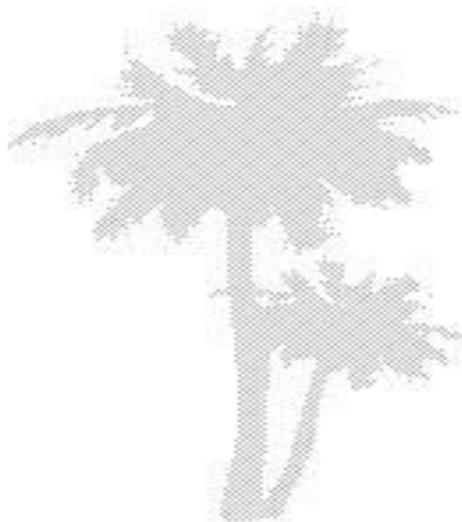


Mackay Genie Gossip

November 2008 No.124. Since April 1988.



Mackay Family
History
Society Inc.

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**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
Jim Paton
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 \$35.00 & 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: Details are on the outside back cover.

SOCIETY NEWS

Annual General Meeting held 2 August 2008. All last year's officers have been returned for another year - again. Remember: If a willing horse is flogged, it will eventually give up! Members need to be thinking now, about what responsibility you can accept to be more involved in our society during 2009. "One volunteer is worth more than ten pressed men." For several years now, Carolan has catalogued new acquisitions to our library; and she wants a break. If you are interested in possibly taking this on, please contact Carolan or Yvonne.

President's Report to the AGM.

Dear Members,

What a busy 12 months we have in the Library Rooms. There always seems to be some activity going on.

Again this year Yvonne, Suzanne, Des and Dorne have organized Beginners Classes and Computers Classes. These have been well attended and I'm sure much was learnt from the help given. Thanks to Yvonne and crew for all their tireless hours.

Jeannette has been hard at work trying to complete the index for the Burial Records. Thank you, Jeannette for the effort you have put in towards upgrading this information.

A special thanks to Suzanne and the band of members who have volunteered to do roster duty each week. Without you, the Library would not be able to operate.

Fundraising has been our Trash and Treasure Day was held here at the beginning of last month. We didn't make as much as last year but every bit helps towards the upkeep of the rooms and the purchasing of new records. Thanks to all who donated items and plants. There are still some plants out the back for sale.

We had a great Raffle earlier in the year netting a good amount. Yvonne will tell you in her report. Another Raffle will be run later. Thanks to all the ticket sellers. We always need more helpers to sell the tickets.

Jean has done wonders again with her Grants applications, two new Computers and a Printer from the Breakwater Casino and a new Photocopy Machine from the Gaming Commission. Well done Jean and thanks.

Judy, Jean, Yvonne and myself have been finalizing the stories and consents for the publishing of our Pioneers Book, which we hope to be on sale later next year. Our coffee mornings have been many and entertaining. We all know much more about the people who settled out our fair city now. Judy will be able to update you on the proceeding. Thanks to the ladies.

A considerable number of books and CD's have been bought or donated to the Library. Thanks to all who have contributed to the research material to help others continue with their search for ancestors. These are most welcomed.

Some members have volunteered to help the re-typing of old records and do indexing. This is a great help to the Library. Thank you all.

The 3-monthly meetings have been well attended. We said we would trial it for a year and I think we may continue.

A new project for interested members is the photographing of headstones in all the Cemeteries. A committee will be formed to co-ordinate the procedures of attack. See Yvonne or myself after the meeting.

In conclusion, I would like to thanks my Executive members, Jean, Yvonne and Jeannette for their help through the year and a special thanks to Yvonne and Suzanne for running the Library.

Happy Hunting,
Carolán Hill, President

Life Membership Presentation

On behalf of our society, the secretary Jean Turvey, presented one of our long-time members, Doreen Townson, with Life Membership at the recent AGM as an expression of our appreciation for her contributions of the years. Doreen has faithfully collected local funeral notices for us from the *Daily Mercury* since 1984.



Welcome to New Members

We extend a hearty personal welcome to those who have joined our society over the last few months. They are: Janette Dark, Ruth Priestley, Gillian Mardon, Irene & John Jaques, Glad Dillon, Ellen Taylor, Fay Andrews, Peter Cook, Amber Magauran, Norma Stevenson, Alexis Vella, Evellyn Plath, Annette Breckell, Glenda Darlington.

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News from our Research Library

LIBRARY HOLIDAYS

The library will close at 3p.m. Wednesday, 10 December 2008 and will re-open Monday 12 January 2009 at 9 a.m.

We wish everyone a happy and healthy holiday break with family and friends.

