

# Mackay Genie Gossip



NEWSLETTER NO. 11

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF QLD.	President:	Warren Pitt	514848
MACKAY BRANCH	Vice President:	Rod Thomson	592431
P.O. BOX 882 MACKAY QLD.	Secretary	Jenny Gibbs	552704
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G.S.Q. COMPETITION - AVAGO! Have you seen details of the G.S.Q. competition in 'Generation'? (See page 63, Dec. 1988 issue). It is a chance for the family historian (you) to write about a Queensland connection. There are plenty of Mackay members who could quite adequately enter this competition. So come on Mackay - AVAGO! A letter has been received from Gillian Arnot Smith who admits there is a discrepancy in the wording of the competition. The restriction is on the number of pages - four A4 pages (single-spaced typing), not on the number of words.

QLD. STATE ARCHIVES are supplying photocopies of records when the request includes the exact Archives reference (e.g. IMM/133, page 72 - the record of the immigration of Joseph and Mary Kelly). Chris Lewin reports that the payment is not required with the initial request. You have to wait until they write back and tell you how much to send. So then, your original request does not have to be on the proper form, as they can send you this also when they write back with the cost - which is lucky, as we have run out of forms.

JANET REAKES IN 'NEW IDEA'. This regular question and answer column will be of interest to all genies, and also may be of use to some to gain free advice on problem research.

OUR LIBRARY GROWS. We are continually adding to the holdings of our Library, situated within the Pioneer Shire Library. There is a booklet hanging on the cupboard door, and this lists everything in our library as at June 88. Further items as they are added are listed in a book labelled 'Accessions', in the Box labelled 'Library', on the bottom shelf of the same cupboard. To see what is newly added, look in the Accessions Book.

JOIN THE EDUCATION CENTRE. Our members are eligible to join for \$3 per year. Many facilities are available. An excellent photocopier (60% to 154%) costs 10 cents per sheet, or 15 cents per double sided sheet. There is a range of materials useful for making booklets, etc. Laminating is done at \$4 per metre. The centre was previously known as The Teachers' Centre and is situated in one wing of the North Mackay State School, from School St.

OUR LIBRARY DISPLAY APPROACHES. The annual display in the Mackay City Library will this year be put up on Saturday 29 April, from 9 a.m. A great deal of material is required. There are 24 sides of display boards available. Members are urged to come with their old photos, documents, letters and postcards, family trees, etc. Articles are also required for the glass display cases (which are securely lockable). Other suggested themes are: Convicts, Strange but True, Computers in Genealogy, Immigration and Ships. But anything of genealogical interest is welcome. Fresh material from newer members is especially sought. You may reserve a board if you plan a large display. For enquiries and offers to man the display for 2 to 3 hour periods from 2 May to 12 May, see the President or the Secretary. Or just turn up on 29 April with your material, or even with no material, just to help put up the display.

## RESEARCH NOTES


1. VICTORIA BIRTHS 1895-1913 INDEX has recently been purchased and entered in our library. First look up the Index to this Index, which is printed in a pink A4 size booklet.

2. IMMIGRANTS TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA (1836-86), VICTORIA (1839-71), and to NORTHERN TERRITORY (1901-21). The Archives of N.S.W. has bought all these records, recently available for sale (similar to the Qld. Immigration Kit). The original records of each would be in the archives of its own state. However, in Sydney they are more accessible to us. If you have no friend or relation to look them up for you, ask Joan Reese (See G.G. No. 8)

3. 'ARCHI-VISTA' is news sheet being received regularly from the Archives of N.S.W. at Kingswood. Issue No. 5 reveals the information in (2) above. For more details, look in the folder in the N.S.W. Box. Refer to these to keep up with the latest records acquired and/or indexed in Sydney.

4. OUR NEWSLETTERS are filed in a folder on the top shelf in the Magazine Section, near the past 'Generations'. Any references to past issues can be looked up here if needed.

5. SUFFOLK RECORD OFFICE offers a Research Service at 7 pounds (around \$15) per hour. I have found them very fast, and have for less than \$30 received copies of newspaper reports of two convicts and the court transcript of one of them. (The other is held at the PRO London, as he was tried at the assizes). I have also received marriages and baptisms of the families from registers, and the names of other researchers of the family name. Make an International Money Order or cheque drawn on a British Bank, payable to Suffolk County Council, St. Andrews House, County Hall, Ipswich, IP4 2JS, England. (Faye Heaney)

6. THE IRISH LINK, issued quarterly, contains short articles on places, people, happenings, and records of Ireland in the past. The chief aim, however, is to link people of the same family. So about half of each issue is taken up with "Help Please to Find Relatives of These" with about 150 enquiries. Each issue also lists dozens of families for which comprehensive family trees have been received and filed. These lists state the origin and the destination of each family. Perhaps you have Faulkners who came from Galway and went to Victoria? Or Murrays from Kilkenny who came to Qld? etc. etc. Be sure to check 'The Irish Link' for your Irish connections. Judy Wallace has just deposited in our library the four issues from 1988, to continue the collection of all issues since they started in 1984. 

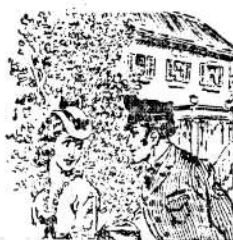
7. A Rational Invention from the Irish can be found in some Irish Links. The centrefold of the magazine is a form to compile a "Comprehensive Family Tree". It is a very neat means of recording 3 generations back from yourself (or anyone else), with places for all children in each generation. It is really, on one page, 6 family group sheets, avoiding the repetitions.

8. MACKAY DEATHS: WALKERSTON CEMETERY. The card index of all persons buried in Walkerston Cemetery taken from the Pioneer Shire Burial Register is now on blue cards in a drawer in our library. When you are searching for a particular name, make sure you check all variations of the spelling, as I feel sure that some of the names are not spelt correctly. I did not feel as though I had the right to change them, so just wrote them as they were spelt in the Register Book. You may also be surprised at the religion on some of the cards, but apparently in some cases, they were filling up some religious sections, so buried people in these, even if they were of a different religion. It is this religion name of the section, which will lead you to the gravestone inscription. All gravestones were recorded by us in 1982 and copies of all inscriptions then are kept in a folder on the bottom shelf of the cupboard. In this Walkerston Cemetery folder, look up the religion section noted on the blue card. In the first few pages, there will be a printed index of all names appearing on the stones in this section. (Some of these will not be buried there, only referred to). If the name on the blue card is not in the printed index, then there was no gravestone in 1982. If the name does appear in this list, you will be able to find the inscription appearing on the gravestone, copied in the pages following. (Judy Wallace)

9. SARINA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH RECORDS (Marriages 1924-60, and Baptisms 1904-60): Joann McGrath, with admirable initiative and energy, has copied these records, as they are shortly to be sent to the Oxley Library. She has donated them in plastic envelopes to our Library and this is greatly appreciated. They are in a folder on the bottom shelf, with the other local records. Wendy Porter has done a Card Index of the marriages.

10. LARKMAN SURNAME INDEX: Mr. Frank Randall, of England, holds a 2000 name index to this rare surname, which originated in the English county of Norfolk. He will provide info. from it for no charge to enquirers who contact sending him a S.A.E. (or two IRC'S) at 69 First Avenue, Carlton, Nottingham, England, NG4 1PH. (from 'Descent')

## AN AMAZING COINCIDENCE



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When I started researching Mearman ancestry on the Isle of Wight I found a solitary entry in the G.R.D. of 1984 for a lady from Nottingham looking for this name. I had my "L" plates on at this time, and since the name is very uncommon I wrote to her post haste, including such information as I had at that time that might be relevant. Her response came flying back, her delight obviously equalling mine, since I had provided her with the Great great grandmother of her husband, my Great great aunt. This had apparently been an irritating missing link on an extensive tree she had compiled for her husband's line, of which she included a copy.

Dorothy and I have continued to correspond and have been able to exchange a deal of "goodies", one of her bonus points for me being that she teaches Genealogy at our equivalent of T.A.F.E. in Nottingham, and is a mine of information.

I recently decided to have a bash at tracing my husband's ancestry. Feeling rather thwarted by the lack of information I had and the reluctance of relatives still alive in England to part with any, I obviously had to start from scratch.

Off went another letter to Dorothy asking her to obtain the usual necessary progressive certificates from St. Catherine's House during her frequent visits.

Her husband Leonard is not noted for any passion towards family history but he did prick up his ears when Dorothy mentioned that she was now looking for Gibbs' and MacDonalds' on the Isle of Wight. He was apparently quite thoughtful for some minutes before relating to her a memory of his schooldays on the Island.

It emanated that whilst at secondary school in the early years of World War 2, his teacher was one Miss Gwen MacDonald. What was more, he recalled that she was engaged to be married to a soldier called Russell Gibbs who used to meet her from school presumably when he was on leave. He also remembered the class having a collection to purchase a wedding gift for them. Was it possible he pondered, that they could be any connection?

Yes, Gwen and Russell are my husband's parents, and Leonard has now been motivated to record his reminiscences of schooldays on the Isle of Wight.

Since neither the Gibbs' nor the MacDonald families originate on the Isle of Wight, this must be some coincidence!

- Jenny Gibbs

## IN PRAISE OF JOAN REESE

I have been experiencing difficulty in locating details of my great-great-grandmother's parents. I knew their names from her death certificate and that they lived near Goulburn, N.S.W., but could find no trace of them in official Births, Deaths and Marriages. So a letter to Joan Reese was the next step. Joan found them through the "Permission to Publish Banns" records in Sydney. Her letter arrived with full details of my two convict ancestors who arrived in Australia in 1828 and 1832 and an offer to obtain photocopies of Indents, Banns and Tickets of Leave. So if you have a problem with N.S.W. research, a letter to Joan Reese can be a great help.

- Ross Locke

As simple as ABC? Yes, basically - BUT many problems arise in putting lists into alpha order. Different systems are used in different sets of records, indexes, and files. Sometimes the modifications are designed to suit the characteristics of the records or how they were gathered, and sometimes to assist someone looking them up. However, one must be aware of the system being used, or it is easy to miss the entry being looked for.

There are two main systems:-

1. "As is" order. This is alphabetical strictly by letter, with no regard for where a word ends, or for punctuation marks. This is the only order the computer understands as alphabetical, which was one reason for the beginning of the change from the older system in libraries in 1980. Mackay City Library uses this method now. New libraries use it too, and computerised libraries must use it. This system would produce these 14 words in this order:

- Blabbermouth
- The Black and Tans
- Black, E.
- Black, Edward
- Blackett-Davies, Bruce
- Blackett, Edmund
- Blackett-Smith, Alan
- Black, E. William
- The Black List
- Blacklisting
- Black Sunday
- Black, Zelma
- Blade of Fire

2. Alphabetical order by word, the other system, would put the same words in a different order:

- Blabbermouth
- Black, E.
- Black, E. William
- Black, Edward
- Black, Zelma
- The Black and Tans
- Black Death
- The Black List
- Black Sunday
- Blackett, Edmund
- Blackett-Davies, Bruce
- Blackett-Smith, Alan
- Blacklisting
- Blade of Fire

In this second method, you consider the first whole word, and put this with all the other entries with this same whole word. You start again with the second word of each entry and put these in alpha order, and so on. There is the added rule that a surname entry must come before the same word that is not a surname. Many libraries which began before 1980 continue to use this older system. Pioneer Shire Library still uses this system. It is more "sensible" in many ways, in that it brings together all words of one group (e.g. all surnames Black), but has to have many sub-rules, e.g. Names like Du Maurier and Da Silva are not considered as two words. These many sub-rules make it a less simplified system.

Other systems are used to alphabetize (or partially alphabetize) lists, especially surnames.

3. First letter grouping .. i.e. All names beginning with 'A' together, followed by all beginning with 'B' and so on. The Walkerston Cemetery Records were indexed thus. When Mr. Smith was buried, his name was written in the Index Book on the end of the list on the page headed 'S'. All these 'S' names were in no order, except as they occurred. But it provided a finding aid, as it was much easier to look through 150 or so names beginning with 'S', than to look through some thousands of all the names. Anyone who keeps an address book, uses the same system.

4. First 3 letters grouping. The system in (3) becomes less useful as the total number increases. In this next system, all names beginning with the first 3 letters are listed together. Some written indexes in the Qld. State Archives are done thus. e.g. The indexes to persons acquiring land from the crown. This is very confusing if you are not aware of the system. You see 'Butterworth', and think 'Butler' must appear before this and continue to look before. Finally you find it after 'Butterworth', and think you are astute. But no! There are more 'Butler' entries further on over the page, perhaps in 3 or 4 different places; but all are amongst the 'BUT's'.

5. Directory order. In a list which is all surnames, it is not helpful to follow System 1, which would put the Blackett names in the middle of the Black names. So most Directories use System 2. This is true for Telephone Directories, Post Office Directories, Electoral Rolls, etc. (This is also the order used in our own card index to Deaths in the Mackay Area) Special problems (e.g. Mac & Mc) may be dealt with differently by different directories.

6. It is possible that an index may not be arranged in order of the item you are looking up, but with regard to the order of some connected name. The N.S.W. Birth Indexes list surnames in alpha order, but then put all children of one father together, arranging them in alpha order of the fathers. It is a list of children born, but it is arranged in order of names of father.

7. The I.G.I., although computerized, does not use System 1, as such. It makes an intelligent attempt to group together all spellings of the one surname. From the group of names Neve, Neeves, Neeve, Neave, Kneaves, Neaves, Neves, it chooses one and lists all others under this, with a 'See' reference for each of the others. Again, this can be very confusing unless you are aware of the system, and aware too that an asterisk appears against the beginning of each run of grouped surnames.

#### Other Reminders

'The', 'a', 'an' at the beginning of an entry are ignored, but they count if in the middle of the entry.

A card may be misfiled. If it is not where you think it would be, look before and after, several entries. Sometimes there is a double run for a short section of the cards.

This ploy of ranging forward and back may also pick up your entry if it has been misspelt (by the indexer, or by the original recorder, or because of bad handwriting). However, also try to think, yourself, of possible variations which may have occurred. These may be very far away from the name you first looked up and so not likely to be found by the ploy of ranging. Recently 'TRIMBLE' in the Burial Records was found under 'TREMBLE', and 'Wm. DAVIDSON' on a marriage certificate was found to be 'Wm. DAVISON' in the Post Office Directories for 15 years.

All sorts of errors are also possible when people give spoken information to officials who write it down. This often happens when the funeral director sits down with some of the family and fills out the form with the details of the deceased. What the death certificate will show is exactly what he writes down, errors and all.

When the person giving the information could not read and could not spell his name out even if requested, the errors possible are mind-boggling. HANNA becomes ANNA when the speaker drops his 'h's'. Elizabeth Simpson quoted the lady who said her name was ELSIE DOORKNOBS. And so it was. But it should have been written ELSIE DAWN HOBBS.

#### HOW RARE CAN YOU GET ?

Following the rare name FOINQUINOS mentioned in last issue, and LARKMAN in this, one member mentions that he looked up all the 56 phonebooks of Australia for people of the name STAY. About 30 were found, and every one of them was related to him, some connected further back than his great-grandfather, and emigrating separately. Some years ago, an English researcher, Gordon Honeycombe, looked up all the phone books in the world, and wrote to all named HONEYCOMBE. Most replied, and all these he traced back to the one place in Devon where his own family originated. The Honeycombes in Ayr, Qld., are amongst them. A recent Family Tree Magazine reports a correspondent, Mr. MEWHOR, has found other people of this rare name at different times and in different places, and all of them were related to him. Let 'Genie Gossip' know if you have any rare surnames among your ancestors.



#### NEW TWIGLET ON THE TURVEY TREE

He is Warwick Turvey, son of Malcom and Jean Turvey, and he was born 25 Jan. 1989. Fellow genies send best wishes to Jean and all the family.

#### NAN'S STORY

Has anyone seen Helen Butler's book written on the life of her mother-in-law, Mary Butler? Helen compiled it for Mary Butler's 80th birthday, and distributed copies to the children and grandchildren (over 30 in all). There is a tremendous amount of work in it, but it shows what can be done when stories are written down when that person is still alive. I'm sure Helen will lend this book to you if you ask her - it is a wonderful tribute to her mum-in-law.



6

HELLO 361203-4725 !

Since 1975 I have lived in Sweden and had to constantly be prepared to quote my registration number whenever asked for it. Sweden has always had a reputation for scrupulous statistical records which go back many hundreds of years. Since the 1950s they have lived with a law that insists on everyone being registered by number at birth. It is called the "personal number" and is used whenever one has to state one's name and address. It is made up from your birthday in reverse: 3 Dec 1936 = 361203 plus four extra digits that represent where you were registered, your gender, how many there were registered on the same day and finally a control figure. So you might end up with 361203-4725. (This is not my number!)

In a country where half the population seem to be called Anders Svensson and the other half Sven Andersson, there are some pretty sound arguments for the system. But it is not popular, even in Sweden. Computer registers are not open for general inspection, though one always has the feeling that they are. Information is available to interested parties who have a qualified need to know. Generally, however, the Swedish society is less secretive than the British and the Freedom of Information Act has eliminated most of the nonsensical anomalies that my experience in London typified.



STOP PRESS

N.S.W. CERTIFICATES have increased in price to \$14. If you quote the reference number from the indexes, the charge is \$10.

JUST ARRIVED for our LIBRARY are 5 volumes of the Dictionary of West Australians; the No.6 Volume of the South Australian Bulletins; and "How to trace your Military Ancestors in Australia and New Zealand," by R.H. Montague, covering 1788 to the Vietnam War.

From article by Vic Howard  
Page 26, "Family Tree" Dec. 1988



RESEARCH FILE OF FAMILIES BEING RESEARCHED

To build up this file in our library, members are asked to fill out "cards" of paper, similar to the sample below. Use one card per family, but put on the card all the places the family lived, being as specific as possible and showing dates. Your name and address goes on the bottom of the card. If you are a member, add address, only if you wish, as there is a file of members with address in the same box and this is easier to update for a change of address. Non-members are welcome to put cards in. This file is on-going, and will always be kept. Cards previously entered by old members will still be there, even if they have left. Blank cards are available in the back of the box. Or cut your own 7½ cms. x 12½ cms. It is best if you insert your own cards into the file, as then you can check cards already there. Otherwise, give yours to the Librarian.

MEMORANDA

- Write something for G.Gossip  
19 APL (Wed.) - Next DEADLINE  
.....
- Prepare Library Display Items  
29 APL (Sat.) - Assemble Display  
(or give items to another member)  
.....
- 3 MAY (Wed.) - Next MEETING  
.....
- 2-12 MAY - See DISPLAY,  
City Library.
- Help to man display.  
.....

LITTLE Family

PRE 1865 - EDINBURGH, SCOT.  
 1865+ - QLD.  
 1876 - TAMWORTH, N.S.W.  
 1880+ LAIDLEY, QLD  
 FOREST HILL, QLD

MARY H. RELTUB (MEMBER)



## LISTING OF MEMBERS OF MACKAY BRANCH AS AT 27-2-1989

March 1, 1989 at 11:54 a.m.

Page

MSNO	NAME	ADDRESS1	ADDRESS2	ADDRESS3	ADDRESS4	POST PHONE	REN DATE	DB 9
2966	Anne ADAMS	M.S. F60	Sandiford Road	CHELONA	Via MACKAY	4741 595204	30/06/89	06 9
3072	Mr Rodney AUSTIN	P.O. Box 6454	MACKAY			4740	30/06/89	06 9
0821	Mrs Frances Theresa BALMER	133 Bedford Road	MACKAY			4740 551913	30/06/89	06 9
1543	Patricia Lee BEATTIE	12 Karl Langer Court	NORTH MACKAY			4740	06/07/89	06 9
2163	Mrs Ailsa Joyce BELL	P.O. Box 69	MARIAN			4753 543241	30/06/89	06 9
3765	Dawn Margaret BILNEY	27 Outlook Crescent	NORTH MACKAY			4740 423940	01/06/89	06 9
3553	Lorraine Mary BOYD	6 Les Cameron Avenue	Northview	MACKAY		4740 421764	08/03/89	06 9
0650	Mrs Helen Mary BUTLER	5 Pollock Street	MACKAY			4740 422539	30/06/89	06 9
0645	Mr Brian R. CALDWELL	24 English Street	MACKAY			4740	14/10/89	06 9
7551	Veronica Patricia CALDWELL	81 Canberra Street	NORTH MACKAY			4740 514616	08/03/89	06 9
01	Mrs Susan Maree CAPPELLO	P.O. Box 9	GARBETT			4741 585242	30/06/89	06 9
2239	Mrs Elizabeth Anne DEAN	P.O. Box 131	MACKAY			4740 578592	30/06/89	06 9
0604	Mrs Nita Barbara DRURY	34 Jarrah Street	EAGLEMOUNT	NORTH MACKAY		4740	30/06/89	06 9
3554	Nancy May DUNWOODY	M.S. 895	MACKAY			4740 590153	08/03/89	06 9
4001	Keith Francis EDMUNDS	P.O. Box 31	PLEYSTOWE			4741 543120	21/07/89	06 9
2624	Samuel James EVANS	49 Black Street	MACKAY			4740	03/02/90	06 9
2182	Mrs Helen FOSTER	44 Paulette Street	MACKAY			4740 574580	30/06/89	06 9
2964	Mrs Jennifer Anne GIBBS	10 Cameron Street	MACKAY			4740 513137	30/06/89	06 9
0842	Mrs Helen Dawn GOODING	5 Gibbs Court	NORTH MACKAY			4740 424145	30/06/89	06 9
1206	Mrs Sandra M. GREEN	4 Rowe Court	GLENDEEN			4743	30/06/89	06 9
1883	Adelaide Julia GRENDA	Sandringham Creek	M.S. 283	MACKAY		4740 564295	30/06/89	06 9
0647	Mrs Joan Elizabeth HAZELDENE	16 Moody Street	MACKAY			4740 573840	30/06/89	06 9
3339	Mrs Sandra Grace HAZELDENE	6 Tully Court	ANDERGROVE	Mackay		4740 552303	30/06/89	06 9
2597	Mrs Faye Elaine HEANY	37 Bourke Street	BLACKS BEACH			4740 546755	30/06/89	06 9
0658	Mrs Susanne Marie HILL	27 High Street	NORTH MACKAY			4740 562105	30/06/89	06 9
3369	Anice Carol HOLDSWORTH	61 Gilbert Avenue	GLENDEEN			4743 589419	09/05/89	06 9
3552	Jeanette Evelyn D. HDY	40 Charles Hodge Ave	NORTH MACKAY			4740 421569	08/03/89	06 9
1252	Mrs Ellen JACKSON	1 Skylark Street	SLADE POINT			4741 552617	30/06/89	06 9
0448	Mrs Joyce Mary JENSEN	Post Office	FARLEIGH			4741 598119	30/06/89	06 9
04	Anita Robyn JOHNSTON	Post Office	FINCH HATTON			4756 583171	30/06/89	06 9
1372	Mrs Sylvia Christina LEWIN	14 Moody Street	MACKAY			4740 578539	30/06/89	06 9
1888	Lynda Yvonne LOCKE	99 Daniel Street	MACKAY			4740 422450	30/06/89	06 9
1887	Ross LOCKE	99 Daniel Street	MACKAY			4740 422450	30/06/89	06 9
1905	Mr Brendan Errol MAGUIRE	30 Petersen Street	SARINA			4737 561351	30/06/89	06 9
1904	Mrs Gail Patricia MAGUIRE	30 Petersen Street	SARINA			4737 561351	30/06/89	06 9
1570	Mrs Joanne MALCOLM	2 Greetham Street	SARINA			4737 5622125	30/06/89	06 9
2302	Mrs Gwendoline Agnes MANN	15 Streeter Avenue	MACKAY			4740 575833	30/06/89	06 9
2662	Mrs Joan Betty MASTERS	8 Emu Street	SLADE POINT	Mackay		4740 551540	30/06/89	06 9
3695	Mrs Ruth Elisabeth MATTHEWS	Armstrong Street	FARLEIGH	via Mackay		4741 598121	30/06/89	06 9
3762	Carmel Mary MC DONALD	16 Raymond Croker Av	MT PLEASANT	NORTH MACKAY		4740 421169	01/06/89	06 9
1461	Mrs Irene MC FARLANE	SEPTIMUS	via Mirani	MACKAY		4754 585621	14/07/89	06 9
1462	Ms Robyn MC FARLANE	SEPTIMUS	via Mirani	MACKAY		4754 585621	14/07/89	06 9
0667	Mrs Beverley Elaine MC GOWAN	C.M.B. FARLEIGH	VIA MACKAY			4741	30/06/89	06 9
1843	Mrs Joann M. MC GRATH	M.S. 283	MACKAY			4741	30/06/89	06 9
1211	Mr Alan Neil MC NEE	13 Benson Avenue	NORTHVIEW	Mackay		4740 422802	30/06/89	06 9
0816	Lilian MEECH	1/15 Creal Street	MACKAY			4740 575547	30/06/89	06 9
1373	Mr Wayne Douglas MILLER	14 Beverley Street	Far Beach	MACKAY		4740 578660	30/06/89	06 9
3570	Ailsa Rose MUNT	16 Brampton Avenue	Bucasia	MACKAY		4750 546539	26/05/89	06 9
0550	Mrs Daphne Ruth MURARD	32 Thorning Street	WEST MACKAY			4740 523998	30/06/89	06 9
1205	Mrs Dorothy Joyce NEWTON	31 Cahill Crescent	M.S. 352	Planellia	MACKAY	4740 546186	30/06/89	06 9
0702	Mr Peter Carlton NICHOLSON	10 Scanlan Street	MACKAY			4740	30/06/89	06 9
0701	Mrs Joyce Belle NICHOLSON	10 Scanlan Street	MACKAY			4740	30/06/89	06 9
0662	Miss Dawn NOONAN	36 Bourke Street	BLACKS BEACH			4740 546497	30/06/89	06 9
0664	Mrs Ethel Dulcie PATTERSON	115 Goldsmith Street	MACKAY			4740 572398	30/06/89	06 9
1215	Mr George Robert PEARCE	P.O. Box 2	GLENDEEN			4743	30/06/89	06 9
1216	Mrs Lorraine Coral PEARCE	P.O. Box 2	GLENDEEN			4743	30/06/89	06 9

MSNO	NAME	ADDRESS1	ADDRESS2	ADDRESS3	ADDRESS4	PGTD	PHONE	REN	DATE	DB	SF
3340	Mr Warren Thomas PITT	25 Streeter Avenue	MACKAY			4740	572510	30/06/89	06	90	
3771	Mrs Valma Kathleen POLLITT	103 Evan Street	MACKAY			4740	511098	30/06/89	06	90	
2448	Lorraine Wendy PORTER	6 Blackall Court	NORTH MACKAY			4740	424308	26/08/89	06	90	
3650	John Martin RILEY	8 Munro Street	MORANBAH			4744	418032	24/05/89	06	90	
1912	Francis Loeman ROBINSON	10 Evans Avenue	SEAFORTH			4741		30/06/89	06	91	
1911	Isabel ROBINSON	10 Evans Avenue	SEAFORTH			4741		30/06/89	06	92	
3749	Mary Beryl SHADDOCK	C/- P.O.	BLOOMSBURY			4799	475790	10/05/89	06	90	
2693	Mavis Isabel SHEEDY	12 Macarthur Street	MACKAY			4740		30/06/89	06	90	
0655	Mrs Margaret C. STRICKLAND	33 William Street	MACKAY			4740	575462	30/06/89	06	90	
1519	Miss Fiona Janette THOMSON	P.O. Box 25	PLEYSTONE	MACKAY		4741	592429	30/06/89	06	91	
1518	Mr Rodney James THOMSON	P.O. Box 25	PLEYSTONE	MACKAY		4741	592429	30/06/89	06	92	
1376	Mrs Doreen May TOWNSON	11 Meadow Street	MACKAY			4740	423681	30/06/89	06	90	
2177	Mrs Jean Meryl TURVEY	16 McKinley Street	NORTH MACKAY			4740	577764	30/06/89	06	90	
0654	Mrs Judith Adrienne WALLACE	31 Annie Wood Avenue	NORTH MACKAY			4740	421224	30/06/89	06	90	
0661	Mrs Coral WATSON	36 Bourke Street	BLACKS BEACH			4740	546497	30/06/89	06	92	
0652	Mrs Anne Philomena WHITMORE	33 Annie Wood Avenue	NORTH MACKAY			4740	421447	30/06/89	06	90	
0958	Janice Margaret WILKIE	P.O. Box 758	MACKAY			4740	552797	08/11/89	06	90	
2263	Mrs Jeanette May WISELY	Sugarshed Road	FARLEIGH			4741		30/06/89	06	90	
2705	Mrs Sandra June ZARB	P.O. Box 19	FINCH HATTON			4756	583230	30/06/89	06	90	

TOTALS:

Printed 75 of the 2,974 records.

PRIMARY SORT FIELD: NAME

SELECTION CRITERIA:  
(db = "06")



# Mackay Genie Gossip



NEWSLETTER NO. 12

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF QLD.	President:	Warren Pitt	514848
MACKAY BRANCH	Vice President:	Rod Thomson	592431
P.O. BOX 882 MACKAY QLD.	Secretary:	Jenny Gibbs	552704
	Treasurer:	Ross Locke	422450
	Sales Officer:	Gwen Mann	575833

\*\*\*\*\*  
THE ANNUAL DISPLAY of our SOCIETY will be on view at Mackay City Library for 3 weeks from 2 to 19 May. Members are needed to man the display for 2 to 3 hour periods. See the President or the Secretary. Be sure to fit in at least half an hour to view all the exhibits. The Library opens 10 to 4.45 Monday to Friday, plus to 7.45 p.m. Tuesday and Thursday, and 9 to 11.45 Saturday. See Jenny in action on Computer at the Display Friday 12th all day, and Saturday 13th.

A BEGINNERS' WORKSHOP will be held as a follow-up to the display. It will be held from 1 to 5 p.m. on Saturday, 27 May at the Education Centre (formerly called the Teachers Centre) in the North Mackay State School. Cost is \$3 to cover workshop material handed out. Members and non-members are welcome.

MORMON LIBRARY NOW OPEN. The Library of the Mackay Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints now opens to the public every Wednesday from 12 noon to 3 p.m. Mrs. Muriel Devlin is on duty. It is possible to arrange to use the library also on Fridays from 9.30 a.m. to noon, but this has to be arranged by a prior phone call to Mrs. Joy Francis, who is in charge of the library, on 578319 (after 3). It is now possible to order in films from their central library. The church and library are situated at the corner of Field and McGinn Streets, West Mackay.

PROFESSIONAL COPYING OF PHOTOS AND DOCUMENTS can now be done in Mackay. Ms. Narelle SHAND (phone 54 8267) has a London degree in archival copying, and has done work for Mackay City Library and the Local History Society.

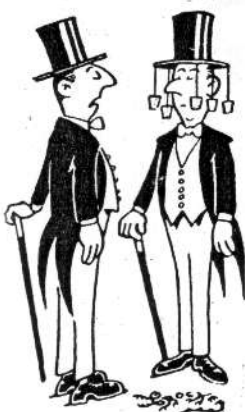
SCOTLAND CERTIFICATES have increased in price to 5 pounds 50 pence. These are available from New Register House, Edinburgh, EH1 3YT, Scotland.

PRE-NOTICE OF TOURING WORKSHOP. Mackay will have two visits during July by three of our officials from Brisbane G.S.Q. They are Mrs. Gillian Arnot Smith (President), Mrs. Margaret Verran (Vice-President), and Mrs. Beryl Young (Supervisor of Resource Centre). Under the Touring and Remote Areas Access Scheme for Cultural Groups, they will visit several Northern centres. Their workshops will be open to all and should be most popular and helpful. Watch for further details.

## THE BACHELORS' BALL

The local annual Bachelors' Ball used to be held annually at the old Leap Hall, and was a by-invitation-only affair. Bev McGowan has recently been given an old exercise book which lists the gentlemen and the ladies invited to the Bachelors' Ball for some years around 1936. Can anyone supply any details of this social event?

This book and a whole box of other old books of Australian history and literature have been found in an old home purchased by one of Bev's family, who promptly presented them to her. Bev is still a little stunned by receiving this box of treasures.



And how was Australia, Lord Ponsonby?

RESEARCH  
NOTES

CALL OUR

LEPRECHAUNS !!

PSSSST!!



2

1. VICTORIA IMMIGRANTS 1839-71. These records of assisted immigrants from U.K. to Vic. were reported in last newsletter to be in Sydney Archives as well as in Melbourne. We have now discovered that they are also in G.S.Q. Brisbane Library. So they are even more accessible to us.

2. A GUIDE TO THE MICROFORMS HELD IN THE LIBRARY of the G.S.Q. (Brisbane). This book has been purchased and is placed in the Qld. Box. Every member should read this and be aware of the extensive records held on microfiche and microfilm. These are not only of Qld,

but also of other places. The above information on Vic. Immigrants was discovered in this book, and there are 12 different lots of N.S.W. immigration records held, as well as the N.S.W. Sands Directories 1858-1900. Remember research in all these records is free to members of G.S.Q. Send a stamped addressed envelope for reply and set out your information fully but briefly, and clearly state your request. Send only one or two requests at a time.

