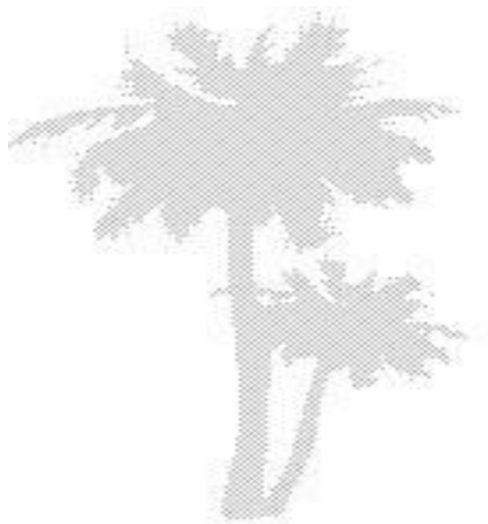


MACKAY GENIE GOSSIP

PH. 07 4952 2762

FEBRUARY 2007



Mackay Family
History
Society Inc.

mfhs@easynet.net.au

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

News from Library	3
Surf the Net	6
How did you Start?	8
Genealogy Quips	11
Muller Reunion	11
Professions from Past	12
European civil Registrations	18
Old Mackay Prison	21
Icelandic Names	34

MACKAY GENIE GOSSIP

MACKAY GENEALOGY COMMITTEE

Executive Committee

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

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

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

Xmas Raffle

First Prize – \$500 Canelands vouchers – ticket no 1766 won by Sally Morgan

Second Prize – \$200 petrol vouchers – ticket no 593 won by C.Pappagallo

Third Prize – Xmas Cake – ticket no 1606 won by G.Liddell

Thanks to all the members who bought tickets and a special thanks to the ticket sellers (Meralyn, Jan, Melva, Joyce N., Bob, Carol, Bev, Sue, Carolan, Jean, Joyce P., Trevor) who sold at Woolworths at Andergrove, Taylor's Newsagency, Spotlight and Mackay Day & Night Pharmacy

Beginners Classes

The next class will commence on Tuesday 6th February 2007 from 12.30pm – 3.30pm and runs for 5 weeks. Costs are \$5.00 per session.

Indexing Projects

An index has been compiled for the microfiche we have of the Mackay Holy Trinity Church baptisms and marriages. Baptisms are from 1867 – 1917 and marriages are from 1869 – 1902.

The index for the latest funeral notices is being checked. This index covers funerals from 1 Jan 2004 to 31 Aug 2005

We are currently photographing Mackay City Funeral Directors records and indexing same.

Two of our members are updating the Monumental Inscriptions for Mackay Cemetery.

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 work needed

MACKAY GENIE GOSSIP

Wot's New at the Library??

Mackay District Hospital Patient Admissions Registers from 1891 – 1905 on CD

Sapphire Fields of Central Qld Historical Diary – includes Anakie, Rubyvale, Sapphire

Gemfields – School Enrolments of Anakie, Sapphire, Rubyvale

Darling Downs Biographical Register to 1900 Part 1 A-K

Govt. Gazettes for years 1861, 1864, 1865 and 1868 on CD

Commonwealth Electoral Rolls 1903, 1913, 1922 on CD

The Discovery and Settlement of Port Mackay by Ling Roth on CD

Forty-Five Years Experience in North Qld 1861 – 1905 by WRO Hill on CD

Qld School Pupils Index Vols 2 and 3 on CD

New Zealand Marriages 1836 – 1956 on CD

Births in Australia 1788 – 1828 on CD



For Sale

Australian Family Tree Collection magazine	\$6.00 each
A – Z of Genealogy by Janet Reakes	\$2.00 each
Dictionary of Queenslanders by Janet Reakes	\$2.00 each
Catalogue of Library Holdings	\$2.00 each
Potted Plants	\$1.00 each
Paperback and Hardcover Books	50c each & \$1.00 each
CD of Mackay Cemetery records	\$25.00
CD of Holy Trinity Church Baptisms and Marriages	
Index	\$25.00

OLD ADVICE FOR NEW GENEALOGISTS

Searching the IGI using Batch Numbers:

Go to the Hugh Wallis Website:

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com~hughwallis/IGIBatchNumbers/CountyEngland.htm#page>

Choose the Parish your ancestor came from. (Each parish has its own Batch Number and is separated into C for Christenings, M for Marriages etc.) Submit the surname and a list of all people with that surname baptised or married in that parish will come up. This makes it easier to find families. By clicking on a name, details of that person will be displayed.

Alternatively, go to www.familysearch.org click on the Tab International Genealogical Index and fill in details of name, country and district. This results in a list of people with the same surname. Click on the name you are searching for and a page will open with that person's details, including a Batch number (at the bottom of the page.) Click on the Batch number and another page opens. Fill in the surname only on this page and click Search. This will give you the list of all people with the same surname recorded in the parish. If you leave out the surname altogether, this will result in a list of all names recorded for that parish.

By clicking on each name and recording the results, you will be able to find children with the same parents. This is a great help in putting together families.

Kin Tracer December 2006

SURF THE NET

Index to vessels arriving in Sydney 1837-1925 online

This index relates to vessels arriving in Sydney only. It records the name and type of vessel, and date of arrival. If you know the name of the ship, this index will be useful to check or confirm the date of arrival. There are 120,133 entries in this index which is the work of Mary-Anne Warner and her team of volunteers.

<http://tinyurl.com/jkewm>

Victorian wills go online

The PROV recently launched the first stage of a project to make digitised copies of wills and probate files available on line. Wills from consignments PI and P2 of the series VPRS 7591 Wills 1853-1880s may be viewed via the Access the Collection page, 'digitised records and online indexes' then click on 'PROVguide 68 Ordering Wills and Probate Records'.

The project is due to be completed in 2007 when wills 1853-1992 will be available. Meantime, a team of volunteers is compiling an index of testators to enable researchers to search by name.

www.prov.vic.gov.au/ and follow above directions or
<http://tinyurl.com/jcr7u>

England Telephone books online

British Telecom and Ancestry.co.uk have started putting British telephone books 1880-1984 online, commencing with Greater London. The 430 London books (which include the counties of Surrey, Hertfordshire, Essex, Kent and Middlesex) contain over 72 million names which subscribers can search by name, year and county.

www.ancestry.co.uk

FamilySearch.org to be overhauled

The LDS church plans to overhaul its FamilySearch.org web site to allow people who have no experience researching family history to "do something meaningful without having to learn anything prior."

MACKAY GENIE GOSSIP

New online tools will allow novices to log on and view their family tree with details of ancestors who are on the database.