Our Annual Pioneer Display at the Mackay City Library

was held from 22 September to 4 October inclusive. Some new Pioneer Charts were on display.

Indexing Projects. The indexing of burials in this district continues slowly. It is estimated that we are now over half way; and more helpers are needed. Jeannette has done the bulk of the work to date. She would appreciate your assistance, please.

Beginner's Classes The last classes for the year will be at our premises on Tuesdays from 11 November to 9 December inclusive – 12.30p.m. to 3.30p.m. **Classes for 2009 will be announced at our society's quarterly meeting on 1 November.** Classes are one of our best sources of new members. Invite your friends.

Wot's New at our Library??

We are grateful to the donors of these items:

1. *Old Miners Rights 1870 - 1874* on CD
2. Book compiled by Dr.C.J.Smee, *Convict Families That Made Australia*, Vol. II (2008) It contains genealogical details of 250 convicts, their wives, children and grandchildren. It is set out very well and is easy to use.
3. Pat and Colin Smith kindly donated *The Smiths of Freestone* by Heather W. Smith and Jillian M. Tretheway of Warwick, Qld who also published this book in 2008. Freestone is on the Darling Downs.

For those of you who have thought that researching the name of Smith was too difficult, think again. There are nearly 500 pages between the hardbound covers that are chock full of well illustrated and well set out, easy to read information. The book provides an historical and geographical setting for the family trees which extend back to England, plus a little information on each person's family that a Smith married in each generation. The sources for each chapter are footnoted; there is also a Bibliography and an Index. There is even a page on "Which Smith is Which?"

If you are looking for ideas on how to set out and publish your assembled family history, I highly recommend that you familiarize yourself with this book. Its presentation is excellent.

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How I got started

-Jeannette Howard

Before I started to research my family history 15 years ago, some people said, "What do you want to do that for? Leave the dead buried and their lives with them." Some others

said, "How boring. Find another hobby." Boy oh boy, were they wrong!

My research has led to my learning to use a computer, to contact relatives I never knew existed, travel extensively in Australia, two trips to the United Kingdom, make new friends at our family history centre and fill in many lonely nights since the loss of my mate of 46 years.

The family never spoke about my ancestors. It was a taboo subject. Perhaps they in turn were never told anything. At school my favourite subject was history and through my research I have found some of my ancestors in the history books.

THOMAS SHARP was my first ancestor to arrive in Australia in 1793. He was a private in the New South Wales Army Corps and served under John Macarthur at Parramatta. Possibly he was mixed up in the Rum Rebellion during the time of Governor Bligh. In 1800 Thomas was assigned a convict, MARTHA BURRELL, who came out on the *Speedy* which was also the ship that brought out Governor Bligh and his wife.

Their first child, MARTHA SHARP was born in 1801. She married twice, firstly to CHRISTOPHER HARPER an Irish convict, then to ROBERT RILEY another Irish convict. Christopher and Martha's daughter, JANE, who had been born in 1823, married GEORGE THOMPSON an English convict. Their son, EDWARD THOMPSON married CATHERINE AGNEW. Catherine's mother, MARY came from Ireland (not a convict this time). It is reported that she fought off some aborigines whilst she was alone with her children on a property outside of Stanthorpe. On the neighbouring property a mother and six children were slain. My grandmother was Edward's and Catherine's daughter. Things are a bit boring from then on. So I will go back to THOMAS SHARP.

He was born in 1773 at Honeybourne, Worcester, England, being the son of THOMAS SHARP who was born in

1746 at Blockley, Gloucestershire and ANNE COLDICOTT (born 1742 Alderminster, Warwickshire). Anne's father was UNDERHILL COLDICOTT who was born in 1715 at Ilmington, Warwickshire. His parents are WILLIAM COLDICOTT (born 1671 Ilmington) and CLEMENTIA UNDERHILL (born 1675 Quinton, Warwickshire). Clementia was the daughter of GEORGE UNDERHILL who was born 1645 at Quinton. He was an "overseer of the poor" at the local Poor House. His father, THOMAS UNDERHILL was born at Quinton in 1606. Thomas was the son of HUMPHREY UNDERHILL born 1559 at Crimscote, Warwickshire and his wife, JANE THRIFT (born 1560 at Milton, Worcester.) Humphrey's parents are JOHN UNDERHILL who was born in 1525 also at Crimscote and MARGERY WYLMER who was born 1525 at Marstoke, Warwickshire.

Margery's parents were both born in Northamptonshire, that is WILLIAM WILMER born 1525 and JULIAN SPENCER born 1510. Julian's great-grandparents are JOHN SPENCER and JOAN WARSTEAD. This line goes down to Sir Winston Churchill and Princess Diana. John Spencer and his wife Joan are 17 generations removed from me.

