will pass on your information. Contact details are on the inside front cover.]

MEMBER No. 23

ASHTON: 1800s in Cheshire & Stockport region, England.

BAMFORD: especially late 1800s

in Lancashire & Cheshire England.

BARNES: 1800s Derbyshire, England,

BROWN: late 1800s (especially Lochmaben)

in Dumfriesshire Scotland

DUNN/DON(Variant spellings): 1700s Norfolk, England

GRACIE FIELDS: the singer (b.1898 Rochdale, Lancashire-d.1979 Isle of Capri, Italy.) Information is required on her extended family. Her parents are: Frederick STANSFIELD (b. 1874 Rochdale, Lancashire) & Sarah Jane ("Jenny") BAMFORD (b.1877/87 Littleborough, Lancashire-d.1953 Brighton, Sussex).

HAMBROOK: late 1800s to 1950s, Australia.

KENNEDY: 1800s Thurles & Killenaule in Tipperary, Ireland

McKINLAY: from 1800s onwards Central & North Q'land

McKINLAY: 1800-1900s Glasgow & Ayrshire, Scotland

STANFIELD: late 1800s Lancashire & Stockport area
in England;

STANSFIELD: 1800s Lancashire & Stockport area England,

MEMBER No. 287

McEWAN'S BEACH, near Mackay, Qld. Needs names of early landholders. Has *Plath History & McEwan's Beach History*.

.....

BOOK REVIEW: *Australia's Birthstain – the startling legacy of the convict era*

Why is it that Australians are still misled by myths about their convict heritage? Why are so many family historians surprised to find a convict ancestor in their family tree? Why did an entire society collude to cover up its past?

Babette Smith traces the stories of hundreds of convicts over the 80 years of convict transportation to Australia. Putting a human face on the convicts' experience, she paints a rich picture of their crimes in Britain and their lives in the colonies. We know about Port Arthur, Norfolk Island, chain gangs and floggings, but this was far from the experience of most. In fact, most convicts became good citizens and the backbone of a new nation. So why did we need to hide them away?

Australia's Birthstain rewrites the story of Australia's convict foundations, revealing the involvement of British politicians and clergy in creating a birth stain that reached far beyond convict crimes. Its startling conclusion offers a fresh perspective on our past.

Anyone, who has an interest in sociology or family history, particularly if you have a convict among your ancestors, will find this book worth reading.

Babette Smith, *Australia's Birthstain: the startling legacy of the convict era*, 2008 Allen & Unwin, Sydney; ISBN 978 1 74114 604 2 (hbk) - is available from the Mackay Regional Libraries.

DID YOU KNOW?

“The last boatload of convicts that came to Australia arrived in Western Australia in 1868. The last six convicts were pardoned in 1906 at the instigation of the Prime Minister, Alfred Deakin. Many of the former prisoners lived well into the twentieth century, two of the last being Samuel Speed, who arrived on the *Belgravia* in 1866 and died in November 1939 aged 95; and Frederick Bicknell, who died in 1936 at 96 years of age after arriving on the *Hougoumont*. The convicts’ children and grandchildren, many of whom knew them well, were part of the Australian community throughout that century and in some cases into the 21st.”

-Babette Smith, *Australia's Birthstain: the startling legacy of the convict era*, 2008 Allen & Unwin, Sydney; page 285

.....

CHANGES TO ENGLISH COUNTIES 1973

Some of the counties listed below (not Scotland) were formed under the 1972 Local Government Act, the re-arrangement resulted in the disappearance of the English counties of Rutland, Huntingdonshire, Cumberland and West Morland and the amalgamation of Hereford and Worcester, previously in 1965 the county of Middlesex had been broken up. In Wales, the counties were regrouped and renamed. When

the 1973 Local Government (Scotland) Act came into force, all the counties in Scotland disappeared, the country is now divided into nine regions and three island areas. Most of the county names and divisions have been retained as districts within the new regions.

ENGLAND – New counties in 1974 were formed as follows.

Avon: - parts of Somerset and Gloucestershire

Cleveland: - parts of Durham and Yorkshire

Cumbria: - Cumberland, Westmorland, parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire

Greater London: - London and most of Middlesex

Greater Manchester: - parts of Lancashire, Cheshire and Yorkshire

Hereford and Worcester: - Hereford, most of Worcestershire

Humberside: - parts of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire

Merseyside: - parts of Lancashire and Cheshire

Tyne and Wear: - parts of Northumberland and Durham

West Midlands: - parts of Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire

.....