Users will have their own login, allowing them to add information about living people to their family tree if they so choose, though that information will not be available for others to view in order to maintain privacy.

<http://deseretnews.com/dn/view/0,1249,60194998,00.html>

A journey of discovery

Passenger lists with over 30 million records from ships sailing to destinations worldwide. Findmypast.com, in association with The National Archives, is proud to present ancestorsonboard, a new database featuring BT27 Outward Passenger Lists for long-distance voyages leaving the British Isles from 1960 right back to 1890. With ancestorsonboard, you can search for records of individuals or groups of people leaving for destinations including Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, South Africa and USA featuring ports such as Boston, Philadelphia and New York. Passengers include not only immigrants and emigrants, but also businessmen, diplomats and tourists. Images of the passenger lists are available to download, view, save and print.

<http://www.ancestorsonboard.com/>

We take no responsibility for web sites that don't work after printing of this article.



HOW DID YOU START??

By Jean Turvey

I was born Jean HEFFERNAN in the western Queensland town of Miles. I am a trained Dental Nurse. My employer was a member of the local historical society and this is where my interest in history and families began, as the surgery was the drop off point for the museum.

I moved to Mackay in 1979 with my husband, Malcolm. I am now a mother with two children, Rebecca and Warwick.

I began my research into my family tree after a holiday to Norfolk Island where I came across a grave for a Private Peter HEFFERNAN and I wondered if maybe we were related. On returning home my father urged me on as he wanted to know if the stories Pop Heffernan told were true. He had claimed that his grandfather came from Ireland with his seven sons to mine for gold at Ballarat. John HEFFERNAN, his wife and daughter came from Tipperary in 1857 and went to Ballarat where he was a baker. I have come to a halt in my Irish research around 1790. There has been a book written about the Heffernans which gives the history of the clans to the early 1700s. My goal is to fill in those years and determine from which clan I am descended. One interesting piece in my Irish line is that I have a STEFFEE who was a hairdresser.

My mother's family involves English and German ancestry. I have discovered a soldier of the LAMBLEY line which will give me a challenge for the coming year to find his regiment. My German line is being traced by a distant cousin in Brisbane. We discovered each other after several years of complicated research as our ORTHLIEB'S changed their name to Ford and Smith.

The TURVEY family got all excited about my research and wanted to know, "What did happen to grandfather Turvey?". I have been led a merry chase by this fellow ever since, but I will find him.

MACKAY GENIE GOSSIP

I am researching several lines of the family in England. All the men were agricultural labourers and the wives and children were involved in the cottage industry of straw plaiting. The straw was plaited into long lengths and then used to make hats. The Turvey family came to Queensland in 1854 and settled in the Ipswich area where many still live. My family all enjoy my research and now help gather bits and pieces to add to my family stories and they all enjoy a good read when I see them.

A highlight of my research has been a trip to England and Ireland to see where ancestors are buried and to see the villages and towns where they lived.

The Genealogists' Psalm

I shall not stray
It maketh me to lie down and examine half-buried tombstones
It leadeth me into still court houses
It restoreth my ancestral knowledge
It leadeth me in paths of census records and ship's passenger lists
for my surname's sake
Yea, though I walk through the shadows of research libraries
and microfilm readers, I shall fear no discouragement
For a strong urge is within me
The curiosity and motivation they comforteth me
It demandeth preparation of storage space for the acquisition of
countless documents
It anointest my head with burning midnight oil
My family group sheets runneth over
Surely, birth, marriage and death dates shall follow me all the
days of my life, and I shall dwell in the house of a family-history
seeker forever.

Author: Unknown

GENEALOGY QUIPS HOW TRUE!!

My family tree is a few branches short! All help appreciated
My ancestors must be in a witness protection program!
My hobby is genealogy, I raise dust bunnies as pets.
How can one ancestor cause so much TROUBLE??
I looked into my family tree and found out I was a sap..
I'm not stuck, I'm ancestrally challenged
I'm searching for myself; Have you seen me?
If only people came with pull-down menus and on-line help...
Isn't genealogy fun? The answer to one problem, leads to two more!
A family reunion is an effective form of birth control
A family tree can wither if nobody tends it's roots
A new cousin a day keeps the boredom away
After 30 days, unclaimed ancestors will be adopted
Am I the only person up my tree... sure seems like it
Any family tree produces some lemons, some nuts and a few bad apples
Ever find an ancestor HANGING from the family tree?
FLOOR: The place for storing your priceless genealogy records.
Gene-Allergy: It's a contagious disease, but I love it
Genealogists are time unravellers
Genealogy is like playing hide and seek: They hide... I seek!
Genealogy: Tracing yourself back to better people
"Crazy" is a relative term in my family
A pack rat is hard to live with, but makes a fine ancestor
I want to find ALL of them! So far I only have a few thousand
I SHOULD have asked them BEFORE they died!
I think my ancestors had several "Bad heir" days
I'm always late. My ancestors arrived on the JUNE flower
Only a Genealogist regards a step backwards, as progress
Share your knowledge, it is a way to achieve immortality
Heredity: Everyone believes in it until their children act like fools!

MACKAY GENIE GOSSIP

It's an unusual family that hath neither a lady of the evening or a thief
Many a family tree needs pruning
Shh! Be very, very quiet.... I'm hunting forebears.
Snobs talk as if they had begotten their own ancestors!
That's strange: half my ancestors are WOMEN!
I'm not sick, I've just got fading genes
Genealogists live in the past lane Cousins marrying cousins: Very tangled roots!
Cousins marrying cousins: A non-branching family tree
Alright! Everybody out of the gene pool!
Always willing to share my ignorance....
Documentation...The hardest part of genealogy
Genealogy: Chasing your own tale!
Genealogy...will I ever find time to mow the lawn again?
That's the problem with the gene pool: NO Lifeguards
I researched my family tree... and apparently I don't exist!
SO MANY ANCESTORS.....SO LITTLE TIME!

From the LEICESTERSHIRE-PLUS Mailing List

MULLER REUNION



An invitation is extended to all descendants of Gustav Adolf Muller and his 3 wives, Mary Katherina Ellich, Margaret Menzies and Adelaide Pitkin, to a Muller Reunion to be held in St. Andrew's Uniting Church Hall, Bold Street, Walkerston on 18th February 2007, at 2.00pm. Any memorabilia (photo's etc) brought along would be most welcome. Tea, coffee etc. will be provided and ladies requested to provide a plate. An enjoyable afternoon is anticipated. Further information is available from Bev Creber ph. 49541243 or Bev Williams ph. 49562427.

PROFESSIONS FROM THE PAST

Although many Scottish traditions have been around for generations the same often cannot be said of jobs, with many trades disappearing altogether and others changing their names over the centuries.