JOHN UNDERHILL (born 1525) was the son of EDWARD UNDERHILL who was born in 1486 at Ettington, Warwickshire, and married MARGARET MIDDLEMORE born 1490 at Edgbaston, Warwickshire. Margaret's parents are: THOMAS MIDDLEMORE born 1458 at Hawkeslowe, Warwickshire and ELEANOR THROCKMORTON born 1469 Coughton Court, Warwickshire.

In 2006 after booking a coach tour of the United Kingdom for 2007, I started reading books about Warwickshire and found that the Throckmorton family had connections to the Gun Powder Plot. Realising that I had not researched Eleanor, I was off and running. History came to life.

Eleanor was the 8th of ten children born to THOMAS THROCKMORTON (born 1412) and his wife MARGARET OLNEY (born 1426). Eleanor's brother Sir ROBERT THROCKMORTON born 1451 married Catherine MARROW born 1459. Their son, GEORGE THROCKMORTON (born 1488 Coughton Court Warwickshire) married CATHERINE VAUX (born 1488, Northamptonshire). They had eight sons and eleven daughters.

One son, NICHOLAS THROCKMORTON who was born in 1515 married ANNE CAREW (born 1519). Their daughter ELIZABETH THROCKMORTON (born 1565) married Sir WALTER RALEIGH. She was Lady-in-Waiting to Queen Elizabeth I.

Another son of George & Catherine was ROBERT THROCKMORTON born 1510 at Coughton. His second marriage was to ELIZABETH HUSSEY. One daughter, MARY THROCKMORTON (born 1540), married EDWARD ARDEN born 1533. You may have heard of Mary Arden. They have connections to William Shakespeare as do the Middlemores.

Another daughter, ANNE THROCKMORTON (born 1548) married WILLIAM CATESBY (born 1547). Their son, ROBERT CATESBY (born 1573) was very involved in planning the Gun Powder Plot with Guy Fawkes. Robert was shot and killed after the failed plot.

Another daughter, MURIEL THROCKMORTON married THOMAS TRESHAM. Their son, FRANCIS TRESHAM (born 1568) was also involved in the Plot and spent time in the Tower of London.

Some of the Throckmortons were Protestants, but most were devout Catholics. During and after the reign of King Henry VIII, they had their land confiscated. Some spent time in the Tower of London and others were executed for their beliefs.

In May 2008 I visited Coughton Court which is about 15Ks north west of Stratford on Avon. The historian there confirmed my research. It was a real thrill to see where my ancestors lived.

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Book Review

Keith A.Johnson & Malcolm R.Sainty, *Sydney Burial Ground 1819-1901 (Elizabeth and Devonshire Streets) and History of Sydney's Early Cemeteries from 1788*; Published 2001 Library of Australian History, Sydney.

[Anybody who is looking for someone who died in early Sydney will find this book invaluable. It is in our society library; Reference No. B4/23/2. If you cannot find it, just ask.

I wish that it had been available 20 years ago when I was looking for the whereabouts of people who were buried in Sydney in the early 1800s. The compilers are well known Australian genealogists both here and overseas. The following has been transcribed from its dust cover. _Ed.]

“This commemorative volume is published to mark the Centenary of the resumption of the Sydney Burial Ground and the removal of remains in January - May 1901, to make way for Central Railway Station, Sydney.

“The work contains a short history of Sydney’s early cemeteries from 1788, together with a chronology of cemeteries in the greater Sydney region to the present time.

“It deals principally with the Sydney Burying Ground, which was opened in Elizabeth Street in September 1819 as a Protestant cemetery. Separate Presbyterian and Roman Catholic portions were added to the south in 1825 and enlarged in 1836. By 1840 a Congregational (Independent and Baptist), Quaker, Wesleyan and Jewish portions were set aside. All of these were

accessed from Devonshire Street, thus the use since of 'Devonshire Street Cemetery' to describe all of the burial grounds. Burials were restricted to vaults only in the Church of England portion from early 1849 and Licenses to Bury were required for all portions from January 1867. In 1891 the last interment took place, after official closure in February 1888.

"It is estimated that more than 30,00 persons were buried in this cemetery. The work records over 10,000 identified remains which were transferred in 1901; details from 2,275 Licenses to Bury (1867-1888) and the inscriptions from 2,825 monuments relocated at the new Bunnerong Cemetery in 1901.

"It is most important to read the Compilers' introductory text and that preceding each section to distinguish data re-produced from original records and that added by the Compilers.

"There are several distinct sections in the volume and as a result there are six separate Indexes to be consulted."

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Some Places to do Research - Part 2

Recently a list of local libraries and research centres appeared within these pages. The libraries listed below also hold material that is very useful to those researching their family history.