3. The Nominal Roll of A.I. Forces who left Australia for Service Abroad 1914-18. This is another of the records held in Brisbane. Two of our members previously reported having looked up soldiers in the Brisbane library, and thought it may have been in a copy of "Queenslanders who fought in the Great War", which is in our Mackay G.S.Q. library. Now we know it is this wider list of all states. See 'Generation' March 89 for details.

4. The International Genealogical Index is available in its new 1988 edition at the Mormon church in Mackay. They have the whole index. If you have never looked at the IGI at all, you could look first at the previous edition (1984) in our own library. Then you will get acquainted with the format of this index and may even find all you want on this edition. Each new edition contains all the names of the previous edition, plus extra entries. In some areas there are no extra entries, or not many. (Updates only of the extra entries are not issued). Printouts may be obtained in our Library. However, if you wanted printouts from the new edition, these can not be done at the Mormon Library, although they can be ordered through them. Printouts are also available from G.S.Q. Brisbane for 50 cents each, but they have the new edition for only England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, Channel Isles, and Miscellaneous.

5. PHOTOGRAPHERS (a) In London. Jenny Gibbs has a directory of London photographers 1841-1908. At one time, there were over 2½ thousand in London. This hook has enabled Jenny to track down one of her ancestors, and she is willing to look it up for other members.

(b) In Australia. "The Mechanical Eye in Australia" (by Davies and Stanbury) was obtained on Inter Library Loan by Fran Balmer, and it gave her information on her photographer ancestor. This book covers all amateur photographers up to 1880, and all professionals up to 1900.

6. SARINA, PRESBYTERIAN and METHODIST, BAPTISMS and MARRIAGES. All registers have now been copied by Joann McGrath and Gail Maguire, and are now in our library in the Local section. These registers are about to be sent to the Oxley Library forever. Thanks to these two members, the information in these records has not been lost to the local area. All members should be on the alert for records of churches, schools, etc. which may be about to be deposited elsewhere. Someone must copy them someway and have a copy still here somewhere.

7. SYDNEY COVE 1788-1805 (5 volumes). This work by Dr. John Cobberly (published 1963) was ordered on Inter Library Loan by Val Pollitt and 3 volumes have arrived. Anyone else wishing to borrow these while they are here should contact the North Mackay Library immediately. Every official and everyday detail which the author could glean from records, letters, registers, etc. is recorded to give a wonderful detailed picture year by year. There is a good index which includes names of thousands of individuals.

8. GETTING FURTHER INFORMATION via the I.G.I. The I.G.I. is an index only, of information held in fuller detail. This information is obtained in 2 ways.

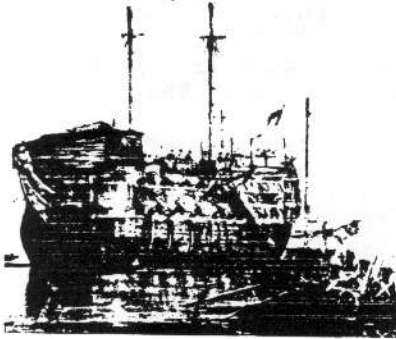
(a) By Patron Submission - An individual submits the information. Mormon church members have to submit information on their families and anyone may enter his family information, or the result of any research.

(b) By the Extraction Programme. Original church records, official Birth and Marriage registers, Burial registers, etc. are microfilmed by teams of Mormons all over the world - if they are allowed to copy by the owner of the original.

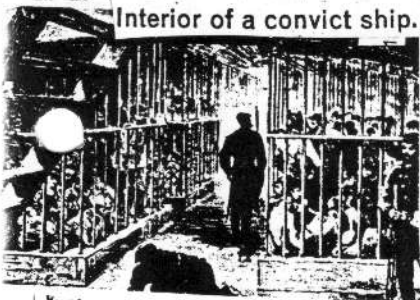
Each name on papers obtained by (a) and film obtained by (b) is then put on the computerised index. Both the filming and the indexing are on-going.

So there is for most entries more detail stored in the central library at Utah than appears in one line on the index. You can apply for a copy of what the Mormons looked at to write that one line in the index. The forms to fill out, and instructions, are in our Library in "Forms for Copying".

(continued on page 3)



William SALTMARSH was only 15 years of age when tried at Surrey Lent Assizes on Tuesday 29th March 1785, found guilty, and sentenced to 7 years transportation. The charge was "that on 26th October 1784, "in company with one George Freeland, with force and arms he did steal "3 cotton handkerchiefs of the value of 6s. and 2 silk handkerchiefs "of the value of 6s." He was sent to the hulks on 1st June 1786 and thence on board the "Alexander". On arrival in the Colony he was employed as a cooper- making and repairing casks. William got into quite a bit of trouble in the colony - stealing a ram, found drunk in the rum store and stealing the oars of Lt. Clark's boat. In December 1789 he fathered a daughter, Ann Saltmarsh, to convict Elizabeth Holligan. He was subsequently sent to Norfolk Island where he apparently still managed to be a bother to the Authorities - so much so, that when he completed his sentence, Governor King decided to send him back to England. In a letter dated May, 8th 1792, to Evan Nepean, then Home Office Under Secretary, Gov. King explained that he had sent two "real pests" away from the Island under the charge of Captain Manning on the ship "Pitt." He described William Saltmarsh as a scoundrel. Norfolk Island Punishment Lists show that Wm. Saltmarsh received 100 lashes - reason - "detected in theft" - only a few days before the ship's departure, so it is doubtful if he survived the passage to England. He was, at this time, 22 years of age.



Interior of a convict ship.

Four months after Wm. Saltmarsh's ignominious departure from Norfolk Island, convict Mary Butler (2nd Fleet) gave birth to his son, whom she named William after his father. Mary Butler later married James Jordan and had 5 more children, before dying on Norfolk Is. about 1812. When Norfolk Islanders were re-settled to Van dieman's Land in 1813 Wm. Saltmarsh Jnr. (now age 20) arrived on the Minstrel at Port Dalrymple with his step-father and family.



The lash.

William Saltmarsh was one of the original receivers of land grants on the east bank of the South Esk river at Norfolk Plains. The settlers were granted land, given tools to work the land and also received rations for the first 2 years. In 1819 William married Elizabeth Stevens, daughter of First Fleeter Mary Phillips and 3rd Fleet convict, Thomas Stavens. Wm. & Elizabeth had eleven children. In 1828 William was appointed Division Constable and Pound Keeper for the South Esk District. In 1829 he assisted in the capture of 7 bush-rangers. In 1834 he applied to the Governor to have convicts assigned to him to help in the building of his house. In 1837 it was noted in the press that he had assisted in the capture of murderer McKay, after which he received a further grant of 500 acres. In the 1842 Census the house is described as brick, complete, and inhabited by 17 persons. In addition, 10 men were employed on the property. William later kept the Berridale Inn at Longford and ran a mail service between Longford and Launceston. He engaged a Mr. Hagan as a tutor for his children and offered a cottage on his property for a school and also built a chapel which was used for many years. The original holding, when sold in 1952, brought a record price for the district.

Elizabeth (Stevens) Saltmarsh died in 1840 and William died in 1863. Both are buried at Christ Church Cemetery Longford. His father's fate is still unknown. His Mother-in-law, Mary Phillips Stevens was one of the longest surviving First Fleeters and is also buried at Christ Church Longford. On 30th October 1988, at a Dedication Service, the Fellowship of First Fleeters erected a plaque on her tombstone.

William Saltmarsh (the First Fleeter) was my Mother's Gr. Gr. Gr. Grandfather.

This makes Val a 6th generation Australian, and her son a 7th generation Australian. (See the letter of enquiry to Dr. Arbuthnot on page 6). Can any member exceed this number of Australian generations?

— VAL POLLITT

Cost per name under (a) is 25 cents (USA) and under (b) \$2 (USA). These forms can be fully filled out from what is in our own library and many people have done this so far, sending to Utah. However, this involves sending USA money, which is expensive.

It is now BETTER to order these through the LOCAL MORMON LIBRARY. Then you can pay in Australian currency. But you can still fill out your forms from our own library. Also CONSIDER: You can "order in" a whole film for \$7 Australian, via the Mormon Library, and when it arrives you have one month to read it. The cost is only a little more than \$2 (USA), which gives you only one name by the other method. You will have to hand copy the information from the film, but it may contain in other entries a great deal of information relevant to your family or to the place where they lived. To find out what records exactly are on that film, look up "Parish and Vital Record Listings" on microfiche on the blue plastic folder beside the I.G.I.

ALPHABETICAL ORDER

and the INTERNATIONAL GENEALOGICAL INDEX, with CAN'T FIND IT NOTES

TO FIND THE DESIRED NAME.

A. SURNAMES

LOOK FOR THE NAME OF YOUR ANCESTOR. SURNAMES ARE OFTEN GROUPED TOGETHER BY "STANDARD SPELLINGS." THIS MEANS THAT NAMES THAT ARE SIMILAR, LIKE HARE AND HAIR, MAY BE LISTED TOGETHER IN THE IGI, EVEN THOUGH THEY ARE SPELLED DIFFERENTLY. IF A SURNAME IS LISTED UNDER A DIFFERENT SPELLING, A CROSS-REFERENCE WILL DIRECT YOU TO THE "STANDARD" SPELLING. AN EQUAL SIGN (=) PRECEDES THE CROSS-REFERENCE AND AN ASTERISK (\*) PRECEDES THE FIRST ENTRY FOR THE STANDARD SPELLING.

FOR EXAMPLE:

= ELDRIDGE SEE ALDRIDGE

\* ALDRIDGE  
ALDRIDGE, ANN B 1720  
ALDRIDGE, BARBARA B 1780  
ELDRIDGE, BETTY B 1800  
ALDRIDGE, HANNAH B 1700

HOWEVER, NAMES ARE NOT ALWAYS COMBINED UNDER STANDARD SPELLING. THEREFORE, YOU NEED TO CHECK UNDER ALL SPELLING VARIATIONS. TO ASSIST YOU IN DOING THIS, YOU WILL FIND SOME "SEE ALSO" REFERENCES FOR SURNAMES. A "SEE ALSO" REFERENCE MEANS THAT YOU MAY FIND MORE NAMES OF THE FAMILY YOU ARE SEARCHING UNDER THIS OTHER SPELLING OR SPELLINGS. "SEE ALSO" REFERENCES ARE PRECEDED BY TWO ASTERISKS, AS:

\*AUUEENSEN \*\* SEE ALSO \*\*  
\*\*OUENSEN \*\* \*OUGDENSEN  
\*\*OUGENSEN \*\* \*OVESEN

B. GIVEN NAMES

ENTRIES OF THE SAME SURNAME ARE ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY GIVEN NAME. IN SURNAME ARRANGEMENTS OF THE IGI, GIVEN NAMES ARE ALWAYS ARRANGED BY EXACT SPELLING, SO YOU NEED TO CHECK UNDER ALL SPELLING VARIATIONS AND NICKNAMES. FOR EXAMPLE: WILLIAM, WM., BILL, BILLY, AND GUILIELMUS (THE LATIN VERSION OF WILLIAM); KATHERINE AND CATHERINE; CHRISTOPHER AND XPER; BETSEY, ELIZABETH, AND LIZZY; AND SO FORTH. (NOTE: SOME IGI REGIONS AND LOCALITIES WHERE THE PATRONYMIC NAMING CUSTOM WAS USED EXTENSIVELY ALSO HAVE AN ARRANGEMENT OF THE IGI BY GIVEN NAME (IN ADDITION TO THE SURNAME ARRANGEMENT). YOU MAY WISH TO CHECK BOTH THE GIVEN NAME AND SURNAME ARRANGEMENTS, TO SEE WHICH ONE BEST SERVES YOUR NEEDS.

IN THE GIVEN NAME ARRANGEMENTS OF THE IGI, THE GIVEN NAMES ARE OFTEN ARRANGED BY STANDARD SPELLINGS, AND IN THESE CASES THE SURNAMENAMES ARE ARRANGED ONLY BY EXACT SPELLINGS.

SEE ALSO "GUIDELINES FOR USING AND INTERPRETING THE IGI," NAMES, PAGE 21 OF THIS INSTRUCTION.

TO FIND THE CORRECT ENTRY.

IF THERE IS MORE THAN ONE LISTING OF THE SAME NAME, THE ENTRIES ARE ARRANGED CHRONOLOGICALLY BY THE YEAR OF THE EVENT, WITH THE EARLIEST DATE FIRST. FOR EXAMPLE:

BANNISTER, MARY CHRISTENED 1695  
BANNISTER, MARY CHRISTENED 1735  
BANNISTER, MARY MARRIED 1765  
BANNISTER, MARY CHRISTENED 1790  
BANNISTER, MARY ANN CHRISTENED 1745

NOTE THAT "BANNISTER, MARY ANN" COMES AFTER ALL ENTRIES FOR "BANNISTER, MARY."

TAKEN FROM "INSTRUCTIONS" NOTES IN BLUE PLASTIC FOLDER KEPT BESIDE IGI MICROFICHE. REFER TO THIS FOLDER FOR FURTHER INFO ON IGI

STILL CAN'T FIND IT NOTES

Perhaps you can't find it because it is not on the I.G.I.

Possible reasons why:

- (a) It is not yet included. No area has 100% coverage. Some records (e.g. the Church of Scotland registers pre-registration) have all been filmed, but some are not yet indexed. Some records in many other places are not yet filmed. This may be because the job is not yet finished, or it may be because of official disapproval of the Mormon programme, for religious reasons (as in Dorset which has a very low coverage); or for business reasons (as in Ireland where, according to Brian Trainor, there is unanimous opposition to the programme and there will never be any more on the IGI for Ireland, except from patron submissions.)
  - (b) It is too recent. Most entries are for pre-1875. You have to get back to there or further by other means.
  - (c) The event never happened. Maybe the baby was never baptised. Maybe the parents were never married.
  - (d) The event was not recorded. Perhaps the minister forgot to write it in the book. Perhaps the parents failed to register the birth. This happened fairly frequently for some years after official registration was first introduced.
  - (e) It is lost forever. Maybe a bomb hit it in World War 11, or the church burnt down or was flooded, or it was destroyed in the English Civil War in the 1640's, or in the Irish Civil War in 1922, or in a thousand other human errors, wars, or natural disasters.
- Perhaps this article will settle your recurring nightmare that the name you can't find is really there somewhere. Perhaps it will lead you to have another look, and perhaps you may find it after all.

1. Read further comments from page 21 on, in "Instructions to the IGI" as above.
2. The first name on each microfiche is printed at the top. But this may not be the first of all the entries of this name; there may be also some on the end of the fiche before, of which this is a continuation.
3. The last frame of every fiche has an index to surnames on that fiche. This index refers to first entries on this fiche and tells you which frame to look in, e.g. Frame E2. Frames are numbered A, B, C, D ... down, and 1,2,3,4 ... across.
4. You may have an incorrect date. The certificate or information you are working from may have an incorrect date, for many possible reasons, good and bad.
5. A christening may be later (even much later) than you expect. An adult baptism is indicated in the IGI, but you have to find it first. If your ancestor was baptised at even age 5 yrs, you would have to search all entries for this name (and all variations!!) and this might appear on the next fiche (or even the next!)
6. You may be looking in the wrong place. Each event is recorded under the county or state where it took place. A man could be born in Dorset and married over the border in Somerset and his first child born in Somerset too, even though he continued to live in Dorset. So always look in neighbouring counties. It was the English custom to marry in the parish of the bride, and often the first (and maybe also other) children were baptised in this parish too, because the young mother-to-be would come home to her mother to have the baby. Of course a family may have moved further away than the next county. People did move looking for work. Also young men co-opted into the militia could be stationed far from their birthplace, where many met girls and married, and maybe settled.

A wandering Scots ancestor may be more easily tracked down in the 1981 edition of the IGI, as up to then there were no county divisions for Scotland in the fiche arrangement, and you have to look only once for a name. However, if you don't find it and you hope it is entered in the later editions, you have to look up in these, every county separately. Proserpine Library has the 1981 edition of the IGI. Brisbane G.S.O. has kept the fiche for Scotland from the 1981 edition, and so have most libraries who replaced the 1981 edition. Finally, there may be more than one place of that name. A death certificate quoted "Thornhill" as birth place. But was it Thornhill in Scotland or the one in England?

Researching my husband's family, I found he had a great-grandmother called Mary Ann GOVERNOR (maiden name). I didn't realise that this was such a rare surname until several years later when I heard from a distant relative in Northern Ireland, John Governor, who claimed he was the only male by the name of Governor left in Ireland. I then searched all the telephone books in Australia to find only one Governor - David Governor in Sydney, also a very distant relative. I have never found anyone else researching this name. Mary Ann and her brother, Stewart Governor, came to Mackay in 1881. At least one other brother and a sister went to Sydney. The only reference I have found to this name is that of Jimmy Governor (the bushranger) and his brother Joe. Is it possible that an older brother came out to Australia and fathered Jimmy & Joe? My husband is horrified at this thought, but the possibility continues to niggle me. Probably I will never find out as the records are not there. Please - is there someone out there who is also researching the name GOVERNOR?

In my research I have also found HOG (horrible name), SHATH, CREED, FLAXMAN, STAPLEHILL, LYDSTON, HOBLIN, BRAZIER, FERGUSHILL & TREVALC OIS.



## BOOKORNER FORGENIES

Pioneer Shire Library continues to cater for the needs of genies. A new 'how to' book has just been purchased: Tracing Your

Family Tree, by Cole and Armstrong. It covers records and research in the British Isles in great detail. It has extensive bibliographies for further reading, up-to-date addresses, and illustrations of actual documents, e.g. a marriage licence, a baptismal register, a 1790 poll book, etc. Also recently acquired are Census of NSW 1828, and Musters and Lists NSW and Norfolk Island 1800-1802. Adelaide Grendon has donated to the Library her copy of Pioneer Register of the 1788-1820 Association, Vol. 3, which the Library ordered too late to obtain. The first 2 volumes are also held, giving details of 300 families with origins pre 1820. Another donation, anonymously, is The Founders of Australia - a Biographical Dictionary of the First Fleet, by Mollie Gillen. This is a limited edition, so we are all the more fortunate to have it made available. It is a scholarly work based on 20 years research. It gives a major insight into the times and conditions of two societies a world apart, as seen through the eyes of real people. It reveals the diversity of personalities, backgrounds, national and racial mix, and the later life of most of those who made this momentous voyage. It knows all about William Saltmarsh (see page 3). So it is not only for descendants of First Fleeters, but fascinating reading for all. Another book just purchased compliments Mollie Gillen's. This is First Fleet Families of Australia, compiled by J. Smee. Done in the style of the Pioneer Registers, it lists family members for 3 generations.

N.B. If there is a book you think would be of interest or assistance to genealogists, you should request your Library buy it. Libraries have money to spend on books, and welcome suggestions from the people who use the books.

BONNIE PRINCE CHARLIE  
IN CANBERRA

Mount Isa Family History Soc. Journal 22 ①

SCOTLAND. Some Research Notes by Member Dorothy SELLORS.

NATIONAL LIBRARY, CANBERRA.

"MUSTER ROLL OF PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD STUART'S ARMY, 1745-46".

I spent all the afternoon extracting all the GORDONS and have found most of the ones from Crathie and Braemar, plus two CATANACHS, three McGREGORS and three McANDREWS. Two regiments had so many family surnames that the Staff allowed me to photocopy them.

By the way, I still had a few minutes until I received the book so I spent them looking through the latest copy of the Society of Genealogists (London) Journal which was on one of the stands.

I was advised at the desk that books could be obtained on inter-library loan so I took a few more titles from the indexes. I have ordered one through the Mount Isa Library, cost \$1.00.

There is also a book on sale of their holdings

The title is: "A Guide to Genealogical and Family History Resources in the National Library of Australia" by Patricia LAY, published 1988. ②

① Read these excellent Journals in our Library.

② Mackay City Library has this book.

## CORRECTIONS TO MEMBERS LIST IN G.G.No.11.

Nita Drury		421294
Jenny Gibbs,	P.O. Box 131, Mackay	552704
Sandra Green		589104
Sue Hill		421487
Joann McGrath		564126
Ailsa Munt, M.S.	540, Rosewood 4340	
Joyce Nicholson		575676
Warren Pitt		514848
The Robinsons		540240
The Thomsons		592431
Coral Watson,	20 The Goosewalk, N.M.	423531



## BOY CONVICTS

Boy Convicts in England were housed with hardened adult criminals in prisons, and also after 1775 in hulks. After a Parliamentary enquiry in 1835, the hospital building at Parkhurst on the Isle of Wight was chosen as the site of a new prison for juveniles. In Dec. 1838, 102 boys arrived from various prisons and hulks around the country. They had to wear leg-irons (until 1840), and strongly marked clothing (until 1921). By 1843, there were 423 boys, and by 1847 over 600. Between 1842 and 1852, about 1,500 boys passed through Parkhurst on their way to transportation to Australia, most to West Australia. The Chaplain kept a record of the personal details and conduct of each boy. This is very detailed and would be a useful source if your ancestor was one of these boys.

This information was obtained from Jenny Gibbs' Magazine No. 8 of the Isle of Wight Family History Society. Quoted is a whole page from the Chaplain's record, about James Bennet born 1830. This gives details of his family, schooling, apprenticeship, and brushes with the law. In 1844 he was convicted of stealing books and sentenced to 7 years transportation. However, he spent 3 years at Parkhurst Prison before being finally transported in 1847 aged 17 years.



Dear Dr. Socrates Arbuthnot,

All my great-grandparents immigrated to Australia. Does this make me a 3rd or 4th generation Australian?

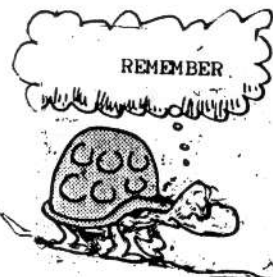
(signed) Confused Descendant.

Dear Confused,

This makes you a 3rd generation Australian, which really means the 3rd generation born in Australia. Even if you had only one grandparent born in Australia, you would be a 3rd generation Australian on that side, which is sufficient for you to declare simply that you are "a 3rd generation Australian".

Hoping this dispels your confusion,

Yours in genealogy,  
Socrates



2-19 May: Display, City Library  
20 May (Sat.) 9am: Take down display

24 May (Wed.): Deadline Genie Gossip

27 May (Sat. 1-5 pm): Beginners Workshop

7 June (Wed. 7.30 pm): Next meeting

6



## EMPLOYING A PROFESSIONAL GENEALOGIST

**WHEN?** When you are stuck, when you have used all direct and free methods of enquiry, when you have found what records in what place might contain the information you need.

**WHO?** There are two types. (1) Firms employing agents to do the actual research. These can organise research over a wider area, but the disadvantage is that you are dealing with a middle-man. (2) Individuals working alone, usually covering a small area geographically and/or information-wise. These include experts in a particular field who are more efficient researchers, which can compensate for any dearer rate.

Search the advertisements for possibilities in the Genealogical Directories and in magazines. Sometimes you are sent a list of researchers by a record office, and you have to choose one. This is difficult. Examine the letters after the name. F.S.G. (=Fellow of the Society of Genealogists) is an honour, not a qualification. However, an Associate of the Society of Genealogists and Record Agents (A.G.R.A.) would be qualified by examination and approved by the Society. In Ulster, such a qualified person would be A.U.G.R.A. and in Scotland he would be A.S.G.R.A. If any such member takes you down in any way, you have the recourse of reporting him to his association, which will deregister him if the charge is true. This keeps such members honest (mostly).

Amateurs can be good researchers, especially in a small local area.

Vouched-for researchers are the best bet, if you know someone who has used a researcher satisfactorily. See Genie Gossip No. 8 where Ross Locke wrote a recommendation for his researcher in Germany.

**HOW MUCH?** Rates vary a great deal. The dearest is not necessarily the best. Beware the researcher who asks you to send 100 pounds first. (Some people do ask, and some people do send it!). The researcher is entitled to charge you for time at the rate he has quoted you, expenses for travel, postage, telephone, and photocopying. He should also send you an itemised account, setting this out clearly.

**HOW?** (1) Write, with S.A.E., outlining your research problem, stating how much you already know.

• Ask if he is able to do the job, and willing.

• Ask 'How much do you charge per hour?'

(2) Write again. S.A.E. is not necessary as postage can be included in charges, but a peel-off sticky label is a good idea with your name and address. Send full detail of what you already have, as you don't want him to find this out again. Send a specific sum of money, and instruct him to work for a set time only, to work this amount out only. For example, buy 2 hours of his time, and see what he finds. When you receive the result of this assignment, you can continue further if you wish. Always **SET A DEFINITE LIMIT**.

(3) It is best if you can ask for information of a definite nature. You can always ask the researcher other possible fruitful avenues of research for next time.

**IF?** The scope for overcharging, and for concocting information not there, and for disappearing with the money - all of these prevent some genes ever engaging a professional. These notes are written mostly from one of Elizabeth Simpson's papers. Her summing up was "It is a positive minefield. Do not employ a professional unless absolutely necessary". If you do, follow the above precautions and advice.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT UP TO MEETING 5/4/89

DETAIL	INCOME	EXPENDITURE	COMMENT
Membership	\$ 688.30		
Newsletter	97.58	\$ 81.10	+16.48
Stationery Sales	264.90	168.65	+96.25
Raffles	361.00	90.33	+271.67
C.G. Genealogist	75.50	94.00	-14.90
Seminars	556.10	268.00	+288.10
Bank Fees		4.20	
Miscellaneous		837.00	
Federal Debits Max		10.43	
Resource Items		721.65	
Other Stationery	\$ 195.00	\$ 413.70	-218.70
Secretarial & Others		143.55	
Bank Interest	5.78		
Donations	91.00		
Totals	\$2339.16	\$2227.65	

Miscellaneous Expenditure Includes

Competition Prize	30.00
Membership Teachers Conf	25.00
Sugartime Float	62.02
Reader Bulbs	115.00
Total	232.02

Reader/Printer

Income	\$ 195.00		
Repairs 6/7/88		\$ 56.84	C.P. Stationery
Paper & liquid 3/8/88		108.22	" " "
Premix 3/8/88		19.51	" " "
Premix 5/10/88		19.51	" " "
Developer 17/11/88		21.00	NaShua Whitsunday
Paper 28/11/88		69.20	C.P. Stationery
Premix 7/12/88		18.42	" " "
Premix & developer 1/3/89		34.51	" " "
Premix 5/4/89		19.51	" " "
Totals	\$ 195.00	\$ 366.72	-171.72

RECONCILIATION

Balance as at 30/6/88	\$ 692.71
Plus Income	\$2339.16
Sub Total	\$3031.87
Less Expenditure	\$2227.65
Balance	\$ 804.22

88-71 26/4/89  
- # 259 -43 CP STATIONERY

SOME COMPARISONS:

	1987/88	1988/89 to date
Membership	\$ 849.85	\$ 688.30
Raffles (Net)	\$ 422.30	\$ 271.67
Stationery Sales	\$ 157.50	\$ 96.25
Resource Items	\$ 724.00	\$ 721.65
C.G. Genealogist	\$ 25.60 (-)	\$ 14.90 (-)

In 1987/88 Reserves increased from \$392.96 to \$692.71. The main difference between 87/88 and 88/89 is in membership and raffle proceeds.

# Mackay Genie Gossip



NEWSLETTER NO. 13.

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF QLD  
MACKAY BRANCH  
P.O. BOX 882 MACKAY QLD.

\*\*\*\*\*

**REMINDER - NO REMINDER** of expiry of annual membership is given to you by GSQ. **THIS** is now to remind 57 of our members that their annual membership expires on 30 June 1989. (See list of members in the Newsletter No. 12, where renewal date is given for each member.) You must pay before 4 weeks after that date to ensure continuity of membership. If you are later than this, then you have to join again as a new member at \$30, instead of the renewal rate of \$25 - and you miss your Generation. Form for renewal was in the March Generation. As well, a form is in our library.

**NEXT MONTH'S MEETING** will be on Thursday, 6 July, (instead of the Wednesday). It will be only a short meeting to accommodate our touring officials from GSQ, Brisbane, who will then conduct an informal workshop. The three speakers are: President Gillian Arnott-Smith, Secretary Margaret Verran and Resource Centre Director Beryl Young. "Know your Genies" this month features Beryl. Newsletter No. 10 featured Margaret. And next month will feature Gillian. These three knowledgeable genies will be here to answer our questions and give advice on research. It should be rewarding and enjoyable.

**THE TOURING WORKSHOP** with the same three people will reappear on Sunday, 9 July at the Education Centre from 1.30 to 4.30. No charge, all welcome, members and non-members.

The 1989 **GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH DIRECTORY** is out. People who contributed entries have received their copies. Libraries should shortly have this issue too. Here's hoping we all find, through the Directory of Names, one of the 8,085 researchers who can further our research - and we hope especially that Kay has some luck this time (see page 6). Read about GRD's in Research Notes.

**THE VALLEY INTEREST GROUP** continues to be very much alive. They have a Heritage Display in the long week-end at Pinnacle beside the Post Office. Gargett school celebrates its 75 years on 24 July, and the Group will have another display there.

## LIBRARY DISPLAY TOP CLASS !

Our annual display in the Mackay City Library was its usual resounding success. This year it ran for 3 weeks instead of the normal 2, and even more interest was shown by the general public. Some members went to a lot of trouble to produce some very interesting displays, in particular Wendy Porter, Carmel McDonald, Jeanette Hoy, Nita Drury, Jenny Gibbs, Joann McGrath and Adelaide Grendon. Members manning the display spent a good amount of time answering queries and pointing people in (hopefully) the right direction. Articles displayed in the showcases were down this year compared to other years, which was a little disappointing. Jenny spent all day one Friday and Saturday morning demonstrating her family history programme on computer, which attracted a lot of interest. Joann's banner (from the Sugartime float) was strung above the display and looked effective. We received publicity in the Mercury and Midweek, and Anne Whitmore was interviewed on TV. Congratulations to everyone involved - it's great to see new material turning up each year, and our newer members getting involved in the display. Now is the time to put your thinking caps on for next year's display.

## MYSTERY TOOL

What had her Grandfather used it for? Dawn Bilney really wanted to know when she placed that strange looking tool in the Display showcase.

There were many helpful suggestions, including the true answer. The tool is a ROLL-CRIMPER for a .410 calibre cartridge for a shotgun. It is used in recycling used cardboard cartridge cases. The empty case is stood upright and refilled with (1) new primer, (2) gunpowder, (3) separating wad, (4) lead shot, and finally (5) a cardboard lid to fit the inside of the case. Then the filled case is placed in the tool, which holds it horizontal while the left hand pushes it in. The right hand turns the handle on the other end. This rolls and crimps the edges of the cardboard case, firmly closing the end. A sizer is a similar device used to recycle brass bullet cases. Recycling is certainly nothing new; it was the way of life in the past.

## MEMORIES EVOKE MEMORIES.

Our Display was The Project of the Day for 20 Senior Citizens from Good Shepherd Lodge. They came by bus and spent the morning enjoying the Display. The visit was arranged by Vicki McDonald, the Occupational Therapist, and member Carmel McDonald, who are sisters-in-law. Carmel explained the boards to the group, being especially eloquent on her own Ready family. Dawn Bilney also assisted and says it was wonderful to see the interest and excitement of all these people. They could really relate to these pictures and stories of the past, and in the end were unreservedly relating their own stories.





**N.S.W. (1793-1800) ALL CONVICTS** arriving are indexed in the books "Sydney Cove" by Cobberley. These indexes were copied by Val Pollit and are now in our library (N.S.W. Section). The 1788 First Fleet and the 1792 Second Fleet convicts are already well documented in several published books. The indexes give Age, Date of Trial, Place of Trial, and Sentence. So this would enable research to continue back to British records. There are 15 convict boats in 7 years - not as many as one might expect. The volumes after a convict's arrival are likely to give detail of this particular person and what happened to him day to day. There are even some Births etc. noted as "Not in the Indexes". The 5 volumes of "Sydney Cove" have been read by Pollit, Hill, Hargreaves, Hoy and Drury. So the northern journey via ILL was well worthwhile.

**ST. CATHERINE'S HOUSE INDEXES** are the Indexes to Births, Marriages and Deaths in England and Wales from the start of official registration in 1837. These indexes were some years ago all put on microfilm. One film covers one year of Births, or of Marriages or, of Deaths. There are no geographical divisions - just one alpha index for each 3 month period. The films may be purchased at 28 pounds per film. This makes the total cost enormous. There are only 3 places in Australia which hold these indexes.

(a) The Mormon Libraries in Sydney which rotate the set of films around their Sydney libraries. Open to all free, but ring beforehand to find details and to book a reader.

(b) The Family History Society in Brisbane where you must actually join the Society to look at the films.

(c) The Society of Genealogists, Sydney, where you have to pay to enter the building to research anything, the cost being so high that 2 visits would almost pay for membership. Our Sydney researcher, Joan Reese, does not do research in (a) or (c). A friend or relation might help.

**ISLE OF WIGHT - 1851 CENSUS:** Jenny Gibbs has just received the index to the 1851 Census of the IOW, published in 7 books. Jenny is willing to look them up for other members. (See next issue for an article on the English Census).