EXPLORING ENGLISH PARISH REGISTERS

J. Beeston, *Hindsight*, Caboolture Family History Research Group, Inc.

Vol.12. No.13

Parish records are records that are kept by established churches. You have nearly 12,000 parishes in the United Kingdom. The English and Wales registers go back to the 16th century and Scotland goes back to the 17th century. Most of the original copies of the registers are held at the Records Offices.

Some parish records had been dated back to 1538, when they were introduced, but only about 800 parishes survived, but most vicars only recorded the registers from the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth I in 1559, and from 1598, copies were suppose to be sent to the Bishop.

Civil Wars were disastrous for the registers and many gaps occurred in the lead up to and shortly after the Civil War, especially between the years 1645-1660. In 1753 an Act was passed called "Harwicke's Marriage Act". This was to prevent Clandestine marriages and to regularise the recording of legal marriages. The Clandestine marriages which flouted church rules are more difficult to track down. Some parishes such as St. James Dukes Place and Holy Trinity Minoriees[*sic*] in London or Dale Abbey in Derbyshire were notorious as irregular marrying places, either because the vicar behaved incorrectly permitting marriages without Banns or licences, or the area was exempt from Ecclesiastical Law.

An infamous area was around Fleet prison where disreputable parsons, often prisoners themselves, performed the marriage of sorts. Some of the priests kept rough memoranda or notes on the ceremonies. It has been recorded that around 350,000 couples were married. These records are called the "Fleet Registers" and are held at the Family Record Centre.

Between 1653 and 1660, an attempt was made by Parliament to have all magistrates perform marriages as a local register or registrar. These marriages may be found recorded in the parish registers much later. After the restoration of the Monarchy, this unpopular measure was withdrawn. The Quakers and Jews were found to be very particular in recording marriages and were exempt from the Act, but Catholics and Protestant non-conformists were no longer permitted to marry in their own Churches or Chapels. In 1812, the "Roses Act" was introduced for the better regulating of births, baptisms,

marriages and burials, and they prescribed the minimum information that should be recorded for the event.

So from 1813, all registers were started again and were pre-printed on numbered forms. At certain times, stamp duty and taxes were levied on entries into the register. This caused people to avoid registration. The period of taxing was between 1694 to 1706, and 1784 to 1794. At the beginning of the 19th century, many ecclesiastical parishes were created from older ancient parishes. The *Phillimore Atlas and Index of Parishes Registers*, includes maps and lists of all ancient parishes, with the English, Welsh and Scottish counties. Some of these registers have been printed which makes deciphering the old handwriting much easier. Some copies can be found at certain Societies. A list of all Societies that have copies can be found at www.sog.org.uk

(When checking dates in registers, note that the churches were using either the Julian or Gregorian calendars. The Julian calendar did not start at January but began on 25th March and continued through to the 24th March, the following year. In 1752, the Gregorian calendar was introduced. This system was easier and the rest of Europe was using it. It started from January to December. Sometimes the registers included both dates e.g. 16 Jan 1746/7 or 16 Jan 1746 o.s. (old style) and 1747 n.s. (new style). This is used for records before 1752 and if you cannot find an original entry, check the year either side of the date.

It is also important to remember that this calendar change did not alter the weekly cycle of seven days.

.....

AN IRISH SAYING:

Get on your knees, And thank the Lord, You're on your feet!

LOCATING BIRTHS & DEATHS AT SEA

J. Beeston, Hindsight, Caboolture Family History Research Group, Inc.

Vol.12. No.13

When researching a birth or death at sea, it can be very frustrating and we turn to the Ships' Log Books to uncover the details - but this is not the only area to look. We should try the official Log Books, the crew lists, birth and death returns, passenger lists and the Surgeons Journals, as the main areas to look... and if all fails, you try the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen (R.G.S.S.) and the General Register Offices (G.R.O's) of England.

The recording of such events depends on the nationality of the individuals and the nationality of the departing vessel from its homeland. The process of recording a birth or death at sea for a British registered ship is as follows:

The event is recorded in the ship's Official Log, event recorded on passenger list, registered locally at the first port of call, passenger list filed locally, an extract from the log book sent to the R.G.S.S. in London, official log is filed with the R.G.S.S. on return to U.K. and updates details to his register and they update the information for the G.R.O. registers. For foreign vessels, they usually register in the ship's Official Log, and record on the passenger lists, and sometimes register at the first port of call.