Central Highlands Family History Ass., Emerald

Central Highlands Family History Ass.

PO Box 1099, Emerald, Qld 4720

CQU. Library, Rockhampton, Emerald & Mackay

• ROCKHAMPTON

CQ University, Bruce H'way, Nth. Rockhampton, Qld 4702

Phone: 4930 9777

Library: 1300 369 038

Library Hours:

M-Th	8.45 am – 8 pm
F	8.45 am – 5 pm
Sat	10 am – 1 pm
Sun	2 pm – 5 pm

Collection Library

Tue & Thu	9 am – 1 pm
Wed	9 am – 5 pm

Hours are different during vacation. These university libraries are open to the public. However, to borrow or to obtain an inter-library loan one must be a registered borrower. This operates on a sliding scale, the minimum being for approximately two months; for example, May to 30 June costs \$22-00 and May to 31 Dec. costs \$77-00. Both including GST.

WEBSITE: < www.library.cqu.edu.au > for both Mackay and Rockhampton. Catalogue is on line. The “CQ Collection” is digitalised but only available in Rockhampton.

• EMERALD

CQ University, Emerald, Qld 4720

Phone: 4982 8888

• MACKAY

CQ University, Boundary Rd., Ooralea, Mackay, Qld 4740

Phone: 4940 7577

Library: 1300 369 038

Library Hours:

M & W	9am - 7pm.
Tu & Thu	9am - 5pm
F	9am - 3pm
Sat	10am – 1 pm.

Central Qld Family History Society Inc.,
Rockhampton

CQFHS Inc., 14 Highway St., Nth. Rockhampton, Qld 4702

Postal Address:

P O Box 6000, CQ Mail Centre, Rockhampton, Qld 4701

Email: cqfha@hotmail.com

Phone: Nil

Hours: Tu 1pm – 4 pm

Thu 9am – 3pm

Fri 1pm – 4 pm

Sat 1pm – 4 pm

Fees: Members \$55-00 p.a. free use of library

Non-members \$10-00 per day.

Rockhampton & District Historical Society Inc.

Rockhampton & District Historical Society Inc.,

Borough Chambers, Lakes Creek Rd., North Rockhampton

Qld 4701

Postal Address: PO Box 169, Rockhampton, Qld 4700

Phone: 4927 8431 (re-directed out of hours)

Website: www.capricornia.org/members/RDHS

Hours: Tu. & Thu. 10am – 2pm

First Sat. 2pm (Also meeting time)

If ring ahead can arrange to use the library out of hours,
and they will gather some material that may be of interest.

Admission: \$3-00.

Photocopy: 0.20¢

Photos: \$1-00

Membership: Full \$25-00p.a. Pensioners: \$20-00 p.a.

Search Fee for non-members: \$10-00

Qld Rail Historical Centre, Ipswich

Qld Rail Historical Centre, PO Box 881, North Ipswich, Qld

4305. Phone: 3280 5388

Other points of contact for records of Qld Rail appears in the August edition of this journal.

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GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH IN IRELAND Part 4

*[Parts 1,2 & 3 appeared in the three previous issues
(i.e. Feb.; May & Aug. 2008)._Ed.]*

County Heritage/Genealogy Centres (*continued*)

CO. CORK.

- Cork Archives Institute,
Christchurch, South Main Street, Cork Tel: (021) 4277809
Monday — Friday by appointment only.
Small collection of material of genealogical significance.
- Cork County Library H.Q., Farranlea Road, Cork
Tel: (021) 4546499
Monday — Friday. Holdings include Primary valuation lists, Tithe Applotment Books (in microform) and a large collection of secondary sources.
- Cork City Library H.Q., Grand Parade, Cork
Tel: (021) 427710
Tuesday — Saturday. Holdings as above with the exception of the Tithe Applotment Books.

Offices of Supt. Registrar, Adelaide Court, Cork
Tel: (021) 4275126

- Co. Council Offices, Mallow Tel: (022) 21123
- Courthouse, Skibbereen Tel:(028) 21299
- Mallow Heritage Centre, 27 - 28 Bank Place, Mallow
Tel: (022) 21778

This Heritage Centre holds 1901 Census for the area and the parish records (Roman Catholic) of births, baptisms, and marriages for the Diocese of Cloyne and general area of North Cork. Index list available.

- **Parish Records** - Information on Church of Ireland and Roman Catholic records can be sought from local clergy.

