

Mackay Genie Gossip



NEWSLETTER NO. 21
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF QLD.
MACKAY BRANCH
P.O. BOX 882 MACKAY QLD.

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QUETTA SINKING - CENTENARY CELEBRATION

In the 1880s, the passenger ship "Quetta" was a popular boat on the England to Queensland route, via Torres Strait, and many immigrants came out on this ship. On a return trip on 28 February 1890 at 9pm, the "Quetta" struck an uncharted rock and sank in minutes. A book has been written about this ship by John Foley, a boat pilot in Torres Strait now, who is a descendant of Captain Sanders, captain of the "Quetta". The book is to be launched 100 years to the minute from when "Quetta" struck the rock, and at the exact place. A flotilla leaving Thursday Island at 5pm on that day will meet up with cruise ships from other places. Well known Mackay tourist vessel "Elizabeth E II" is participating, having sailed from Mackay on 22 February with the author on board. For information about the wreck and the people on board, see articles in "Genie Gossip" No 6 and in "Generation" September 1988 - as well as the new book.

INSTANT INFORMATION FROM OXLEY LIBRARY

Recently one of our members chasing the photo of a ship used the phone as a short cut. Within two minutes the person answering the phone was able to use the computer index at his fingertips, and report that the Oxley Library had no photo of that ship. Presumably if the photo had been available, further arrangements to acquire it could have been made then and there. This method would work only with a simple enquiry about an item on the index. Oxley Library does reply to written enquiries but the large number of enquiries causes some delay in reply.

LOCAL MORMON LIBRARY REOPENS BIGGER AND BETTER

Research may now again be done in the genealogical library of the Mackay Church of LDS. Some new microfiche resources have been acquired, including an Index to Places in England, Wales, and Scotland for the Censuses from 1841 to 1881, and in Ireland for its 1901 Census. These indexes will provide the film number of the reel containing the census for that place, so the film may be ordered in. We are grateful for the extra hours of opening. New opening Times : Tuesdays 1 to 2.30pm with Muriel on 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, alternating with Bella; Wednesdays 11.30am to 2pm with Norma; and Thursday nights 7 to 8pm with Harry.

PLOTTING AND PLANNING FOR LIBRARY DISPLAY

Observed in our library deep in collaboration were members Wendy P. and Lorraine S., planning a display on their Avenell family. It is to be hoped that others are also busy preparing things for the annual Display which goes up in the Mackay City Library on Saturday 24th March, 9 to 11.30am. Judy on 421224 is Co-ordinator. Display boards will be up with the following headings: Family Trees, Shipping, European Research, Wartime, Convicts, and Pedigree Charts of members (5 generations). Boards for photos only will feature Fashions, Churches, and Generations. Generations will show 4, 5 or 6 generations with a photo of one individual in each generation, being a father or mother, which leads to one son or daughter in the next generation, and so on. Any items which do not fit under any of these headings can still be put up on other boards or in the lockable glass cases.

BLAIR ATHOL HISTORY

A book is being prepared on the history of Blair Athol. Any information and photos would be appreciated for inclusion. Anyone able to help ring Mrs. J. Scott, 22 Hume Street, phone 577082.



I have just been sent from Scotland a book entitled 'A Country called Stratherrick' by Alan Lawson. If anyone has Fraser ancestors from Inverness, Scotland, it is really a history of the Fraser family as this was 'Fraser Country'. Stratherrick includes the parish of Boleskine, part of the parish of Dores and part of the old parish of Dunlichity.

— J. Wallace.

MORE SUCCESS STORIES.



Via St. Catherine's House Indexes + Miss Marple reasoning

Peg Strickland had searched unsuccessfully for 8 years for the birth of her g-g-grandfather, James Williams, married and died in South Australia, with both certificates declaring he was born in Adelaide. The family was of Welsh Origin, and the IGI gave the birth in Wales of an older sister, so in spite of "Adelaide" being stated on both certificates, she went to the St. Catherine Birth Indexes. This proved impossible as every 3 month period contained dozens of James Williams. At this point research was abandoned. However, recently a very old Aunt thought maybe James was born in Wales and that he had a twin sister named Susan. Back to the Indexes, where it was found Susan Williams was a much less common name and one was found with a serial number consecutive to the number for a James Williams in the same period. So now Peg has finally been able to send for the birth certificate so long needed.