If the besom maker had a bit too much to drink after the alewife plied her fares and found himself in a furious row with the costermonger that resulted in him getting a bloody nose, then it is quite possible the caddie would be sent for the sawbones to set his nose straight again.

Confused? It's easy to be overwhelmed by the sometimes weird and wonderful words used to describe occupations in Scotland over the past centuries with the ever changing language and the changing face of the economy from pre-industrialisation to the present day.

To make things a little clearer the above paragraph could be translated in modern day language as; If the broom maker had a bit too much to drink after the barmaid plied her fares and found himself in a furious row with the fruit and vegetable seller that resulted in him getting a bloody nose then it is quite possible the messenger would be sent for the physician to set his nose straight again.

Following the disturbance it is likely the birlayman would be called for as he acted as an arbiter in parish disputes, although the situation would probably not require the presence of the lockman as he was the hangman of days gone by.

Colourful characters

Some of the more colourful sounding careers include that of a charwoman, an orraman, a laxfisher or a stravaiger which belie their actual roles of cleaner, farm odd job man, salmon fisher and vagrant respectively!

MACKAY GENIE GOSSIP

Drovers of sheep and cattle have all but disappeared nowadays with modern transport and the old drove roads that criss-cross Scotland are more commonly used by walkers. Dykers, however, are still around today as their skills of building dry stone dykes are much valued.

There were different names for people who travelled around plying their trade with a cadger being a travelling dealer or carrier and a hawker one who went from house to house selling his/her wares.

Those of more reputable backgrounds also had their own titles with Bonnet Lairds being common in the South West of Scotland. These were small landowners who were distinct from the nobles as they wore a bonnet and worked the land alongside their servants.

Submitted by Des Dunn



WHAT'S ON THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF SCOTLAND ELECTRONIC CATALOGUE?

The National Archives of Scotland website is www.nas.gov.uk

The overwhelming majority of the existing paper catalogues in the National Archives of Scotland are now on our electronic catalogue. Consequently it is easier for us to say what is not on.

In almost all cases we hold paper catalogues in our Search Rooms for the records listed here. This list does not cover records held by NAS that are still uncatalogued, however.

MACKAY GENIE GOSSIP

In many cases there is work underway to complete or convert these catalogues and this is noted below.

Records	Description and notes
AD56	Lord Advocate's Department, Miscellaneous Series, series 1.
AF32	Montrose and Arbroath Fishery Office records.
BT1	Registers of Companies (limited liability)
BT2	Many entries for dissolved companies are not shown in the catalogue.
BT3	Merchant shipping crew lists and agreements
BT5	Board of Trade miscellaneous records
C	Records of the Scottish Chancery. The list is in the NAS electronic catalogue, but not the indexes. See paper copies.
CS	Records of the Court of Session. While the electronic catalogue contains the basic lists of Court registers on our catalogue, we do not yet show indexes for the following series: CS31-CS42 (Acts and Decrees 3rd series, 1810-1821); CS43-CS44 (Acts & Decrees 4th series, 1821-1829); CS46 (Acts & Decrees, 5th series, 1830-1951) (CS46 indexes for 1913-1951 will appear progressively on the electronic catalogue through 2004-2005); CS97 (Miscellaneous processes); CS228-CS250 (Unextracted processes, 1660s-1912); CS272/1 (Bill Chamber Petitions); CS281 (Bill Chamber Petitions in Sequestrations 1856-1955); CS315 (Curatories and Factories, 1850-1948).
DI	Diligence records. The list is in the NAS electronic catalogue, but not the indexes. See paper copies.
GD3	Papers of the Montgomerie family, Earls of Eglinton. The title deeds (GD3/1) are not on. Work is in progress on this collection.
GD24	Papers of the Drummond Moray family of Abercairney, Perthshire.
GD28	Papers of the Hay family, Marquesses of Tweeddale. This list is only partially in the NAS electronic catalogue.
GD44	Papers of the Dukes of Gordon. This list is in the NAS electronic catalogue, except for the detailed sections on title deeds to land.
GD51	Papers of the Dundas family of Melville, Viscounts Melville. This list is in the NAS electronic catalogue, except for the section 18, which will be added shortly.
GD55	Charters of the Abbey of Melrose.
GD88	John MacKay Collection.

MACKAY GENIE GOSSIP

GD93	Papers of the Munro family of Foulis.
GD97	Papers of the Edmonstone Family of Duntreath.
GD98	Douglas Collection.
GD103	Papers of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. This list is in the NAS electronic catalogue, except for GD103/1 which is catalogued in a list published by the Society. It will be added at a later date.
GD115	Burnett-Stuart collection
GD118	Papers of the Chancellor family of Shieldhill, Lanarkshire.
GD125	Papers of the Rose family of Kilravock, Inverness-shire.
GD126	Papers of E. W. M. Balfour-Melville.
GD129	Papers of the Lockhart Ross family of Balnagown, Ross-shire.
GD140	Papers of the Steuart family of Coltness.
GD143	Papers of the Wardlaw-Ramsay Family of Whitehill and Tillicoultry. Work is in progress on this collection.
GD147	Papers of the Baird Family of Elie, Fife .
GD152	Papers of the Hamilton Bruce Family.
GD153	Papers of the Gilchrist Family of Ospisdale, Sutherland.
GD160	GD160 Papers of the Drummond family of Drummond Castle, earls of Perth. This list is in the NAS electronic catalogue, except for the detailed sections on title deeds to land. These will be added at a later date.
GD165	Papers of the Family of Hamilton-Grierson.
GD167	Papers of the Blair Family of Blair.
GD177	Collins papers.
GD179	Dumfries documents
GD182	Records of Montgomerie Flemings Fyfe MacLean & Co., Solicitors, Glasgow.
GD187	John Macleod collection
GD194	Papers of the Bonar Family of Keltie and Kilgraston
GD204	Papers of the Earl of Rothes
GD212	Papers of Professor J Maitland Thomson. Work is in progress on these.
GD218	Ardtornish Estate
GD220	Papers of the Graham family, Dukes of Montrose. Sections on title deeds and early correspondence are currently being worked on.