Remember to look at where the event took place. If in British Territorial waters, then it is generally registered with the G.R.O. For crew members of merchant ships before 1875 they might be registered with the G.R.O., deaths of military personnel - Army see the Service and War Death registers.

If the event was registered at port of call, try the Consular returns and local registers. If they are Colonial ships, in their own waters, try the Colonial registers for that Colony.

.....

ARE YOU AN ACTIVE MEMBER?

Are you an active member, the kind that would be missed?
Or are you just contented that your name is on the list?
Do you attend the meetings and mingle with the flock?
Or stay at home in comfort to criticize and knock?
Do you take an active part to help the work along?
Or are you merely satisfied just simply to belong?
Think it over Members, you know right from wrong.
Are you an active member, or do you just belong?

-C.W.A. Motto from *Bremer Echoes*, Vol 9; No.3; June 1991

.....

MEMBERS' PRIVATE REFERENCE LIBRARIES

Some time ago members were asked to supply a list of publications from their own libraries which may be of use to others in their research. This expands the sources available to the family historian as most items in members' private libraries are not available at our society library.

Several members have kindly responded. Their lists have been compiled and are available for perusal at our society library.

The idea is that when an enquiry is made, the owner is contacted with a view to passing on relevant information from their publication to the enquirer. Please note that at no time will the owner be expected to loan their publication; but rather only to share the information that is found.

From time to time, it is planned to include in this journal a list of those publications which may be of interest to reseachers. However, to locate the owner one must first make

contact with our library. The following list is owned by Member No.23.

TITLE	DESCRIPTION	MEDIA
A.W. Reid, <i>Aboriginal Place Names</i>	Aboriginal Place Names & Their Meanings	Book
Lindsay & Roger Thwaites, <i>The History of Araluen</i>	Araluen, NSW_History of	Booklett
Theodosia Ada Wallace, <i>The Etiquette of Australia, a handy book of the common usages of everyday life and society,</i> (About 1906)	Australian Customs in 18th & 19th Century	Book
<i>Australians: A Historical Library, 1788-1988.</i> Set of 12 Volumes	Australian History	Book
Gavin Souter, <i>A Peculiar People</i>	Australian Utopian Settlement in Paraguay_Late 1800s	Book
Anne Whitehead, <i>Paradise Mislaid, in search of the Australian tribe of Paraguay</i>	Australian Utopian Settlement in Paraguay_Late 1800s	Book
<i>Round Old Ayr, a guided walk</i>	Ayr city in Scotland_a guided walk	Booklett
J. Castle, <i>Ayr Memories</i>	Ayr city in Scotland_old photos	Booklett
J. Strawhorn, <i>The History of Ayr, Royal Burgh & County Town</i>	Ayr, Scotland_History of the city & shire	Book
<i>UBD Street Directory of Brisbane 1995.</i>	Brisbane, QLD_Street Directory	Book
<i>Britain's Kings & Queens</i>	Britain's Kings & Queens	Booklett
<i>The Royal Line of Succession</i>	British Monarchy from 534 A.D. to Queen Elizabeth II	Booklett
Anne Wuehler, <i>A Beginners' Guide to British Reference Works</i>	British Reference Works on Genealogy_Guide to	Book
<i>Environmental Reports for Schools - Calen, Oct 1976</i>	Calen, QLD	Booklett
<i>Camperdown, a history of Camperdown Cemetery & St Stephen's Newtown</i>	Cemetery_St. Stephens, Camperdown,NSW	Booklett
David Wright, <i>The Kentish Census Returns 1801-1901: Origins, Location, Registration Districts and Indexes.</i> (2003)	Census Returns in Kent_Location of & Registration Districts	Booklett
<i>Chelona State School Centenary - 1893 to 1993</i>	Chelona State School Centenary - 1893 to 1993	Book
P. Bean & J. Melville, <i>Lost Children of the Empire, the untold story of Britain's Child Migrants</i>	Child Migrants from the United Kingdom to Australia	Book