Presbyterian A selection of marriage and baptism registers are kept at Trinity Presbyterian Church, Little William. Street, off York Street, McCurtain Street, Cork. Contact the Presbyterian Minister. Tel: (021) 4891437

Methodist Information on records 1840 to present from the Methodist Minister. Tel: (021) 4292503

Quaker Records of graves in burial ground adjacent to Friends Meeting House, *Summer Hill, Cork*. Tel: (021) 4811287

Adoption Records - Cork Adoption Society, Bessborough, Blackrock, Cork

TIPPERARY

Tipperary Heritage Unit, The Bridewell,
St. Michael Street, Co. Tipperary. Tel: (062) 52725 Open: -
Daily Letters: - Yes

District: - Diocese of Cashel and Emly (Church records)

Tipperary North

.Tipperary North Family History Research Centre, The Gatehouse, Kickham Street,

Nenagh, Co. Tipperary. Tel: (067) 33850. Open: - Daily Letters: - Yes, 4 weeks

District: - Tipperary North Riding (Civil records)

Tipperary South

Tipperary South Family History Research, Bru Boru Heritage Centre, Cashel, Co. Tipperary. Tel: (062) 61122. Open: - Daily Letters: - Yes 1 - 4 weeks

District: - Tipperary South Riding (Civil Records)

TYRONE. See Fermanagh

WATERFORD

Waterford Heritage Centre, St. Patrick's Church, Jenkin's Lane, Waterford. Tel: (051) 76123

Open: - October - May Daily (except Friday afternoon)

June - September Daily

Letters: - Yes, 1 week

District: - Co. Waterford, Co. Tipperary (Suir Valley), i.e. Diocese of Waterford and Lismore

WESTMEATH

Dun Na Si Heritage Centre, Knockdomney, Moate, Co. Westmeath. Tel: (0902) 81183

Open: - Daily (weekends by appointment).

Letters: - Yes, 4 weeks

District: - Co. Westmeath

WEXFORD

Wexford Heritage & Research Centre, Yola Farmstead, Tacyoat, Co. Wexford. Tel: (053) 31177

Open: - Daily Letters: - Yes, 2 days

District: - Co. Wexford

WICKLOW

Wicklow Heritage Centre, The Court House, Wicklow.

Tel: (0404) 20126. Open: - Daily

Letters: - Yes, 5 days

District: - Co. Wicklow

GENERAL RESEARCH AREAS

The Genealogical Office 2 Kildare Street, Dublin 2.

Tel: (01) 6611626

This office can give the names and addresses of current members of the Association of Professional Genealogists also the addresses of

County based heritage/genealogy centres who are, involved with the Irish Genealogical Project. The office offers both personal and postal consultancy service for a fee.

[To be continued. Details yet to be published include Emmigration and Shipping, Censuses, Civil and Church Records, Land Records and Northern Ireland._Ed.]

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Sources & Citations Simplified - Part 2

[Here is the second of a short series on this topic. This material has been adapted from – Elizabeth Shown Mills, “Sources & Citations Simplified”, pages 430 – 433._Ed.]

Your Stripped-Bare Guide to Citing Sources

First, ask:

What am I holding?

Then record the details of

Who

What

When:

Where

and... *Why should I believe it?*

For Example:

If you are holding a *[1.etc.]*... - **then write down.....**

1. Family heirloom

-Description of the heirloom.

-Current owner (name, date, and address).

-Anything known about its origin and/or chain of ownership.

2. Register (courthouse, city hall, church)

-Whatever's on the cover, then page number.

-Name of office or church, then city, state.

3. Certificate

- Certificate number and person.
- Name of agency that issued certificate, then city and state.

4. Document or file

- Document name and number.
- File and/or collection name and number.
- Archives name, city, state.

5. Book (published)

- Whatever's on title page (title, author, publisher, place, date) and page number.
- Tip:* Check Back of title page to see if this is a reprint of an older book; if so, also record the original publication year, to place work in proper time frame.

6. Periodical (journal, magazine, newspaper)

- Whatever's at head of article (title, author).
- Page numbers for whole article (as well as the page with special data).
- Header on masthead (publication's title, volume number, full date).

7. Microfilm

- Full details for the material that has been filmed, according to one of the types above - then* Library's label for the film (from box or catalog listing) Agency that did the filming & date (usually shown at start of film)

8. CD-ROM

- Full details for the material that has been digitized, according to one of the types above -then* CD name, publisher, place, date, disk number (if multiple disks involved)

9. Website (OK. Technically, you're just holding a mouse!)

-Full details for the material that has been digitized, according to one of the types above
-then Website name, owner (person or agency), creation date (if shown), and URL download date.

10. Special note for censuses

-First cite Creator of census and year (e.g., U.S. Federal Census, 1850).

-Location (State, county, town, ward, enumeration district, and page) then identify the document's archival location – or the microfilm, CD, or website following one of the above patterns.