MACKAY GENIE GOSSIP

GD225	Papers of the Leith-Hay family of Leith Hall, Aberdeenshire.
GD228	Papers of the Findlay family of Carnell
GD232	Records of Fraser Stoddart and Ballingall, WS, lawyers, Edinburgh
GD233	Papers of the Cochrane family, Earls of Dundonald.
GD241	Records of Thomson and Baxter, W.S.), solicitors (incorporating Campbell and Lamond and Thomson, Dickson and Shaw).
GD242	Records of Shepherd and Wedderburn, WS, solicitors, Edinburgh
GD243	Records of Lindsays, WS (formerly Lindsay, Howe and Co, WS), solicitors.
GD250	Papers of the Forbes-Sempill family of Craigievar, Lords Sempill
GD267	Papers of the Milne-Home family of Wedderburn. This list is in the NAS electronic catalogue, except for some detailed sections on title deeds to land.
GD350	Papers of the Borthwick family of Crookston, Midlothian, Lords Borthwick.
GD438	Wallhouse Titles
GD454	Records of BP Oil UK Ltd.
HH62	County Medical Officers' reports.
IRS10	Testate Registers. IRS10/10/1-IRS10/72 are not on.
IT	Industrial Tribunals (Scotland)
JC26	High Court of Justiciary processes: From 1550 to 1839 the processes are listed by box, mostly with several boxes per year. The processes for 1840 to 1869 are currently being catalogued individually and will be added to the electronic catalogue by April 2005. From 1870 to 1928 the processes are listed individually in the electronic catalogue. The list of processes up to 75 years old is available only in the electronic catalogue in NAS search rooms.
JC31	High Court of Justiciary Summary Appeals, 1864-1994. Currently being catalogued and will be added during 2005-2007. Years not on include 1866-1889, 1898-1941, 1943-1989. Lists of appeals less than 75 years old are not available on-line, and may only be seen in the catalogue in NAS search rooms.
JC34	High Court of Justiciary Criminal Appeals. These are listed individually in the electronic catalogue. As with JC26, the list of processes up to 75 years old is available only in the electronic catalogue in NAS search rooms.
OS	Ordnance Survey Records
PS	Records of the Privy Seal of Scotland. The list is in the NAS electronic catalogue, but not the indexes. See paper indexes.
RD	Register of Deeds of the Court of Session. The list is in the NAS electronic

MACKAY GENIE GOSSIP

	catalogue, but not the indexes. See paper indexes.
RH4	Most of these are on the system but not the ones relating to church records
RH6	Register House Charters.
RH7	Miscellaneous Charters Post 1600. The electronic catalogue provides a box list of these charters. A full index will be added later.
RH8	Register House charters, 3rd or Extractor's series.
RH15/106	Papers of Andrew Russell, merchant. Work is in progress on this.
RH22	Audio Recordings.
RS	The Register of Sasines. The lists of some of the records are in the NAS electronic catalogue, but not the indexes or abridgements. See paper copies.
RT	The Register of Entails (Tailzies). This list is in the NAS electronic catalogue, but not the indexes (RT3/1-3). See paper copies.
SC11	Records of Kirkwall Sheriff Court. Most of these records are held in Kirkwall. This list is in the NAS electronic catalogue, except for the list of court process papers, 1665-1956 (SC11/5), the calendars of deeds recorded in the court, 1732-1775 (SC11/50/10-15) and 1809-1953 (SC11/51), and the list of Admiralty Court processes, 1606-1853 (SC11/62).
SC39	Records of Edinburgh Sheriff Court. The list is in the NAS electronic catalogue, except for the index to civil processes 1830-1900, (SC39/17).
SC44	Records of Dunblane Sheriff Court. The list is in the NAS electronic catalogue, except for the index to civil processes 1809-1900 (SC44/22).
SC70	The list is in the NAS electronic catalogue. The indexes of confirmations to Scottish wills 1876 to 1901 can be seen at www.scottishdocuments.co.uk . The indexes to confirmations 1902-1984 are available only in paper or fiche form in the NAS search rooms. The electronic index 1985-1996 is available only in the NAS Legal Search Room.
TA	Records of the Transport Arbitration Tribunal (Scottish Division).

Submitted by Des Dunn

EUROPEAN CIVIL REGISTRATION RECORDS

©Graham Jaunay

Most European countries maintain civil registration records at the local level and that means you need to know where the event took place before you can access a certificate.

Use Google search to get the current address: type "civil registration" + country/town or if organisation is cited above in italics "organisation's name + country". Use the LDS Family History Online Library Catalogue at www.familysearch.org to locate material to assist in your research by a keyword search using the words "civil registration" + country. Also check LDS ongoing filming of European Country Vital Records. The World GenWeb Project site <http://worldgenweb.org> may also lead you to appropriate resources. Be aware of boundary changes, especially in eastern Europe. For example, your ancestor may have emigrated from the Austro-Hungarian Empire that now consists of Poland, Ukraine, Romania, the Czech Republic, and Slovenia.

When writing seeking a certificate you can enhance your chance of a response by observing the following:

1. Write in the language of the recipient.
2. Enclose an IRC for return postage.
3. Do not require the recipient to undertake any research to provide the result.
4. Expect that the process may be in two parts - the first being an initial letter from you seeking the procedure to follow to secure the certificate and the second letter from you containing the specific request and the fee.
5. Do not expect an answer. Many facilities will not answer correspondence and you may have to engage a local accredited record agent.

Remember that the country's embassy/consulate nearest to you may be able to assist you.

MACKAY GENIE GOSSIP

Note: In all cases a researcher needs to refer to parish registers for the period pre-dating the introduction of civil registration.

COUNTRY	START	WHERE
Albania	1929	<i>Institute of Statistics (Instituti i Statistikës)</i> from 1994
Andorra	No civil registration	
Austria	1938	Regional <i>Vital Statistics Office (Standesamt)</i>
Belarus		Regional registry offices
Belgium	1796	Local municipality with decennial indexes available (1955 Privacy act: 100yr embargo)
Bosnia-Herzegovia	1946	Local registry offices
Bulgaria	1893	Regional <i>Registry Offices (People's Council Office)</i>
Croatia	1946	Local registry offices
Cyprus	1895	Regional registry offices; (marriages from 1923)
Czech republic	1950	<i>National Committee (Mistní Národní Vybar)</i> ; started 1918 for non-Christians
Denmark	no civil registration	
Estonia	varies	before 1926: <i>State Registry Office</i>
		from 1926: <i>Office of Vital Records</i>
Finland	1922 for non-Lutherans only at local townhall	
France	1792	>100 years: county (départementales) archives <100 years: local townhall (mairie)
German Empire	1876	regional <i>Registry Offices (Standesämter)</i>
German States	from 1792	1792-Rheinland, 1803-Hessen-Nassau, 1808-Westfalen, 1809-Hannover, Oct 1874-Prussia
Greece	1831	local townhall: less likely to find pre1925 records
Hungary	Oct 1895	regional <i>Registry Offices (Állami Nyilvántartási Hivatal)</i> in townhalls with duplicate at county archives or the <i>National Centre of Archives</i>
Iceland	1735	local Lutheran church
Ireland	1864	<i>General Register Office</i> ; Apr 1845 Protestant marriages
Italy	1866	<i>Registrar of Vital Statistics</i> at local municipality; partial registration from 1809 in some regions
Latvia	1906	local civil registration office; births from 1921
Liechtenstein	1878	<i>Civil Registry Bureau</i> in Vaduz