Via a Professional Researcher suggested by Brian Trainor

With the meagre information she was able to supply, Joann McGrath had no great hopes of getting her money's worth when she sent off Irish Pounds to the value of approx. 50 Australian dollars to this researcher in Galway, Eire. However, the researcher found the marriage of the parents and the baptisms of 5 of the 6 children in 3 different parishes. It seemed the family moved around. The researcher combed many parishes nearby for the baptism of the sixth child (who is the direct ancestor most wanted) and for the death of the parents. Joann was happy with what she got, especially considering the number of parish registers searched. She has now sent off further Irish pounds and a request to continue the search.

WHAT'S IN A NAME ?

NO. 1: SURNAMES - THEIR ORIGINS.

Surnames as we know them simplify genealogy. John Howland marries Mary Smith who changes her name to Howland and all their children have the surname Howland. This makes a family Howland which neatly fits into preceding and later generations to form a wider Howland family. However this system of hereditary surnames is a comparatively modern invention. The Chinese did have them 2,000 years ago, but in Europe everyone had one name only until about 1100 AD and later in some places. Then it was much later again before the father's surname was handed on to the children. As a community grew in size, it became necessary to distinguish between 2, 3, or 4 men of the same name, so a second name was added to each in a natural process of spoken language. This was a man's surname and it could be invented in any of 4 different ways.

1. FROM THE PLACE WHERE THE MAN LIVED or had come from. e.g. John Hill, John Brooker, John Field; John London, John Breton, John Fleming (These are all TOPONYMICS)

2. FROM HIS OCCUPATION OR OFFICE e.g. John Baker, John Miller, John Taylor, John Reeve, John Chamberlain.

3. FROM HIS FATHER'S NAME (These are PATRONYMICS). John the son of Dick became John Dickson to distinguish from John the son of William who became John Williamson. Eventually some of these sorts of names were shortened to Dicks, Williams, Evans etc. Suffixes in other languages which show patronymics are: -ian (Armenian), -sen (Danish & Norwegian), -nen (Finnish), -poulos (Greek), -ez (Spanish), -wicz (Polish). There are also prefixes denoting "son of" which are placed in front of the father's name. e.g. Ap - (Welsh), Mac - (Scots), Fitz - (Norman) and Fili - (Italian). The patronymic was varied in Norway for girls. The sons of Niels were called Nielsen but their sisters were called Nielsdotter.

4. FROM A NOTABLE PERSONAL CHARACTERISTIC or a nickname e.g. John Small, John Longfellow, John Smiley. Diminutives were used such as Wilkin, Wilkie, Wilcock. Names of animals were used e.g. John Lamb for a meek character, John Bull for a forceful one, John Fox for a sly one. Names such as Abbot, Prior, Bishop, and Nunn developed as hereditary surnames not through Method 2, for the people in these offices had no family, but as nicknames. John Abbott was lordly like an abbot and John Nunn was a little like John Lamb. Sometimes nicknames were not kindly e.g. Cruickshank.

The study of the origins and meaning of surnames is fascinating for many. Genealogists usually like to look up the surnames on their family trees and there are reference books printed for this purpose. There are two in the Mackay City Library; "A Dictionary of British Surnames" by Reaney and "The Origin and Significance of Scottish Surnames".

Genealogists will soon realize the following truths:

- (a) One surname today may have several different origins, e.g. the name WALLER came from a nickname meaning "coxcomb", while elsewhere it developed from the occupation of "a builder of walls", and it also developed as a toponymic for "a dweller by the wall".

- (b) All people of the one surname in past centuries were not related necessarily, even if living in the one area.

- (c) Even more so, people of the same surname today are not necessarily related.
- (d) Reaney's "Dictionary" referred to above, as well as giving a scholarly assessment of the origin of the name, quotes some of the earliest appearances of the name in documents. These people of the fifteenth and sixteenth century are in no way the founders of the whole family of that name, and certainly cannot be assumed to be an ancestor of someone of that name today.