To be continued

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Boys in Dresses

In Western European countries until about 1920 the youngest boys wore dresses until they were “breeched” (given their first outfit which included breeches or trousers). This happened at an age between about four and eight years old, varying with different eras and families. A formal ceremony might take place to mark this progress from babyhood to boyhood, and sometimes a first haircut was also included. Up to the end of the 18th century, those parents who could afford it might also give their son a child-sized sword, or at least a toy weapon as a token of the real one he would have as an adult.

One of the hardest of childhood customs to understand is why were little boys given dresses to wear. Wasn't it difficult for them to wear clothes that made them look like girls?

The origin of the custom may be simply that before about 1550, both sexes and all ages wore tunics and gowns of some sort, and young children's fashions are often slow to change. Other ideas have been put forward. The youngest children were associated with their mothers, and cared for by

women rather than men, and so perhaps it was appropriate for them all to wear skirts, whether they were boys or girls. All children of this age were considered more or less as babies and so wore the same type of garments. It would be easier to change nappies if the child wore skirts rather than trousers. In fact the age for breeching suggests that making it easier for young boys to urinate is perhaps the most likely explanation. This would be especially true when breeches or trousers had complicated fastenings which took a long time to undo, as they did in the 16th century, for example.

Little boys would not have felt conspicuous in their dresses because they were the normal thing to wear, although they undoubtedly looked forward to getting their first trousers and being thought of as more grown up. And people in the past didn't think that putting dresses on boys was treating them as girls, just as today we don't consider that putting girls in trousers is treating them as boys.

Adults and other children would also have been able to distinguish boys from girls quite easily: they knew how to read the clues. In 1836, if Alfred Fuller had been a girl, he would probably have had long hair dressed in ringlets and worn a white dress in a more modest style with less flamboyant sleeves. And a whip and a hobby horse would be most unusual toys for a girl. Boys' dresses were often made in brighter or darker colours than those for girls, in plainer or stronger fabrics. They might have chunky belts and trimmings and large metallic buttons which were not typical of girls' dresses. They also tended to be more tailored in appearance, and sometimes had features associated only with boys' clothing, such as the opening down the front of the skirt which had been fashionable in the 1810s and 1820s.

From the 1920s onward, little boys wore trousers of some sort. There was a practical reason why this was easier to achieve: new fabrics which were easier to wash and iron, and

new detergents which cleaned the clothes more easily. But it was also true that many traditional ideas changed in the aftermath of the Second World War, for both children and adults. "Modern" was the key word for the way of life most people wanted their clothing, and their children's clothing, was one of the most visible expressions of that quality.

-From the Museum of Childhood at the Victoria & Albert Museum, London

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Ring Road Set To Desecrate 4,000 Pioneer Graves

-Marion Smith. *Sunday Mail*, 21 June 1987

[The exact outcome of this plan is not known, and it appears that many graves may have already been desecrated in the name of progress. However, it is still topical, as the Brisbane City Council has recently proposed further road works in this vicinity. _Ed.]

The remains and graves of thousands of Queensland's earliest pioneer will be unearthed and desecrated by the Brisbane City Council's \$30 million ring-road through Hale Street in Paddington, according to government records.

Opponents of the road plan, including the National Trust of Queensland which is outraged because the road will cut through areas listed as part of the National Estate, yesterday slammed the Brisbane City Council and the Lord Mayor, Alderman Atkinson, over the road plan.

"If the Lord Mayor goes ahead with this plan, it's nothing more than grave-robbing. They will be turning out the dead, as well as the living, to make way for their road," said Father Graham Perry of historic Anglican Christ Church at Milton.

The Lord Mayor yesterday said she was not in a position to comment as she did not have the full facts with her. "I have always taken the view that their souls are in heaven and that's what counts. But I do feel sympathetic towards people's

views, although I am surprised at that view coming from a priest.” she said.

Details of the existence of the graves have been revealed by Fr. Perry who helped set up the Paddington Resistance Committee to oppose the road plan which was announced by the council without any local consultation.

The proposed road will involve wholesale resumption of properties along the Lang Park side of Hale Street. If the resumption in Hale Street go ahead, the church will lose its historic hall, a memorial brick wall and the adjoining cemetery reserve.

Fr. Perry said concern had been expressed already over the 20 graves, including the well-known Wienholt monument, in the reserve.

“But the historical records show quite clearly that we are talking about desecrating the resting place of thousands of Queensland’s pioneers.” The remains are sited in the old Paddington cemeteries, in the Hale Street area, which were closed in 1875. But according to a Lands Department report, dated June 1914, they were not moved when, under State Government legislation in 1911, it was decided to terminate the cemetery trusts, disinter the bodies and remove them to other cemeteries.