MACKAY GENIE GOSSIP

Lithuania	1940	Lithuanian Central Registry Archive (<i>Vilniaus civilinės metrikacijos dokumentu archyvas</i>)
Luxembourg	1796	local townhall and indexes to <i>State Archives</i> after 10 years
Macedonia	1946	local registry offices
Malta	1863	<i>Public Registry Office</i> in Valletta
Moldova	1832	local mayor's office and county civil registration offices
Monaco	1792	mayor's office - embargoed to public
Norway	no civil registration	
Poland	1809	before 1906: <i>Polish State Archives</i> from 1906: local townhall (<i>Urzad Stanu Cywilnego</i>)
Portugal	1832	regional <i>Registry Offices (Conservatorias do Registo Civil)</i>
Romania	1831	town branches of the <i>Office of Vital Statistics (Oficiul Starii Civile)</i>
Russia		local <i>Registration Offices of Vital Statistics (ZAGS: Zapis Aktov Grazhdanskogo Sostoyaniya)</i>
San Marino	1806	<i>State Archives (Archivo di Stato)</i> in San Marino
Serbia and Monteneegro	1946	local registry offices
Slovakia	1894	best via your nearest consulate
Slovenia	1926	<i>National Archives (Arhiv Slovenije)</i> in Ljubljana (former Hungarian districts start from 1895)
Spain	1870	local court (<i>Juzgado de Primera Instancia</i>)
Sweden	no civil registration	
Switzerland	1876	<i>Civil Registrar (Zivilstandsamt)</i>
The Netherlands	1811	<i>Central Bureau for Genealogy</i>
Ukraine		>100 years: <i>Civil Registration Office</i> in Warsaw (Polish regime) or <i>State Archives</i> in Kiev < 100 years: regional registry offices
United Kingdom	varies	England/Wales: Jul1837: <i>General Register Office</i> Northern Ireland: 1864: <i>General Register Office</i> Scotland: 1855: <i>New Register House</i>
Vatican City	no civil registration	

THE OLD MACKAY PRISON

Many residents of Mackay would not realise that the city possessed a prison from the late 1880s to the early 1920s.

The new prison for Mackay was built in 1888 on Sections 98 and 99 of the Parish of Bassett.

The prison covered about 13 hectares of land in North Mackay; between Barnes Creek on the south and Vines Creek on the north, on the west by what is now Bassett Street. The eastern side was bordered by the Bassett Basin. The main prison building was located near the present building at no.8 Martin Street.

The prison was built due to the need for a more substantial lock-up than the one that existed at the Mackay Police compound.

The prisoners were of mixed racial origins. A large proportion were Melanesians but this might be more evident as they made a greater proportion of the workforce in the period.

Prisoners sentenced for longer than a month were usually sent to the larger prisons located in Townsville and Rockhampton. Those serving lesser sentences or awaiting trial were housed in the Mackay Prison. There are no records of any hangings conducted at the Mackay Prison. The prison was described as an L shaped building with two huge chimneys made of bricks made by the convicts. (Mrs Adelaide MacBeath, Daily Mercury, 4/8/1984).

The building itself was quite large covering about 0.2 of a hectare. It was constructed of timber with verandahs on all sides except the wall facing the river. A barbed wire fence surrounded the property and bars could be seen on many of the windows.

MACKAY GENIE GOSSIP

A 1.2metre high road ran from the prison to two huge wooden gates which faced Bassett Street. Copies of plans from the Qld State Archives shows proposed additions to the goal in 1898. It shows seven cells of varying sizes for the different types of prisoners to be housed.

Cell I had dimensions of 8 feet by 14 feet. No. 2 cell: was 14 feet by 13 feet and was used with cell 4 for Gaol prisoners. No. 3 cell was to be used to house lunatics and cells 5,6 and 7 were to be used for Watch-house prisoners. There was an office at the end of the prison cells and also two other buildings in the compound. One housed the Store room and Kitchen and the other contained a bathroom and two water closets.

According to Dr Clive Moore (DM, 10/9/1988) the prison was used from 1888 to about 1908. It was then converted to a plague station and was allegedly used as an isolation station during the diptheria epidemic. (Paul Hocken DM 27/5/1988).

Mrs MacBeath said her family moved into the prison for safety during the 1918 Cyclone. At the time Mr and Mrs Andrew were caretaking the property.

There was apparently two brick making kilns located on the banks of Vines Creek that were used by the prisoners to make bricks. It is likely that the buildings were demolished around 1922.

From Greenmount Gazette



**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 Ph 4952 2762

[This article, by Miriam Davies of Sussex, England, was originally published in the *Hambrook Herald*, No.88; Dec.1998. Des Dunn has received permission from Miriam for it to be published in *Genie Gossip*. Elham is a village in Kent.]

It is a good illustration of just what English records are available for those who are willing to research.

LOG BOOK OF ELHAM NATIONAL BOYS SCHOOL

The first Elham Church of England National School was built in 1844, the money for building and maintenance having been raised locally. A circular letter was sent out in 1843 which reads as follows:-

Sir,

We the undersigned landowners and occupiers in the Parish of Elham, deeply impressed with the duty that devolves upon us, of providing for the Education and spiritual instruction of the poorer classes in our Parish, have formed ourselves into a Committee for the purpose of promoting the erection and establishment of a National School, the very urgent necessity of which we beg leave most respectfully to bring before you:-

The population of the Parish amounts to 1291. Five or six schools are kept by private individuals in which about 50 girls and 70 boys receive instructions. Two of these are merely Dame's schools and collect together about 50 children of either sex about equal in number, and the sum charged by the week for their tuition is 3d except in the case of a very few infant children, for whom 2d only is demanded. The other three or four schools contain from 20 to 25 girls and from 45 to 50 boys, whose parents generally speaking, do not belong to the class whom we seek to benefit; and the sums charged for their tuition, varying from 6d to 9d a week, entirely preclude the industrious poor.

Reckoning the numbers of the poor, who would gladly avail themselves of the cheap and excellent instruction to be obtained in a well-conducted NATIONAL SCHOOL, both with reference to the numbers of the population, as well as from the actual knowledge we have of their families individually, we calculate, that almost as soon as a Double School is built and prepared to receive them, 150 children, more or less, will, in all probability, come forward to fill it.