**JANET REAKES** (a) New address: P.O.Box 937, PIALBA, Q4655. She is still talking, researching and selling books. (b) On File: The two weekly genie columns by Janet in Sunday Sun and New Idea are being kept in a Scrapbook by Mavis Sheedy. She will bring this to the monthly meetings. If anyone has read a useful research hint in these columns and forgotten to note it down, all is not lost. Mavis can look it up.

**HOLLAND - Records and Research.** A comprehensive but concise 5 page guide appears in the 1989 G.R.D. as the featured article. Detailed instructions for researching a particular Dutch ancestor are given in flow-chart style. As well there is general information on what records exist and where. Vanderbilt in Dutch records is spelt van der Bilt and is indexed under "B". A married woman retains her maiden name e.g. Merv A. Jansen de Jong is married to Jansen and her maiden name is de Jong. Official Registrations are always indexed under the maiden name.

**GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH DIRECTORIES** list family names being researched; e.g. MERCER: pre 1840 Manchester, LAN ENG (2678 9). The number refers you to the second part of the directory, where you will find the name and address of the person who contributed this entry. Thus you may find someone also researching your ancestors, and you can help each other with information. Every year a Directory is published in Australia, and one in England, but all refer to research all over the world by people all over the world. The Australian GRD's can be found in most Libraries. All the English Directories are in our own Library. There are more specialised directories published at times; e.g. The Directory of German Names, published by GSQ, which is also in our Library. Look up all the families you are researching, starting with the most recent issues. Most genies find at least 2 or 3 very helpful connections. These may be cousins not so far removed, and sometimes getting to know them gives, as an added bonus, a great experience of extended family. Of course, you can enter your families being researched into the next publication for a fee, which also provides you with a copy of the directory posted automatically on its issue. The entry form for the 1990 GRD is in the "Forms for Copying" Folder. The fee is \$27 for 15 entries, with extra names costing 45 cents each. Applications close 30 Nov.

**G.R.D. is also a DIRECTORY OF SOCIETIES WORLDWIDE** There are 89 pages of information on Genealogical Societies in all countries. Some cover a large area, such as G.S.Q. and some (like our branch) serve a small area. Details are given of current address, hours, meetings, membership, office holders, etc. There are 56 societies in N.S.W.; hundreds in the USA and on.

## FORGENIES



"THE LIVES AND TIMES OF OUR ENGLISH ANCESTORS, Vol. II, by Frank Smith, in the North Mackay Library is a book most Genealogists would enjoy reading, I'm sure. It covers the time span of 16th to 19th century England and gives the reader an insight to the daily lives, for that period, of English people who could have been "Ancestors". Other chapters deal with suggestions for all manner of records and memorabilia to consider when researching, as well as ideas on some books and histories for various areas, trades and dress etc. in the times of one's ancestors. At the end of each century is a brief summary of Historical, Religious, Record-keeping and Social and Economic events. Members who attended Elizabeth Simpson's seminars, would remember some of the examples and directions given to explore in our quests among the vast amount of material all over England in those old churches and record offices. Many such documents and records are mentioned in this book with "extracts" that make most interesting, enlightening and entertaining reading.

I wonder what other "GEMS" are to be found on the shelves of our local library?

E. Jackson

## LUCKY FIND SPARKS FURTHER QUEST.

\*\*\*\*\*Going back quite a few years now my mother threw away, at the dump, a large black and white photo of my very stern looking maternal great-grandmother. I wasn't interested in tracing my family tree then so didn't get too upset over this. Of course over the past 30 months since I've become very interested in tracing my family tree, I've regretted this act very much. No one else had a photo so I thought I'd lost her forever. While looking through a 1912 publication printed by the Daily Mercury (out of curiosity) I came across a picture of "her" and I felt as though I had won Lotto. When I told my husband about my "FIND" he couldn't see why I was so excited. I bet you readers can understand my joy. As an added bonus, while looking on further through this publication, I found pictures of my maternal grandfather and paternal great-grandfather. What a payout for idle curiosity.\*\*\*\*\*

As this publication was the property of a museum, I could only get photocopies of these pictures. I would dearly love to obtain / purchase a copy of this publication:-



PHONEBOOKS are a good source of addresses for local history organizations or museums, churches, schools and libraries. Also you may find descendants of your family still living in the same area 3 and 4 generations after your ancestor left. All 56 Australian Phonebooks are on our shelves and are kept up to date as available from Telecom. Seven Scotland Phonebooks have been purchased and arrived this month. They are on top of the cupboard. (The Ireland ones ordered have still not arrived.) Phonebooks of the whole world are in Brisbane at the Telecom Library, 97 School Street, Spring Hill. These can be perused by anyone when the library is open. Other capital cities have similar Telecom Libraries.

## NEW HOME GRAND, SAYS OLD HAND.

Last week, May 4 and 5, I visited the G.S.Q. Library in Brisbane at the Woolloongabba Post Office. I caught a Salisbury bus (No. 171) from the corner of Adelaide & Edward Sts. and got out at the first stop past the tunnel. The Post Office is easily visible from the bus stop. There are quite a number of other buses which go there too.

I was most impressed with the new library. It is carpeted and very spacious, with plenty of microfilm and fiche machines, and tables and chairs. The books and files are well organised, and there is always someone on duty to take you round and explain where everything is to be found. Even our newsletters are well displayed amongst magazines and newsletters from other societies.

You can make tea or coffee there (25c per cup), and if you take your lunch, you can sit on the verandah to eat it (outside the loo!).

— Judy Wallace.

## 10 GENERATIONS AUSTRALIAN BORN.

Dorothea Fagg (a former Mackay Branch member) has produced a list of ten generations of the Eather family in Australia. This is the first recorded tenth generation Eather descendant of Thomas and Elizabeth Eather. This is the line of descent:

- Thomas & Elizabeth Eather
1. Ann Eather, b.18.4.1793; m. Joseph Onus;
  2. Mary Ann Onus, b.14.8.1813; m. John Eaton;
  3. Ann Eaton, b.17.4.1833; m. Richard Giles;
  4. Catherine Jane Giles, b.16.12.1856; m. Alexander Maltman;
  5. Ann Valentine Mary Jane Maltman, b.5.8.1874; m. John Peter Moller;
  6. Olive Marguerite Moller, b.7.11.1901; m. Jack Sheppard;
  7. Margaret Ann Sheppard, b.8.1922; m. Neville Charles Christensen;
  8. David Peter Charles Christensen, b.23.3.1943; m. Pearl Pershouse;
  9. Debbie Christensen, b.c. 1965; m. Richard Kickham;
  10. Scott James Kickham, b. May 1986.

This must be some sort of record



WANTED TO BUY

Do you think anyone can help?

—Kay Nash (583218)  
Valley Interest Group.

The Jubilee of Mackay  
1862 - 1912 Fifty Years  
Published by "The Daily Mercury"  
August, 1912.

THE READY FAMILY AND THE LEAP INCIDENT



James and Mary Ready (Nee Hayes) came from Ireland, James from Limerick and Mary from Tipperary. They met and married in Sydney in 1858, living on Gordanbrook Station on the Clarence River N.S.W. where their first child Charles was born in 1860.

The family travelled to Fassifern Station (in the Ipswich District) where at the end of 1861, a Richard Spencer was in charge of taking a mob of cattle to the headwaters of Denison Creek, to form a Station for Mr Hardy and Mr Broughton.

James was in charge of the Bullock Drays and his wife Mary did the cooking for the Party. (Mary was the only woman in the Party).

The last supply stop was Rockhampton; there were only a few properties being formed north of there.

After the hectic crossing of Connors Range, Mary gave birth to her second child Kate, under a Bullock Wagon on 28th January 1862, by the Connors River becoming the first white child born in the district.

They ventured on until they came to a beautiful Lagoon; here Spencer decided to make their destination, Naming the nearby Mountain, Mount Spencer; he called the property "The Retreat"; however this was later changed to Mt. Spencer Station, when he purchased it from Hardy and Broughton.

James helped build Huts and yards and form Mt Spencer Station. He was the first white man to cross the Eton Range in a Bullock Wagon, accompanied by a young lad Billy Coakley, also known as Spencers Billy, referred to often as an Aborigine, but indeed born in Jamaica. They went to find the boat from Rockhampton bearing supplies.

Mary was the first white woman in Mackay District. James and Mary later worked on Greenmount, and then built the Travellers Rest Hotel (now called the Range), first licensed in 1864, but thought to be operating before then.

They had two more children while there, James and Mary.

To the Worshipful the Justices of the Peace, acting in and for the District of Mackay, in the Colony of Queensland.

**J. JAMES READY**, Publican, now residing at Black Water-hole Creek, in the District of Mackay, do hereby give notice that it is my intention to apply at the next Annual Licensing Meeting, to be holden for this District on the 17th DAY of APRIL, NEXT, ensuing, for a Publican's License for the Sale of Fermented and Spirituous Liquors, in the House and apartments thereto belonging, situated at Black Water-hole Creek, Bowen River.

The House contains two sitting-rooms and six bedrooms, exclusive of those required for my family.

The house is my property, and is now licensed under the sign of

**THE TRAVELLERS REST,**

and which I intend to keep as an Inn or Public-house.

I am married, having a wife and three children, and have held a Publican's license for the last sixteen months.

Given under my hand this 27th day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty six.

**JAMES READY.**

During their years at the Travellers Rest, the Leap Incident occurred. When Mr Barnes who ran a Market garden at Cremorne, was speared by Aborigines, they were persued by police on horseback and fled towards the Mountain now called the Leap.

One Aboriginal woman with babe in arms, jumped from the mountain. Her child survived and was rescued by James Ready and Mr Allen.

No one wanted the responsibility of caring for the child, for fear of reprisals from the Aborigines, so James took her home to his wife Mary, and they raised and educated her with their family.

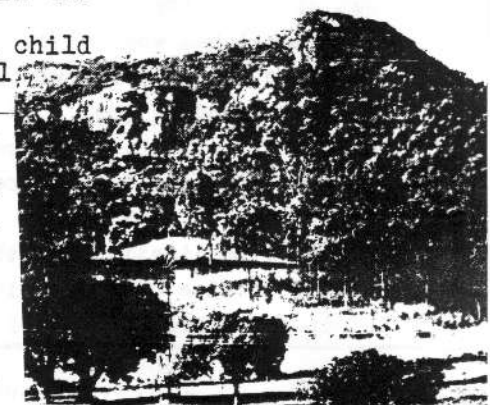
They Baptised the child Johanna on the same day as their youngest child Mary (my grandmother), was baptised on 22nd July 1867.

Johanna (called Judy) took the surname Hazledeen, after the area where she was reared. (Range Hotel is situated at Hazledeen)

Johanna married an Englishman, George Howes and they had three children, William lived at Hampden, and died a bachelor in Mackay. It is believed he rescued a man from a shark attack at Eimeo in the early 1900's. (Still trying to find documents of this).

Their second child Emily lived only 6 days, and their third child May, is believed to have entered the convent in Sydney. (Still researching this also).

THE LEAP  
MT. MANDURANA  
BLACK GIN'S LEAP.



Ready's eldest son Charles married Mary Breen and had no family, he was Mayor of Mackay 1903, 1913.

James Jr. died a bachelor at Bowen.

Kate married Pat Hynes and reared 6 children (4 infants deceased).

Mary married Pat Coughlin and reared 9 children (2 infants deceased).

The Readys later owned Fort Cooper Station, Properties at Bakers Ck., Racecourse, and in Mackay, The Cosmopolitan Hotel Sydney Street, later called Molloy's, a great meeting place of the Irish.

Numbers refer to map on page opposite.

Carmel McDonald & Dawn Bilney.

The small town of Mount Coolon<sup>①</sup>, situated Southwest of Bowen, was the scene of a quadruple murder and a suicide on the 14th November, 1918. Thomas Coolon, who gave his name to the gold mining settlement, took the lives of four fellow miners, Bernard Thompson, William Bloome, William Brown and Harold Smith, before taking his own life.

In order to fully understand the reasons behind Coolon's actions, it is necessary to touch firstly on several important background points relevant to mining at the time. Although Coolon discovered the reef of ore, according to the rules set down by the Mines Department he was limited to mining only about 600 feet of land himself while the remainder was opened up for claim by other miners. This was commonly known as the Reward System. It was also a requirement that each miner work his claim three days out of fourteen and the Mining Act stipulated that all ore be processed as soon as possible.

Some months before the murders, evidence was presented in a Clermont Court by several miners, led by Coolon's neighbour Bernard Thompson, that Coolon had not adhered to these particular laws, which resulted in Coolon being ordered to leave his claim. Three of the miners who gave evidence this day were to become Coolon's victims. Coolon appealed against this ruling and was granted leave to continue working his claim; until Wednesday 14th when word came through that the appeal had been turned down. It was then that Coolon proceeded to take his revenge on those who had ousted him by adopting the "law of the rifle" - the law where any man who suffered injury, or imagined that he had been wronged, took to himself the right to kill.

On the morning of November 14, Coolon noticed Bloome and Thompson working 150 feet from his house. He challenged their right to mine what he still believed to be his claim even though the Court had ruled that the land be opened up for other miners to lay claim to. An argument followed where Coolon and Thompson fired on each other, causing Thompson to be fatally wounded. Coolon then rode into town; leaving Bloome undecided as to what to do about the situation; and arranged the writing and signing of a new Will for himself with the aid of two fellow miners, Woodland and Maddern. Bloome appeared in town while these arrangements were being made. Coolon followed him to the Blacksmith shop, ordered him to leave town and then shot him when he refused. Coolon then returned to his home and told his wife to prepare for the meeting with Woodland and Maddern before riding off once more. Woodland and Maddern, who had waited for Coolon at his house, were informed upon his arrival home that Smith and Brown "had been taken care of" and that arrangements had been made for his ore to be crushed. The Will was signed and Coolon tried to hand his rifle over to Woodland, claiming that he would give himself up to the Police, but Woodland refused the rifle preferring to simply take Coolon on his word that he would "not shoot anymore".

Woodland and Maddern then went on to dispose lawfully of the three

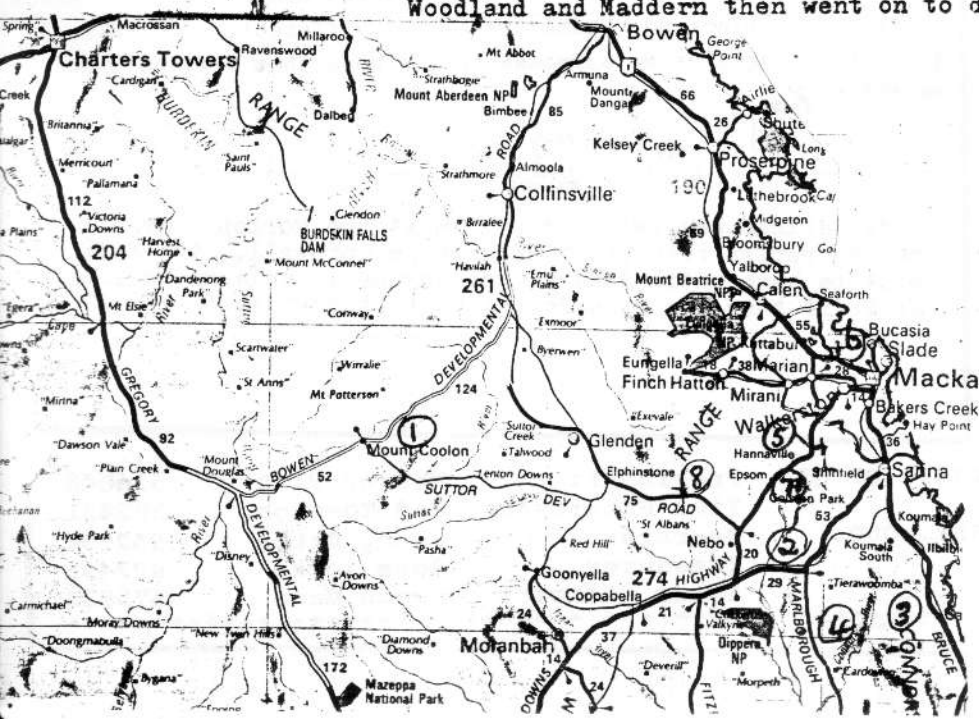
bodies in town. By 5p.m. that day they had returned to Coolon's claim to dispose of Thompson's body and were drawn to Coolon's home by his wife who was waving to them and screaming. They discovered Coolon lying on the ground running beside a revolver, blood protruding from his mouth, brains protruding from his skull. He died an hour later.

It was later revealed that during the confrontation between Coolon and Thompson, the latter's revolver had jammed, preventing him from firing more than once on Coolon. None of the other victims appeared to retaliate in any way before they were killed.

This account was drawn from an article in the "Bowen Independent", whose major sources included the original handwritten Police report and Police telegrams relevant to the case.



by  
Peg & Karen  
Strickland



KNOW YOUR GENIES  
NO. 8  
BERYL YOUNG

Born in Gladstone, I was the baby of the family, although my two sisters preferred to refer to me as the brat of the family. I was raised a "country kid" - into horse riding and other fresh air activities, which in retrospect, make me realise that I must have gained some sense as the years passed; now I class unnecessary physical exertion as a mortal sin! The death of my father when I was 16, necessitated our move to Brisbane and here I've been ever since. Married with a son and daughter, I have been interested in genealogy for about ten years. My husband actually was the one who started the family tree, and as it progressed, his lack of time and my growing interest, led to my eventual "takeover". I'm a first generation Australian on my father's side, fifth generation on my mother's side, and a typical Australian mongrel mixture of English, Scottish, German and Irish. I've been a member of G.S.Q. for about six years - first voluntary position being that of secretary of the Southern Suburbs branch; soon after I became the editor of our journal, and three and a half years ago became supervisor of the Library. It's a very demanding job, but also very rewarding - I've made some very good friends, met a lot of interesting people - (and heard some family stories that would curl your hair!). Probably the best way to describe the position is "unpredictable" - I can never go to work knowing just what may be on the "agenda" for the day. My own research progresses slowly these days - due to a lack of time only, not interest - but every now and again I pick it up, order films from the Mormons (and panic when they all arrive at once!) and "get stuck into it" again. Like all researchers, I have my goodies (some back to the 1500s) and my baddies (one nasty has me stuck at 1841), but, I'll get them sorted out - one day- maybe...

BERYL YOUNG



YOU ARE INVITED TO A FAMILY REUNION TO BE HELD IN ROCKHAMPTON, QUEENSLAND ON THE QUEENS BIRTHDAY WEEKEND 10th - 12th JUNE, 1989, COMMENCING 10AM AT BOTANICAL GARDENS. THE REUNION IS FOR ALL DESCENDANTS OF JOHN JACKSON AND ELLEN BOWEN WHO MARRIED 26th DECEMBER, 1843 IN ST PHILIP'S CHURCH OF ENGLAND, SYDNEY, AND HAD ISSUE:-

MARGARET	b 1845	Married	George Roberts 1864	ELLEN	b 1858	Married	Richard Welch 1881
JOHN JAMES	b 1846	Married	Hugh Matheson 1870	MARTIN	b 1860	Married	Margaret O'Neill 1881
REBECCA	b 1850	Married	Mary Ann Graham 1872	RACHAEL	b 1862	Married	Thomas Welch 1884
ELIZABETH	b 1853	Married	Mary Genesey 1875	GEORGE	b 1865	Married	
MARY ANN	b 1856	Married	Gustav Phillip 1871	EMMA	b 1867	Married	Thomas Ryan 1888
			John Warry 1868				
			William Straszburg 1871				
			Thomas Howe 1887				

THE REUNION IS ALSO FOR ANY WARRY FAMILIES AND DESCENDANTS.

PHOTOCOPYING PHOTOS is improved usually (but not always) by use of a Lettraset DOT SCREEN, which gives a photo with gradual shading, similar to a newspaper photo. The Education Centre has such a screen, which may be borrowed for use with their copier.

DON'T FORGET THESE DATES !



21 June (Wed):  
Next Deadline.

6 July Thursday 7.30 p.m.  
Next Meeting  
with Touring Workshop.

9 July Sunday 1.30 to 4.30:  
Touring Workshop,  
Education Centre.

\*\*\*\*\*Genie Gossip No10 on page 4 had a giant list of SURNAMES, registered as at January, 1988, with the Guild of ONE NAME STUDIES. I thought here was my chance, surely, to find someone else.....but no such luck. I didn't think names such as - NASH; BERRIGAN; GILLIAM and OVERMAN were that different. Oh well, I guess I'll register my surnames in the hope that someone finds me.\*\*\*\*\* Kay.



Judy Wallace has received a film at the Mormon Library on the parish records of Helston in Cornwall. The film will be here until June 14 and anyone is welcome to look at it if they are researching in this parish.

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF QLD	President:	Warren Pitt	514848
MACKAY BRANCH	Vice President:	Rod Thomson	592431
P.O. BOX 882 MACKAY. QLD.	Secretary:	Jenny Gibbs	552704
	Treasurer:	Ross Locke	422450
	Sales Officer:	Gwenn Mann	575833

# Mackay Genie Gossip



NEWSLETTER NO. 14

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF QLD.	President:	Warren Pitt	514848
MACKAY BRANCH	Vice President:	Rod Thomson	592431
P.O. BOX 882 MACKAY QLD.	Secretary	Jenny Gibbs	552704
	Treasurer:	Ross Locke	422450
	Sales Officer:	Gwen Mann	575833

**DONT MISS THE TOURING WORKSHOP.** The second workshop conducted by the 3 genies from GSQ Brisbane will be held at the Education Centre at the North Mackay State School on Sunday, 9 July, from 1.30 to 4.30 p.m. It is free to members and non-members.

**BEGINNERS' WORKSHOP A SUCCESS.** On 27 May, 5 speakers introduced 40 people to the basics of genealogical research. There were many questions asked and the level of interest was high.

**DENMARK FEATURED.** At our last meeting, Denmark researchers benefited greatly when Eric Riskov gave a talk on his own family records, and on Denmark in general. The talk was entertaining and of great interest to all, not only to people researching Denmark. Eric and his wife Inge were able to solve for many of these, problems with names of people, and places which were obscure and sometimes mis-spelt on English certificates. We are all very grateful to Eric and Inge for the evening.

**MIRANI MUSEUM TO STORE HISTORY.** Information is requested of the Mirani area and of people who have lived there. The aim is to store and file stories of people and events and things in the area, so history will be preserved and available to anyone wanting information and study material on the area. Many of our members will be happy to help and glad of the opportunity to record their family. Write to P.O.Box 1 Mirani, 4754. Or ring (079) 591 101 for more information.

**MARBLE COMPETITION AND CRAFT DISPLAY.** The local History Society will hold a Heritage Day at Greenmount Homestead on 3 September. We will see potters, weavers, papermakers, gem cutters, etc at work at their crafts. It is hoped that the Marble Competition will attract large numbers of men and women, as well as children, for age is no bar and may even be an advantage.

MICRO RECORDS — MACRO BUSINESS (Ext. from 'Financial Review' 29 May)

Since 1856 when the NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages first started to record the vital statistics of our existence, it has made more than 13 million "registrations" in its volumes.

These are large and unwieldy, monopolise expensive office space and suffer wear and tear.

Registry clerks constantly use them. To issue a certified copy of a birth certificate, for example, the clerk has to manhandle the volume on to a photocopier (having traced the correct registration in a separate index volume).

For all these reasons, the NSW Government is spending \$8.6 million and five years to computerise details of the three most important days in the human odyssey.

And it decided to use one of the most sophisticated forms of electronic storage — optical disc. No other similar registry in the world is known to be undertaking a project of this scale.

NEC Information Systems Australia won the contract. To scan for optical storage all the records back to 1952, the company ran two shifts of 15 people each for 13 months.

Now NEC is developing the technology to scan the pre-1952 volumes, which present greater difficulties because of their size and the way the entries run across the pages.

And as the optical scanner reaches back towards 1856, each new year brings another 80,000 squeals from the State's maternity wards, 40,000 giving up the single life, and 40,000 more giving up the ghost.

With such a weight of information the manual database was obviously doomed.

But nor would a conventional computer database be a good enough replacement. It would have taken at least 1,000 man years to input the registrations, and the magnetic disc storage would have occupied a building. Maintaining a microfiche system also would have been a bother.

Whereas one optical disc, roughly the size of an LP record, can store 60,000 birth registrations.

Post-1900 registrations account for about 90 per cent of the registry's "hit rate" — or requests for certified copies, a major indicator of the registry's business. About 400,000 certificates are printed each year.

2.

RESEARCH NOTES



1. SEVEN IRELAND PHONEBOOKS have arrived covering Eire only (There are none for North Ireland). The Yellow Pages are included, but called Golden Pages. These are a fruitful source of addresses for churches, libraries and individuals. If you know the small place your ancestor came from, it is likely that there is a descendant still in that place. All Old Age Pensioners in Ireland have the phone installed free of charge and rent free. So the old people - the ones with the longest memories of past generations - are all in the phonebooks.
2. QUEENSLAND BIRTH CERTIFICATES do not now normally include place and date of parents' marriage. When you apply for a certificate, state definitely that you want this information about the parents' marriage added for research purposes. Sometimes this information is still not included. In that case, send back a photocopy of the certificate, and ask again.
3. N.S.W. CERTIFICATES WITH SEVERAL COLUMNS BLANK are often received. (a) Pre 1856, only church registration was done and these registers show little more than what is on the index, perhaps only "abode" and "occupation". So it is a waste of money to get these certificates from the Registrar. If you want this extra small amount of information available, it can be obtained from the microfilm of the registers. This is available at GSQ Brisbane, and at some libraries, including Proserpine Library.  
(b) Post 1856, all the information was recorded in the church registers, but often the busy minister sent to the Registrar only the extract of the vital information. About 1910, there was a programme in the Registry Office to fill in all the blanks from the original registers, but this programme was not completed. However you can obtain the missing information (such as parents and place of birth on a marriage certificate) by chasing up the original church register. Write first to the church, where the register may still be.
4. N.S.W. WILLS INDEX IS ON MICROFICHE, AND IS HELD BY G.S.Q. Brisbane and Proserpine Library. By quoting the Index Number from this Index, you can send to SUPREME COURT of NSW., GPO Box 3, SYDNEY 2001. and for \$6 obtain a photocopy of the will. The charge is the same no matter how long or short the will. Fay Heaney reports that this index includes people who have died without a will, and in this case all you get for your \$6 is a bald statement of this fact. The letters of administration connected with a will or with a person who died intestate are always very revealing when available. (They are available for Qld wills which are in the Qld State Archives). However, in N.S.W. the letters of administration are not available at all. See further detail in Newsletter in JUNE'S GEM.
5. FURTHERING ENGLAND RESEARCH VIA AUSTRALIAN CERTIFICATES may be possible in the following way. Research of an English ancestor often comes to a full stop in mid-nineteenth century, because English marriage and death certificates do not give place of birth. This is very often a different place from where you have traced them to so far, because of the general movement of the population at that time. If the ancestor had a sibling who came to Australia and was married or died in Australia, these more detailed Australian certificates will reveal the sibling's birthplace - which probably will be the place of birth of your ancestor also. This may also be where the family had resided for a hundred years or so. All this could then be researched in the records of that parish.
6. AN ENQUIRY HAS BEEN RECEIVED for information on INSCH, DRAKE, BUTTERWORTH, NESS, GREENAWAY, BARRON, WARE and KINNANE families in the Mackay area. Alex and Mary Insch arrived Mackay 5 June 1883 on "Scottish Wizard". Enquirer is Mrs. Marjorie Insch 25 Carroll St, Gunnedah 2380
7. NSW Landholders 1885 Index.

Compiled by Liz Vincent, P.O. Box 111, Picton NSW 2571

In 1885 a return was made to Parliament of all Landholders in NSW with stock depasturised as at 1/1/1885. The full return is in Parliamentary Votes & Proceedings 1885 Volume 3. Contained within this return are over 40,000 names. Originally alphabetical by name of landholding under 55 separate Police Districts, this is now being indexed alphabetically by surname within the same districts.

Each entry shows the name of holding, occupier, nearest post town, acreage plus number of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs on property.

Indexing is well under way and estimated date of completion towards the end of 1987.

Application can be made for one particular name e.g. James Anderson or for all entries of any surname. Any number of names may be requested.

Search fee is \$2 per surname to cover stationery etc. plus a SAE. On application enquirer will receive a list of all references from which to select and the references will be supplied at a cost of 30c per photocopied sheet or 10c per extracted typed entry.

A record will be retained of all enquiries and on completion of indexing you will be advised if any further references are located provided a second SAE is enclosed.

## DELIVERING THE MAIL IN THE EARLY DAYS

My grandfather Otto Hansen travelled from his Hampden property to the Leap to collect the mail bags from Mr. Sid Davie who brought the mail out from Mackay. After meeting Mr. Davie, he then took the mail bags back to the Hampden Post Office and Store at Constant Creek to sort it. Depending on the weather he delivered the mail to Black Rock - the other side of Calen-by sulky when fine, and when wet by packhorse. Delivery was twice a week, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

One day whilst delivering the mail by sulky accompanied by my mother, he was crossing Murray Creek which had no bridge. There had been a storm in the headwaters of Murray Creek which was running fast. My mother didn't want him to cross, as they could see a wall of water coming down the creek. However my Grandfather said, "The mail must go through", and whipped the horses to cross faster, going up the bank just as the wall of water passed behind them. Needless to say, my mother never forgot that day.

He also carried the mail from Hampden to Mount Jukes. This was around 1918 to the early 1920s, before the railway line was built from Mackay to Kuttabul and north.

In 1956 my husband became postmaster of Mt. Pelion Post Office- "non official" as the post office was situated in a private dwelling. His sister June had been working it previously for their mother until her marriage in 1956.

Tom was out in the farm every day cutting cane by hand. Thus I inherited the job of collecting the mail from the railway station 6 days a week and sorting it at the Post Office for the residents to collect. I also had to catch the rail motor every morning to send the mail bag with the outgoing mail into Mackay.

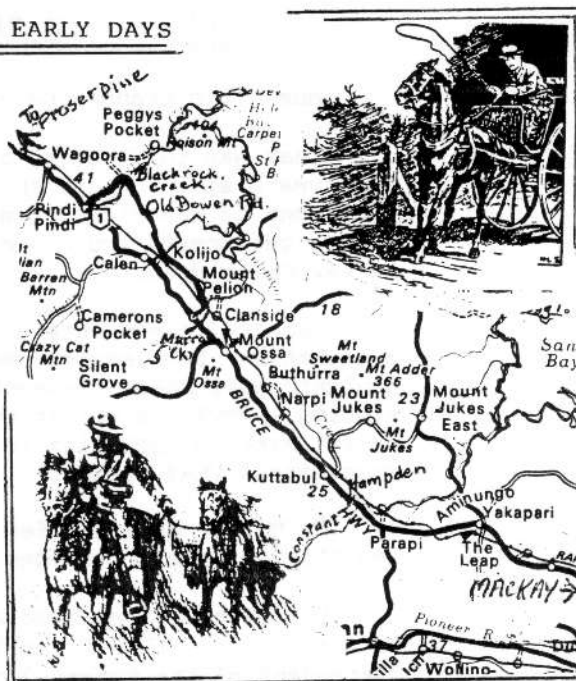
Eventually I became postmistress since the Post Master General deemed that as I was doing all the work, the Post Office should be in my name.

The Post Office was the central place for people to find directions, for swaggies to beg for a billy of hot water and even for baby sitting. Children would stay after school until Mum and Dad arrived home from shopping in Mackay.

Our daughter was three months old when I first started working at the Post Office and telephone exchange. Two sons followed and after ten years I was forced to resign for health reasons. During those years I made a lot of friends who are still good friends to this day. Looking back, I often wonder how I did it since there was no electricity or washing machine - only a wood stove and a copper boiler and tubs in the shed out at the back at first. Electricity came in about 1961.

My grandfather who delivered the mail to Black Rock and came through Mt. Pelion on the way, had eventually settled on a farm at Mt. Pelion in 1946/7.

It seems that delivering mail is a family tradition, since one of my sisters is a mail contractor today.



### NEW MEMBERS

PYM Robin V., M.S. 895 Mackay  
CARLTON John J., R.S.L. Unit 7 East Gordon St. Mackay  
MALCOLM Joanne, 2 Greetham St. Sarina.  
MEITZEL Lorraine, 11 Coakley Court Erakala Mackay  
WRENCH James E., 46 Black Street, Mackay.  
LIMMAGE Hessie, 34 Scanlan St. Mackay  
SHANKS Dulcie, 26 Gold St. Mackay  
EDWARDS Margaret W.A., 64 Juliet Street. Mackay  
EDWARDS Margaret V., 64 Juliet St. Mackay  
PACE Robyn M., 1 Rosella St. Slade Point.  
NITSCHKE K.





Mum! Did Grandma have a Mummy & Daddy like us?

That was the leading question from my young children four years ago. Hence, this was the beginning of my donations to the Birth, Death & Marriage Registers \$\$\$#! Off to get Greatgrandmother's Birth Certificate from the Mackay Court House.

Luckily, I ran into a friend while shopping not long after this. She informed me of the G.S.Q. branch in Mackay. Couldn't wait until the meeting. I had great visions of finding everything out in one night. Thus, I came home from my 1st meeting, deciding to research the 4 grandparents' ancestors. VERY SLOWLY.

My Mother quoted a few names of her relatives of long ago that she could remember vaguely. Where did they fit in?