HYAM
HYATT
HYDE
HYER
HYETT
HYLAND
HYLES
HYNAM
HYNDES
HYNDS
HYNER
HYNES
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INCERT
INCHES
INGALL
INGERSOLE
INGHAM
INGLEDEW
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INGWERSPN
INMAN
INNELL
INNES

LJOKORNER

FORGENIES



FROM
"BICENTENARY '88"
MAGAZINE

WOMEN'S arts and crafts have always been based on function — baskets were woven to carry food, knitting and crocheting were done to supply warm clothes for the family, embroidered cushions and tablecloths were used to decorate the home.

But things have changed and now Grandma's embroidered tablecloths and napkins are regarded as valuable pieces of art.

In *The Gentle Arts, 200 Years of Australian Women's Domestic and Decorative Arts*, a book funded by The Australian Bicentennial Authority's Publications Program, Jennifer Isaacs brings together a collection of women's arts that have been created over the past 200 years.

Isaacs, author of *Australian Dreaming* and widely known for her work in the field, and with Aborigines and women, says the history of Australian women's domestic and decorative arts and crafts is largely unknown, and as a result is undervalued.

"Most Australian histories have shown little real examination of women's domestic role within the family, concentrating instead on their political history, educational and legal battles," says Isaacs.

A major part of the book is a pictorial record of domestic arts and crafts. To locate examples of Australian women's arts and crafts, the publishers of the book, Lansdowne Press, advertised nationally for photographic examples of the exquisite handiwork of women from bygone days.

"The response was unbelievable," says Isaacs. "An extraordinary avalanche of letters and phone calls came pouring in."

"I was absolutely stunned by what I found. The quality of the items and the extraordinary collections people had in their homes — some of them still in use — entranced me," says Isaacs.

As a result, although some of the articles recorded in *The Gentle Arts* are on show in museums and galleries, most of the 500 items photographed are from private collections and have not been seen by the public before.

This beautiful book, full of surprises such as the magnificent displays of bottled fruit, the inspiring perfection of a web-like, one-ply crocheted shawl and some truly beautiful lacework, should delight all those interested in decorative arts.

— CATHERINE MURPHY

CENSUS RECORDS IN THE BRITISH ISLES

WHEN. Every person in the British Isles was first counted in 1801, and then every 10 years after that, except in 1941.

SURVIVAL. Survival of the first 4 censuses is patchy all over. But from 1841 on, all survive — except for Ireland where most were lost or destroyed. Except for a few small areas here and there, the oldest surviving census for all Ireland is 1901.

AVAILABILITY. All surviving census records are open to research as soon as they are 100 years old. The 1891 Census will be released next year. The record books in the Public Record Office London are microfilmed and copies can be purchased by libraries. However, the 1901 Census of Ireland is available. For England, Wales, and Scotland, researchers can look at the census records for 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, and 1881. All films for all years are at the PRO London, and at the Library of the Mormon Church in Utah. County Record Offices in the British Isles usually hold at least one census for their area. The Society of Australian Genealogists, Sydney, holds all 1851 Census films. Any library may purchase the films, but few do because of the large number of films in a census, and the expense. The network of Mormon regional libraries, with their system of ordering in (on loan) films as required, provides access to all the census records to researchers who would have no other way of looking for themselves. See page 1 for news of this library in Mackay.

INFORMATION SHOWN. The first 4 censuses recorded by name the head of the house only — everyone else was just counted. The 1841 census was the first one to record the NAME of everyone at that ADDRESS. Noted as well were: — AGE (for those over 15 years, rounded to the nearest 5 years), OCCUPATION, RELATION TO HEAD of the household, and whether born in the same county as residing in then (yes/no). From 1851 on, the information is even more helpful. Age is given in exact years, and the last column asks, "Where born?" and usually records the exact PLACE OF BIRTH and the county.

EXAMPLE. Here is one page from the 1871 Census of Turnpike Rd, Fareham, Hampshire.