After extensive advertising of the government’s intentions, only 178 applications for removal were received from relatives, covering the remains of 236 bodies.

“In fact, records show that the remains of only 186 bodies were disinterred and removed, with most of them being relocated in Toowong Cemetery,” Fr Perry said.

“The rest - well over 4000 - were never moved. This is the last resting place of many early pioneers who laid the foundations of Brisbane; pioneers whose descendants opened up Queensland.”

The National Trust executive director in Queensland, Mr Doug Russell, said the proposed ring-road was “an indictment of the council.”

“The whole of the Christ Church area is listed not only with the National Trust but also with the Australian Heritage Commission a part of the National Estate,” he said. “We are bitterly disappointed that the council is going to destroy an area so important to Brisbane’s history, and seems to be intent on rushing it through without public debate. It simply isn’t acceptable from the National Trust’s point of view.”

University of Queensland historian Dr Rod Fisher said the old cemeteries included seven distinct sections, based on religious denominations - Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Jewish, Wesleyan Methodist, Congregational and Baptist.

“Some of the graves are actually under the playing fields at Lang Park but thousands of bodies are under the area designated for the new road,” he said. The Lands Department identifies many of Brisbane’s early notables as being buried there.

Fr Perry said the Christ Church cemetery attracted hundreds of visitors.

One of the major arguments advanced by the council in favour of the Hale Street route for the ring road was the cost, “but I would suggest to the council that you can’t put a price on history.”

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Convict Transportation Registers – New Database

The State Library of Queensland is pleased to announce its new database - Convict Transportation Registers

<http://www.slq.qld.gov.au/info/fh/convicts>

This database has been compiled from British Home Office (HO) records which are available on microfilm as part of the Australian Joint Copying Project (AJCP). The HO 11 Criminal - Convict Transportation Registers series has been indexed by the State Library of Queensland and the index contains the following information:

- Name of convict, including any known aliases
- Place of trial *
- Term of years
- Name of ship and date of departure
- Place of arrival
- Miscellaneous notes e.g. Died at sea; Ticket of Leave, etc.

* The date of trial is recorded on the original registers and will be gradually added to this database.

Over 123,000 out of the estimated 160,000 convicts transported to Australia are recorded in this database. These include prisoners sent to New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania), Moreton Bay (Brisbane), Western Australia and Norfolk Island. Also recorded are some ships which were bound for Gibraltar. The records cover the period of 1787 to 1867.

These records mainly include those convicted in England and Scotland. Only a small number of Irish convicts appear in this series of the Home Office records. The database also includes soldiers who had been court-martialled and sentenced to transportation. These "soldier convicts" may have been convicted in various British colonies including the West Indies, India, Pakistan and Canada.

The site also features some well-known Queenslanders with convict backgrounds. State Library staff and volunteers have been working on this project for twelve years. You are invited to have a look at this new database. Feedback is most welcome.

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NORFOLK NAMES

[It is known that surnames in England tend to be indigenous to a specific area. _Ed.]

The following names are confined almost exclusively to Norfolk

Abbs is a variant of the name Abel, which originally came from the Hebrew. While no one can quite define the name, it's traditionally translated as "breath" or "vigour".

Ami(e)s derives from the Old French word *amis* or friend.

Arthurton

Atthow/oe comes from *attoe*, a Middle English word for someone who lived on a hill or a ridge.

Banham is a village in Norfolk, and the name was given to its residents.

Batterham

Beales is a patronymic form of Beal, a Norman nickname for a handsome man.

Beanes may come from Bean, an occupational surname that denoted a grower or seller of beans. Beans may also have been a nickname for someone unimportant.

Beck is a topographic name and once indicated someone who lived beside a stream. Other derivations of the name are from Bec in Northern France, from the surname for a maker or seller of pickaxes or mattocks.

Bettinson is a patronymic name that derives from Bartholomew, or a name that comes from either Beatrice or Elizabeth.

Boddy is a variation of Body, a Middle English nickname for a fat person.

Bransett

Bunn is a variant of Bone, which can be traced either to a Norman nickname meaning good, or to a term of abuse for a thin person.

Connell

Case is an occupational surname that describes a manufacturer of boxes or chests.

Claxton was a name given to people who came from the Norfolk village of Claxton.

Copeman comes from the Middle English name for a merchant or trader.

Cossey. This name may have been given to inhabitants of the Norfolk village of Costessey, which is pronounced in the same way.

Cubitt

Duffield comes from an East Yorkshire or Derbyshire village of the same name.

Dyball

Dye is a pet form of the female name Dennis that was popular during the Medieval period.