It is then for the sake of these poor children, whom we must all desire to see trained up in a knowledge of their duty to God and their neighbour and taught to read their Bible (that inspired Book, which by Divine grace gives light to them that sit in darkness, and guides their feet into the way of Peace), it is for their use and advantage that we plead with you to aid, with all the generosity in your power, the building and support of a NATIONAL SCHOOL.

A piece of ground close to the Church, which we conceive to be better adapted than any other to the object we have in view, has been offered at its fair value. The purchase of this site, about half an acre, and the fencing together with the expense of building and completing a Double School, 50 feet by 18 feet clear, will cost about £330. The expense of maintaining it when built, providing a suitable House in the village for the Master and Mistress, etc. etc. will require an Annual Income of £90 or thereabouts. The school will be governed strictly upon the rules of the National School Society. It will be visited by regularly appointed inspectors. The power of managing will probably be invested in a Committee of 3 to 5 persons, members of the Established Church. One penny will for the most part be the weekly payment, and the Master and Mistress, whom we shall appoint, will bring with them ample testimonials of character

MACKAY GENIE GOSSIP

and of skill and ability in teaching from the Diocesan Society's Training School, or from the Parent Society's Central School Westminster.

You will very much oblige us by taking this matter into your favourable consideration and by forwarding to our Vicar, our Chairman, or any other member of our Committee on or before the 10th June next ensuing, the amount of any sums you may feel disposed to give towards the Building, and towards the Annual support of the ELHAM NATIONAL SCHOOL.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble Servants,
James Hoggins, Vicar; Thomas Papillon, Chairman; William Pittock; Stephen Kelsey; W.T. Tyson; Francis Fagg; Richard Keeler; Henry Holloday; Thomas Sharpe; John File; George Lord; Edward Dunn; Thomas Bourne; James Rolfe; Robert Rigden

Many of these signatories were farmers; Edward Dunn was the watch and clock maker; Thomas Papillon was a large landowner and Lord of the Manor at Acrise Place. Norwood Woollett, husband of Ann Hambrook of Shuttlesfield, was steward to Thomas Papillon. It is known that Norwood and Ann Woollett and some Hambrooks in the area at that time were Non-conformists and more likely to support the rival "British School", also set up in 1844, in the Chapel in the High Street.

In the mid-19th century the religious denominations were the main suppliers of elementary education for the working class although the state increasingly made grants towards the cost. A pupil was required to reach the prescribed educational standard for his or her age level and was examined annually by inspectors. To be eligible to sit the examination a pupil needed to have attended school a certain number

MACKAY GENIE GOSSIP

of times throughout the year. State grants, and therefore teachers' salaries, varied according to the actual attendances of the children and the numbers passing the specified standards. This method of payment by results explains the importance to the teachers, and the emphasis in school log books, of poor attendance, bad weather and illnesses.

By the 1870 Elementary Education Act the religious denominations continued to provide education as before, but where gaps existed the state stepped in, through locally elected School Boards, to provide state elementary schools from the local rates in which non-denominational religious instruction was provided if this was demanded. Parents were given the right to withdraw their children from religious instruction in any schools. Elementary education became compulsory in 1880 (up to age 13) at a time when employment in factories was still possible at the age of eleven and enforcement depended on local opinion. School fees were eliminated in 1890.

The curriculum consisted chiefly of the three Rs which were obligatory and in which pupils were examined on an individual basis. By the 1880s optional subjects were taught such as history and geography, and plain needlework for the girls. Assessment for the payment of grant for these subjects was made on the work of the class as a whole. Other subjects such as science might be taken only above Standard IV.

In Elham a separate "National" school was built for boys in 1871 and this is the school referred to in the Log Book extracts which follow later. The teacher was Edward Bush who was still there early this century. At any one time he had a pupil-teacher. These were able pupils aged thirteen or over who were apprenticed to approved teachers for a period of five years during which time they practised teaching and improved their own often very scanty knowledge. At the end of the apprenticeship they were eligible to take an examination that could lead to a Queen's Scholarship to finance training at one of the training colleges. Henry William Richards was a pupil-teacher at the time of the Log extracts.

MACKAY GENIE GOSSIP

Poor attendance due to bad weather and sickness is regularly mentioned in the Log Book. Measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever, mumps, ringworm, eczema and chilblains were reasons given for absence. It was accepted that boys would sometimes be away in order to help on the land although the teacher did not always consider that this was necessary for boys in the more affluent families. During the 1870s the following activities were given as reasons for absences:-

Jan - battue [sic] shooting at Acrise (*ie. driving game from cover, boys acted as beaters*) Jan 29 1875

March - digging gardens, stone picking, rook scaring.

April - gardening, field work.

May - Drill of Elham Yeomanry at Acrise Park (1876)

June - fodder cutting, haymaking, sheep shearing,
pulling weeds amongst the corn.

July - harvesting, cricket match

August - harvesting (for father in Island of Thanet), pea cutting

Sep - hop picking

Oct - hop picking, Pleasure Fair at Canterbury

There were several references to Hambrook boys in the Log Book, not usually very favourable! The boys lived some distance from the school and consequently often seemed to be absent/late. Hambrooks mentioned in the Log Book between 1874 and 1880 are:-

- Oct 16 1874 “Two boys, Hambrooks, admitted. They have been attending the school in Swingfield and consequently are very backward. The elder talks very badly.”
- Jan 08 1875 “The teacher reported that several boys were kept away from school because of scarlet fever in the family. One boy was a Hambrook and there were three Files boys from Ottinge, two Castles, two Cryers and two Prebbles.” The Sanitary Inspector ordered the school to be disinfected on one evening during the week. On Jan 15 it was reported that there were no further cases of scarlet fever.

MACKAY GENIE GOSSIP

Feb 04 1876 "There have been some cases of bad attendance on the part of some boys whose parents do not require their assistance to help get a living;

-the principal Douglas Cresswell, father a surgeon, absent 49 times.

-Ernest Hambrook, father a farmer, absent 54 times

-Hy Harris, father a butcher, absent 56 times

-Stephen May, father a miller, absent 68 times

-Wm Hambrook, father a farmer, absent 40 times

I have sent slips of paper to the parents of the above informing them of

the facts." (*Absences occurred during the Quarter ending January 31 1876*)

- Feb 17 1876 "The Weather still continuing very wet the attendance keeps low. The two Prebbles and F. Hambrook from Dreads came at half past ten in the morning - thus losing one attendance."
- Jul 10 1876 "The three boys (2 Prebbles and John Davison) from Dreads who have been sick for a long time returned to school this morning. Ernest Hambrook a son of one of the members of the Acrise School Board attends very irregularly and is a very backward boy for his age;- he is not yet thoroughly fitted for the Second Standard and is 14 years of age."
- Jan 15 1877 "The attendance of Ernest and Wm Hambrook is very irregular still, as also is that of Stephen May." (*The teacher noted that the weather was wet and stormy which may help to account for the poor attendance; some of the farms were three miles or more from the school*)
- Jun 22 1877 "The first application for a certificate to enable a boy to take employment under the New Education Act was made by Mr Hambrook this week. Two boys Jos. Argar and Hy Hogben had applied for work.