Jessie Bloxom, <i>Home Sweet Hotel</i>	Comet Hotel & Others in QLD owned by the author's family	Book
T.W.Kemp, <i>Comet State School Centenary 1877/78 - 1977/78</i>	Comet State School, QLD_Centenary History of	Booklett
E. Keating et al, <i>From Humble Beginnings the first 120 years of Comet State School 1877-1977</i>	Comet State School, QLD_History of first 120 years	Booklett
Robert Hughes, <i>The Fatal Shore</i>	Convicts_History of, in Australia	Book
David Wright, <i>East Kent Parishes: A Guide for Genealogists, Local Historians and Other Researchers</i> (1991)	East Kent Parishes, England_Guide to	Booklett
Ward, Lock & Co., <i>A Pictorial & Descriptive Guide to Dover, St Margaret's Bay, Walmer, Deal, Canterbury etc.:</i> (1928)	East Kent, England_A Guide to	Book
A History of East Langdon & Martin	East Langdon & Martin near Dover, Kent_History of	Booklett
<i>AA Town & City Guides - Edinburgh</i>	Edinburgh Guide_Tourist Information	Book
Bill Watson, <i>My Life & Memories of Old Elham</i>	Elham Village in Kent, England	Booklett
T.E. Smithwick, <i>"Oopal" where the emus roamed</i>	Emu Park, QLD_History of	Book
<i>Royal Line of Succession from 534 A.D. to Queen Elizabeth II</i>	English Kings & Queens_Line of Succession	Booklett
Pearl & Jack Robertson, <i>In Quest of the Questeds,</i>	Family History_ the Quested family	Booklett
K.W.Manning, <i>In their Own Hands</i>	Farleigh Mill_ History of	Book
<i>Wonderful Périgord, the Aquitaine region of South-western France - its history, art and culture</i>	France_South Western Region History Art & Culture	Book
<i>Visitors' Transport Guide to Glasgow, Scotland (1993). Map shows streets etc. as well as public transport routes in Central Glasgow.</i>	Glasgow streets etc. & public transport routes_Map of	Book
Miriam Davies, editor, <i>Hambrook Births Marriages & Deaths: and Index to Vital Records registered at the General Register Office, London 1837 to 1900</i> (Hambrook Family History Society 1989).	Hambrook BDM at General Register Office London	Booklett
Dennis Ould, compiler, <i>Hambrook Deaths 1901 to 1950: An Index to the Deaths Registered at the General Register Office, London</i> (Hambrook Family History Society 1992).	Hambrook Death Index at General Register Office, London	Booklett
<i>Hambrook Herald</i> , quarterly journal of the Hambrook Family History Society.	<i>Hambrook Herald_ Copies No.1 (1979) to the present; plus Index</i>	Journal

Daphne Hambrook & Nancy Redpath, compilers, <i>Hambrook Baptisms, Marriages and Burials from Kent Parish Registers etc. plus four Wills dated 1600, 1706, 1777 & 1754.</i> (Hambrook Family History Society, Revised 1996). Entries before 1700 amended June 1994. Parish Registers and Bishops' Transcripts searched 1698 to 1890 (Burials to 1939).	Hambrook name in Kent_BDM; & 4 Wills 17th & 18th Century	Booklett
Mary Snelling, <i>Fitzroy Basin Inns and Outs: a brief history of early inns and hotels.</i>	Hotels & Inns_Fitzroy Basin, QLD	Booklett
Patrick Durnin, <i>The Workhouse and the Famine in Derry, Ireland: Guildhall Press 2001</i>	Irish Workhouses & Famine	Book
Parishes in Kent	Kent, England_Parishes in	Map
<i>List & Index of Kent Family History Society's Microfische Publications 1995</i>	Kent, England's Family History Societies Publications	Booklett
<i>A Short History of Mackay & District</i> (Mackay Historical Society)	Mackay & District_a short history of	Booklett
<i>The Mackay Harbour Story</i>	Mackay Harbour_History of	Book
<i>Street Atlas of Greater Manchester</i>	Manchester, England_Street Directory	Book
<i>Ordnance Survey of England & Wales Sheet No. 81 Canterbury, Kent, UK.</i> Reprint of the first edition.	Map of Canterbury District, England	Map
<i>Queensland Mining Guide</i> (1934)	Mining Guide_Queensland	Book
<i>Queensland Mining Guide</i> (1950s?)	Mining Guide_Queensland	Book
<i>Mortdale Public School 1889-1989</i>	Mortdale Public School, NSW_History of	Booklett
H.J.Gibney, <i>Eurobodalla - History of the Moruya District</i>	Moruya, NSW_History of	Book
<i>Moruya - The First 150 Years</i> (Moruya Historical Society)	Moruya, NSW_History of	Book
T. Williamson, <i>The Origins of Norfolk</i>	Norfolk County, England_Origins of	Book
Map of Parishes in Norfolk County, England	<i>Norfolk Parish Map</i>	Map
Society of Australian Genealogists, <i>Papers of the Family History Congress, Sydney 1988.</i>	Papers from Family History Congress	Book
Nick Vine Hall, <i>English Parish Register Transcripts: a list of all known,</i> (S.A.G. 1982)	Parish Register Transcripts, England_Location of	Booklett
Daphne Hambrook, compiler, <i>Hambrooks of Kent: Entries from</i>	Parish Registers_Hambrooks of Kent, 1500s to 1800s	Booklett