Out of the blue, came a phone call from a far off relative of the PEARCE family - Amy Fitzgerald, who is a descendant of the Pearce-Jenner Line. With help from her, I was able to set the ball rolling. Group sheets began piling up. Gwen Mann was forever having me on her doorstep after more sheets. How many? 245.

My ancestors, ROBERT PEARCE & HANNAH HANSCOMBE came out to Australia with two children, SELINA (11) and JAMES (5) on the 'JOHN RENNIE'. They boarded at South India Dock, London 3 Nov 1872 and arrived at Port Denison 16 Feb 1873 as free passengers. In Mackay area, their 3rd child LILY was born (16 Aug 1874). They proceeded to rear 8 children - SARAH ANN, PHILIP, EDWARD JOHN, ALICE & WILLIAM GEORGE.

Luckily, their children settled mostly in the Mackay area - Eungella, Dow's Creek, Owens Creek, Calen and Mackay. A few have now spread to Woolongong, Brisbane, Maryborough, Townsville and New Zealand. They worked as teamsters, timbergetters & loggers, farmers, draymasters & cabbies. The women often delivered their neighbours' babes.

Of course, what joy to find a few skeletons in the cupboards and a black sheep or two as well. What a disappointment! No convicts!

I have been privileged to view the Old Family Bible, lovingly treasured by a grandson of Robert & Hannah Pearce. Also the camphor chest, brought out by Thomas Jenner on the 'JOHN RENNIE' the same time as our Pearces came out and, who incidently married Selina Pearce 8 years later.

What pleasure it is to have met some of my distant cousins and to hear of their family's incidents over the years. There are many more people who are only names on my tree or voices on the phone.

My aim was to have the PEARCE GENERATIONS completed for the 1989 Library Display. As many relatives as possible were contacted, and did they ever come out in force to view the display. They helped correct & add more names to it.

THIS WAS A VERY SUCCESSFUL 'OPERATION PEARCE'.

Selina	married Thomas Jenner	193 descendants
James	" Alice Eastgate	181+ "
Lily	" Valentine Frier	62+ "
Sarah Ann	" Henry Buxton	28 "
Philip	" Kjerstine George	48+ "
Edward John	" Emma Aslett	71+ "
Alice	" William Soper	35+ "
William George	" Kathleen Thomas	47+ "

AIM: To find & Document all Descendants of Robert & Hannah PEARCE



## GILLIAN M. ARNOT SMITH

Being brought up in a historian's household was an excellent background for genealogy; in fact I read my first parish register at the age of ten - though cannot remember being especially impressed at the time. The research and record-keeping skills picked up with a scientific training also helped. I have a B.Sc. in mathematics and physics, a post-graduate diploma in mechanical engineering (Dip.Eng (Mech)), and was elected an Associate Fellow of the Aeronautical Society after spending eight qualifying years in the aircraft industry. After my two children were born this career was difficult to follow, and now I lecture and tutor part time in the mathematics department at Q.U.T., mostly in engineering mathematics.

Although my father was born in India, and my two children in Canada, my genealogical research is basically in England and Scotland; every time the research goes back a generation, another count y gets added to the collection. Currently my great-grandmother's family is lost on the canals, somewhere between London and Liverpool, but if the research was too easy it would lose most of its appeal.

Long ago I taught myself to knit without looking, in order to study and knit at the same time. Apart from this, genealogy has completely taken over from other hobbies such as logic puzzles, tapestry, tailoring, reading (except for genealogy or work), housework, gliding (oh well, I was too old for that anyway)...

As well as being in my second year as President of G.S.Q. I serve on the Library Sub Committee, act as Biographical Index Co-ordinator, have worked as a Tuesday Library Assistant for over 6 years, and was on the State Council/Management Committee first as a member, then as Vice-President. As with most of the Management Committee, I help at displays, seminars and the Convention; as President, the majority of talks to outside Societies and sometimes on radio or even television may come my way, and I frequently represent the Society at events such as unveiling plaques, or the International Congress last year in Sydney. If all this sounds like great fun, well yes it usually is; however the Society cannot afford to underwrite such junketings, so economics restrict this aspect sometimes. This year we are lucky that the grant from the Queensland Arts Council goes a fair way to help with our planned trip - to include you, of course. All in all, it often feels as though I live at G.S.Q.

My publications include the Queensland Muster Roll; 19th Century Voyages to Queensland, 3 vols. so far and another two nearly ready; Brisbane Scottish; Multi-dip Probability of Submarine Detection; Lyapanor functionals and aeroelasticity; etc.

Finally, fortunately my children have now reached university stage and are basically self-sufficient, which leaves me even more spare time to spend helping to build G.S.Q. into an even better society. If your branch has concrete ideas of initiatives that would be helpful to you - well, I might be able to squeeze a few more hours into the week.

*Gillian M. Arnot Smith.*

### LOCAL MEMBERS USING COMPUTERS IN FAMILY HISTORY RECORDS.

Jenny Gibbs uses The Family History System by Philip Brown on an IBM COMPATIBLE COMPUTER. This system can be used with ANY computer. In our library display, Jenny displayed the very detailed sheets of genealogical information which can be produced with this system. As well she demonstrated the operation with the computer in action. Jenny paid \$30 in Mackay for the programme, which is a Shareware one from U.S.A. For another \$37 per annum, updates are supplied. Jenny is very happy with this programme.

ROD THOMSON uses the Genealogy Management System for Home Computers produced by the Mormons. He paid \$70 for this, purchasing it through Janet Reakes. Rod is happy with this programme, which also suits ANY computer.

JOAN McGRATH showed in the Display the excellent printouts of descendant charts on her APPLE COMPUTER. Using a Data Disc, she devised her own listing to do the job. LORRAINE AND GEORGE PEARCE have a special Apple Software programme.

WAYNE MILLER uses the genealogy programme for the MICRO B COMPUTER, The programme can not be used on any other computer. Wayne says this is sufficient for his purpose and has successfully recorded all his family information.

NITA DRURY'S chart in the Display of her Tremble Family appeared to be printed out by computer. But no computer is able to print out a whole tree like this. The information was put into the computer and a print-out was made of each person's vital details. Nita then cut these out and pasted the small squares onto a tree which was drawn by her to fit the family descendants. Then the whole was photocopied.

If you are interested in Computer recording your genealogical information, see any of the above people and read the book "Computers for Genealogy" by Janet Worthington. There is a Computer Group within GSQ at Brisbane and ad vice can be obtained also from here.



In indexes, catalogues, lists and directories, names beginning with Mac or Mc can be easily missed. Firstly, realize that the purest McDonalds may be, (or be written as) MacDonalds or Macdonalds 100 years ago. Also, be aware of the system being used to arrange the names. Here are 5 different systems noted- there may be others.

1. "As is" order (= computer order) where the letters are taken just as they come. So all MAC names come first. Then come maybe hundreds of names beginning MAD--- to MAZ---. Only then come the Mc names. Hence McAuley may be pages after MacAuley, and both places have to be checked. This system puts the following 18 names thus:

2. Useful order: All Mc names are taken as Mac names. So McAuley names are mixed with MacAuley names. So there is only one place to be checked. (The Scotland phone books use this system.) The names now appear thus:-

McAuley, A  
 Macauley, M  
 McAuley, W  
 MacBride, A  
 McBride, M  
 McCauley  
 MacCawley  
 Mace  
 Macgregor, A →

→  
 McGregor, M  
 Mack  
 McPherson, A  
 MacPherson, M  
 Maczek  
 Madden  
 Maher  
 Manley  
 Mazzoni  
 Mead

Macauley  
 MacBride  
 MacCawley  
 Mace  
 Macgregor  
 Mack  
 MacPherson  
 Maczek  
 Madden  
 Maher  
 Manley  
 Mazzoni  
 McAuley,  
 McBride  
 McCauley  
 McGregor  
 McPherson  
 Mead

3. Some phonebooks (including our Mackay one) follow a third system. Names beginning with Mac come before those of the same name beginning with Mc. So there may be 20 MacAuleys and Macauleys, followed by 12 McAuleys, and then come all the MacBrides followed by all the McBrides, and so on.

4. Some indexes are different again, e.g. some of the Queensland Marriage and Death Indexes. These put the Mac names in the normal way in alpha order amongst the other M's. Then after Myers, or the last of the M'names, they put all Mc names. This is really treating Mc as a separate letter of the alphabet between M and N, making it very easy to miss all the Mc names.

5. The IGI, as explained in G.G. No. 12, follows system 1 in listing all names. However, many of these listings have only a 'See' reference, which refers the researcher to another spelling of the name, chosen by the IGI as the standard spelling for a group of names. At this place, all those similar and related names are mixed together, with an asterisk marking the start of the group. This brings together not only McAuley, MacAuley, and Macauley, but also McCauley, MacCawley, McCawley, and M'Cauley (another form which apparently exists). It is very tricky looking up such names on the IGI, especially in Ireland and Scotland, unless the system is known.

When unable to find a Mac/Mc name, pause and examine the system being used. If there are no McDonalds amongst the MacDonalds, the McDonalds are likely to be put separately - somewhere.



Dear Dr. Socrates Arbuthnot,

Is there any difference between a second cousin, and a first cousin once removed? Many people seem to use these two terms as if they are equivalent. But is this correct?

Gene E. Kurios.

Dear Mr Kurios,

No. These two are not the same relationship. No doubt, you do understand that you and your first cousin are both 2 generations distant from the same grandparents; and also that you and your second cousin are both 3 generations distant from the same great-grandparents. Most people understand these 'even' cousins.

However, 'uneven' cousins are a little harder to work out. Once removed really means one more generation further removed from your common ancestor. Your first cousin once-removed is your first-cousin's child. Your grandparents (2 generations back) are the same as his great-grandparents (3 generations back). So he is one more removed than you from your common ancestor.

Yours in genealogy,  
 Socrates.

# Mackay Genie Gossip



NEWSLETTER NO. 15  
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF QLD.  
MACKAY BRANCH  
P.O. BOX 882 MACKAY QLD.

## EXPERT ASSISTANCE FOR LOCAL RESEARCHERS.

There was a full house on Thursday 6 July to hear the visiting GSQ speakers. Margaret Verran spoke on records held at GSQ Brisbane Resource Centre where free research is available to members. She recommended that all study the booklet on the Microforms held at GSQ. Many members purchased a copy. There is also one in our library in the Queensland section.

Then Beryl Young spoke on how the bare bones of an ancestor's story can be filled out with everyday details and "little funny things" such as can be found at the Archives and in newspapers. She illustrated with some interesting details from research on her own grandfather (a policeman) and others.

Finally Gillian Arnot-Smith spoke on overseas research, dazzling most with her wide experience in actual research in England, Scotland, Canada, India and other records. She also revealed the surprising extent of copies of overseas records here in Queensland and elsewhere in Australia. Many items of research information are included in this newsletter, as revealed by the speakers. On the Sunday afternoon following, Gillian, Margaret and Beryl conducted a Workshop, also well attended, some travelling in long distances from the country. Questions of all sorts were put to the experts for three hours, and they were able to assist everyone. This genealogical afternoon was a memorable experience for us all and we are grateful to our lecturers for visiting us and sharing with us their expertise. The three visitors were generously hosted during both periods of their stay in Mackay by Adelaide Grendon with a heart as big as her house. We certainly hope that similar touring workshops will be possible in the future. (See Page 5 - Good News)

## GOULD BOOKS COMING TO MACKAY

Gould Books of South Australia specialize in Family and Local History Books, Maps, Charts, and stationery. On 18 August, from 7.30 p.m., anyone may attend their travelling book Display in Pioneer Shire Chambers, Wood Street. Over 200 of their most popular books will be displayed for sale and/or for order. The Gould Catalogue is always kept in our library in the box "Of Books", and books may be ordered by mail from this at any time. However, now we have a chance to meet the books face to face, and to buy and/or order on the spot, this saving freight too. Anyone unable to attend but desiring to purchase on the night may give titles and money to the Librarian.

## A.H.R.R. NOW PUBLISHED

The Australian Historic Records Register is the most comprehensive list of paper based records held in private hands ever to be assembled in Australia. Thousands of people and organizations have listed letters, diaries, photographs, financial records, posters, sketches, recipe books etc. (See Newsletter No.10 for further details). Two local members who have had items listed in this Register are Faye Heaney and Judy Wallace. These have been notified that the Register is now published on microfiche. The Register can be purchased for \$30. A free copy will be sent to the main library of each local government area. The Register gives a full description of each item, with a brief outline of its historic context and its location and access conditions. Name, place, and subject indexes are included.

## COPY-PHOTO SERVICES

Kodak will now copy only postcard size and smaller as a direct print, postcard size. Kodak no longer operates the former service of copying larger photos and supplying the negative as well. Here are some local people who will copy your photos irrespective of size. (1) Narelle and David Leffman, phone 548267 (See Newsletter No.12); (2) Ralph Garnham, phone 522927; (3) Don Thompson, phone 578589.

## LOST RECORDS RECOVERED.

Many do not know that in Australia some church registers (especially marriage registers) were regarded as belonging to the minister, and often the minister took his register with him when he transferred to a church in another place. So lost church registers can turn up anywhere. Some old Rockhampton church registers were not long ago found at a Brisbane dump. Thankfully they were rescued and have now returned home.

## THE ROBINSONS MIGRATE TO VICTORIA

Frank and Isobel Robinson of Seaforth have been members for four years. In that time they have been our most persistent researchers, most weeks devoting a large part of one day to research in our library. On one occasion, they each spent a marathon 7 hours looking. In August they go back to live in Victoria from where they came north 8 years ago. They may be contacted c/- P.O. Port Fairy, 3284.

## VOTE BY PROXY

All members of GSQ are entitled to vote at the Annual Meeting in Brisbane, where the Qld Office Bearers are elected for the next twelve months. If you cannot attend, you may still exercise your voting rights by appointing a proxy. You are urged to do this, but it is entirely voluntary. Use the form on the reverse of this. Either (a) name as your proxies two people you wish to have in office and leave the actual voting to them. Or (b) Fill in your proxies and add a note instructing them for whom you wish to vote to fill each position. The proxy vote is used only in the election of office bearers for the next year. It is not used for voting on policy or other decisions.



1988 IGI - ENTRIES MISSING: One of our members reported some time ago that for one name she was researching there were fewer entries on the 1988 edition than on the previous edition. Recently others have heard rumours that some entries previously printed have been deliberately omitted, for sinister reasons! The truth is that some omissions have occurred, mostly with marriages, and this was due to a computer error. So researchers not finding their information on the latest 1988 edition are advised to look also at the previous 1984 edition, which is the one we have in our own library. Of course there are new entries on the 1988 edition, and researchers do need to look here.

2. QUEENSLAND IMMIGRATION - NEW NAMES ADDED. The Immigration records issued as the QSA Kit have the records which were filmed and indexed in QSA as at 1984. Since then there are several more films in the QSA and the names of immigrants on these have been added to the card index at the archives in Brisbane. So if you can not find an immigrant in the Kit, or if you looked in QSA some years ago, it is worth looking in QSA again to see if you can now find your immigrant in these more recent additions.

3. SCOTLAND SURNAMES: Black's "Surnames of Scotland" includes names not in other similar books. This book states where in Scotland this name occurred, which can be a valuable clue, especially with rarer names, to "find" your ancestor of that name.

4. SCOTLAND DEATH CERTIFICATES are very detailed and well worth obtaining if you know the death date. (England and Ireland death certificates are of no genealogical use).

5. QUEENSLAND: SEAMEN DESERTERS and SEAMEN DISCHARGED in Queensland ports have been indexed by Margaret Verran and printed in two booklets, 1883 to 1893 and 1894 to 1914.

6. ENGLAND MARRIAGES 1750 - 1836 were required by law (Hardwick's Marriage Act) to be conducted in the Church of England. This was an attempt to rationalise the registration of marriages and provide a regular and standard record. Quakers and Jews were exempt, as these two groups always kept very good records. So if you cannot find a non-conformist or Catholic marriage, look in a nearby Church of England.

7. OTHER MEMORANDA RE MARRIAGES NOT YET FOUND. Divorce was impossible before the late 1800s. So defacto relationships were common, even tho' not always evident. English law for centuries allowed a legal second marriage if a person had been separated by water from the first spouse for 7 years. Later (this century) it was legal to remarry after 7 year's separation. So some couples had to wait many years before they could legally marry. Some couples never married until the eldest child was baptised. Marriage was often after the birth of the child. An entry in N.S.Wales Birth Indexes for 1890 - 1900 which is prefixed with an "L" indicates that the parents were not married before the child was born, and that later they did marry and then the child was legitimized. Some couples never married, even though they were known as Mr and Mrs. Brown, and even though the woman was on the electoral roll under the name Brown.

#### 8. COSTS OF AUSTRALIAN CERTIFICATES

Queensland certificates increased in price on 1 July to \$15.50. Other states' charges: NSW - \$14 (but \$10 with reference no.). Victoria - \$22 (but \$11 with reference no.). S.A. - \$13, W.A. - \$15. Northern Territory - \$5. Tasmania post 1900 - \$12, pre - 1900 - no charge. Addresses and current costs appear on our noticeboard.

#### 9. COSTS OF OVERSEAS CERTIFICATES

Cost is in local currency and includes return airmail postage, England (St. Catherines House) - 13 pounds; Scotland - 8 pounds; North Ireland - 4 pounds 50 pence; Eire - 5 pounds 50 pence; New Zealand \$14.80.

#### 10. CUT PRICE SERVICE - GSR and OTHERS.

England and Scotland certificates are supplied through their agent working on a group order sent from Brisbane on the 20th of each month. The cost is \$20 (Aust.) each, and time taken is about 2 months. If the agent cannot find the certificate you ask for, he retains a fee for his search, and the rest is returned to you. The more information you supply, the better chance you have of obtaining the certificate. Scotland handcopied certificates can be obtained with this service for \$10 Australian. These are called "Extract Certificates", but are not a shortened version; the full information is copied out by hand. (Anyone on the spot can do this.) But it is not an officially certified certificate. Remember, too, any birth or marriage on the I.G.I. for Scotland can be ordered through the Mormon Church, and this will be a photocopy of the original register, and cheaper again. Also, English certificates obtained from County Record Offices are much cheaper than from St. Catherine's House, London. Has any reader details of these?

GSR. AGM. 23 SEP 1989

LET-OUT PROXY FORM

I ..... hereby appoint .....  
or failing him/her ..... to act as my proxy to vote  
on my behalf at the Annual General Meeting of the Society, and at any  
adjournment thereof.

Signed ..... Membership No .....

All proxies to be in the hands of the Secretary by Friday 16th September  
1989. Address:- P.O. Box 423, Woolloongabba 4102.

See Reverse  
on Page 1.  
NOTE BY PROXY


## OVERSEAS TREASURES BURIED IN BRISBANE

Any large library in Australia is likely to hold some overseas information of genealogical value. A published guide to what is held in a library will enable researchers to be aware of useful holdings. The Oxley Library and the GSQ Library in Brisbane have such published guides, which are available here in Mackay. These reveal some surprising holdings e.g. John Oxley Library has all the Griffiths Valuations for Ireland and GSQ has all the 1851 Hampshire Census Index.

Another very useful library is the Library of the University of Queensland (including the Fryer Library), which is open for all research, not only to students. Gilian Arnot-Smith declared in her talk that it is a treasure house of information for genealogical research. This has been acquired over the years (and is still being acquired) whenever material is necessary for a student doing a thesis. She recommends, as in any library, looking up the general catalogue, and when you find some helpful book, examine also the books nearby. The U.Q. Library does not use the Dewey System of numbering which most local libraries use. It uses the Library of Congress system, but, if you work from the card catalogue and note the number, there is no problem. Nearly all Central London Parish Registers are in this library; also many Diocesan Wills and Poll Tax lists. They hold Crockford's Directory of the clergy of the Church of England. All these clergymen had to obtain a degree at either Oxford or Cambridge. The U.Q. Library holds the books of the Alumni of Oxford and of Cambridge which have very detailed listings, with family details, of all graduates. These included lawyers, but not doctors before 1829. English doctors before then went to Leyden or Edinburgh. Also held are copies of the London Gazette, which published army officer lists, and The Gentleman's Magazine which published births, marriages and deaths, and clergy and officer appointments. These are only some of the overseas holdings. (Items helpful for research in Australia are also in the U.Q. Library. There is no published guide to this library.)

## POSSIBLE AIDS TO FIND A DEATH,

not in, or later than, the Official Death Index.

- 
1. Indexes to Wills. These however, include only officially probated wills, and some people had private wills agreed to by all and finalized through a solicitor or amongst the family. Some died without a will, and these may be included in the Will Index if the Intestacy went through official government channels. A will may have been probated in another state.
  2. Indexes to Inquests. Inquests are held into any sudden, or violent, or accidental death. Indexes of these are held in archives from the earliest days.
  3. Other indexes to deaths may be held in Archives if they happened in government institutions, e.g. QSA has an index of deaths in the Dunwich Asylum, which was the old people's home.
  4. Indexes to Newspaper Births, Marriages and Deaths exist for some papers, e.g. in Qld. the Brisbane Courier, the Darling Downs Gazette, and the Cunnamulla, Maryborough and Ipswich papers. The death could have happened far away from where the paper was published.
  5. Post Office Directories. When the name drops off, the person is likely to have died. But he may have gone to live with someone else (only householders are on the Directories), and have died later.
  6. Electoral Rolls often show name crossed out and marked "deceased" when the person is known to have died. Otherwise note when the name drops off the roll. Electoral Rolls are in the archives for each year.
  7. A person can die and/or be buried in a place other than where he usually lived, even in a different state, even possibly while on holiday.
  8. If the geographical area is known, search all Burial Records and Monumental Records, more and more of which are being indexed and even published.
  9. Undertakers' Records and Stone Masons' Records may exist if you know the area. Smith Undertakers in Brisbane consigned bodies from other places and to other places. So these non-Brisbane deaths would appear in these Brisbane records.
  10. Lodges hold records of past members, including when they died. However, the record may not have survived.
  11. Ask elderly relatives about when the person died. Try to get them to connect the death with other events, to fix the date. They may more easily remember the place of death or burial.
  12. Pre-Registration, only church burials are recorded. So a dead person buried by someone other than a minister would have no chance of being recorded in a register.
  13. Later, deaths were often not reported or officially recorded of people buried in Lone Graves. However, such graves may now be listed, especially if there is a tombstone, in an Index of Lone Graves. Occasionally, such a lone burial may be mentioned in a diary of the person who did the burial, or of someone else.
  14. A Local History may write up a resident. There are now many registers of Pioneers which give flourishing dates. Also search Biographical Indexes.

WILLIAM & MARTHA PEACH.

The sailing ship "JOHN RENNIE" arrived in Port Denison, Bowen on February 14th, 1873 having sailed from Plymouth, England on November 12th, 1872. 341 immigrants disembarked that day sharing a common belief that the future would be bright and prosperous.

Among them were William Peach born August 20th, 1851 at Alconbury Hill, Huntingdon and Martha Mackness Peach born June 29th, 1856 at Brampton, Huntingdon who had married in Huntingdon on March 19th, 1872.

All the ships passengers had obtained employment and William and Martha accepted a billet on a dairy farm at Eurie Creek, 12 miles from Bowen, gaining their first colonial experience and acquired characteristic.

Visualize William and Martha's lives at this point, he being in his early twenties and Martha aged in a strange land where food, way of life, climate and manners of speech were so different to their old England. We owe our pioneers a debt of lasting gratitude.

After fulfilling his engagement at the dairy farm William gained employment with the road party at Bowen, a very primitive township in those days, a couple of shops, a pub and canvas dwellings occupied mostly by married women whose husbands had accepted work, fencing, or on stations, until better acquainted with the requirements of the country.

William joined the Government survey party when the Palmer diggings broke out, and left Bowen for Cooktown, in the old paddle steamer "LEICHARDT". On board also were hopeful diggers, horses and stores.

Blazing the first track from the Endeavour River to the new gold field, they encountered many hostile blacks who were cannibals and numerous parties of Chinamen who outnumbered the Europeans on the gold fields and were greatly mistrusted by the white settlers.

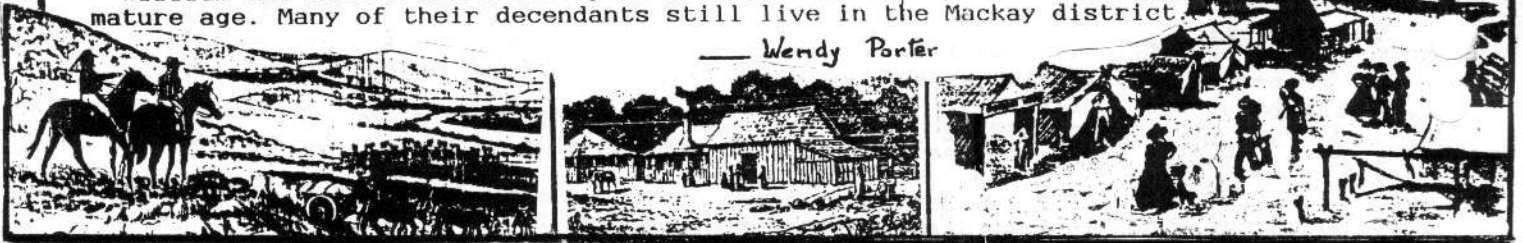
William remained on the Palmer for a considerable time before returning to Bowen and soon afterwards decided to make Mackay their home. Reared on the land, he obtained work at the Pioneer Sugar Plantation and worked for many years under Mr. Spiller.

William, having saved some money, purchased wild bush land at Hampden, where he grew corn and potatoes and carted his produce 20 miles to Mackay for sale. He later was engaged cane growing, and after a sojourn of 13 years at Coningsby, he returned to the old house at Hampden and established a large cane farm, which the family is still working today.

William remained in Mackay till his death at age 77 on July 1st, 1928. Martha at the grand age of 95 died May 15th, 1951. Both left behind a legacy of valuable pioneering.

William and Martha had a family of 15 children, 2 only not reaching mature age. Many of their descendants still live in the Mackay district.

— Wendy Porter



ADVICE TO MEMBERS REQUESTING RESEARCH IN BRISBANE GSQ LIBRARY

(Noted from the talk by Margaret Verran, one of the people who do this research.)

1. The shorter your letter the quicker the reply. Keep it to the point and simple.
2. However, do tell them the essential information you already know, especially from certificates, to avoid unnecessary research.
3. Study the lists of what material is in the library and if possible ask for research in a particular record.
4. Blanket searches for a surname are not done. Narrow it down with full name and with a time - period. e.g. Immigration of William Buchanan, arrived approximately 1840.
5. Don't be upset if the information is not available in GSQ. A lot of searching may still have been necessary to find this out.
6. No longer than half an hour can be spent on one letter.
7. PRINT YOUR NAME and quote your number.
8. A self-addressed stamped envelope must be included.

RECENTLY ADDED TO OUR LIBRARY.

- Ship List for "Charles Dickens" departed Hamburg arrived Moreton Bay 4 Sep. 1877.
- Centenary of Kolan Shire (Gin G in) 1879-1979.
- Tallegalla Centenary 1879 -1979 (Rosewood-Minden)
- The Sum of our Yesterdays, 1879 -1964 (Isis-Childers district).
- The Irish Australians - articles for family historians: Reid and Johnson
- Parishes of Scotland-M. Grinly - with Old Parochial Register No. and County.
- Cornwall R.O. Pedigrees and Heraldic Documents.
- Reading Old Handwriting: A. McLaughlin Guide.
- India Office Library and Records - List of Research Agents.
- Biographical Index of S.A. Bulletin No. 7.
- Family and Local History Sources in Vic-Brown Meadley & Morgan.
- Archi-Vista (May 89) Newsletter of Archives of N.S.W.
- Victoria P.R.O. List of Research Agents.
- Family Tree of Terry Eak Mt. Isa.
- Phone Books of Scotland
- Phone Books of Ireland (only).

- TERRY EAKIN

Terence Andrew EAKIN, known as Terry, born 8th June 1937 at Kempsey NSW, the 4th son of James Patrick John (Jim) EAKIN and Fanny Alma EAKIN (nee GAULD) known as Alma F. Eakin. My parents were dairy farmers supplying milk to Nestle' factory at Smithtown and milk and cream to the Macleay River Co-Operative Coy. The farm was on Belmore River (named Darkwater Creek until renamed in 1880), of 152 acres and we milked 100 cows, mostly guernseys.

I am the middle child of a family of seven (there were nine but two died in infancy, Andrew William aged seven days and Carmel Ann aged 3 years). I went to Upper Belmore River State school for years 1 - 5, year 6 at St Joseph's Convent, Smithtown and was a boarder at St John's College, Woodlawn for years 1 - 3 high school leaving with my Intermediate Certificate in 1952 to milk cows.

Six years later, I joined the Northern Territory Police Force and served in Darwin and Katherine. There were many articles of my time there in the Northern Territory News and also an occasional mention in the N. Q. Register. Trips on duty to Groote Island, Bathurst and ville Islands, and to areas around Katherine carry fond memories. In 1958, when I arrived in Darwin, World War 2 damage was still evident and the sunken wrecks were still in the Harbour. These wrecks were cleared by the Japanese salvage teams around 1960.

I then resigned in 1962 and went to Wallangarra, on the Border of Queensland and New South Wales to work for Anderson Meat Packing Company and worked up to Overseer, Boning Superintendent and was later transferred to Roma Meatworks where I worked for two years in 1968 and 1969 reopening it after the Company came out of Receivorship. In Roma I worked under Mick KEARNEY and we received a lot of support from the local graziers and townfolk.

In late 1969, I decided to move as the beef industry was unstable and I was looking for something more secure and longterm until retirement. I commenced at Mount Isa Mines as a labourer in the Lead Smelter on Australia Day 1970. I was promoted to Staff as Blast Furnace Shift Foreman in 1972. In 1982 I was appointed Training and Services Foreman, still in the Lead Smelter.

In June 1989, I move from the Lead Smelter to Transport to take up appointment as Production Foreman on the Solvent Extraction/Electro-Winning copper plant, a new plant (SX-EW) to be built in the next few months and which I will be commissioned in February 1990. As this is all new technology (leaching), I have a lot of study and training to do as well as a lot of training of employees on the commission the new plant. I look forward to the challenge. A familiarisation tour of duty at ASARCO's Ray Mine in Arizona, USA is part of my training. Perhaps I'll get to Salt Lake City whilst there.

I have travelled overseas to the U.S.A., Canada, Northern Ireland, Ireland, England and Scotland doing my own family history research. I only became interested in 1983 (prior to that I was interested in local history) and joined the Mount Isa Family History Society. There I started as a novice, built up a personal library as well as assisting the Society, and attended Seminars and Lectures when down South.

Gradually my knowledge increased and I bought a computer and software to help me with my own family history research. I now have two IBM compatible MS-DOS machines as well as my original Tandy Model 4. As our President left Mount Isa in 1987, I accepted the President's position in our FHS. I hope to pass on this mantle at our AGM in June 1989. I will still continue to index local records and edit the FHS journal.

The Society should be Incorporated by June 1989, this has taken quite a bit of my time this year. We are also busy indexing the names, occupations and addresses of early pioneers of North West Queensland. Our target is to complete the current Bank series by December 1989. The early Isa Mine Employees will not be completed before the end of 1990 or a little later. There are still about 29,000 entries to be input to this database but could be as high as 31,000.

THANKS-----and GOOD NEWS !



Genealogical Society of Queensland Inc.

1st Floor Woolloongabba Post Office  
Corner Hubert & Stanley Streets  
Woolloongabba 4102 Australia

P.O. Box 423  
Woolloongabba 4102 Australia  
Telephone (07) 891 5085

21 July 1989

Mrs Jenny Gibbs  
Hon Secretary  
Mackay Branch  
PO Box 880  
MACKAY 4740

Dear Jenny,

On behalf of the Management Committee I would like to thank Mackay members for the hospitality they extended to Gillian, Beryl and Margaret during their visits.

From all accounts they enjoyed their stay and found it a very worthwhile experience. Their trip to Brampton Island was especially appreciated.

We hope we can repeat the tours next year.

Yours sincerely,

Annette Budd  
Hon Secretary

*Annette Budd*

I am a member of G. S. Q., Q. F. H. S., S. A. G., Ulster Historical Foundation, Irish Family History Society, Aberdeen and North East Scotland F.H.S., the Society of Genealogists, London, Macleay River Historical Society, the Royal Australian Historical Society, the Cloncurry & District F.H.S., Casino F.H.S., the Raymond Terrace Historical Society and the 1788-1820 Pioneer Association.

I have never married, but all my brothers and sisters have. Perhaps its not too late but I think the sands of time are running out. Of the future, I may think about retiring in about 10 years but it all depends on my health and whether I'm still enjoying work. I then intend to retire to the Kempsey area of NSW (could be elsewhere) and devote my time to assisting others with local history, family history and complete my own research.

At present I am kept busy with indexing, learning a new career, a Trustee of the MIM Staff Superannuation Fund, Committeeman of the MIM Employees Health Society, producing a quarterly journal for the FHS, Forwarding Agent for the Ulster Historical Foundation and miscellaneous other lesser tasks. I am also a Justice of the Peace. My most satisfying recreation for the last 12 months was helping plan a tour for Dr Brian TRAINOR after the 1988 Congress. Of course it let me get to know a lot of people who previously were only a name on a letter or a voice on the telephone. I would like to close by thanking them all for their support, advice, assistance and attendance.