MACKAY GENIE GOSSIP

- The former has passed the 4th Standard - the latter has not passed the 2nd.” (*A boy was expected to pass at least the 2nd Standard before he went to work*)
- Jul 20 1877 “Two boys Palmer and Hambrook who have been absent to assist their fathers getting in their fodder returned to school Monday morning.”
- Feb 05 1878 “Mrs.Hambrook of Mounts Court sent me a note this morning in which she complained that her son William did not make any progress at school. During the last 3 quarters he has been absent from school 175 times. Refer also to page 235 of this Log Book. As the note was abusive in some parts I did not send any reply but put it in the fire.”
- Oct 14 1878 “Richard Hambrook a boy 13 years of age admitted.”
- Apr 19 1880 (*The teacher recorded that attendance was again low as many boys were helping with field work and gardening.*) “One of the 6th Standard boys, Fred Hambrook, is very irregular in his attendance, and he is not a very forward boy in his work.”
- Jun 11 1880 “The school was examined.....Out of 63 presented (all who were eligible) 62 were present for examination. F.Hambrook a 6th Standard boy was the absentee.” (*To be eligible to sit the examination 250 attendances during the year were needed. Each morning and each afternoon at school counted as an attendance but a boy lost his attendance mark if he arrived very late as Fred Hambrook did on Feb 17, 1876.*)

References:-

- P.W.Musgrave, *Society & Education in England since 1800*: Methuen, 1968
- Letter requesting funds published in Elham Village Study, 1980.
- Log Book of Elham Boys’ National School in Folkestone Library, Heritage Room, Folkestone Library, Kent. Ref: C/ES 132/2/1]

DO YOU KNOW 'TO BE CHURCHED'??

A query on the Leicestershire mailing list recently was about a researcher's ancestor who came before the Churchwardens in Nottingham in 1638 for not receiving Holy Communion at Easter, also for not paying three pecks of barley and 4s which he was cessed to pay and for not bringing his child to be christened and his wife to be *churched*.

Explanations were:

To be *churched* is to say thank you to God for bringing you safely through childbirth.

It was the practise for women to be *churched* after childbirth before they could receive communion again. They were considered tainted with "original sin". It's something which has been carried out until comparatively recently and may still be in some places.

Churching is called more properly in the Book of Common Prayer "Thanksgiving of Women after Childbirth", and is still carried on in some churches. The service was used more in the days when childbearing was a much more hazardous process than it is now, with peri-natal and neonatal deaths being very common for both mother and child.

Another ancestor of this researcher came before the Churchwardens in 1598 for committing the 'filthie sin' of fornication. The family seemed to be constantly in trouble with the Church.

In 1625 the researcher's 9 x Gt Grandfather, Gervase Thorpe, came before the warden because he would not bury his mother at her own parish Church! One wonders where he did bury her!

In 1603 it seems that several of the family, including Gervase, were in trouble again 'for not bringing stone with their carts to mend Church walls of Clifton as the rest of the parish did'.

QUEENSLAND SERIAL KILLER MODEL OF 1903

Over a period of forty years from the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century, some 62,000 South Sea Islanders were 'recruited' to work as labourers in the sugarcane fields of Queensland, according to Wikipedia, the free on-line encyclopaedia.

These people were referred to as 'Kanakas'. The French equivalent 'Canaques' still applies to the Melanesians in New Caledonia. Many workers were, in fact, slaves. Apparently there were also some Australian Aboriginal people, especially from Cape York Peninsula, kidnapped and transported south to work on the plantations.

This source said that the 'recruitment' process almost always included an element of coercive recruitment (like the old Royal Navy press gangs). How many were actually kidnapped is unknown. The majority of those abducted to Australia were repatriated between 1906 and 1908 under the provisions of The Pacific Labourers Act 190 I.

The most famous 'blackbirder', as the kidnappers were called, was William Henry (Bully) Hayes. He was known as 'the Last of the Buccaneers'. Born between 1828 and 1832 in the United States, in maturity, he had a powerful physique, reddish brown hair and beard and piercing blue eyes. He was dismissed from the United States Navy in 1846, acquired his Master's Ticket, and was engaged in trading in California, Australia, East Asia and the Pacific Islands. He gained notoriety as 'a bilker, vamooser and an undischarged bankrupt'.

In his book Captain Bully Hayes, author Frank Clune said that while living in Samoa, Hayes traded among the Pacific Islands and his activities included 'blackbirding' (slave trading), gun and alcohol running, alleged piracy and atrocities. He was a man with a violent temper, not averse to physical attack on anyone opposing him. This behaviour led to his death in 1877 after he had violently assaulted a crewman. In retaliation, the crewman shot him with a revolver several times, struck him on the head with a metal object, and tossed him overboard. Interestingly, the killer was not arrested for murder.

MACKAY GENIE GOSSIP

In the earlier days of Queensland settlement, it was claimed that white men could not work in the tropics - that was the reason, or excuse, for the indentured labourers being brought in from the South Seas.

(Chinese labourers were initially considered but this would have been very unpopular in Australia at the time.)

Of course, this claim was proved incorrect as white cane-cutters worked in the fields for many years until the arrival of mechanical cane harvesters. (I was fortunate in seeing one of the early mechanical cane harvesters at Fairy Mead Mill in 1948. It was an experimental model built by a local man.)

One of these Kanakas, Sow Too Low, arrived in Australia from the island of Malaita. He was a serial killer. From a publication produced by the Boggo Road Gaol Historical Society, the following information relating to Sow Too Low is now known:

Born: 1875

Arrived in State: 1902 Religion: Pagan

Education: nil

Occupation: Cane Cutter

Height: 5' 5"

Weight: 9st 11lb (62kg)

Place of Trial: Mackay

Offence: Murder

Location of Offence: Mackay



Hanged Boggo Road 22 June 1903

Sow Too Low

He was arrested in 1902 for the murder of Margaret Ismay (Alice) Gunning, born on 30th April 1890 and died on 26th October 1902 aged 12 years.

While held at the lock-up in Mackay, Sow Too Low murdered another prisoner, a John Martin, and the lockup keeper, Acting Sergeant David Johnston, my great grandfather. Tried in Brisbane, he was convicted and sentenced to death.