Eglinton

Failes. The origin of this surname is uncertain, although it may come from Faille, a maker and seller of silk.

Flatt is a surname given to people who lived on flat or low-lying ground.

Gamble comes from the Old Norse word *gammall*, which means old.

Gapp. The name Gapp was given to people who lived near a gap in the cliffs.

Gayford

Gaze is a variant of the name Wace. It is derived from the Norman name Wazo.

Gedge was a Middle English nickname applied to a stupid or loose woman, or a boorish man.

Gooch, a variant of Gough, derives from an occupational name given to smiths.

Goulder referred to someone who lived at a bank where marigolds grew.

Greenacre was bestowed on people who lived by fertile land.

Heading

Howes is a variation of Howe, the name of a Norfolk village.

Huggins is a variant of Hugh.

Ingram, a Germanic name, was introduced to Britain by the Normans.

Kerrison. This is a patronymic derived from the name Kendrick.

Lain is a name given to people who lived in lanes.

Land is an Old English name which means “land” or “territory”. In the Middle Ages the word was used to denote someone who came from the countryside.

Larwood

Leeder denoted someone who led a horse and cart.

Leeds is a habitation name for people from the West Yorkshire city.

Lowell

Mack

Mallett derives from the personal name Malet, which was a pet form of Mary.

Milk was a name given to someone who drank a lot of milk, or to people with milk-white hair.

Minns is a metronymic form of Minne.

Mullinger denoted someone who was a miller, or lived near a mill.

Nurse was a name given to a foster mother or wet nurse.

Plumbly

Poll is a Dutch name which was bestowed on a person who lived near a grassy mound.

Purdy is a name given to people who often swore *pur die*, or “by God”.

Ringer can be traced to three different sources: the Norman name Reinger; people who made rings; and bell-ringers.

Rising

Rivett was an occupational name for a metalworker

Rix is a patronymic derived from the name Rick.

Roofe is a variant of the Middle English name Rolf.

Sands is a name given to someone who lived on sandy soil.

Savory is of uncertain meaning, but derived from the Norman name Savaric.

Scales, a variant of Scholes, was a name given to someone who dwelled in a hut or a shed.

Sheringham derives from the Norfolk town of the same name.

Shreeve is a version of the name Sheriff.

Slipper is a name which descends from the German *schleifer*, meaning someone who polishes swords and armour.

Soame derives from the villages of Soham in Suffolk and Cambridgeshire.

Spink derives from the Middle English *spink*, which translates as “chaffinch”. The patronymic version, Spinks, is also largely confined to Norfolk.

Starling was a nickname given to someone who resembled this type of bird.

Stimpson is a patronymic name derived from “Stephen”.

Thrower. A thrower was someone who made silk thread.

Tooley is a diminutive form of the name Towle.

Utting derives from the Old English personal name Utting, which is of uncertain origin.

Warner may be of Low German origin, but its meaning is unknown.

Whalebelly is likely to have been a nickname.

Whittleton

Woolston derives from the Old English name Wulfstan.

Wortley can be traced to two villages of the same name in West Yorkshire.

-Family History Magazine, p.26; date unknown.

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Members’ Research Interests

Each edition of this journal goes to thirty Family History Societies in various parts of Australia. They in turn send us a copy of their journals which are kept in our library. So this is an excellent way to publicise your research interests. Best of all it is free to members at present, and the results speak for themselves.

When replying, remember to give the membership number of the person who made the initial enquiry.

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LAMB, Warwickshire, England 1860s

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RYAN, Ireland & Australia 1700s & 1800s

PAYNE, Ireland & Australia 1700s & 1800s

Member No. 288

MADILL, Qld 1800s

MATHIE, Qld 1800s

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Did you know - That more than one form of marriage was recognised in Scotland? Namely: 1. The usual marriage by clergy with witnesses. 2. An informal marriage by instant consent of the parties without clergy and witnesses.

By an act of parliament in England in 1753 informal marriages became illegal there. That is all marriages must take place in the established church except for Quakers and Jews. Those who did not want to comply got married in Scotland. Between 1754 & 1856 there were approximately 4,000 runaways crossed into Scotland each year and were married there.

Those involved in an informal Scottish marriage could later approach the Sheriff, who if satisfied as to the validity of the marriage, granted a warrant for the marriage to be registered. This explains why the record of some marriages cannot be found.

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 non-members \$5.00 per hour or \$12.50 for three 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.

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

Submissions for publication are always welcomed. They can be either emailed to the editor, Des Dunn at <desrd@bigpond.com>, left in the "Letterbox" drawer at the society library; or posted to Yvonne Peberdy, PO Box 882, Mackay, Qld 4740.

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