<i>Parish Registers, Bishops' Transcripts etc. 1500s to 1800s</i> (Hambrook Family History Society 1998).		
<i>Golden Jubilee Pindi Pindi State School 1928-1978</i>	Pindi Pindi State School Golden Jubilee	Booklet
J. Kerr, <i>Pioneer Pageant</i>	Pioneer Shire Council, Mackay, QLD_History of	Book
Anne Cole, <i>Poor Law Documents Before 1834</i>	Poor Laws in the UK before 1834	Book

THE FAMILY TREE?

A complete Family Tree resembles an inverted pyramid with you on the sharp point at the bottom. The next generation contains two people (your Parents), the next four (your Grandparents), the next eight (Great Grandparents) and the next sixteen.

All this - five generations - is quite manageable, but go back another six generations and your direct ancestors, doubling in each generation, have reached the unaccountable number of 1,024 (assuming there are not marriages between cousins, which cuts down the number). In twenty generations the number has grown to over half a million; if you go back a generation or two further than this, which takes you about the 14th century you find that the number of your ancestors exceeds the total contemporary population of England! Naturally, this does not mean that every English person today is related to all the rest, since the ancestors of a great many of the current population came from some other country at some time since the 14th century. It is probably quite rare to find a family that goes back for more than a few generations without foreign blood coming in somewhere."

-Cheshire Genealogist, Quarterly Journal of the South Cheshire Family History Society; No. 22; Winter 1995; page 26.

[Someone once said if we all could go back 30 generations, we would find that we are all related to each other!]

**CAN YOU IDENTIFY THIS
DOUBLE WEDDING PHOTO?**



They are possibly:-

The weddings of Albert Ferdinand **Zunker** with Margaret **Muller**
AND Elsie Henrietta **Zunker** with John Samuel **Walz** on 24 Apr
1907;

OR

the weddings of Frederick (Charles) **Zahmel** with Bertha
Bergman AND Elsie **Zahmel** with Arthur **Bergman** on 2 Jan
1911.

Photo taken by L.Collett, Mackay

Please contact Beth Smith. Tel. (07) 4950 2267

OR

Leave your contact details at the Family History Room
and Beth will contact you.

.....

Research Reference Library

Library Hours: Monday & Wednesday 9.00am. to 3.00pm. Tuesday 9.00 am to 12 noon. First & third Saturday of the month 10.00am. to 12.30pm. (From late January to early December).

The public are always most welcome. Research assistance is available.

Fees: Members do not pay a fee for using the library.

For others \$5.00 per hour or \$12.50 for three hours.

Beginners' Classes \$10.00 per session of 3 hours.

For research requests from people who do not present at the library - for example, written or e-mail requests - are \$15.00 per hour plus a stamped self-addressed envelope.

Computers Owned by the Society \$2.00 per hour.

If use own computer \$1.00 per hour

Nominal fees for all library users: Internet \$4.00 per hour (booking requested). Photocopying & computer printout 20¢ per A4 page. 50¢ per A3 page. Microfilm & Microfische Printout 50¢ per page.

Quarterly Journal: *Mackay Genie Gossip* is published in February, May, August & November. It is available at the society library; by email and over the counter for \$3.00 per issue. Postage is \$1.00 extra.

Submissions for publication are always welcomed. Email to Editor, Des Dunn at < desrd@bigpond.com >. Leave in the "Letterbox" drawer at the society library. Post to Yvonne Peberdy, PO Box 882, Mackay, Qld 4740.

For Sale - Various Items including:

<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>Society Library Catalogue</i>	\$2.00
7 Generation charts	\$7.50
9 Generation charts	\$5.00
Potted Plants	\$1.00
Paperback and Hardcover Books	50c & \$1.00 each
The price of these CDs includes postage & packing:-	
Mackay Cemetery Records on CD	\$25.00
Mackay Holy Trinity Anglican Church, Baptisms and Marriages Index on CD	\$25.00

Available For Hire: Members may hire microfiche and a fiche-reader for \$5.00 over a weekend. Contact Jean Turvey on (07) 49 426266.