Wishing you and your Society all the best for the future.

*Terry.*

NOTE: The lecture notes of Dr Brian Trainor's have not been edited completely yet in Belfast but I hope to post them out soon. There is no cost for this service to the Societies who participated and Groups such as yours who travelled long distances to be present.





BOOKORNER

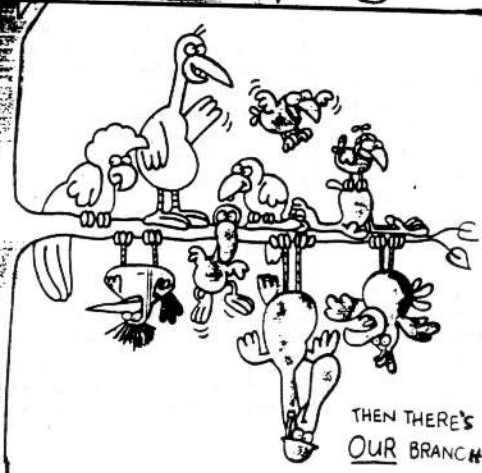
FORGENIES

"Courage a Grace" by W.H.Wilde is the long awaited definitive biography of Dame Mary Gilmore (1865 - 1962). This is compulsive reading for me, as she appears on my Gilmore family tree. However, it has a much wider appeal, as what happened to her over nearly a hundred years, with her observations and views, gives an instructive picture of many facets of Australian life - farming, teaching, the strict upbringing of Puritan family life in the nineteenth century, the world of writers, the La bour movement etc. Chapter 1 gives the genealogical background of her mother's Beattie grandparents who emigrated from North Ireland on "Champion" in 1841, and of her father's Cameron grandparents who emigrated from Inverness on "Boyne" in 1839. There is a summary of the economic conditions which forced them to leave and an explanation of the free immigration to N.S.W. available under the Bounty and Government Systems, showing how the systems operated between 1835 and 1842.

"London Labour and the London Poor: The Classical Study of the culture of poverty and the criminal classes in the Ninteenth Century," by Henry Mayhew, in 4 Volumes, first published 1861-2, republished 1968 by Dover Publications. These volumes have been obtained on Inter-Library Loan and will be at Pioneer Library for another 4 weeks. Anyone may study them there. Some headings noted:- Beggars, Thieves and Swindlers, Prostitutes, Street Musicians, Coal Heavers, Dock Labourers, Cab Drivers, Costermongers, The Street Irish, The Street Jews, Street Sellers of flowers, of Literature and the Fine Arts, of Live Animals, Children Street Sellers, Chimney Sweeps, Crossing Sweeps, etc, etc.

Mrs Joy Francis, in charge of the Genealogical Library of the Latter Day Saints Church, has recently moved residence. She may now be contacted on phone no. 573182

WE CAN TAKE PRIDE IN THE FACT THAT OUR FAMILY TREE HAS, FOR GENERATIONS, PRODUCED SERIOUS, RESPONSIBLE, DECENT CITIZENS!



THEN THERE'S OUR BRANCH

THE QUEENSLAND STATE ARCHIVES AND YOU

The Archives at Dutton Park holds records of Government Departments which have not been lost and which are no longer kept in that Department. Anyone may search any of the records, except for a ban on recent years in some areas. To assist researchers, QSA has issued 20 Brief Guides to some sections of the records held. These are Guides to Records of Railways, Shipwrecks, Land holdings, Local History, Companies and Firms, Mining, Government Buildings, Hotels, Insolvencies, Schools, Boer War, Maps, Electoral Rolls, Inquests, Naturalisation, Immigration, Wills and Interstacies, and Deed Polls (change of name).

As a further aid QSA issues 17 Search Procedures for some sections of the records. These are for the last 7 titles above of the Brief Guides as well as for Land Selections, Land Orders, Divorces, J.P. Oaths, and School Admission Registers. These Search Procedures begin with the information that must be known first, and give procedure from there step by step. The visiting GSQ lecturers presented us with sets of the latest issued by QSA and these are now in our library. Refer to these 1. Before visiting the Archives yourself.

2. To see if any research can be done locally, e.g. all the Government Gazettes 1870-1970 and all the QSA Immigration Records are here in Mackay. (The guides don't tell you what is in Mackay of course)
3. Before engaging GSQ researchers at \$8 per hour to look in QSA for you; you can then find out the possibilities and be more specific in your requests.

Note that Archives Staff will not do research upon request. But they will provide photocopies or printouts if the exact archives reference can be quoted, e.g. from the Immigration Index.

Note also that there are available for research at QSA many other records not mentioned in the Guides. Some of these are even indexed. So if you visit QSA, explore.

For ENQUIRIES about GSQ Mackay, or NEWS for Genie Gossip, ring Judy on 421124, Jenny on 552704, or Helen on 422539

DATES TO REMEMBER

- 18 AUG: Gould Book Display
- 23 AUG: Deadline "G.G."
- 3 SEP: Greenmount Heritage Day
- 6 SEP: Meeting

# Mackay Genie Gossip



NEWSLETTER NO. 16.

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF QLD.  
MACKAY BRANCH  
P.O. BOX 882 MACKAY QLD.

## GOULD DISPLAY TEMPTS LOCALS

Gould Books of South Australia visited Mackay on 28 August. Not many members had ever seen such an array of genealogical books. Alan Phillips spread the tables with a veritable feast and many were tempted to buy on the spot. No doubt many more will order by mail. The current Gould Catalogue is always in our Library in the box "Of Books" on the bottom shelf. Our branch was credited with 10% of all sales to be taken out in books. As a result, we were able to acquire, at no cost, Nick Vine Hall's "Tracing Your Family History in Australia", a booklet on the Tasmanian Archives, and "The 1989 Ordnance Survey Motoring Atlas of Great Britain." The scale of 3 miles equals 1 inch shows most small places, but Ireland is not included. These are now in our Library.

## AUSTRALIA ALL OVER - COMPULSIVE LISTENING:

Many do not know that on Sundays 5.30a.m. to 10 a.m., ABC Radio broadcasts a programme which reflects the wonderful diversity of Australian people and places, now and in the past. Listen in and you will hear more than one item which illuminates your past; or informs your ignorance; or stirs your curiosity, imagination, or emotions.

## ROOKWOOD CEMETERY-ALL RECORDED - and WA LONE GRAVES

There are over one million graves in Rookwood Cemetery, Sydney, but not of course, quite as many headstones. All the headstones have been recorded in a project which took 8 years. The Rookwood Picnics were a regular occurrence, when people rallied to write down methodically every word on every tombstone. Now instead of workers, the tourists gather. There are guided tours on a regular basis. One of the people organizing the tours rang in to "Australia All Over" and told the whole story. She mentioned the book now published about Rookwood, and this was in the Gould Display. Also mentioned on the programme and also in the Display was the new book "Lone Graves of Western Australia".

## OFFICIAL RECORDS MAY CONTAIN ERRORS

We all know this but it is as well to be reminded periodically for startling examples. Wendy Porter reports these two: (1) Mackay Cemetery Burial Register has: ARRATHA HOWELL, Female, d. 14.8.1952, 68 yrs., This should be HORATIO HOWELL, male, d. 14.8.1952, 68 yrs.

(2) The Qld Birth Index has: PEACH William. b.14.11.1872 William Peach/Martha Mackness  
The certificate shows: PEACH William. b.14.11.1873 William Peach/Martha Mackness.

## 400 YEARS OLD

The Proserpine Newsletter quotes from the Hampshire F.H.S. Journal: "The oldest part of any Parish Register surviving in England is a sheet from that of ALFRISTON, East Sussex, recording a marriage of 1504." Member Jenny Gibbs has a copy of a very early parish record - the burial in 1580 of Wyl Pytt on the Isle of Wight. She has documentation of her direct descent from this worthy. Does any other member have copies of sixteenth or seventeenth century records?

## PROPOSAL TO EXPAND THE MORMON FAMILY REGISTER.

The Family Register on microfiche is like a Genealogical Directory, but lists individual people with their details. Now there are plans to change this system in two ways. (a) The family register will be compiled in an expanded form, probably using Family Group Sheets. And (b) it will be produced on floppy disc. Watch for further news on this.

PRESIDENTS REPORT. I am sure that everyone who attended the Gould Book display on Friday 18th enjoyed looking at the marvellous display of books and no doubt wished for an unlimited amount of money to spend on them. I would like to take this opportunity to ask all members to consider the following points:-

- (1) Whether we should start some small fund raising activities
- (2) If those members who have some free time would be prepared to help in the on going task of compiling our records.
- (3) More input on what members wish to find out, hear, or see-either at meetings or elsewhere.
- (4) Anyone prepared to take on the Secretary's job please speak up.

These points will be raised at the next meeting so take a few moments to consider them.

Sue Hill.

## RESEARCH NOTES



1. CUMBRIA RECORD OFFICE (Carlisle, Cumberland) will search for one specific request and there is no charge. Gail Maguire reports that the CRO stated this in a letter to her. She had written enquiring if they would look for a baptism with an approximate date in a parish whose original registers are held with them, as verified from the Phillimore Atlas. They did a 3 year search and there was no charge. This was normal practice.

2. TASMANIA ARCHIVES OFFICE is known to be even more helpful. Recently Jenny Gibbs received a packet of photocopied documents from these Archives - just for the cost of the photocopying. All Tasmanian Births, Death, and Marriage Records before 1900 are held at the Archives and are available free as photocopies. (The post 1900 Tasmanian Records are with the Registrar General and must be applied for from there and paid for.) GSQ Brisbane have the pre - 1900 Tasmanian records on microfilm, but are not allowed to copy them, except by hand. Note that we now have a booklet on the Archives of Tasmania. This states that requests by mail "are accepted for brief and to the point queries", and warns there may be delay in answering because of the large number of requests received.

3. SOUTH AUSTRALIA BICENTENNIAL BULLETIN NO. 8 has arrived, the final volume in the set. These with the four books originally issued are a good resource for S.A. researchers who feel deprived with the unhelpful S.A. Indexes and scanty S.A. certificates.

4. N.S.W. ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS on the Indexes 1856 - 1869 may be difficult to find. These mention no father and so do not fit into the arrangement of the indexes for these years, which list children in order of the father's name. The Illegitimate Births are listed, but separately, at the end of the list of married parents for that name. From 1870 - 1905, there is no problem, as here the births are listed in order of the child's name, and the illegitimate ones are in the normal order, but have name of father blank.

5. MARINE BIRTHS are of children born on a boat at sea. These births should be registered at the first port of call after the birth, presumably even if the family did not disembark there and went on further. In the Victorian Indexes, marine births are listed separately at the end of the section, for the years 1853 - 59 and 1861 - 96. Otherwise they are listed in the normal order. Queensland Marine Births are listed in normal order, but are prefixed with an 'M'.

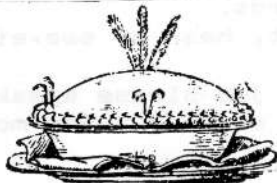
6. QUEENSLAND NURSES. Nurse Training was unregulated at first. In the latter half of the 19th century, hospitals set up their own schemes. The Australian Trained Nurses Association was formed in 1899, and registered trained Nurses. However, there was no government supervision or regulations in Australia in the early 1900's. Queensland was the first to organize with the 1911 Health Act. Amongst other changes, a Nurses' Registration Board was set up in March 1912. This would conduct examinations from then on. However, nurses already trained in approved hospitals would register, and registered nurses were henceforth to be employed in hospitals in preference to untrained and unregistered nurses. The registration was in 3 categories - General, Mental, and Midwifery. (At this stage, one year's training produced a midwife, without previous nursing training or experience). In the first year, 1401 nurses registered with this Board. The names of all these nurses are printed in the Queensland Government Gazette for 1 FEB 1913, page 441. The name only is printed. Unfortunately there is no mention of where the nurse trained or where she was in 1912. The list of all nurses registered in Queensland was required to be printed in the Government Gazette each year from then on.

7. A LOCAL FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY is sometimes a Branch (like ours) of a parent body, and sometimes an independent society (like Mt. Isa F.H.S.) The Society of Australian Genealogists in Sydney has no branches, so all N.S.W. local F.H.S.'s are independent. If you wish to find a F.H.S. in the area you are researching in Australia, look in "Tracing Your Family History in Australia" (Hall), and if it is not there it may be in "We Should've Listened to Grandma" (Kyle). Also look in the Address Box in our Library.

8. A LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY may also be able to help you. Large numbers of these are also in Hall's book and in the Address Box. Also the Phonebook often lists them; or a letter to the local council or local library should produce an address for you.

9. THE NORTH IRELAND PHONEBOOK was not included in the set we obtained. Mary O'Neill of Pinnacle has one on loan from another genie at the moment.

## MRS. BEETON'S PARROT PIE



Parrot Pie.

**Ingredients.**—1 doz. paraquets, a few slices of beef (underdone cold beef is best for this purpose), 4 rashers of bacon, 3 hard boiled eggs, minced parsley and lemon peel, pepper and salt, stock, puff-paste.

**Mode.**—Line a pie-dish with the beef cut into slices, over them place 6 of the paraquets, dredge with flour, fill up the spaces with the egg cut in slices and scatter over the seasoning. Next put the bacon, cut in small strips, then 6 paraquets and fill up with the beef, seasoning all well. Pour in stock or water to nearly fill the dish, cover with puff-paste, and bake for 1 hour.

## INNOCENT MAIDEN IMMIGRATES ON IMPULSE.



A truly remarkable woman. Helen Stella Dudgeon came to Australia in 1892 aboard the ship Selkirkshire. Nothing unusual about that you may say — except that she was only 14 yrs. old and running away from home. A long way to run when Rutherglen, Scotland, was your last address.

Helen Stella Dudgeon left behind a world of high society. She rubbed shoulders with the aristocracy of the time and many influential people. This was all made possible by the death of her mother Agnes Pollock, who would normally accompany her husband Thomas Dudgeon to the functions to which they were invited. On her mother's death in 1879, Helen Stella was now allowed to be by her father's side and attend all the extravagances of high society. Thomas Dudgeon was 64 years old when Stella was born and his wife Agnes 22 years old. Thomas Dudgeon had by now established himself as an artist, of some note, with portraits of Sir Thomas Lipton and a restoration of "The Death of Cromwell" in Windsor Castle. Imagine the feeling for a young girl who had been given special permission from Windsor Castle to be with her father while he restored this painting. From Stella's own account of the scene, soldiers marched up and down the hall watching the proceedings very carefully.



Unfortunately this lifestyle was to come to an abrupt end in 1880 when her father passed away in Glasgow. For the next 2 years Stella lived with a number of relatives but appeared always to come back to her Aunt Susan in Glasgow. Stella was not happy living with her Aunt Susan and preferred to stay with people from her mother's side. The situation came to a head when her Aunt Susan was entertaining some ladies and telling them what common people Stella's mother's family were. Stella spoke her mind to her Aunt Susan in front of the guests and was promptly banished to her room. On her way to her room she picked up a paper, and the first thing she saw was immigration to Queensland and where to get all the information.

The rest is now history. She arrived at Keppel Bay via Rockhampton with only the memories of her life in Scotland, and her Aunt Susan unaware of her departure from Greenock docks.

Helen Stella Dudgeon arrived in Australia a naive, young Scottish lass with no basic skills and no understanding of the facts of life. She took a job as a general servant at Capella having no idea what a general servant meant. When it became obvious to Stella that she couldn't cook or do any of the servant duties she became very depressed. Fortunately, the owners of the property were understanding people and looked after her for some time.

While in Capella she was to meet her future husband Alfred St Clair De Landelles and against the wishes of the people she lived with they were married on 23rd August, 1883. Stella was still very innocent and young, still believing her father's words that babies were left in a basket at the front door. She believed this until she became a mother herself. Helen Stella went on to raise eleven children, living the last years of her life at Emu Park. A truly remarkable woman.

*Neil McNece*

### MAGAZINES IN OUR LIBRARY

- A. Obtained by subscription or exchange**  
The Family History News and Digest.  
Family Tree Magazine (soc. of gen. Lond Mt. Isa FHS Journal).  
The Researcher (Gympie)  
Branching Out (Proserpine GSQ)  
The Genie-ologist (Central Qld. Gen. Ass)  
Capricorn Connections (Rockhampton GSQ)  
Norbane River News (North Brisbane.)  
Mallee Roots (Swan Hill G & H Soc. Vic)  
The Bayside Broadcaster (Wynnum)
- B. Lent or donated by members (some with gaps)**  
The Irish Link  
The Ulster Link  
Descent (Soc. of Aust Gen. Sydney).  
Ancestor (Gen Soc. of Vic)  
The S.A. Genealogist  
The Leicestershire FHS Newsletter  
Hertfordshire People (Herts FHS)

**MAGAZINES** are kept on the top shelf of the cupboard, except for "Family Tree", which is in the England section. Many find that browsing through these gives information and ideas, and leads to further research. From last year, "Generation" and magazines in (A) have been indexed with cards for the subjects of larger articles. These cards are in the drawer labelled "Index of Information" and its location. Note that a genealogical magazine deals especially with its own area and country, but will also have reference to other places. An article may be photocopied from a magazine article, even many years old; a photocopy can be obtained from whoever holds the issue. Ask GSQ Brisbane; and if they cannot supply it, ask on Inter Library Loan through your Local Library.

ELECTORAL ROLLS IN AUSTRALIA

<u>State</u>	<u>Where Held</u>	<u>Rolls Surviving</u>	<u>Women First Enrolled</u>
N.S.W.	State Archives	1842 ± 1864	
	State Library	1867 - 1929	1902
QLD.	State Archives	1860* →	1905
S.A.	Adelaide Electoral Office	↙	1894
TAS	State Archives	1856 →	1905
VIC	LaTrobe Library	1856 - 7	
		1901 →	1908
W.A.	Battye Library	1904 →	1899
Commonwealth		1903 →	1903

\* Some Gaps  
 ↙ Many destroyed by fire

Commonwealth Rolls existed from 1903 onwards for all states. From 1903, every state had 2 sets of rolls until a certain year, when that state decided to rationalize and do away with its separate state roll. N.S.Wales had one roll from 1930 onward. Now Queensland is the only state with a separate State Roll.

From 1858, only males over 21 could vote, but there were other qualifications necessary also, so not all adult males were enrolled. The Commonwealth enrolled all men and all women over 21 from the beginning (1903), and voting was compulsory. In the state elections, women were not allowed to vote until the years noted in the table above. Even then, voting age was 21 and most women were married by then, so you have to know the married name. Also, voting was not compulsory until a certain year. In Queensland this was 1914. Since 1973, all men and women over 18 are entitled to vote. However, still many young people and others do not enroll. It is also possible to enroll under an assumed name. Thus Electoral Rolls are by no means as thorough and reliable a list as a census could be.

However, the rolls can be very helpful in family research, especially in the absence of census records. Directories are helpful for this reason also, but they record only one person at each address. Rolls usually give the person's full names, sex, full address of residence, occupation, and the date he was first enrolled in that division. Most of the old 20th century rolls are the ones which were in the electoral office. So these working copies contain as well annotations made by hand by staff to show changes to the roll made during that year, such as death, new address, transfer to another electorate, or even change of name. This enabled a new roll to be printed for the next year. It also now can be of great assistance to gene researchers.

For more detail on location of Rolls, especially places outside the State which hold copies, see "Tracing Your Family History in Australia" (Hall); and on Qld. Rolls see the Qld State Archives Brief Guide 8 and Search Procedure for Electoral Rolls. Information in this article has been drawn from these and from "We Should've Listened to Grandma" (Kyle) which is concerned especially with Women Ancestors.

Our Library contains all the rolls of Australia for the year 1982 + the 1983 supplement. Each book contains one Division, and then is divided into sections, one for each sub-division. Electors are listed alphabetically in each sub division separately. This is the method of listing in all the old rolls and, with the fact that electoral boundaries change periodically, makes searching the Rolls a difficult and lengthy business.



**BOOKCORNER  
 FORGENIES**

Brisbane - The First 30 years (1824 - 1854) by W. Ross Johnston, gives in great detail the story of Brisbane from its first convict days. No free settlers were allowed until 1840 and growth was then slow. The book relates the arrival of free settlers boat by boat and

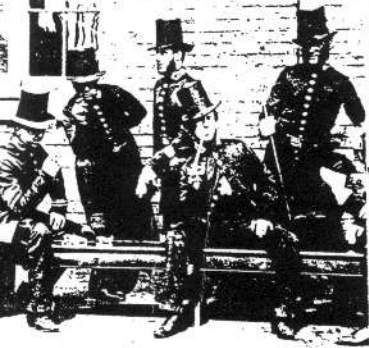
shows land surveys and sales, the spread of settleme and the growth of business, as well as the way people lived. Thousands of names of individuals are mentioned. So anyone who has an ancestor who was in the Brisbane area in this period may even find him mentioned. But anyway it is well worth reading this book to understand the place then. Unfortunately, there is no index. This may be because an index would be enormous, so many are the detailed references, newspaper style. The last chapter is entitled "Brisbane 1854 - a Slice," which gives a comprehensive picture of Brisbane at this point of time; but it would also prove relevant to any interested only in later years following this.

ONE of the FIRST  
POLICEMEN----

MANCHESTER

1830-1860's

by - Peg Strickland



The newly formed borough forces of the 1830's and 1840's nearly all copied the 'Top hat and tails' style of the London police, emphasising their military status.

I have no doubt that Genealogy is improving my general knowledge. I know more about the Geography of Australia & British Isles, & since I started researching my Great Grandfather I have also had to consult a dictionary. My Grandparents arrived in Mackay in the late 1860s & when I started doing family history I obtained a copy of their marriage in 1865 from Manchester, England. I discovered my Great Grandfather was a Police Officer. Copies of the 1851, 1861, and 1871 census showed he was a Police Officer, Police Inspector, and Police Inspector Superannuated, respect **ly**. Further research and I learned he was a "Watchman" when he married for the first time in 1834. Apparently a Watchman was a member of the night Police Force. The Salford History Library have a copy a volume by J. Platt, a former Chief Superintendent of the Salford Police Force, entitled 'A History of Salford Police'. I received a copy of one page of that volume as follows.

The first defaulter to appear before the committ<sup>e</sup>e was Samuel Butterworth who had been a beadle prior to reorganisation. The Surveyor of Highways had complained that not only had Butterworth neglected to attend and quell a disturbance when called upon by the Surveyor's men, but had used threatening language when told he would be reported. For the neglect, Butterworth was reprimanded, and for the threats he was fined 2/6d."

Back to the dictionary and learned a 'BEADLE' was a Parish Officer whose business is to punish petty offenders. I now wonder how he earned his promotions.

Extract from pamphlet also received from Manchester

## The development of law and order

### 500-1066

Under Anglo Saxon law, all males between 12 and 60 were organised into groups of about ten families, called tythings, with each member being responsible for the good behaviour of the others. If they didn't try to uphold the law, they were all punished. If anyone saw a crime, he raised a 'hue and cry' by making a loud noise to attract help in chasing and catching the criminal who was then brought before a 'Moot', the Saxon court.

Hue and Cry in progress

### 1066-1485

When the Normans conquered England, they kept the tythings and the use of the hue and cry. But later the Lords of the Manors created their own courts which, each year, chose one man they called a 'constable'. He was still not paid but had to report on villagers' behaviour, arrest criminals, guard them and organise the hue and cry.

1361 Justice of the Peace Act led to appointment of first JP's with power to 'restrain, arrest and chastise' offenders.

### 1485-1714

Most people still lived in the country and local parish councils were formed who appointed a parish constable, still with no pay and no uniform except a wooden staff. As well as catching wrongdoers, he had to carry out some of the punishments like putting people in the stocks or whipping them. By 1663, the City of London began to employ paid watchmen, later nicknamed 'Charlies', to guard the streets at night.

1714 Rise of the boss of London's underworld, Jonathan Wild. Acting like a respectable private detective and calling himself 'Thief Taker General', Wild would charge fees for attempting to recover stolen property — which he had often stolen in the first place. He continually 'double-dealt' as gangster and self-styled lawman and sent many personal enemies to the gallows on false evidence, before being arrested and executed in 1725.

### 1714-1820

During the Industrial Revolution thousands poured into the towns and life was lawless and brutal. London had widespread poverty, crime and corruption but, fortunately, an outstanding and honest man, Henry Fielding, became Chief Magistrate for Westminster. He established the first small detective force, known eventually as the 'Bow Street Runners', as well as the first River Police and a night horse patrol, abandoned after one year but later revived. On Fielding's death, his blind half-brother, John, took over his work.



### 1819- PETERLOO MASSACRE



1819 - On 16 August 1819, a crowd of 60,000 men, women and children had gathered in Peters field, Manchester to hear speeches by Radical politicians, including Henry 'Orator' Hunt. Local law officers led by Deputy Constable Joseph Nadin feared that they could not control the crowd. Magistrates at the scene, feeling that a riot was imminent, ordered Hunt to be arrested. This was accomplished peacefully by regular soldiers.

However, ill-trained yeoman cavalry then attempted to clear the crowd by charging with drawn swords. Panic followed and amid a sea of screaming faces, bailing swords and rearing horses, 11 died and more than 600 were maimed or injured.

At nightfall, rioting began. Shots were fired to disperse the mobs, causing more casualties. The sight of the dead and wounded in Peters field reminded many of a battle scene and the name 'Peterloo Massacre' was coined to compare it with the slaughter at Waterloo.

Incidents like Peterloo demonstrated the unsuitability of the military to control public order and crime, and highlighted the desperate need for a professional police force.

### The birth of the modern Police force 1820 onwards

Despite events like the Peterloo Massacre at the beginning of the 19th century, it wasn't until the appointment of Sir Robert Peel as Home Secretary in 1822 that the continuing breakdown of law and order was properly tackled.

And although the first modern police officers, 'The Peelers', were appointed by him in London in 1829, it still took almost 30 years for the whole of the Greater Manchester area to be professionally policed.



Robert Peel - founder of the modern Police service

## CARING FOR YOUR HISTORIC RECORDS



Prepared by Wendy Smith, Chief Conservator  
General Conservation Services, National Library of Australia  
The Australian Bicentennial Historic Records Search is a major  
heritage project, funded by the Australian Bicentennial Authority  
and conducted with the support of the National Library of Australia

Many Australians own paper-based records – such as letters, diaries and photographs – which are historically significant and well worth preserving. If you don't look after them, they may deteriorate rapidly.

### What not to do

A lot of damage may be caused by attempting to mend paper using unsuitable materials. 'Sticky tape' is the worst offender. It may cause permanent staining, and may drop off, leaving behind a sticky residue. Rather than using inappropriate materials, it is much safer to store records in paper or plastic, without attempting to repair them.

Do not fold or 'sticky-tape' any item. Do not use metal pins, staples or paper clips. Folded items may be unfolded, but they should then be placed in archival quality materials. Do not write unnecessarily on any item. If you need to do so, use a soft pencil.

The place where you store your records must be:

- clean
- free from animal pests and insects, such as silverfish
- at a moderate and stable temperature
- at a moderate and stable humidity
- with low light levels
- not in direct sunlight

Avoid storage areas such as attics, cellars, the tin shed at the bottom of the yard or the book shelves in the lounge room next to the fireplace. Avoid extremes of temperature and humidity. High temperatures make paper brittle. High humidity causes mould and low humidity can lead to brittleness.

Make sure that your records are stored in materials that will not damage them. Many types of paper, cardboard and plastic contain substances that can harm your collection. They may be used as outer containers, so long as your records do not touch them. This can be arranged by first wrapping or placing your records in archival quality materials such as acid-free tissue, plastic or archival paper.

These and other conservation storage materials may be obtained at some specialised stationery shops and library suppliers. The Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Material (ICCM) or the Museums Association in your state can provide the names of suppliers of

archival quality materials, or you can obtain materials directly from The Museums Association of Australia, NSW Branch, 659 Harris Street, ULTIMO, NSW 2007. Phone (02) 2170111.

Albums, boxes for rare books and rare document wallets have been prepared especially for The Australian Bicentennial Historic Records Search by Conservation Resources International (Australia), Box 729, PO Fortitude Valley, Qld 4006. Phone (07) 369 2566.

### How to handle and display your records

You might want to use some records, show them to friends or researchers, or display them. For most records, this may be safely done, provided a few precautions are taken. If possible, each record should be placed flat and unfolded in a transparent plastic sleeve. This protects it during handling, yet allows ready access to the information. Good plastics to use include polyester, polyethylene, or polypropylene. These are available at a supermarket.

Plastics used for food storage are often made of these materials. Oven bags are particularly appropriate, as they are transparent, and are made out of polyester, which is very inert and unreactive.

When framing materials for display, some picture framers can provide acid-free materials and mount boards. Never place items directly in contact with the glass. Do not display paper-based records in direct sunlight. Ultra-violet absorbing acrylic sheet such as Plexiglas 201 or Perspex 9 is preferable to glass. Photograph albums might seem a good way of storing or displaying small items. However, avoid the type known as 'magnetic' or self-adhesive, as these may stain and damage your records. A suitable type of photograph album has plastic sheets welded to paper, thus producing horizontal pockets. It is possible to make your own album, using acid-free paper and mounting corners.

### How to preserve your records

Paper, despite its apparent fragility, can be very strong, and paper documents have survived for many centuries. If the paper in your collection is over a century old, its quality is probably high. If it has been carefully stored, then it should still be quite strong. Some modern papers, such as newsprint, contain impurities which will eventually destroy them. There is currently no treatment to prevent this happening. If some records in your collection are particularly fragile or on poor quality paper, use a dry photocopying process to make copies onto acid-free archival paper. An alternative is to photograph your records in black and white. Either of these processes will provide a long-lasting record and ensure that at least the information contained in the records is retained.

### Further reading

Many books have been written about the care of paper based materials. For a straightforward account see D. Baynes-Cope, *Caring for your books and documents*, London, British Museum Publications Ltd, 1981. It might help to answer other questions you have, and it also has a good reading list for further reference.

A useful Australian publication is: *Conservation and restoration for small museums*, Perth, Western Australian Museum, 1981. This provides advice on the storage, preservation and conservation of small collections. It is intended for people who have little or no training in conservation and includes a reading list and a glossary of terms.

### Where to seek advice

Organisations of people interested in the conservation of cultural materials may be found in most capital cities. They include branches of the Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Material in each state. For further information about ICCM write to: The Secretary, ICCM, GPO Box 1638, CANBERRA, ACT, 2601. Most State Libraries employ conservators who may be able to give conservation advice. Although they cannot give valuations or carry out conservation treatment, they will be able to suggest people who can.

### QUOTABLE – GENIEWISE

People often speak of "old families". In fact, of course, no family is older than any other, and what is really meant is that the particular families called "old" have managed to maintain their identity and retain records of their past longer than the majority of other folk.

- Moncrieff in "The Highland Clans".

### MEMORANDA

10 - 24 SEP:	School Holidays
23 SEP (Sat):	Working Bee, Library
9am - 1pm:	
20 SEP:	Deadline Newsletter
4 OCT (Wed):	Meeting 7.30p.m.
16 SEP (Sat):	Deadline Proxy Forms for
23 SEP (Sat):	AGM Brisbane GSQ



### BURDEKIN DUCK

The bushman's dish known as "Burdekin Duck" or "Kimberley Oysters" is made with either cold or corned beef. Slices of the meat are dipped in a batter of flour, baking powder, milk (or water), and finely-chopped onions; then fried in hot fat until brown.

—W.E. Harney.



# Mackay Genie Gossip



PRESIDENT: Sue Hill 421487  
 TREASURER: Adelaide Grendon 564295  
 SALES  
 OFFICER: Gwen Mann 575833

NEWSLETTER NO. 17.

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF QLD.  
 MACKAY BRANCH  
 P.O. BOX 882 MACKAY QLD.

## JOHN OXLEY LIBRARIAN TO ADDRESS US.

All are welcome to the Pioneer Shire Chambers at 7.30pm on Wednesday 11th October to hear an Address by Helen Cole, a librarian at the John Oxley Library, Brisbane. She will talk about the holdings of the Library, and in particular the Methodist collection, which is the largest single section of all this Library's records. At the formation of the Uniting Church in 1977, the Methodist Church as a separate organization ceased to exist. The churches agreed (and decreed) that all records be deposited with The John Oxley Library. Helen Cole is the Librarian in Charge of the Methodist Collection. There will be plenty of time for questions on all aspects of the JOL.

## HAS YOUR ANZAC COLLECTED HIS MEDAL?

Wendy Porter showed at the September meeting a beautiful, large, heavy medal in a case, which had recently been sent to her cousin. This is the ANZAC COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL issued in 1965 to all Australian soldiers who served in the Gallipoli Campaign. This was a special remembrance 50 years after the event. Anzacs still alive must apply for it themselves. Otherwise their next of kin must apply to the Central Army Records, GPO Box 1932 R Melbourne. There are still many medals not claimed.

## INDEXING NEWS:

(a) Mackay Cemetery Burial Register. All 15,000 burials are now indexed in one alphabetical card index. Sue Hill and Wendy Porter have completed these.

(b) Sarina Cemetery Burial Register. All have been carded by Gail Maguire and Joann McGrath, but have yet to be checked.