MACKAY GENIE GOSSIP

Before he was executed, he told the Reverend Carger that he had killed six people back in Malaita. The total of his victims - nine.

He was buried in an unmarked grave in the South Brisbane Cemetery at Dutton Park where 41 others hanged at Boggo Road Gaol between 1883 and 1913 had also been buried. Of the 42 people executed at Boggo Road Gaol, five came from Malaita.

By Neville Lines from GSQ's Generation



ICELANDIC NAMES

Most Icelanders still follow the ancient tradition of deriving their last name from the first name of their father. If a man is called Leifur Eiríksson his *name* is Leifur and he *is* Eiríksson (the son of a man called Eiríkur). A woman called Pórdís Haraldsdóttir has the personal name Pórdís and is Haraldsdóttir (i.e. Harald's daughter).

If Pórdís Haraldsdóttir marries Leifur Eiríksson she does not become Eiríksson, like her husband. She continues to be Pórdís Haraldsdóttir.

If Pórdís and Leifur have a son, he would have Leifsson as a last name, and their daughter would have Leifsdóttir as her last name.

We have to keep in mind that Eiríksson, Leifsson and Haraldsdóttir are not really names as such, but patronymics, which refer to their fathers. For this reason Icelanders always have to be referred to by their given names. The patronymic is never used alone.

MACKAY GENIE GOSSIP

Icelanders say, for example, *the President of Iceland, Vigðfs Flinnbogaóðtttr*, or even *President Vigðis*, but never "President Flinnbogaóðttir".

There is a limited number of Icelanders who do have family names. The former President of Iceland, for example, was Kristján Eldjárn

THE ICELANDIC ALPHABET

Aa Áá Bb Dd Ðð Ee Éé Ff Gg Hh Ii Íí Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Óó Pp
Rr Ss Tt Uu Úú Vv Xx Yy Ýý þ æ ö

The Icelandic alphabet has several special characters not found in English:

ð This letter is pronounced like the *th* in the English word *father*. It is called "eð".

þ No, this is **not** a p! This letter is pronounced like *th* in the English word *think* and is called "þorn".

æ is pronounced like the *i* in *life*.

ö sounds similar to *i* in *bird* and *shirt*.

á é í ó ú ý The accent over the vowels does not mean they are stressed. The letters **a** and **á** represent different sounds, as do **e** and **é**, etc.: **á** sounds like *ow* in the English word *how*, **é** is pronounced like *ye* in *yes*, **ó** like the *o* in *no*, **ú** like *ou* in *you*, **í** and **ý** are pronounced alike and sound like *ee* in *tree*, while **i** and **y** both sound like *i* in *this*. The letters *au* together sound like the vowel in the French *feuille*.

Try to pronounce some common Icelandic words: **bók** (book), **þú** (you), **móðir** (mother), **bátur** (boat), **ís**(ice), **tré** (tree), **nýr** (new), **brauð** (bread), **öl** (ale), **sæti** (seat), **fiskur** (fish), **dyr** (door).

MACKAY GENIE GOSSIP

© 1993 Nýjar Viddir Snorraþrátt 54, P.O..Box 5075, 125 Reykjavík. Iceland.



Jón Björnsson & Helga Sveinsdóttir

Halldór Pálsson & Hjördís Oddsdóttir



Gunnar Jónsson & Guðrún Halldórsdóttir



Jón Gunnarsson



Kristín Gunnarsdóttir

TRY IT YOURSELF!!

What would your name be if you followed the Icelandic tradition? What would your father's and mother's names be? Just for fun, try completing the form for your family members.

This is done in the following manner:

1. First, fill in the blanks at the top with the names of your paternal and maternal grandparents.
2. Then write your father's and mother's names, with their patronymics, as they would be if you followed the Icelandic tradition, in the blanks below. Whose son and daughter are your parents?
3. In the blank space at the bottom of the page you add your name, in the Icelandic fashion. Whose son or daughter are you?

FATHER'S FATHER	MOTHER'S FATHER
FATHER'S MOTHER	MOTHER'S MOTHER

FATHER	MOTHER
------------------------	------------------------

MY NAME ACCORDING TO THE ICELANDIC CUSTOM

PERSISTENCE + LUCK = SUCCESS

I was getting very frustrated about not being able to find out anything about my husband's great-grandmother, Sarah Cox (nee Cross). We believed she spent some time at Warwick, Springsure, and Taroom. However, I wrote to Warwick but they had nothing, nor Springsure, and I was about to give up when I decided to write to the Taroom Council to see if she died there.

I finally hit the jackpot as the young man who opened the letter was her gr-gr-grandson. This young man rang me up in his lunch hour and was delighted to help me. He found me a lovely photo of her, plus her marriage & death certificates. He visited all his elderly relations who sat and told him old stories.

We were invited to visit when we were out that way; so later in the year my husband's sister, her husband and I went out to meet ever so many relations of Kevin's mother, whom his mother would have known as a young girl, and also their children. We had not known they existed, so were thrilled pink when we met them at an afternoon held for us.

We were taken to the school to go through the old rolls, and the museum where the early grocer's shop accounts books were kept. I found Kevin's grandfather's grocery account for each visit to town also.

So never give up. All I have came from a letter I wrote to the Council Health Department.

Submitted by Joyce Jensen

MACKAY GENIE GOSSIP

XEROX DIGITAL

COPIERS/PRINTERS
COPY/PRINT/SCAN/FAX

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Connect/Network to PC or Mac | <input type="checkbox"/> Better Quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cheaper Running Costs | <input type="checkbox"/> Colour & B & W |

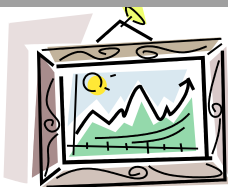
NQBE

49518211

BUSINESS CENTRE

A/H Service 0407 138 057

23 Evans Avenue, North Mackay



LIBRARY DISPLAY

There will be a display at the City Library on Mackay Pioneers (1860 - 1885) from 14th to 25th August 2007. The stories and photos have all been constructed by descendants of these pioneers. Apart from prominent citizens of the time, the stories are also of ordinary people such as farmers, shopkeepers, blacksmiths and labourers. Persuade your friends to see this display as their stories and old photos are fascinating. We now hold over 200 of these charts and would love to hang all of them at the one time but that is not possible.

**Remember 14th August to 25th August at the City
Library**

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

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 from people who do not present at the library eg for 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

MACKAY LDS FAMILY HISTORY CENTRE is within the church on the corner of McGinn and Field Streets. It is open to all from 9:30am to 2:30pm on Wednesdays and Thursdays

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