(c) Mt. Bassett Cemetery Burial Register is currently being carded by Jean Hazeldene.

(d) Sarina Presbyterian Baptisms pre 1960 have been completed by Peg Strickland with the help of Joyce Jensen. The ones after 1960 are now being done by Ann Adams.

(e) Sarina Methodist Baptisms have yet to be carded. Volunteer needed.

(a) and (d) are now in the library.

## MICROFILM CAMERA NOW HAS WORK.

Permission has been given for our society to film the Mt. Bassett cemetery Burial Register, and the pre-1977 Presbyterian and Methodist Baptism and Marriage registers. Helen Gooding and Mavis Sheedy are in charge of this.

## LIBRARY OF L.D.S. CHURCH WORKS OVERTIME.

We are grateful to the Mormon Library for arranging to open extra hours when so many films arrived all at once. (See Research notes).

## SOME RECENT SUCCESSES.

(a) Via the All-Australia Electoral Rolls (1982-3) in our library, Joann McGrath has contacted two different lots of distant cousins, just from knowing the area they moved to 2 generations ago.

(b) Via the Mormon Film of an 1871 Census, Nita Drury has finally found a record of her great grandfather in Cumbria. He was then living with his grandparents, so the birthplaces of these two were also revealed. Persistence has been rewarded, as this was the third film Nita has looked at.

(c) Via the Genealogical Research Directory, Joyce Jensen has been contacted by an Irish third cousin who could not tell her much at first. However, now he has obtained Irish certificates with information Joyce could give him, and they have discovered the family not at Lurgan as thought previously, but at Donaghclony some distance away.

(d) Via the GRD of 4 years ago Joan Hazeldene contacted a researcher who turned out to be no relation. However out of the blue recently, she had a letter from a lady in England who IS related. This lady had been given Joan's details and address by the researcher of 4 years ago.

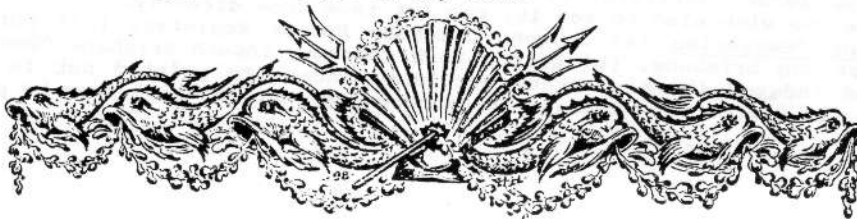
## SOME RECENT DISAPPOINTMENTS.

(a) Newish member Jan Wilkie has had her first setback. A 1908 Death Certificate of a death in Townsville Hospital gives no parents. This ancestor was born and married in Ireland, so it was all the more necessary to have full details.

(b) Wendy Porter had a Gillam ancestor baptised 1801 in the parish of Fanfington Sussex, so she ordered in the film of this Parish's registers 1659-1876 with Marriages, Banns, Burials, and Baptisms all on the one film. Unfortunately, in all that time, the only Gillam listed was the one she already knew about!

## GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH DIRECTORY 1990- ENTRIES CLOSE 31 October 1989

Forms to enter your research families are in the Original Forms File on top of the microfiche reader in our Library. For \$24.50 + post, you can enter 15 names, AND receive the 1990 Directory posted to you in May 1990.





RESEARCH NOTES:



1. Ireland Research may be accelerated by a letter to the Editor of an Irish Newspaper in the area your ancestors came from, especially if you have the name of a small place. This is likely to flush out descendants of brothers and sisters who remained in Ireland, whom you might otherwise never find. The Irish are very family minded, and remember back many generations. The ones who stayed, tended to remain where they were. This method has the added advantage of costing nothing more than one way postage. Brian Trainor left address lists which include one newspaper per county and his lists are in the Irish Research Box. There are other newspapers and the addresses of 63 appear on pages 20 and 21 of "The C.Q. Geneologist" Vol 1 No 5 in the magazine section.

2. England and Wales B.M. and D's: St Catherine's House Indexes 1837-67 are now available in GSQ Brisbane. These cover the first 30 years of official registration, and complement the Qld Family History Society's holdings which are from 1867 on. These

Indexes are very different from most of our Australian Indexes on microfiche. They are all on microfilm, which takes much longer to look up. There is no Consolidation of time periods - in fact just the opposite, as each 3 months is a separate alphabetical list. So to find one entry, even if the approximate year was known, would mean looking up many different places on different films. Margaret Verran in Brisbane says that free research for members is limited to a half hour, and this allows search of only 3 films at the most. So it is really a matter for personal search with plenty of time to do it.

The information given on the Indexes is: Surname, Christian Name, Registration District, and Reference No., and that is all. The name of the Registration District may be different from the name of the place where the event took place. Parents are not mentioned for Births and Deaths, and Spouse is not mentioned for a marriage. So these English Indexes are, like the South Australia Indexes, of little direct help in research and are really meant to help in the ordering of certificates, and if the reference number is quoted it is cheaper. In spite of all this, these Indexes may be the only way some will discover a birth, a marriage, or a death which has so far proven impossible to find.

3. Somerset County Record Office Research Service is available. Address: Obridge Road, TAUNTON, TA2 7PU. Memo: For a fee of 12 pounds per hour (inclusive of VAT and postage) a limited amount of research into records held here will be undertaken by our professional staff. If you wish to avail yourself of this service you should specify as precisely as possible the information that you are seeking and enclose all relevant details which you already possess. You may place a limit on the total sum which you are prepared to spend. We should prefer payment in advance and we will of course send you a refund if we complete your commission more quickly than you expect. To avoid unnecessary refunds you may care to send a blank cheque endorsed: 'not more than 6 pounds, 12 pounds, 24 pounds etc'. We are willing to check for single entries in a specified parish register for a fee of 1 pound 50pence. Remittances should be in sterling currency and made payable to Somerset County Council. We cannot provide print-outs of the census, but can make transcripts of the information given. An index of the 1851 census is in preparation but to date this does not cover the area of Kilmersdon and Stratton." (Mallee Roots Newsletter No. 19)

4. Shropshire Monumental Inscriptions transcribed by the Shropshire Family History Society have had all surnames put into a master index. The fee for a search of up to five names from this index is 5 pounds to Australian Members of the Society and 8 pounds to non-members, plus a stamped addressed envelope. Address is: Mr. Michael J. Hulme, 19 Brook Rd, Bomere Heath, Shrewsbury, Shropshire SY4 3PU United Kingdom. A list of all the burial grounds which are included in the master index is available. Please include a self addressed envelope and International Reply Coupons. (Mallee Roots Newsletter No 19).

5. Proserpine Shire Library specializes in genealogical books and microforms, all of which are kept in reference, and so always available. A list of the items held is now in our library, posted inside the cupboard door. There are many convict (and other early) N.S.W. Wills and Naturalizations; The Hunter River Directory; the recently issued S.A. Record series books on Inquests and Deaths, etc. etc. Some local members do research here whenever they can get to Proserpine. The Librarian, Noela Davis is a genealogist, and is very helpful.

6. Queensland Adoptions are almost impossible to crack. The birth certificate of an adopted child will put the date of adoption as the date of birth (even if years different), and will put adoptive parents as parents, with no added note.

7. Qld Deaths: Goodna Mental Asylum had its own burial grounds within its own boundaries up to a certain date after the 1920s. After that, people dying in the asylum were buried in the Goodna Cemetery. Also about 1946, all persons buried in the Asylum's own cemetery were disinterred and re-buried in the Goodna Cemetery. The Goodna Asylum became the Wolston Park Hospital and records of all former inmates are kept in the Record Office there. This office recently supplied a date of death of a former inmate to a descendant, but would give no further information. There is a possibility that many an unfindable person may have ended his days here.

8. Films currently at the Mormon Library. These have been ordered by researchers at a cost of \$7 each.

Sedgley, Staffordshire - 1851 Census.  
Sedgley, Staffordshire - 1738-1795 Church Registers  
Aspatia, Cumbria - 1871 Census.  
Funtington, Sussex - 1659-1876 Parish Registers  
Bolton, Lancashire - 1881 Census.  
Derbyshire Jury Candidates 1775-1792

Of course the person who ordered it in must see it first. After that, anyone else may view the film at no charge. Films are kept for one month before return. Most of these films will be here until mid-October or later. If you wish to view any of these films, ring immediately 521974, or call at the church, and arrange a time. Mrs Muriel Davlin is there Wednesdays 12:30 to 3:30pm. Other times someone else is usually there.

9. Films on order from Morm Library, and not yet arrived.

(a) AGHALEE, Co. Antrim 1851 Census (Wendy Porter) (Census Returns in Ireland survive for only a few places).

(b) STEWART FAMILY HISTORY. (Carmel McDonald and Wendy Porter) A notice will be put up in our Library to publicise these future arrivals. Members are asked to add to it any film they order when they order it. Then others who wish also to see it, can let them know directly.

10. Qld Deaths - Brisbane Cemeteries (a) Toowong Cemetery Burial Registers (all burials) have been indexed onto cards held at GSQ Brisbane. (b) Dutton Park Cemetery (South Brisbane Cemetery) Tombstones have been transcribed and indexed into two separate sections. These are printed out in 2 books and are also held at GSQ Brisbane (c) Dutton Park Removed Headstones Inscriptions will soon be published.

## HALF A MILLION PHOTOGRAPHS

The John Oxley Library has a comprehensive collection of photographs providing information on many aspects of life relating to Queensland, and thus complementing the Library's holdings of books, manuscripts and newspapers documenting Queensland history.



The aim of the Library, with regard to its photographic collection, is to serve as the central pictorial archives for Queensland. At present, the collection contains about 500 000 photographs and there are also a number of original historical paintings (oil & water colour), drawings and prints. So far, the originals are not available for public viewing but are in the process of being photographed and prints are being incorporated in the general photographic collection.

The chief sources of the photographic collection are loans of photographs and negatives (for the purpose of copying) from historical societies, local government authorities, schools, libraries and the public; donations of photographs and negatives from various organisations and individuals and purchases of the same, mainly from antiquarian bookshops and galleries.

The photographs in the collection are encapsulated in sealed polyester sleeves and stored in filing cabinets. Each photograph is accompanied by a cardboard sheet, giving the basic data necessary for the identification of the photograph, such as the subject heading, negative number (if any) and availability for reproduction. The aim of the Library is to enter on the description card as much information relevant to the photograph concerned as possible.

The photographic collection is self-indexing and there is an emphasis on geographic place names. These include the names of towns, stations, rivers and mountains. All the pictures under the name of a particular town are further subdivided into subheadings such as buildings, churches, firms, mines, streets, social life, personalities and views. Each of these sections is organised chronologically.

Headings of a more general nature are, for example, SOCIAL COSTUME (male, female, child), FARM LIFE, MOTOR VEHICLES, BORES, BANDS, SHEEP, WOOL, WORLD WAR I and II, CHINESE IN QUEENSLAND. Most of these are subdivided by decades or by location.

There are two additional files, one containing PORTRAITS and the other containing photographs of SHIPS. These are also filed alphabetically, by the name of the person or the ship respectively.

To gain access to photographs in the collection, a reader should indicate the subject of his/her interest to the librarian at the reference desk who will provide him/her with the requested photographs. If uncertain as to the subject heading likely to cover his/her field of interest, a reader can first ask for a list of GENERAL SUBJECT HEADINGS/PORTRAITS/SHIPS. Members of the public do not have open access to the photographs in the collection. They should always ask a librarian for assistance.

### THIS GOLDMINE AND ME AND YOU

To explore the John Oxley Photographs was the most exiting and rewarding research I did on a recent brief visit to Brisbane. I had hoped to find pictures of buildings I knew my Grandfather had built. I did - and as well there were photos of many other buildings which I had not known about. The photos were annotated on the back e.g. "Methodist Church, built by H.W. Stay, 1906". So here was new information too. Further on, I even found a 1923 photo of my mother at 20 years old in a group of her workmates outside the shop where she worked. I ordered many of these photos at \$2.50 each, and they were posted to me. There were too many to purchase all of them. The others I had photocopied on the spot at 20cents each. In all, I found over 30 photos significant to my family history in three areas. And this was in a hurried half hour before the library closed. Be sure to explore this goldmine of photos, and do start well before closing time. Many of the JOL photographs indexed under Mackay are held at Mackay City Library and a few at Pioneer Shire Library. These are available for viewing, and copies could be ordered from JOL direct or through the library. As mentioned in the third paragraph above, you and me (the public) can help build up this collection. We can lend our old photos to JOL. They copy the photo, keep the negative and a copy photo for their collection, and send us back a copy as well as the original. We can organize this ourselves or through our local library, who then also gets a copy for its collection. One disadvantage is that JOL usually take a long while to do it. One advantage is that the photo is then available to all, and we can refer relatives to the JOL to get their copy at a reasonable price.



## COURTHOUSE TRAILS:

Written After 3hrs' wandering in the Qld. Govt. Gazette\$.

Government Gazettes contain full official publication of all laws and regulations, and business under these regulations, as well as appointments to government positions, etc,etc. A Qld.Govt. Gazette is issued every few days with the latest information on some matters, and appears in booklet form. All the G.Gs at the end of each year are bound and kept in Volumes. For the year 1912, this produced 2 volumes, each about 10cms thick. As time went on, the number of pages printed increased, and so also the number of volumes for one year. Later, some departments published their own gazettes e.g. The Education Gazette, and the Police Gazette; but the 1912 Govt. Gazette served all Departments. The Gazettes are in time order and contain piecemeal, as they occurred, notices of jobs available, appointments to these jobs and even to school committees, Notices of bankruptcy and interstacies; sales of land portions; changes of address of holders of registered cattle and sheep brands, etc.etc.

All new brands are listed with a picture of the brand, as well as new licences issued under all manner of regulations.


Usually there is a comprehensive annual list of licence holders in one gazette of the year, which contains all names for that year. For example, you can find, every year, listed alphabetically all doctors licensed in Qld to practise medicine, though some of them are residing elsewhere, even overseas, and this place of residence is also given. The list is very informative. For example, here is one entry in 1912 for the doctor who certified my great-grandfather's death;- "Dr. Pain, Francis, residing at Allora; first registered in Qld 7 April 1887; qualifications - 1886 Licentiate of the London Royal Colleges of Physicians, of Surgeons, and of Apothecaries." The career of that doctor in Qld could be traced by plodding through the Gazettes from 1887 on.

Here are some groups of people listed every year, most with place of residence: Justices of the peace, Auctioneers, fishermen, Dentists (from 1902), Ministers of religion authorised to celebrate marriage, Hotel licences, Billiard Room Operators, Nurses and Midwives (from 1913); and many more.


A comprehensive INDEX is at the front of every volume, for that volume only. Other indexes for some subjects may exist elsewhere; e.g. Qld State Archives has insolvencies for all years card indexed. Their Brief guide to Hotels lists the pages in all Gazettes where licences are published and the page in each year where the annual list occurs. The Qld Government Gazettes from 1870 onward are all at the Mackay Courthouse in a room upstairs. They were and are the working copies referred to by people working at the Courthouse. It was interesting to note that in 1912 some lists of names had a dot panned beside the names of people resident in the Mackay area. People wishing to read the gazettes should ask at the main desk. Allow plenty of time and remember the index in the front of each volume.

The Qld Govt. Gazettes were issued from 1859, when Qld separated from N S Wales. These are all in the John Oxley Library. The Latrobe Library and the N.S.W. State Library also hold most of them. Information for the Qld area before 1859 is naturally contained in the N.S.W.Gazettes, which were issued from 1832 on. Copies of these 1832 to 1859 are all in John Oxley Library. For Government Gazettes of other states see "Tracing Your Family History in Australia" by Nick Vine Hall.

### QUOTABLE - GENIEWISE



What family historians discover is that at some stage they have to stop gathering material. They have to collect their thoughts and their documents, and put them into an ordered, readable, interesting family history.



-Noeline Kyle("We Should've Listened to Grandma")

ADDRESS: Wed.11 Oct, 7.30.p.m. by Helen Cole  
P. S. Chambers.

WORKING BEE: Sat.14 Oct, 9-1pm Library

NEXT DEADLINE: Wed 18 Oct, Library Box or ring  
422539

NEXT MEETING: Wed 1 Nov, 7.30pm Pioneer Shire  
Chambers.

CLOSING DATE: 31 Oct 1989 GRD(1990) Entries.





## PLASTIC AIN'T JUST PLASTIC



Conservation suppliers sell plastic sleeves for storage of documents and photos, which are guaranteed not to harm the contents stored. Gillian Arnot Smith on her recent visit had all her papers in these. The only disadvantage is that these are expensive and few would use them for storage of all items collected. Most people buy the cheaper varieties from supermarkets and stationers. The article in last Genie Gossip on "Caring for your Historic Records" states that most transparent sleeves from supermarkets are satisfactory.

How can we tell if the ones we are using really are satisfactory? Perhaps in time they will harm the paper inside them, or the ink on the paper. Here are some tests we can do on samples snipped from the plastic items we are at present using for storage.

1. THE BELLSTEIN TEST. Heat a thin copper wire in a gas flame until all the green colour is lost. Then touch the hot wire on the plastic being tested and then re-introduce the wire into the flame. If a green flame now appears this means the plastic is harmful poly-vinyl chloride (PVC). This is one of the commonest plastics and has been available for many years and still is sold. It is harmful in several ways to paper and to ink and should not be used.

2. THE SMOKE TEST. Burn a small piece of the plastic. If the flame is very smokey with a sweet styrene smell, this material is polystyrene. This material may dissolve some inks in time, but is not as harmful as PVC.

3. THE FLOAT TEST. A small piece of the plastic when pushed under water (without bubbles attaching to it) will float up. This indicates the plastic is polythene or polypropylene, much safer materials, also called polyolefins. All other plastics are heavier than water and so will sink. The only disadvantage of polyolefins is that they are not as transparent or scuff resistant as polystyrenes but they are safer.

4. THE NO BURN, NO SMOKE TEST. If a small piece of the plastic when touched on the flame burns very slowly with no smoke and maybe extinguishes itself, then it is polyester, the safest plastic of the lot for storage of paper, ink, and photos. Conservation suppliers provide this, and oven bags are also made of it.

There was another material used many years ago for clear storage sleeves. This was Cellulose nitrate. Any old samples would by now have gone brown and caused the paper inside to be very brittle from the nitric acid fumes released. Of course, any such old storage envelopes should be removed and discarded immediately. This substance is no longer available.]

My tests showed my plastic Photo holders with slip in pockets were not satisfactory and nor was the plastic film used to cover library books. Happily, the plastic storage sleeves purchased at Big W and at AAA Stationers both are polyolefins and therefore satisfactory. However, everyone should test for herself samples of the different items she is actually using.

This information was obtained from an article by T.J. Collings in "Family Tree Magazine", May 1989. There is in this article more detail on plastics, as well as discussion of other aspects of preservation of documents and photos. This magazine is in our library.

## MEMBERS

DESPATCH LISTING - MACKAY BRANCH - SEPTEMBER 1989

MEMO NAME	ADDRESS1	ADDRESS2	ADDRESS3	ADDRESS4	PSTC PHONE	REN DATE
2766 ADAMS*Anne	M.S. F60	Sandiford Road	CHELONA	Via MACKAY	4741 595204	900630
3072 AUSTIN*Mr Rodney William	P.O. Box 6454	MACKAY			4740 523340	900630
3553 BOYD*Lorraine Mary	6 Les Cameron Avenue	Northview	MACKAY		4740 421764	900309
0650 BUTLER*Mrs Helen Mary	5 Pollock Street	MACKAY			4740 422539	900630
0645 CALDWELL*Mr Brian Ross	24 English Street	MACKAY			4740 575261	901014
0251 CAPPELLO*Mrs Susan Maree	P.O. Box 9	GARBETT			4741 585242	900630
1183 CARLTON*John James	R.S.L. Unit 7	East Gordon Street	MACKAY		4740 576409	900405
4318 CARROLL*Paul Joseph	15 Atherton Street	SARINA			4737 561366	900523
4319 CRAN*Deima	17 Northview Terrace	NORTH MACKAY			4740 421768	900517
2239 DEAN*Mrs Elizabeth Anne	P.O. Box 131	MACKAY			4740 575592	900630
0604 DRURY*Mrs Nita Barbara	34 Jarrah Street	EASLEMOUNT	NORTH MACKAY		4740 421294	900630
4001 EDMUNDS*Keith Francis	P.O. Box 31	PLEYSTONE			4741 543120	900721
3824 EDWARDS*Margaret Williamson	64 Juliet Street	MACKAY			4740	900614

[CONTINUED OVER.]

MSNO	NAME	ADDRESS1	ADDRESS2	ADDRESS3	ADDRESS4	POST PHONE	REN DATE
2624	EVANS*Samuel James	P.O.	CALEX			4798	900203
2676	EVETTS*Mrs Patricia Phoebe	12 Harris Street	BEACONSFIELD	Via Mackay		4740 422095	901222
2764	GIBBS*Mrs Jennifer Anne	P.O. Box 131	MACKAY			4740 522704	900630
2988	GOLDSTON*Margaret Elizabeth	229A Slade Point Rd	MACKAY			4740 551262	900607
3542	GOODING*Mrs Helen Dawn	5 Gibbs Court	NORTH MACKAY			4740 424145	900630
3566	GREEN*Mrs Sandra M.	4 Rowe Court	GLENDEN			4743 589104	900630
3583	GRENDON*Adelaide Julia	Sanoringham Creek	M.S. 283	MACKAY		4740 564295	900630
3547	HAZELDENE*Mrs Joan Elizabeth	16 Moody Street	MACKAY			4740 573840	900630
3339	HAZELDENE*Mrs Sandra Grace	6 Tully Court	ANDERBROVE	Mackay		4740 532303	900630
3577	HEANY*Mrs Faye Elaine	37 Bourke Street	BLACKS BEACH			4740 546755	900630
3458	HILL*Mrs Susanne Marie	27 High Street	NORTH MACKAY			4740 421427	900630
3522	HOOY*Jeanette Evelyn D.	40 Charles Hodge Ave	NORTH MACKAY			4740 421569	900306
3232	JACKSON*Mrs Ellen	1 Skylark Street	SLADE POINT			4741 532617	900630
3548	JENSEN*Mrs Joyce Mary	Post Office	FARLEIGH			4741 598119	900630
3704	JOHNSTON*Anita Robyn	Post Office	FINCH HATTON			4756 583171	900630
3372	LEWIN*Mrs Sylvia Christina	14 Moody Street	MACKAY			4740 578539	900630
3728	LIAMAGE*Hessie	34 Scanlan Street	MACKAY			4740	900614
3688	LOCKE*Lynda Yvonne	C/-Commonwealth Bank	MACKAY			4740 422450	900630
3742	LONTH*Dasley Rhonda	9 Lynch Street	MACKAY			4740 576771	900808
3735	MAGUIRE*Breandan Enrol	30 Petersen Street	SARINA			4737 561361	900630
3574	MALCOLM*Mrs Joanna	2 Breetham Street	SARINA			4737 562125	900630
3602	MANN*Mrs Ewendoline Agnes	15 Streeter Avenue	MACKAY			4740 575833	900630
3782	MC DONALD*Carolei Mary	16 Raymond Croker Av	MT PLEASANT	NORTH MACKAY		4740 421169	900601
3667	MC DONALD*Mrs Beverley Elaine	C.M.B. FARLEIGH	VIA MACKAY			4741 598551	900630
3513	MC BRATH*Mrs Joann A.	M.S. 283	MACKAY			4741 564126	900630
3211	MC NEE*Mr Alan Neil	13 Benson Avenue	NORTHVIEW	Mackay		4740 422802	900630
3616	MEECH*Lillian	1/15 Creal Street	MACKAY			4740 575547	900630
3692	MIETZEL*Lorraine Christine	11 Coakley Court	ERAKALA	VIA MACKAY		4740 598170	900607
3373	MULLER*Mr Wayne Douglas	14 Beverley Street	Far Beach	MACKAY		4740 578660	900630
3650	MURARD*Mrs Daphne Ruth	32 Thorning Street	WEST MACKAY			4740 523998	900630
3205	NEWTON*Mrs Dorothy Joyce	31 Cahill Crescent	M.S. 352	Planella	MACKAY	4740 546166	900630
3701	NICHOLSON*Mrs Joyce Belle	10 Scanlan Street	MACKAY			4740	900630
3853	NITSCHKE*Karen Elizabeth	M.S. 283	Grasstree Beach Rd	ALLIGATOR CK.		4740	900303
3662	NOONAN*Miss Dawn	36 Bourke Street	BLACKS BEACH			4740 546497	900630
3590	O'SULLIVAN*Brian James	77 Bannester Street	MACKAY			4740	900319
3487	PAGE*Robyn May	1 Rosella Street	SLADE POINT			4741 551479	900303
3664	PATTERSON*Mrs Ethel Dulcie	115 Goldsmith Street	MACKAY			4740 572398	900630
3213	PEARCE*Mr George Robert	P.O. Box 2	GLENDEN			4743 589217	900630
3340	PITT*Mr Warren Thomas	25 Streeter Avenue	MACKAY			4740 514948	900630
3771	POLLITT*Mrs Valma Kathleen	P.O. Box 56	SOUTH MACKAY			4740 511098	900630
3418	PORTER*Lorraine Wendy	6 Blackall Court	NORTH MACKAY			4740 424308	900826
3070	PYM*Robin Victor	M.S. 895	MACKAY			4740 540996	900403
3912	ROBINSON*Francis Loesan	c/- P.O.	Port Fairy, VIC			3284	900630
3724	SHANKS*Dulcie	26 Gold Street	MACKAY			4740 577193	900607
3693	SHEEDY*Mavis Isabel	12 Macarthur Street	MACKAY			4740	900630
3678	SHUTTLEWOOD*Joyce	Eimeo Road	M.S. 352	MACKAY		4740 421623	900709
3546	STEWART*Noraa Eileen	8 FINDER Street	WEST MACKAY			4740 575133	900714
3605	STRICKLAND*Mrs Margaret G. (Peg)	33 William Street	MACKAY			4740 575462	900630
3752	THOMSON*Bernice Ann	19 Place Avenue	SARINA			4737 561266	900627
3517	THOMSON*Miss Fiona Janette	P.O. Box 25	PLEYSTONE	MACKAY		4741 592431	900630
2177	TURVEY*Mrs Jean Meryl	16 McKinley Street	NORTH MACKAY			4740 577764	900630
3654	WALLACE*Mrs Judith Adrienne	31 Annie Wood Avenue	NORTH MACKAY			4740 421224	900630
3632	WHITMORE*Mrs Anne Philomena	33 Annie Wood Avenue	NORTH MACKAY			4740 421447	900630
3738	WILKIE*Janice Margaret	P.O. Box 758	MACKAY			4740 552797	891108
3554	WILLIS*Patricia Melville	26 Ian Wood Drive	DOLPHIN HEADS	MACKAY		4740 547195	900607
3263	WISELY*Mrs Jeanette May	Sugarshed Road	FARLEIGH	Via MACKAY		4741	900630
3747	WRENCH*James Edward (Jim)	46 Black Street	MACKAY			4740 574120	900614
2705	ZARB*Mrs Sandra June	P.O. Box 19	FINCH HATTON			4756 583230	900630

NEWSLETTER NO. 18

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF QLD.  
MACKAY BRANCH  
P.O. BOX 882 MACKAY QLD.

PRESIDENT: Sue Hill 421487  
TREASURER: Adelaide Grendon 564295  
SALES  
OFFICER: Gwen Mann 575833

# Mackay Genie Gossip



## THE METHODIST COLLECTION IN THE JOHN OXLEY LIBRARY, BRISBANE Notes from the talk given by Helen Cole on 11 October 1989

The Uniting Church in Australia was formed in 1977, when most Presbyterian churches, almost all Congregationalist Churches, and all Methodist churches agreed to unite. In Queensland, the Presbyterian Church already had its own Archives in Brisbane, so old Presbyterian records continue to be kept there. The Methodists, however, had no established central archives, so, as the Methodist Church as a separate organization no longer existed, it was arranged that the State Library of Queensland be the custodian of the Methodist records. All old records of the Methodist churches in Queensland must be deposited in the historical section of the State Library of Queensland, the John Oxley Library. These form the Methodist Collection, the largest single collection of all held by the Library. Helen Cole, who spoke to us, is in charge of this collection. It is a general library principle that Historical Records be preserved in the same order and in the same context as they were created. So there is no attempt to change the order of the records into a more simplified and logical sequence (except if an Index is done, but that is an addition to the records.) Therefore a researcher has to understand something of the history of the church, and the way it was governed, and the way its records were kept at the different levels of its organization.

### HISTORY OF THE CHURCHES

In England, by the beginning of the nineteenth century, the Methodist Church had split into several different groups. In Queensland, four of these groups began separately. (1) The Wesleyans were the first and the strongest group, beginning worship led by laymen, but in 1847 being organized with a minister. (2) The Primitive Methodists started in Brisbane in 1860 and were the next most important group. The Mackay Church was Primitive Methodist and began in 1883. (3) The Bible Christians began in 1866, and (4) The United Free Methodists began after that, forming only three churches in Queensland. Towards the end of the nineteenth century, there occurred the opposite process of a hundred years before - gradual unification. Group (4) joined with Group (3) and were later joined by Group (2). Finally in 1898, the Wesleyans joined with these to form the Methodist Church of Queensland. The organization of the church remained the same from 1898 to 1977. It is noteworthy that many groups kept calling themselves by their original name, but by 1905 this practice had ceased and the term Methodist was in general use.

### RECORDS WHICH EVERY CIRCUIT (= PARISH) WAS OBLIGED TO KEEP

- (Note that many may not survive and some may not yet be deposited in JOL. Of the Mackay records, only a few are yet in the collection, most being still kept in Mackay at St. Paul's Uniting Church).
1. Marriages very seldom have more information in the church register than in the official registration (from 1856). Because some church ones are missing, the official registrations will be a more complete record. The church register does contain the signatures of the people involved. And there are records from 9 January 1849 of the pre-registration years.
  2. Baptisms recorded in Methodist Registers may sometimes have some additional information to an official registration of a birth, and there are entries pre 1856. Some church baptisms are missing, but it is possible that a child was baptised without being registered, especially in the early years of registration. The problem is to find the record of baptism in many books of many different circuits of different churches. An index on computer data base has been begun by volunteers, and there are now 12,000 names on it. There are problems with bad writing and dates obviously wrong in some entries.
  3. Membership Rolls - Adult and Junior. These were often not well dated. A list headed 1910 would be used for some years and additions and notes made to the list but without noting the year. If a member moved to another place, it is noted beside his name, and this can prove useful to researchers. Rolls were rewritten only about every 10 years or so.
  4. Quarterly Meeting Minutes will mention active members.
  5. Minutes of Trustees Meetings later the Property Committee, will give members (nearly always men), which in the early years included some non-Methodists.
  6. Other Minutes of church groups e.g. Women's Guild, Order of Knights, Christian Endeavour. These will give names of people attending.
  7. Sunday School Attendance Rolls list children, and often their parents were not church members.

## The Methodist Collection (continued)

### OTHER CIRCUIT RECORDS WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN KEPT

1. Burial Registers were not required to be kept, but sometimes a minister did keep an informal one.
2. Public Subscription Lists e.g. for a Building Fund. The 1918 Cyclone destroyed the Mackay Methodist Church. Helen Cole showed a 1922 list of people subscribing to the building of the new church. Many are not church members.
3. Circuit notes were frequently kept by the minister for the benefit of another minister who might take over from him in the future. These were practical notebooks setting out the daily details of how to travel the area, who to visit, where they lived, where to sleep, and where to eat. Helen Cole read out some extracts from the 1919 Mirani Circuit Notes, with some fascinating details recorded. There were notes for travel by horse and for travel by bicycle, but the train was used also where possible. "Make sure your train ticket includes passage for your bicycle too", "A quarter of a mile further on live the D--- family. They are Catholic, but you are expected to call, and you will get a good meal." "When you reach the top of the next rise, get off your bike and walk down the steep slope. Do not attempt to ride." "Ride your horse along the Railway line from P--- station, but if you have not left by 9.30, stay until the train arrives, as it passes through the Gap Cutting about 10 o'clock, and there is not room for both of you."

CENTRAL RECORDS IN BRISBANE at the Conference Office were kept for all churches. Sometimes these survive where the local ones didn't.

CIRCUIT BOUNDARIES CHANGED often over the years, This is the chief difficulty in researching records. The one country place will be part of different circuits at different periods, and so now has its records in different sections of the collection. JOL plans to prepare an administrative history of each area, setting out the changes in boundaries. Some of these are now done e.g. the Isis - Howard area.

RECORDS OF INSTITUTIONS RUN BY THE CHURCH. These are included in the collection. (a) Homes, such as the Queen Alexandra Home. Access to these is strictly limited for inmates, but records of staff who worked there are available. (b) King's College minutes are in the Collection and will show staff, students and bursaries. (c) The Queensland Book Depot was run by the church 1870 to 1987. The Collection has the minutes of the Board of Management 1912 - 52, where staff are often discussed.

### PRINTED WORKS

1. Minutes of the Annual Conference 1893 - 1976 are all in the collection. These give ministers and lay delegates from all over Queensland. Also ministers deceased since the last conference are honoured by having their obituary read and published. This is a good source for researchers.
2. The Ministerial Index was published periodically several times from the nineteenth century to 1961, and a 1976 Index is being done. These were for all Australia. Living ministers at that time had the place and years of all their appointments listed. Separately listed were all deceased ministers from all earlier years with year of entry to the ministry, year of death, and place of burial. This would enable a researcher to go to the minutes of the next annual conference to find the obituary.
3. Magazines The Collection has copies of 4 church magazines which flourished at different times, including a complete run of "The Methodist Times," and there is an index of names in these, not quite finished, but it can now be looked up. In these magazines appear tributes to and obituaries of church members, as well as historical articles and write ups of anniversaries of churches or their special guilds, etc.
4. Published Histories There is a Centenary History of the church in Queensland printed in 1947, but unfortunately it is not indexed. Many individual churches have published their own histories.

### PHOTOGRAPHS

Many photographs of churches, individuals, and groups are in the Collection. These are currently being copied into the General JOL Photographic Collection. (See article last newsletter.) Most will be indexed under the place.

### ACCESS

Printed Works and Photographs are on open access. However to research everything else in this Collection, a researcher must obtain written permission from a minister of the Uniting Church or from the central office in Brisbane. The minister does not have to reside in the area of the records you require. A Uniting Minister in your local area can give permission, and of course you do not have to be a church member.

### RESEARCH

Personal research may be done at JOL on records deposited with them, if these records have been organized into the Collection. Also postal requests for research by country people are attended to by the staff of JOL, but with some delay caused by the number of requests. In BOTH cases, written permission is necessary, as in the previous paragraph.

RESEARCH NOTES



1. IRELAND B.D. & M. CERTIFICATES are obtainable from The General Register Office, 8 - 11 Lombard St., East, Dublin 2, for 1R 5 pounds 50 pence, and this includes a search over any specified five year period. The Dublin Office holds B.D.M's. for all Ireland from official registration 1 January 1864, plus earlier Protestant Marriages from 1 April 1845. This includes all registrations for Northern Ireland up to 1922, from which date, Northern Ireland B.D.M's are available only in Northern Ireland. (The Dublin office may be cheaper than the Belfast office). A pamphlet sent to Jean Turvey has been placed in the Ireland Research box. This includes details of charges and extra services as well as the Registrar's County Officers in each county of Eire.

2. IRELAND - To find a small place often is difficult. An ancestor stated he came from Castleconnell. This is the township near the farm area he really came from, whose address now is Coolready. This is the name of the "Townland" division of the civil land parish of Stradbally. The people of this family were of the church parish of Kilmurray and it is in the churchyard of this church that they are all buried.

Certificates often state the name of the Townland as place of residence and this may be very hard to find, especially on a present day map. A large Atlas in the reference section of your library, may reveal the place you are looking for. A fold up Tourist Map with scale 12 miles to 1 inch has been put up in our library. Also newly purchased is a book of maps for motorists, "The A A Atlas of Ireland" with scale 5 1/2 miles to 1 inch, and all place names indexed. There is available a series of Ordnance Survey maps with 25 overlapping maps covering all Ireland. The scale of these is 2 miles to 1 inch. Another series covers North Ireland with scale larger again of 3/4 mile to 1 inch. Our card index contains in the Information File, a card for each series of ordnance maps under "Ireland - Maps". Some members who own one of these have noted it on the card. Anyone else with maps in this series is asked to note it also. The Gould Catalogue has details of areas covered by these maps, which may be purchased from them. All these maps here referred to are present day maps. (Ordnance maps have no index of place names).

3. MORANBAH LOCAL AND FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY has recently been formed. Secretary is Thelma Morrell, 4 Oxley Drive, Moranbah 4744 (Phone 418435). The society is looking for any information about the hotel on the old coach road from Nebo to Clermont, on the banks of the Isaacs River, but exactly where is not known.

4. PROSERPINE PEOPLE Over 3,000 names are now carded on the JEPPESEN INDEX.

This is an index of names of Proserpine people from newspapers, magazines, and information of family historians. So it includes people of today and people all through Proserpine's history. Delys Jeppesen gave a talk about her index to the Proserpine Branch and this is written up in their latest Newsletter, "Branching Out", which is in our Library. Delys will answer enquiries c/- P.O. Bloomsbury, 4799. This branch has published a book of all Proserpine Burial Records and Tombstone Inscriptions. This book is now in our library.

5. AUSTRALIAN SERVICEMEN WHO DIED ON ACTIVE SERVICE from the Boer War to Vietnam, are all recorded in a photographic file at the Australian War Museum, Canberra, ACT, 2601. A copy of the photo can be obtained by mail from there for \$6. (Wagga Wagga's "Murrumbidgee Ancestor" via the Proserpine Newsletter).

6. DESERTERS FROM BOATS IN PORT were common in all Australian states. It was easy to desert and there was little chance of being caught. However, Deserters were listed and advertized as such and if caught punished. Any male ancestor not found in lists of immigrants should be checked in lists of deserters. Our Library now has the published lists of deserters in 3 states.

- (a) In New South Wales: Ship's Deserters 1852-1900
- (b) In Queensland: Discharged and Deserted Seamen Qld. Vol 1 1882-93 and Vol 2 1894-1913.
- (c) In South Australia: Deserters Register 1852-1900, on 8 microfiche.

Joan Reese says that there were also ship's crew who resigned or who were discharged and remained in Australia, without really deserting ship, and there is virtually no record of these in N.S.W. However, note that the Qld. books contain 2 lists, one of Deserters and one of Discharged Seamen. Many of the Discharged Seamen would have remained in the country, but some would have signed on as crew to another ship, but this is not shown. There are some women in these Qld. lists.

7. AN AUCKLAND (N.Z.) RESEARCHER has recently been assisted with local information by our Research Officer. She is Mrs. Phyllis Brailey, and she has offered to return the favour for any members of our branch. Members may obtain her address by looking up the Address File or the File of Enquiry in our Library.

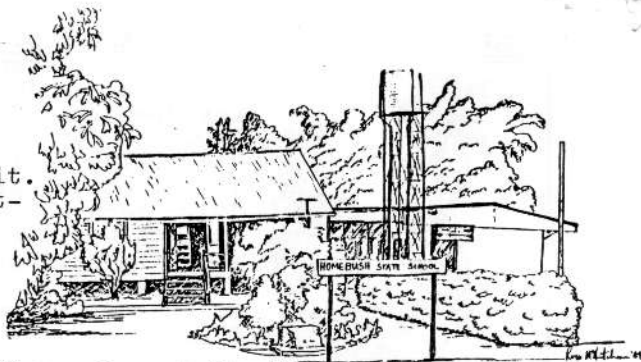
8. CONVICT MARRIAGE BANNS. An index has been compiled to the above Banns records, which are held in the Archives Office of NSW. This index includes over 10,000 names and will make available some marriage Banns which were previously thought lost. Joan Reese can research these. Ross Locke had been stuck on one convict ancestor, but Joan found her in these Banns under an altered name. This has enabled Ross to research further still.

**SHIPS DESERTERS 1852-1900: Including Stragglers, Strays and Absentees from H.M. ships Melton 543pp 1986** Contains approx 10 000 notified desertions and other absences by seamen. These notices were inserted in the *New South Wales Government Gazette* (1852-1862) and the *New South Wales Police Gazette* which took over the role of reporting desertions in 1862. Up to 1864 all desertions were in NSW. From June 1864 notices of Victorian desertions began to appear and, one by one, all the remaining Australasian colonies—including New Zealand, Fiji, and even Port Darwin—began to feature in the notices. There is a considerable variation in the amount and quality of the information given on the deserters. Most however include a physical description



## Homebush - Glimpses of the Past

Homebush is hardly there anymore. Anyone travelling through Homebush today could well remark that if you blink you won't even see it. There remains only the school and a few scattered houses amongst the cane farms - and the General Gordon Hotel a couple of miles back down the road.



But Homebush was once, and for many years, a large and thriving community. On Saturday, 16 September, it was again full of hundreds of people and throbbing with life, for the Homebush State School was then celebrating its One Hundred Years.

"Glimpses of the Past" is the title of the book written by Leonie Fanning for the Centenary. In 100 pages, she gives a detailed and carefully documented history of the whole area, as well as of the school.

In the 1860's the Cape Palmerston and Homebush Runs were taken up to graze sheep and cattle. The Aborigines were dispossessed and after being placed on a reserve for a few years, faded away. In 1881, the C.S.R. Company acquired 8,000 acres in the area as an estate to grow cane, and in 1883 built a sugar mill at Homebush. Men and their families came from near and far to work here, including a large number of South Sea Islanders who were indentured, and a few Chinese and Japanese. The Queensland Post Office Directory for 1893 describes Homebush as "An agricultural township, situated 15 miles S.W. of Mackay and 8 miles from the Eton railway station. Population about 450 white and 400 black."

As early as 1883, it was agreed that a school was needed, as there were 40 children within 2 miles. However, it was not until 1889 that the school was opened, with 50 pupils enrolled that year. It was 28 years more before the first children of South Sea Island descent were enrolled at the school, though some of these would have been second generation Australians.

The story of the school is told under the headings of its Head Teachers, and mostly things are mentioned as they occurred. There is great detail of the ups and downs of school life, including all the epidemics - diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, influenza, scarlet fever, etc. - some of which caused the school to close for a period, and all of which severely reduced attendances. The school committees, their membership and their money raising ventures, are dealt with in detail too. The social life of the district is vividly depicted. There are sections on the 1918 cyclone, the effects of the two World Wars, the Post Office, the Police Station, and Tin Town, the residential area across the road from the school. Many personal reminiscences enliven the narrative. Finally every child ever enrolled in the school is listed in order of enrolment (except for a few illegible now in the original Admission Register). The earliest photo of pupils and teachers is for the year 1905. Sixteen similar photos appear for selected years from 1918 to now.

In 1922 the C.S.R. Homebush Mill was closed, the Estate being broken up into small blocks, most run by one family. Thus began a decline in the population of Homebush. In time, the police station closed, the Post Office shortened its opening hours and then closed, the shops and the churches closed one by one. Easier travel and a trend to centralization also influenced these closures.

However, the School survived, still fulfilling a need of the remaining community. Through all its 100 years, the Homebush State School seems to have been the Community Centre of the area, as so many of our country schools were. Anyone present at its 100th Birthday celebrations could perceive that Homebush is still very much alive.

"Glimpses of the Past" is available for purchase from the Homebush State School, and is also held by local libraries.

### GLIMPSE IN THIS BOOK:

- The 1914 Scots new chum wife who was terrified of the many local 'roos and emus.
- The 1902 recipe for arsenic cattle dip.
- The 1930 school committee who resigned as a body.
- The 1914 scandal of the teacher who disappeared with 98 pounds from the Homebush Race Club.
- The 1944 Locust Plague which caused the hens to lay eggs with red yolks, and killed many.
- The 1918 Cyclone when the tidal wave brought salt water up past Homebush, and when people flooded out had to stay in the same clothes for a week.
- The 1882 manufacture on the spot of clay bricks for the mill and its six sided chimney, the clay being taken from the clayhole behind Tin Town.
- The 1902 severe drought when there was no wet season at all, and no rain fell on the cane from when it was planted to when it was harvested, and the whole family bathed in the one tub of bath water, which was then used to water the vegetable garden.
- The Annual School Break-Ups, held on Saturday so everyone could come, from 7.30a.m. till sundown, with a dance and euchre at night.

PLEASANT SURPRISES

FOR PAT  
IN THESE PEOPLE  
FROM HER PAST



One of the most beautiful Australian actresses of the 1880's was Essie Jenyns (1865-1920), who played with a luminous and direct style. Here she is shown as Portia in "The Merchant of Venice".

by  
Pat Hamilton,  
P.O. Pleystowe,  
Q. 4741.  
Ph. 592242

I'd always been a "granny griller", even as a child, but had not got my teeth into family history until about 1980 when our three children were old enough to give me some breathing space. Luckily I found an aunt who was interested, and she told me dad's people, the Bradbys, had come from a place called Irvinebank, now a little tin mining ghost town in the Atherton Tablelands. Aunt Nancy had found this information in their family bible, but we knew little more about them.

I decided to write a letter to the Cairns Post asking if anyone in the area knew the Bradbys, and was delighted to receive replies from two dear ladies. Great-great gran Frances Morse, b. 1846 from Gloucester, Eng., had married twice, firstly to Boston-born Richard Bradby in Bowen, 1866; and secondly to Irishman David Ryan. I was descended from Frances' eldest son Roynon Bradby; Alice Byrne was one of David Ryan's grandchildren, and Muriel Leonard was married to another.

Muriel's mother-in-law was Mrs. Vida Leonard, a daughter of Frances and David Ryan. Vida had lived for years with her son Bill and his wife Muriel, and had told them many tales about her early life on the tablelands. Among the many letters from Alice and Muriel were some notes on an Australian Shakespearian actress of the 1870's and 1880's, Elizabeth Jennings, well known in her time as "Essie Jenyns". Of course I'd never heard of her. Essie, born in Brisbane 1864, was the only child of Frances' sister, Emily Morse. Essie was therefore a first cousin of my great-granddad, Roynon Bradby. Muriel bundled up a stack of photos from the old family pub at Lappa Junction and sent them down to me... pictures of dad's mum and her sisters, their weddings, their friends. They (the photos) had been lying in a drawer gathering dust and cockies perhaps for seventy odd years. Muriel and I still write, and I see Alice regularly - she's a lovely little lady about 4'10" tall.

About six years later, I was surprised to find a picture of Essie in a N.S.W. history book - quite a good sort too - and I thought I'd try to follow her lead as I found her entered in the Aust. Dictionary of Biography. I sent for her career write-up from the 1888 Centennial Magazine and her 1920 obituary from the Sydney Morning Herald, and from them found quite a bit of family background. Her grandfather, Richard Morse, had shares in a colliery which his father had managed in the Forest of Dean in Gloucestershire. Richard also seemed to have enjoyed some reputation there as a poet, having had several books published.

Another year passed. Why hurry? Last year, 1988, I wrote to a History Society in Glouc. asking if anyone there had ever heard of a Richard Morse from the Forest of Dean. The reply I received was a little hard to believe. It was from Mr. Kenneth Kelsey, a since retired genealogist who grew up in the same area as Richard in the Forest, and who recalled seeing a few of Richard's books some years back in a Gloucester library. He had sent copies to a friend of his, who was also an ex-Forester, and would I like him to copy them for me?

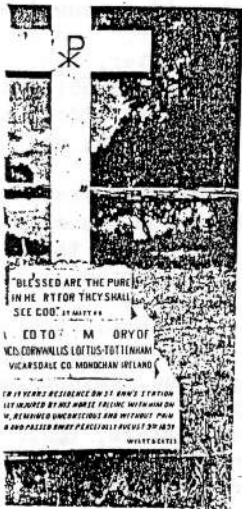
It was quite a thrill to finally receive them in the mail. Poetry and stories written by my great-great-great grandfather in England in the 1830's - over 150 years ago! The poetry book, which had been Richard's personal copy, included little notes and corrections written in his own handwriting. On the flyleaf in later years a friend had written that "Richard was a simple, kind-hearted man" who was an accountant and shoemaker living in the city of Gloucester. But from his poems it was easy to see that his heart always lay in his beloved Dean Forest.

Richard was born in 1811, the third of ten little Morses born to George and Ann Morse of Yorkley. Mr. Kelsey was kind enough to delve into Richard's whole family background in the Forest area, back to his grandparents marriage in 1783. Many of the Morse family descendants are still living in the Forest.

This had definitely been the most rewarding find in ten whole years of family history hunting. My sincerest thanks to two lovely N.Q. relatives, a dear elderly gentleman in Gloucester, and an actress named Essie.

RAILWAY WORKERS - AUSTRALIA ALL STATES: A very informative readable, and well illustrated history of Australian Railways is "When We Rode the Rails" by Patsy Adam Smith. If you have an ancestor who worked on the railways, this will help you understand his work and the way of life of him and his family. You probably will not find his photo here, but you may find a photo which could be him, or which shows the line he worked on. There are 17 pages in the back of the book setting out the dates of construction of all sections of railway in Australia. There were so many railway workers who travelled to where the work was available, even interstate; and their babies were born rarely two in the same place. This list might help explain why the children were born in these scattered places.

OLD TRAGEDY



A SIMPLE CROSS SET UP NEAR THE HOMESTEAD OF ST ANNE'S STATION, ON THE SUTOR RIVER, RECORDS AN EARLY TRAGEDY. THE INSCRIPTION READS "SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF FRANCIS CORNWALLIS LOFTUS-TOTTENHAM, OF VICARS DALE, COUNTY MONAGHAN, IRELAND, WHO, AFTER 14 YEARS RESIDENCE ON ST. ANNE'S STATION WAS FATALLY INJURED BY HIS HORSE FALLING WITH HIM ON 7TH AUGUST, REMAINING UNCONSCIOUS AND WITHOUT PAIN TO THE END AND PASSED AWAY PEACEFULLY 9TH AUGUST 1894." OBVIOUSLY WELL-CONNECTED, HIS TOMBSTONE WAS SENT ALL THE WAY FROM COUNTY MONAGHAN, AND BEARS THE UNUSUAL SYMBOL: A DIAGONAL CROSS SURMOUNTED BY THE LETTER "P". THIS IS THE GREEK SYMBOL FOR "CHRIST".

(W.P.)

MY ELUSIVE SEFTONS

My great-great-grandfather, David Sefton, came to Australia from Northern Ireland in 1841. Tracing the Australian part of the family has been easy, but the Irish part has been very difficult. In fact, other descendants and I have found no record of them at all in Ireland.

David Sefton was a blacksmith, born around 1805. He married Mary Stewart and they had 7 surviving children. After Mary's death, David remarried Rebecca (maiden name unknown), who was 10 years younger than he was. In 1841, they made the decision to start a new life in Australia, and sailed to Port Phillip on the 'Marquis of Bute'. Poor Rebecca's new life was not to be, as she died one month after arriving in Melbourne, and David was left for the second time with a family of young children.

Not much of David's life in Australia is known, but we think he spent most of it in the Geelong district. The family were Orangemen and very bigotted towards Catholics.

One of David's sons, William, 'a wild Colonial boy', would drink heavily and then go around to any Irish Catholic's house and invite the men out to fight! On a Saturday night, he would ride along Mirrabool St., Geelong, shooting out the gas lamps. The police would give chase and he would dive his horse into the Barwon River and swim it across to the other side. The police, being dressed in their heavy black serge uniforms, would not go into the river for fear of drowning.

David's daughter, Mary Jane (my great-grandmother), was tiny and delicate-looking, yet was a fine horsewoman and used to break in most of the family's horses.

It is understood that the Seftons came from Ballynahinch, Co. Down, in Northern Ireland, yet despite countless attempts to trace them there, it has all amounted to nothing. The Sefton family is supposed to have originated in Lancashire, England, and I am now wondering if David was born there and travelled to Ireland in search of work.

Please, is anyone out there also researching Seftons?

Judy Wallace.



BOOKORNER FORGENIES

Many Faiths One Nation - a guide to the major faiths and demoninations in Australia: ed. by Ian Gillman - Collins Austa 1988.

This bicentennial publication recognizes and explains the important role of religion in Australia's history. It deals with all religions individually, from Aboriginal to Moonie - 46 in all. The origins and development of the church or sect are explained, even when outside Australia. Then there is the history of that church within Australia with an explanation of its beliefs and its organization. Most groups have contributed this section about themselves.

This book may throw light on why an ancestor happened to be of one church, or why he changed his religion, or even why he migrated into or out of Australia. In any case, it puts the religion of all in historical perspective. Part I discusses general issues such as church - state relations, the dependence on Britain and the USA, women in society, social welfare, etc. Most Genies will find profit and enjoyment in dipping into this book

- H.M.B.



MEMO

- 18 Nov Sat. Working Bee Library 9 to 1
- 22 Nov Deadline "G.Gossip". In Box or 422539
- 6 Dec Next Meeting 7.30p.m. Wednesday Pioneer Shire Chambers. DISPLAY OF MAPS OF MEMBERS. Everyone please bring maps. BREAK-UP SUPPER TO FOLLOW
- 15 Dec - 29 Jan - School Holidays NO MEETING IN JANUARY NO NEWSLETTER IN JANUARY
- 24 Jan Deadline "G.Gossip".
- 7 Feb MEETING

QUOTABLE - GENIWISE

"People will not look forward to posterity who never look back to their ancestors"  
-Burke: "Thoughts on the Present Discontent"

# Mackay Genie Gossip



NEWSLETTER NO. 19.  
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF QLD.  
MACKAY BRANCH  
P.O. BOX 882 MACKAY QLD.

PRESIDENT: Sue Hill 421407  
TREASURER: Adelaide Grendon 564295  
SALES  
OFFICER: Gwen Mann 575833

**QUEENSLAND BIRTHS HAVE ARRIVED .** The indexes to Qld Births 1885-1899 are now in our Library. These continue to be very well done - very clear, with exact date of birth, and with mother's maiden name. Our copy arrived just before the November working bee, so all those who turned up had their just reward. See Research Notes for years covered by microfiche indexes in all states. (page 5.)

**MICROFILMERS COMPLETE PROJECT NO. 1.** Congratulations to Sue Hill and her team of helpers who have successfully filmed onto 3 microfilms all the pre-Uniting Baptism and Marriage Registers of the Mackay Methodist and Presbyterian churches. However the film reader is still not in working order. Also there will be a big job next year in indexing names in these registers, and many helpers will be required.

**LIBRARY DISPLAY TO GO UP 24 MARCH 1990.** Our annual Library Display will run from 24 March for 3 weeks until 12 April, the day before the Easter Week-end. This will fit into the Library's theme for April of History and Heritage. Judy Wallace (421224) is the co-ordinator of the display. Judy urges everyone especially newer members, to show on the boards and in the show cases their pictures, charts, writeups and objects from their family story. So please plan now.

**GSQ BRISBANE TO CLOSE FOR ONE MONTH.** The Brisbane Headquarters will close on Friday 15 December and re-open on Tuesday 9 January. Our local branch library within the North Mackay Library will be closed only when that library closes, which is on the gazetted public holidays, plus Saturday 30 December.

**MORMON LIBRARY MACKAY NOW CLOSED FOR 3 MONTHS.** As from Wednesday November 8, 1989, THE FAMILY HISTORY CENTRE in the CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS will be closed till Wednesday February 14, 1990. Any films that have been ordered upon arrival will be available for reading by appointment with Gary Hull. Please ring the Church 52 1974 between 10a.m. and 12 noon, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday or Friday. (He may take a while to answer if out in the yard.) It is planned to have some extra hours open on another day as well as the present Wednesday 12 noon to 3.30 pm in 1990. (Muriel Devlin.)

**MACKAY CITY LIBRARY COLLECTS LOCAL INFORMATION.** The City Librarian is always anxious to build up the History Room's resources on the local area. She is willing to photo-copy old records, original papers, old booklets, family write-ups, etc. The person or organization who supplies these will be given a free copy in return for allowing the Library to have a copy. The Admission Registers of the Alligator Creek State School have recently been copied in this way and bound into books. The school has one set and the library the other.

**DISTANT MEMBERS OF OUR BRANCH.** We welcome new members Alex and Rita MacMillan of Clermont. Further away now are old members Frank and Isobel Robinson, who write that they are settling in to their new home at 33 Jehu St., Port Fairy, Victoria. Most distant member is undoubtedly Rodney Austin who has been in England 18 months. His mother Mary reports that Rodney is living in Sandy, Bedfordshire, and working full time with a Cambridge real estate firm; and that he is trying to get some research done.

**NEW BLACK AND WHITE FILM.** Helen Gooding of Garricks Cameras reports that Kodak no longer produces the Pantonic 32 film recommended in Newsletter No 10 for copying black and white photos. This has been replaced by the film T-Max 100.

**LUCKY CAT AWARD.** Wendy Porter has contacted a third cousin in her McDonald family, through writing to Utah and enquiring who put the entry in the IGI. This cousin is really keen on the family history - and actually lives in Utah!



**NEW TWIGLET ON THE CAPPELLO & McLEAN TREES.....** She is Julie Marie, born on 14 September, daughter of Anthony & Susan Cappello. Fellow-genies remember Susan McLean & Susan Cappello as our Treasurer in 1987-88, and send best wishes to her, her husband, and her daughter.



1. England Birth Registrations which are difficult to find may never have been registered. From the start of official registration in 1837, it was compulsory to register a birth within 6 weeks. However, until 1870 there was no penalty for not registering the birth, so it was common not to bother. About 10% of births in this period were never registered. If a Birth Certificate cannot be obtained (for this or any other reason), and if you need evidence of a grandparent's birth in the UK for entry or work permit for UK, it is acceptable to the authorities if you present a photocopy of a census return verified as correct by the staff of the Public Record Office, London.

2. Qld. Wills Indexes are in the Qld State Archives. Pat Hamilton reports some closer to hand. The Qld Government Gazettes, which she looked at for the years 1920-23, listed in the Index under 'Wills' a sub-index of the names of deceased persons with wills probated in that volume. No doubt a similar index is in other years. As all the Govern-

ment Gazettes are in the Mackay Courthouse, this may prove useful to some to help find a death date, as well as the will. (All of Qld is covered in these Gazettes).

3. Still-born babies, babies who are dead before they are born, used to present a problem of official classification. These had no birth registration (as they were not born alive) and no death registration (as they could not have died if they had not been born). But they did have to be buried and this was recorded: (a) In the Burial Register of the cemetery, if buried in a cemetery; and (b) In the Undertakers Records, if buried by an undertaker - S/B is the common abbreviation; and (c) In the Church Burial Register, if buried by a minister, and if that church kept a burial register. In the local area, only the Anglican Church kept a Burial Register in past years; the Uniting Church since 1977 also keeps a Burial Register: (d) A Tombstone Inscription may also record the death of the child: and (e) A Church Baptismal Register may contain the name of the child, as it is known that still born babies were sometimes baptised. In this case the baby would have a Christian name, which it may have even if not actually baptised. However, often in (a), (b), and (d) above, there is no Christian name. Also remember it was common to bury babies on the farm or in other isolated places, and if this happened there would be no record at all. Thorough researchers studying lists of children on the death certificate of a parent are often puzzled to account for the "3 males and 2 females deceased" in the list of children. It seems likely that sometimes still-born children are included in this count. Also sometimes children who died very young are lost count of 50 years later, and there may be more, or there may be fewer, or whether it was a boy or a girl may not be remembered correctly. When a researcher goes back to the Birth Indexes and other records to find these children listed as deceased, he should consider all these possibilities. But if it all does not add up, the matter can probably never be settled.

4. There is now a new Qld Law on Still-Born registrations. In Qld in June 1989, a Still-Born Act was passed. From then on still-born babies must be registered as born and must be registered as dead. Also there was a retrospective clause included, wherein still-born babies before that date may now be registered as born and died, if the parents so wish. Once the registrations are made, a certificate of birth and a certificate of death may be obtained.

5. Infant Deaths on the IGI: It is true that there are no actual entries of deaths on the IGI. However, if the word INFANT is printed on the right-hand side of a baptism entry, this denotes that the child died before the age of 8 years. (Not all such infant deaths are denoted). This can sometimes eliminate one of 2 William Cross entries of baptisms in the same area about the same time. The one labelled INFANT would obviously not have married or had descendants.

6. Various spellings of a surname are a constant worry to researchers. The IGI attempts to group together all these variations, and puts an asterisk beside the first entry in that group and enters a "see" reference for the names which would be expected to appear in other places. In researching the name BOULDS in Somerset, Ruth Matthews found no less than 40 variations to the name!

7. The Australasian Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry is run by The Australasian Federation of Family History Organizations and The Society of Australian Genealogists. This event happens every 3 years. Experts from all over Australia and New Zealand and from other countries come to deliver papers on different aspects of family history in different places, to spread their expertise. That is why Elizabeth Simpson was here last year. We had a preview of her 2 new papers, which were shortly after delivered to the 1988 Congress. These papers were "Militia", and "When and How to Hire a Professional Genealogist in the U.K." The other papers she delivered to us in Mackay were from previous Congresses and from elsewhere. A selection of the papers of each Congress is afterwards published in

THREADS FROM A TAPESTRY OF A FAMILY TREE



THE SALM'S FAMILY HOME  
AT CLEVERSULZBACH.

Cleversulzbach - Sindringen - Siglingen -  
Wurtemberg: Place names on a family tree.

Johann - Jeremias - Georg - Anna -  
Christina - Maria: Christian names of  
Ancestors.

Weaver - Farmer - Cooper - Master  
blacksmith - Winemaker: Occupations of  
some of the Ancestors on my Salm Family  
Tree.

Jeremias Salm was the Weaver. He and his wife, Anna, had a son, Georg Jeremias, born 1774 in Sindringen, wurtemberg Germany. Georg became a Farmer. He married Maria Dorothea Weegelen at Cleversulzbach in 1800 and one of their sons Johann Georg married Christina Magdalena Metzger of Siglingen in 1832. Christina's father was the Cooper.

Johann Georg Salm became a Master blacksmith and when one of the sons, Johann Christian, my Great-grandfather, was born in 1836 at Cleversulzbach, Johann Georg was also the Burgnermaster of the village. One of the child's God-parents, his Mother's brother, was a Wine-maker. He was Johann Andreas Metzger of Siglingen. This information was contained in an extract from Baptismal records at the Church at Cleversulzbach.

A family story says the original weather cock made by Johann Georg Salm for the local church steeple was sent to the museum at the town of Marbach. The Vicar of the church at Cleversulzbach, 1834 to 1843, one Eduard Mörke, was a poet and he wrote a poem about the weather cock for the school children.

Great-grandfather Johann Christian and one of his brothers came to Moreton Bay in 1863 on the ship "LA ROCHELLE". They settled in the Brisbane area and became farmers.

Albertine Kohler became the wife of Johan Christian and their eldest son William Henry born at Tingalpa became my Grandfather. He joined the Queensland Police Force in 1897 and when he retired in 1930, he was a recipient of the Imperial Service Medal, and had worked from the south of the State to Burketown and Cloncurry (1916), Townsville and Mackay (1922). He had married an Irish girl, Inez Heaney, in Brisbane in 1903, therefore bringing an Irish thread into my Family Tapestry. They had a son and a daughter, my Mother. with her marriage to my Father, Edwin Pethebridge, whose Grandfather came from Devon in England, another different thread was woven in to the Tapestry.

So from three different cultures the Threads have come to together and here am I, an Australian and a Genealogist, whose curiosity has found the Family Tree to this point in time & this part of the world. The future will be a story for someone else to record.

—Ellen Jackson.



Sergeant William Henry Salm  
Qld. Police Force 1897-1930

Research Notes continued from page 2.

a book. The book "A Selection of Papers - First International Congress on Family History and Fifth Australasian Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry - Sydney October 1988" - is available for loan from Pioneer Shire Library. There are 50 papers by 44 speakers all printed in full (including the above 2 by Elizabeth Simpson). Some of the subjects covered - Research in Wales, Italy, Central Europe, Canada, Scotland, London Record Offices, Adoption Records in Australia, Catholic Sources in Australia; and narrower topics such as Lebanese Family Kinship; and more general topics such as Indexing, Publishing, etc. Read also the published papers, "Under the Southern Cross", of the 1985 Congress and the 1982 papers in our cupboard. So it is a feast of genealogy! The next feast, the Sixth Australasian Congress, will be held at Launceston 9 - 12 May 1991. The Seventh Congress will be held in Brisbane in 1994. Who's going?

## PERSONAL RESEARCH IN OTHER PLACES - HINTS AND HOMEWORK



Researchers intending to visit other cities in their holidays should be aware of the different libraries and centres existing, and are well advised to study before leaving any Guides to such libraries available locally.

In each capital city the following Centres can be found:

1. The State Archives (also called the Public Record Office in some places) keeps old records formerly in government departments, and these will be of that state only. (Researchers must remember that up to a certain date for each state, Tasmania, Victoria, and Qld. were all part of N.S.Wales and government records for these 3 in their pre-separation years will be in the Archives of N.S.Wales.)

2. The Public (or State) Library holds non-government records. In each state the Public Library has a specialist Historical section (eg. Oxley Library in Qld.) which is closely associated with its parent library. All Public Libraries have information and records of other states and of countries overseas. (Consult the index in the Library itself.)

N.B. Archives and State Libraries are all Public Facilities and so are free.

3. A Genealogical Society with its Library exists in each place. This is free only to members, but offers reciprocal rights (= free research) to members of certain other Genealogical Societies who do not live in that state. Take your G.S.Q. membership card. It is necessary to show this for free entry to GSQ Brisbane Library, and to any societies offering reciprocal rights. These include the main genealogical society in each capital - viz: in Sydney, The Society of Australian Genealogists; in Melbourne, The Genealogical Society of Victoria; in Adelaide, The S.A. Genealogical and Heraldry Society; in Perth, The W.A. Genealogical Society; and in Hobart, The Genealogical Society of Tasmania. In any Society other than these it is worth flashing your G.S.Q. membership card. If it is not free for you to research, the fee payable for one visit may better be spent in actually joining that society and being posted their regular publications for one year.

4. At least one large Mormon Library will be listed in the phonebook under Church of Jesus Christ of LDS. These are always free to all. They may not be open every day. It is possible to order in a film using the Library you are visiting, and have it sent to the Mormon Library here in Mackay (Delivery usually takes 3 months or more.) Large Mormon Libraries have extensive resources beyond the ones created by the Church eg. good Atlases, and the St. Catherine's House Indexes. Also remember to ask to see the book listing films ordered-in. A large library may have 100 films on their shelves, and one of these may be one you want. Anyone can look at ordered-in films free if the person who ordered it does not require it at that time.

5. Some Churches have their own central archives, which may not be free, and which may not be open to public search. But ring and enquire.

6. The Lands Department will hold all records of private land holdings and sales. (The Archives holds land records only of when the land belonged to the Crown, i.e., Leasholds and Purchase systems up to the year when the Freehold title was given.)

**ALL CENTRES:** It is a good idea to ring and enquire hours of opening, and conditions, and if it is necessary to book a reader. The place itself may be able most easily to tell you how to get there. Many large libraries are open some nights and weekends. In some, a researcher needs to obtain a "Reader's Ticket", which is a simple procedure if you have the necessary 2 or 3 pieces of personal identification. Most have a strict rule of no bags or briefcases of any sort, and pencils only. Take a coat as most places are freezing after an hour or so; and take a snack as some are far from eating places (e.g. Qld. Archives). When you enter, study the plan of the place and any search guides. But you will not be able to do all of it on your own. Ask for help when wondering what to do next. Also in Archives and large Libraries most of the books etc. are beyond the walls; the system is that you request an item you find in the index by filling out a form and handing it in. Little elves work behind the scenes and after ten minutes or so your requested file or book or film appears.

### HELPFUL BOOKS and GUIDES, and WHERE THESE ARE HELD - See KEY page 5

The Researcher's Bible is undoubtedly Nick Vine Hall's "Tracing your Family History in Australia (M;P;G.) In this book, you can look up "N.S.W. Electoral Rolls", and see where to find these. Or you can look up "Mitchel Library" and see a short description of what is there.

Other general guides are:

- ✓ "Newspapers in Australian Libraries", 2 Vols, Austn. papers and Overseas (M) "English Parish Register Transcripts in Austn. Libraries" by N.V. Hall (M;G).
- ✓ "Register of Church Archives - a guide to Resource Material in Austra." (M; J.Wallace) ✓ "Relations in Records", a guide to the Commonwealth Archives which has centres in all capital and many provincial cities including Townsville (P;M.)

Brisbane

Archives: "Guides" and "Search Procedures" to QSA." (G). SLQ: McCorkindale:

"Unlocking the Past - A guide to Family History and Genealogical Resources in the State Library of Qld." (P.). SLQ & JOL, "Guide to the Microform Collection of the SLQ, incorporating the holdings of the John Oxley Library." (P.)

G.S.Q. (Opening hours are on p. 2 Generation, but closed for 1 month over Xmas):

"Guide to the Microforms Held in the Library of the GSQ" (G; many members)

This book is available for purchase from our Sales Officer for \$6. Cemetery

records held by GSQ Brisbane are in Generation Mar 89 & Sep 89. Anglican Church

Archives: See article Generation Sep 89.

Sydney

Society of Australian Genealogists: "SAG - Guide to the Library" (P)

Archives: "Archi Vista" newsletter. (G)

Printed Guides to some records (G)

There are 2 locations of the Archives - The Rocks and Kingswod. Joan Reese is GSQ Research Officer in N.S.W. and she could advise members on their research. Write to 72 Hobart Street, St. Mary's N.S.W. 2760. See also 1988 "Papers" p.82(P)

Melbourne

"Family & Local History Resources in Victoria" by Brown, Meadley, and Morgan. (G). Also see "Genie Gossip" No. 4, advice from the Robinsons, and "Beneath the Southern Cross" (P) the paper by Faye Young.

Adelaide

"Sources for S.A. History". by Peake. (G) Also his paper on p. 254 of the 1988 "Papers" (P)

Canberra

National Library: "Guide to Genealogical & Family History Resources in the NLC" by P. Laye (M.)

"Genealogy & Heraldry in the National Library of Canberra - a catalogue and a bibliography of material referring to Australian & Overseas resources." (M)

War Memorial:

"Roll Call - a guide to Genealogical Sources in the Australian War Memorial" (M; H. Butler)

All Capital Cities Street Directories are in M.

KEY

M = Mackay City Library; P = Pioneer Shire Library; G = Genealogical Society Library within P. No books in G are for loan. Books in M and P may be in reference and are then not for loan, but some marked M & P are for loan. Of course, books referred to here may be held in any other library. GOOD HUNTING!



SUMMARY OF BIRTH, MARRIAGE, and DEATH RECORDS in AUSTRALIA

Settlement Began	Separate State	Official Registrn	Indexes BIRTH	Indexes MARRIAGE	Indexes DEATH	CERTIF COST	COST if No given
NSW	1788	1856	1788 -1905	1788 -1905	1788 -1905	\$14	\$11
QLD	1824	1856	1856 -1899	1856 -1899	1856 -1899	\$15.50	\$15.50
VIC	1834	1853	1837 -1913	1837 -1913	1837 -1940	\$22	\$11
SA	1836	1842	1842 -1906	1842 -1916	1842 -1915	\$14	\$14
WA	1829	1841	1841 -1905	1841 -1905	1841 -1905	\$13	\$13
TAS	1803	1838	No microfiche Indexes			\$12 for 1900+ Pre-1900 records on mfilm-cost of Pcopy	

- \* All the above indexes are held by our branch library.
- \* There are no other indexes available for purchase.
- \* The pre 1900 Tasmania full records on microfilm are held by GSQ Brisbane (and some other libraries). A guide to the arrangement of these is in our library in a red folder. The film may be handcopied only.
- \* All pre-registration certificates issued show what is on the church registers of Baptism (Birth date is usually given), of Marriage, and of Burial (Death date may not be given). These almost always contain little extra information from what is on the microfiche index. All N.S. Wales pre-registration church registers are on microfilm at GSQ Brisbane (and some other libraries). So it is possible to get all the information available at no cost, but again it must be handcopied.
- \* Pre-separation records for Tas., Vic., and Qld. are contained in the N.S.Wales indexes and records. This means that Qld. 1856-59 is indexed in the N.S.Wales fiche and in the Qld. fiche. Qld. pre-registration (i.e. pre-1956) also has a set of fiche indexing the old church records. These are in the front of the Qld. Deaths book in our library and are not shown separately in the above table.
- \* All certificates (even pre-registration if you want them) are obtained from the Registrar General in the capital city of that state. The exception is that the pre-1900 photocopied certificates are obtained from the Archives Office of Tasmania (note:free). A post-registration certificate can also be obtained from the town where the event was registered. This is usually quicker, but has the disadvantage that perhaps the place you have is not correct. The Court House in this place will then have a "No result" to the search, whereas the Central Registry Office will be able to find it from your other information, even if the place of the event is not given correctly.



## THE SECRET OF WRITERS



DON'T be like this sad gentleman who did not know The Secret and who has frozen in time, thinking for at least 200 years, and he still hasn't written anything.

DO grasp your pen in the writing grip, and WRITE immediately what is in your mind, and keep writing. Later there's plenty of time for checking and revising what you have dashed off, and for putting the bits together.

N.B. You will have no trouble getting published if you submit your work to this publisher.

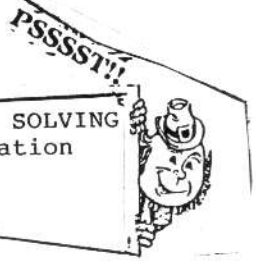
## MEMO CALENDAR

15 Dec - 29 Jan: School Holidays.  
Jan - NO MEETING  
NO GENI GOSSIP

24 Jan - Deadline next GG  
7 Feb - Meeting

Theme - IRISH PROBLEM SOLVING  
Everyone bring information and problems.

7 Mar - Meeting  
24 Mar - Display goes up.  
4 Apr - Meeting  
12 Apr - display comes down



## QUOTABLE GENIWISE

"There is something to be said for knowing what your roots are and paying an interest in them, and maintaining a certain social cohesiveness, which will only be maintained by collective understanding of what those roots are."

- Ken Manning of Koliyo, near Mackay, farmer and writer, in his book "In their own Hands" a history of Farleigh Mill and the farming of that area.

It is remarkable that these two local notables have expressed the same philosophy, though they are of very different backgrounds. It is even more remarkable that these words of wisdom closely resemble the "Quotable Geniwise" in Newsletter No. 18, which was uttered by Edmund Burke in 1770.

"We remembered who we were and where we came from..... Our philosophy has always been, if you know where you come from, you know where you're going."

- Noel Fatnowna of Mackay, ambulance officer and writer, in his new book "Fragments of a Lost Heritage", speaking about his Fataleka people, of Malaita in Solomon Islands and of Mackay for 5 generations.

To convey Christmas Greetings to our readers, we chose this card of 1916. An Australian soldier in France sent this "To Dear Lily", his sister. The centre is made of white organza embroidered in bright colours. The top part is a flap which when raised reveals that the bottom half is a pocket. In this pocket was a folded organza handkerchief, also embroidered in bright colours, showing flowers and the flags of Britain, France, and Belgium. Such handkerchiefs without the card were also often sent in letters by the soldiers.

A HAPPY  
CHRISTMAS  
TO ALL



A Happy and Peaceful Christmas to all. All the best for 1990. I hope that the New Year will be successful in the never ending hunt for the long lost ancestors. Micro Filming will be started again in the New Year so all those people who volunteered their services don't think you have been ignored.

*Sue Hill*

# Mackay Genie Gossip



NEWSLETTER NO. 20.  
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF QLD.  
MACKAY BRANCH  
P.O. BOX 882 MACKAY QLD.

PRESIDENT: Sue Hill 421407  
TREASURER: Adelaide Grendon 564295  
SALES  
OFFICER: Gwen Mann 575833

## LIBRARY DISPLAY TO GO UP

The annual display of our society will be on view at Mackay City Library for three weeks from 24 March to 12 April. Members are urged to show their charts, writeups, and photographs on the boards, as well as historic objects and books in the lock-up glass cases. The co-ordinator is Judy Wallace (421224), who needs members to man the display for 2 to 3 hour periods. Members can contact her also with queries or with problems such as large or unusual items, which may have to be specially catered for. Newer members especially are urged to contribute. Here is a chance to show your good things.

## PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH RECORDS IN JOHN OXLEY LIBRARY

There is an Archives of the Presbyterian Church in Ann St. Brisbane, and this holds some pre-1977 records of the Qld Presbyterian Church but only if these were already deposited there before 1977. In 1977 it was decided that all records still in churches, whether uniting or not, would be deposited in John Oxley Library. (Our Newsletter No 18 stated they were all to be put in the Presbyterian Archives, but this is incorrect).

## OLD BIRTH INDEXES MAY HAVE GAPS

A recent visitor from Maryborough claims that a fellow-researcher there, unable to find the births she was looking for in the Indexes went to the Maryborough Registry Office and discovered that the births were registered there and she was able to get the certificates. Perhaps some local registrations were never notified to Brisbane or perhaps an error of omitting them occurred when the indexes were copied onto microfiche. (Of course most are aware of another reason why a birth may not appear on the Indexes and that is that it was never registered at all. In that case, the birth cannot be verified unless the child was baptised and this can be found.)

## CEMETERY CO-ORDINATOR TRANSCRIBES CEMETERIES.

On a recent holiday on Lord Howe Island, Judy Wallace explored the three cemeteries there while the rest of the family were exploring underwater. She transcribed the headstones and these will be added to our library collection. She brought back also a purchased copy of "The Family of Lord Howe Island 1788-1988" which contains a complex family chart setting out the generations of all the families with descendants still on the island today. The chart is unusual because it shows on the one sheet many families with all the inter-family connections through marriage; and because it includes the colourful nicknames people were and are known by. e.g. Ozzie and Babe, Skid, Dim Sim, Coogie, Toge, Pixie, Bootie. Lord Howe Island has a resident population today of 270.

## LONE GRAVE MARKED AFTER 70 YEARS

On 17 December last, cousins Adelaide Grendon and Mavis Sheedy and other family members travelled to Gargett in the Pioneer Valley and placed a plaque on the grave of their "Granny and her two babies". This is on the farm "Rangeview" pioneered by the Benson family. Caroline Adelaide Benson died at 39 years in 1920 and was buried beside her baby Eliza who had died in 1911 and her baby Lilian who had died in 1914, both babies being just 12 days old.

## A FAMILY TRADITION OF 200 YEARS

Member Rob Pym relates that his ancestor Joseph Pym married in 1791 Jane Elsworthy, daughter of Richard Elsworthy. They named their son Richard Elsworthy Pym. Every generation since has had at least one male named Richard Elsworthy Pym and Rob has found details of many of these in tracing his own descent. He has now discovered in Sydney via the phonebook and the electoral rolls, two men of this name, father and son. These must be direct descendants of the 1791 marriage but just where they fit in to Rob's Pym Tree has yet to be discovered.



Judy Webster is copying the Admission Register of the Croydon N.Q. Hospital. Some entries have a lot of information such as parents or Father's name and occupation, Where patient was born and occasionally Ship of arrival if applicable. Other entries have very little information.

Judy said it has become a much more difficult task than she thought. Deciphering some of the writing is time consuming, however she hopes to have it finished toward the middle of 1990. The Register may be released in Book form in the future. [P. 5.]

## Unsung Heroes

### of the Outback



The Australian Stockman's Hall of Fame and Outback Heritage Centre at Longreach, has established a biographical database which includes information on pioneering men and women, such as drovers, property owners, country storekeepers and shearers. Your pioneering ancestors can be recorded for \$25.00 and the database is connected to a video disk, allowing photographs to be stored as well as biographical information. Print-outs of biographical information can be supplied to enquirers for a small fee.

The Centre's publicity states that it does not have the resources to research family history, but that it may be able to assist with other enquiries, such as pastoral holdings and local histories. Further information can be obtained by writing to The Australian Stockman's Hall of Fame and Outback Heritage Centre, G.P.O. Box 1, Brisbane, 4001, or by telephoning (07) 221 5300.

Our "Forms For Copying" File in the Library contains an entry form to record your ancestor in the Hall of Fame (as explained above). It also gives more information about the project. Please photo-copy the form if you require one.

BRISBANE OLD PEOPLE LIVING AND DYING 1866 - 1946. In 1866, the Quarantine Station at Dunwich on Stradbroke Island was converted into a hospital for elderly, destitute, and in some cases chronically inebriated, men and women. The number of inmates increased from 79 at the end of 1868, to 494 in 1888, to 978 in 1911. It was known as The Dunwich Benevolent Asylum. In 1946, it ceased operating, and the 768 inmates were transferred to the Eventide Home at Sandgate. Admission records are held at Queensland State Archives, but there are a few gaps. Details given for each admission are number, name, age, date admitted, place of residence, place of birth, religion, and other relevant remarks, such as date of discharge, readmission, death etc. There are entries from 1859, but presumably this is to another hospital, as Dunwich commenced operating in 1866. Inmates who died there were buried in the Dunwich Cemetery. G.S.Q. Brisbane has the Burial Register and the Monumental Inscriptions of this Cemetery. The Burial Register is also in the Qld. State Archives. It shows date of death, name, age, and remarks such as cause of death, or number of years resident in the Asylum. It is possible that an unfindable ancestor may have ended his days here.

## THE POOR IN ENGLAND WAS YOUR ANCESTOR ON THE DOLE?

There has never been a society where every man could find work and where there were no widows and orphans and disabled. The fear of the death of the breadwinner, eviction, sudden redundancy, unavailability of work, permanent injury at work or at war, or even temporary disablement - all these were common through history; and, indeed, at most times more so than now. It has been said that the calibre of any society at a particular time can be measured by its provision for its unfortunates - the unemployed, the unemployable, the aged, the sick.

This is a summary of what was done in England over the centuries to help such unfortunates. Where the help was officially administered there was originally documentation of this. Much of this "red tape" has survived in English County Record Offices to be a resource for historians and genealogists.

I. IN THE MIDDLE AGES THE MONASTRIES AIDED ALL NEEDY PERSONS - the poor, the sick, the unfortunate, the travellers, and even the workshy.

II. BAD TIMES FOR 30 YEARS AND MORE FOLLOWED 1536 when Henry VIII abolished the orders of monks, and sold the monasteries and their lands to nobles and gentry. The king and these upper classes were the only ones to benefit. It was considered by some thinkers of the time, including Archbishop Latimer, that here was a great chance to organize poor relief and to endow education and learning. But the opportunity was not taken. The problem of the poor increased. Bands of "sturdy beggars" roamed the countryside. "The beggars coming to town" was greatly feared and whipping was their punishment if apprehended.



whipping vagabond at the cart's tail

III. THE ELIZABETHAN POOR LAWS. Gradually it was realized that the community had a duty to provide work for the unemployed and charity for the unemployable and that this was the only way to ensure law and order in the land. In Elizabeth's reign 1558-1603, many Poor Laws were passed, policed strictly by the Privy Council. But the whole organization was on a parish level and the enforcement was in the hands of the local Justice of the Peace as Overseer of the Poor, who was unpaid. A compulsory poor rate was levied on all self-supporting parishioners. Relief in kind and in cash was provided to

the needy from this fund. At its best, relief was generally administered with understanding, being within the small community where everyone knew everyone else. From time to time new regulations were made, but this basic framework for Poor Relief remained intact until the New Poor Law of 1834 - that is for 250 years.

**Official Papers Re Poor Law Administration:** Each parish was responsible for its own poor. But what of people who had moved around? Basically everyone belonged to the Parish where he was born, although an illegitimate child belonged to the parish of its mother. This was that person's place of Settlement. After 1660 everyone was entitled to a Settlement Certificate from his home parish to be carried with him when he moved. Certificates were demanded of strangers coming to a parish and these were kept in the Parish Chest in the church. Often the newcomer remained in that parish and never needed his settlement certificate. If it is still there, this will show where he came from to that parish, and is of great help to genealogists. If there was any argument about a person's right to be helped by the Parish, he could go before the JP whose searching examination often revealed the person's whole life story. These Examinations often survive.

A REMOVAL ORDER was issued if it were necessary to send a person back to his home parish. The Parish Overseer had to keep Account Books. These show detailed lists of householders in the parish paying the poor rate, and lists of needy people receiving money or relief in kind, such as firewood or a blanket. So over the years, these account books reveal a great deal about individuals in that parish. Any of these official papers may survive for a particular parish and would now be in the County Record Office of that County. The indexing of the Poor Law and Parish Chest material is an enormous task which someday may be done. Nottinghamshire has put all theirs into book form, but in data order only. So research in there for a particular individual is a very lengthy business indeed.

**IV. FROM 1795, THE SPEEDHAMLAND SYSTEM** became common in much of England. In this system the Parish had to pay "every poor and industrious worker" a certain sum (in addition to the wages provided by his employer) when the price of bread rose to one shilling. Also as the loaf price rose further, the dole was increased too. So extra poor rates had to be levied to pay this subsidy, for the former poor law provisions remained also. Enclosures of small farms and mechanization were increasing pauperism in rural areas and this unintelligent Speedhamland proposal made the problem worse. The Rationalist thinkers urged drastic changes.

**V. EMIGRATION** was one possible escape from poverty. In 1819, a Poor Law Committee recommended emigration as one solution to the nation's problems of population and poverty, but there was no move by the government to help people emigrate. However, in the 1820s over a quarter of a million English people did emigrate to North America. Only poverty prevented the vast majority from going - they simply could not pay their way. From 1832 assisted immigration to New South Wales became available. From 1835, immigrants were actively recruited when proceeds from sales of lands in N.S.W. were used to finance the Bounty Scheme and the Government scheme, both of which enabled poor people to come out to N.S.W. at no cost to themselves. Adults had to be under 30 at first (but later under 40) and have references, and there were some restrictions on the number of children allowed. In all, over 50,000 were given free passage up to 1842, when money in the Land Fund was exhausted. Assisted passages were continued whenever money was available in the Fund, for with the end of convict transportation in 1840, a new supply of labourers was needed in N.S.W. However, with the discovery of gold in the 1850s the N.S.W. assistance schemes ended. After that, only Queensland offered immigrants free passage or land orders, in an effort to build up its population from 1860 onwards.



On 6 November 1841 the ship "Fairlie" arrived in Sydney with brothers Elias Neeves (20) and Henry Neeves (16) and their sister Caroline Neeves (15), all brought out by the government (i.e. free) as eligible immigrants from rural Sussex. Their mother Charlotte Neeves (52) came out on the same boat but does not appear in the ship's records because she was not brought out by the Government, and the records contain only the bookwork of passages payable by the government. However, on the son's papers is noted "Mother also on board", and on the daughter's papers is noted that she (as a minor) is "accompanied by her mother whose passage has been paid by the parish". The passage cost nineteen pounds and this was paid by the Parish (or workhouse) as cheaper than supporting her (a widow) for the rest of her life. Perhaps also there was a humane element in the decision that she be sent with her three children. Two others of her children were already in N.S.W. having emigrated 3 years before. It was usual for the Parish to provide such a person with one new outfit of clothing also.

There was paperwork connected with such a passage being paid and also of ordinary admissions to the workhouse. If these survive, they will now be in the County Record Office. Sometimes the Minister noted in the Parish records also, that one of the people from the Parish had left to emigrate.

## THE POOR IN ENGLAND (continued)

**VI. THE NEW POOR LAW OF 1834** was the drastic change enacted by the House of Commons in London with one law for the whole country. This decreed the end of the old Poor Law and of the Speerhamland system. So the agricultural labourers suddenly lost the subsidy to their wages and received no other help. If the poor applied for relief from the Parish, the only way they could get it was to go to the Workhouse. Workhouses had existed in some places for a number of years. But now all parishes were grouped into Unions, with one Workhouse per Union of six or more parishes. So anyone going there was cut off from his usual community life. Now the workhouses were designed to be unattractive and harsh places, controlled strictly, with constant work to be done indoors. This bureaucratic system de-humanized the old Parish System and split up families. It was still financed by a rate on all land occupiers who lived in the parishes of that Union. Some Workhouses were more notorious than others. Charles Dickens in "Oliver Twist" in 1838 was quick to write about the human side of the new ugly picture, thus confronting the theorists and educating the public as to the real effect of the New Poor Law on the poor.



**VII. IN TIME, CONDITIONS IN WORKHOUSES IMPROVED GRADUALLY** but there were always those who thought the poor cost too much and deserved to suffer anyway. Salford was a small place close to Manchester and was the site of the Union Workhouse run by the Salford Board of Guardians. Below appears one of their weekly reports, 30 years after the New Poor Law was passed, and a complaining letter to the editor some years after that.

### SALFORD BOARD OF GUARDIANS

The weekly meeting of the Board was held yesterday; Mr G Yorston in the chair.

#### RELIEF

Indoor: 36 persons had been admitted to the workhouse during the week, 22 discharged, and there had been 1 birth and 8 deaths. The total number in the house at the end of the week was 655 against 648 on the last day of the preceding week, and 615 in the corresponding week of last year. 191 vagrants had been relieved during the week. There were 110 imbeciles in the house, and 83 lunatics in the workhouse asylums. 68 boys and 65 girls were attending the workhouse school; 29 of the former and 9 of the latter receiving industrial training.

Outdoor: 2,259 persons had been relieved out of doors during the week at a cost of £162.8s, against 2,856 persons at a cost of £207.15s in the corresponding week of last year.

#### IMPROVEMENT IN THE TRAMP WARDS

The House Committee has recommended that the clerk should prepare specifications for the erection of 18 beds in the tramp wards, and two cupboards for holding rugs. They further recommended that two cast-iron baths should be purchased for the bathroom, similar to the two at present there. The Chairman, in reference to this matter, stated that the committee had thought it desirable to have three or four baths, instead of two, as at present. They would cost no more than £2.5s or so each, and, if provided, would do away with any excuse for using the same water twice. They were approved by the board.

(Salford Weekly News 9th June 1866)

### WORKHOUSE LUXURIES

(Letter to the Editor of the Salford Chronicle)

Sir, Considering the cost of Pauperism to the nation is now £12,000,000 yearly it is surely the duty of those in office to see that the poor-rate is economically applied. It is a notorious fact that the best class of working people have an even morbid terror of the 'house'. These are the elite of their class; and though reverses may occasionally bring them to the very margin of pauperism, they manage not only to keep off the rates themselves, but also to pay for the support of those persons more unfortunate, or, as is too often the case, less frugal and independent, who have become "chargeable to the parish". No one wishes to see the pauper deprived of any of the necessities of life, but it is certainly wrong to tax the hard-working and frugal ratepayer to supply him with luxuries. The supply of intoxicating liquors is in many workhouses a scandal, to which attention has often been called. A short time since the Salford Guardians advertised for contracts for provisions to be supplied during the present half-year. Amongst them are items which need some explanation. The cost of 32lb of snuff S.P. and of 200lb of tobacco may not add very largely to the annual total cost of the Salford union, but it is surely unfair to spend any of the public money in supplying paupers with narcotics which all confess to be quite needless, which many think positively harmful, and which are admitted on all hands to be themselves fruitful sources of improvidence and want. I am, &c.

A Ratepayer

(Salford Chronicle 16th August 1873)

**VIII. THE TWENTIETH CENTURY** brought pensions for the aged, widowed, sick, and disabled and its own forms of unemployment relief. But the old workhouse memories remained for many. In 1948 a new Health Act in Britain set up many new Hospitals and some were established in buildings formerly Workhouses. Many older people refused to go into these hospitals.

References: Trevelyn - "English Social History"; Simpson - "Poor Law Material"; Madgwick - "Immigration into Eastern Australia"; Lewis - "A History of the Ports of Qld"; Frankland - "Salford in Print"; "Family Tree Magazine".

## SMUGGLING IN NORFOLK



Smugglers bringing French brandy ashore at dawn in a quiet cove

My husband's great-grandfather, Samuel Dunn, who was born in 1825 in Stiffkey, Norfolk, was believed to have been a smuggler. In the 1841 and 1851 censuses, he and his father are both listed as fishermen.

One family legend recounts how Samuel's boat was borrowed one night by his brother-in-law, John Baker, and a man named Green (probably also related), supposedly to go fishing, but in fact, they brought back an illegal load of goods from France. When their lookout signalled them to stay offshore because the coast guards were about, they made the mistake of sampling some of the rum on board, a thing which Sam Dunn never allowed on his sorties, and whilst they were passed out, they were picked up at dawn by the coast guards. Baker and Green were jailed, the boat was cut in half and Sam lost his fishing licence.

I have been fascinated by such stories, so decided to follow them up as much as I could. I joined the Norfolk Family History Society who have sent me some photocopied articles on smuggling, but I hadn't made much headway until a woman in Norfolk with whom I have been corresponding sent me a book entitled 'Smuggling in East Anglia 1700-1840'.

Although there is nothing specific about the Dunn family, it makes fascinating reading and there is a great deal on the area around Stiffkey (pronounced Stewkey).

Import duties on goods to England had been imposed from very early days and by 1760 a list of such luxuries had been established, with 800 items on which importers had to pay customs duty at the port of entry. Another 1300 items were added to the list during the next 50 years. The goods affected ranged widely and included all dress materials, tobacco, snuff, alcohol and food.

The fact that smuggled luxury goods cost less meant that those with sufficient money to buy them often turned a blind eye to the figures who slipped along in the darkness, leaving gin or lace by the gate. Most people along the coast of Norfolk were involved, including often the local vicar. Church vaults made excellent storage places until the goods could be delivered. Sam and his friends had very fast horses to transport the contraband to London.

In the 18th century, Stiffkey was remote and practically self-sufficient, and people passing through would have been considered foreigners. Cockles were dredged by the thousands from the shallows off the saltmarshes and farmers sent their men with carts to gather seaweed. The carts could be taken a long way out on the sands and smuggled goods could be stowed under the seaweed, out of sight of anyone watching from shore.

Less easily detectable was the practice of dropping weighted contraband overboard by night in the shallows just offshore, either in 'tubs' for spirits, or in waterproof wrappings for other goods.

From 1858 to 1861, Samuel Dunn was innkeeper of the 'Lion Public House', and in 1862 had moved further along the coast to Burnham Overy where he was innkeeper of the 'Jolly Sailors'. By 1881, he had moved to the coastal town of Hunstanton and it is believed that he became innkeeper of the 'Golden Lion' there, although he is listed as a boatman/bargeman in the census. His son, Samuel, who was born in 1862 and arrived in Mackay in 1882, recalled that they 'lived like kings' when times (i.e. smuggling) were good, and at other times 'lived like paupers'.

Judy Wallace.

### did you know?

Did you realise that undelivered mail in England (e.g. when someone moves house) is destroyed unless there is a return address on the back of the envelope? The Post Office cannot open the envelope to discover where to return it, as this is tampering with the Royal Mail. So perhaps that is the answer to our letters which have gone astray. Does this also happen in Australia? I guess the answer is to ALWAYS put an address on the reverse side of the envelope, regardless of where and to whom you are writing.

(AUSTRALIA POST informs us that in Australia undeliverable mail with no address of sender is opened by the P.O. to find an address and is then returned to the sender. If there is still no address of sender found inside, only then is the letter declared a "Dead Letter" and destroyed. So this would be much less common than in England. However, Judy's advice ALWAYS to note your address on the back of the envelope is quite correct. An added advantage is that then any excess postage is charged to you and not to the person receiving the letter - ED).



ANNA HERWIG-HORT-SCHNABEL-ZOUMSOIL-SMITH

My family lived on a cane farm near Mt. Blackwood for ten years from 1956 to 1965, and sometimes in school holidays I stayed with my Grandma in Mackay. I often asked her about her beginnings and loved to listen to tales of her early life in Bundaberg. "My mother was Anna Herwig and she came out from Germany when she was twelve and she had four husbands and outlived all of them", she'd say and she listed the surnames for me, "Hort, Schnabel, Zoumsoil, Smith, and my father was Peter Smith who was a sea captain from Switzerland." I was about 10 and found it all a bit hard to believe. Imagine having four husbands! Even I knew that people were supposed to have only one!

Some twenty years later and still curious, I began to look at the Queensland microfiche records for Anna and was puzzled when I couldn't find any mention of her. Then I found Anna's first marriage incorrectly listed under "Hewing" instead of "Herwig" - Anna - to John Hort 1873, and easily found her next 3 marriages. Then a search through Queensland deaths and I'd found the first 3 husbands. Grandma was right after all! After several more years of research and letter writing, a more complete picture of Anna emerged.

Anna Herwig, born c.1858 in Magdeburg, Germany, arrived in 1871 in Maryborough, Queensland, on board the "Shakespeare" with her parents, Anton and Elizabeth Herwig, and three siblings, Harry, Sophie and Josie. She was then sent out to work aged 12 to 13 years for Mr. J. Maher of Mt. Perry. At the age of 15, she married John Hort, a Swiss baker, in Bundaberg in 1873 and they had 7 children: Joe, Christie, Mary, Theresa, Lizzie, Lena (who died in infancy) and Annie. Mary was 4 years old when she died in 1882. Then John Hort died in March 1887. Anna had 5 young children to care for and she married John Schnabel, a German, the same year, 1887. This marriage lasted less than a year. In March 1888, John Schnabel also died and a month later their son, Tony Schnabel, was born.

Now Anna was twice widowed and had 6 children under the age of 13. Her father, Anton Herwig, died in Bundaberg in 1891. Anna took the plunge again in 1892 and wed Hermann Zoumsoil, and their daughter Clara Zoumsoil arrived in 1893. But Hermann didn't last long either! He departed this life in 1894. If I was Anna, by then I would have thought I was jinxed! Maybe she did too as she gave matrimony a wide berth for another four years until 1898, when she married Peter Smith, an engine fitter who'd been born in Switzerland. (I still don't believe the Smith bit!

Anna then had 2 more children: Eileen (my grandma) and Roy Smith. Grandma said Peter Smith went to sea after she was born, came back to Bundaberg and sailed off again after Roy was born and she couldn't remember him at all. I still don't know what happened to him; it's a pretty hard search with that surname. In 12 years, Anna had lost 3 husbands, 2 daughters and her father. Someone said that Anna was buried with the 3 husbands and I haven't found out how they died, but some family wits have put forward their own theories.

Anna had prospered by the turn of the century, in hotel licensing and boarding house businesses. Anna Herwig-Hort-Schnabel-Zoumsoil-Smith died in 1945 at the age of 87, a few hours after being knocked over by a cyclist near her Bundaberg home. She had at least 50 grandchildren. Grandma died 2 years ago, aged 88, and in Bundaberg her half-sister, Clara Cowan, nee Zoumsoil, is the 96-year-old sole survivor of Anna's 11 children.

— Pat Hamilton.

MEMO CALENDAR.

- 21 FEB -Deadline Newsletter No.21.
- 7 MAR -Meeting 7.30 pm.
- 21 MAR -Deadline Newsletter No.22.
- 24 MAR -Display to go up City Library.
- 4 APL -Meeting 7.30 pm.
- 12 APL Display comes down.
- 13-16 APL -Easter Weekend.
- 13-22 APL -School Holidays.

I SAID, HAVE  
YOU NOTICED...



QUOTABLE GENIWISE.

From Proserpine newsletter Oscar Wilde described a genealogist as one who traces the family as far as the money will go.