PREZ. & NAME of HOUSE	EQUSES	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	OCC. DITION	AGE		Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN
					Male	Female		
Turnpike	1	Thomas Goodall	Head	Wid	30		Pipe-Maker	Fareham Hants
		Margaret Goodall	Wife			35		Hayling Island
		Edith Goodall	Daughter			7		Fareham Hants
		Edward Goodall	Son			5		" " "
		Walter Goodall	"			4		" " "
		Harry Goodall	"			1		" " "
		John Marshak Parker	Brother-in-law			30		Labourer Hayling Island
		Richard Goodall	Nephew			24		Pipe-maker Fareham Hants
		Caroline Goodall	Wife			66		" " "
		William Laws	Grandson			10		Goosport " "
	William Rowland	"			9		" " Hants	
	Minnie Rowland	Granddaughter			5		Goosport Hants	
	George Rowland	Grandson			3		" " "	
	Sarah Luff	Wife			53		Sitchfield "	
	James Luff	Son			25		" " "	
	Charles Luff	"			17		" " Fareham "	
	Mary Ann Luff	Daughter					Domestic Servt " "	
	James Whicker	Head			27		Labourer " "	
	Sarah Whicker	Wife					School Teacher " "	
	James Whicker	Nephew					" " "	
	Charles Whicker	"					" " "	
	Miss Pickens	Head			78		Retired " "	

USEFULNESS. One frozen-in-time Census picture like this, can greatly aid research, confirming hearsay information or providing new information. (Points 1-4 refer to the particular example above).

1. So Richard Goodall really was eleven years younger than his wife, Caroline Ings, when they married in 1834! Before this census was viewed, it seemed likely that she would be the Caroline Ings baptised 1815; but there was another baptised in 1805 and this is proved to be her by this census record.
2. Their grandson William Laws really was living with his Goodall grandparents. The rest of the Laws family had sailed for Australia 4 years before this without their eldest child and family story has always said he was left with his grandparents. (There is no clue here or anywhere else why he was left behind).
3. There is a probable relation living next-door. Some time after this census was viewed, contact was made through the Genealogical Directory with a Goodall researcher, who proved to be a descendant of the one-year old Harry, and it was discovered that Richard Goodall was uncle to the Thomas Goodall in the next house.
4. The exact place of residence was found. Previously, only Fareham was known. The street is still there in the same place, and the site of the pipe factory is remembered locally, though the house itself has gone. So a census may enable you to visit the exact place (or maybe house) where your ancestor lived.
5. Perhaps the most generally useful piece of information on the census is the place of birth, which might never otherwise be discovered, if a person moved from his birthplace. This is especially so if he was born before official registration (1837).
6. Again, the head of the house may have an elderly parent, uncle, or grandparent staying in his house on that night and appearing on the census with him. A 70 year old in 1851 would be born in 1781, and such a person's place of birth shown on the census may be the small place where that family lived undisturbed for centuries, and all may be revealed in the Parish Record of that small place. Thus a census record may bridge the time when the population started to move around.
7. A Census record may enable you to deduce the year of birth or marriage of an ancestor, which can then be pinpointed in the St. Catherine's House indexes, and enable a certificate to be obtained.

DATES OF CENSUS: 6 June 1841; 30/31 March 1851; 7/8 April 1861; 2/3 April 1871; 3/4 April 1881; 5 April 1891.

INDEX TO PLACES on the censuses. These are on microfiche and are now in the local Mormon Library. Each small place is listed alphabetically and has an entry for each census, showing the film number of the microfilm containing the census for that year of that place. A large town may have numbers of 2 or more films. So if you know an exact address, eg. a street, mention this when your order form is being filled out, as there will be further indexes of streets etc. available in the central library, and this will make it more likely that you get the film you need.

INDEXES TO PEOPLE. If an official British Certificate with an exact address was within a year or two of a census year, it is reasonable to expect, but by no means certain, that the family will be there on that census. Australian immigration, marriage, and death records give only birthplace, and this is not much to go on, unless the person emigrated very young. It is possible to search film after film in the area you think your people were, and still not find them.

The Finding Aid of Indexes to People by surname was so obviously needed, that genealogical societies in England have over the last 10 years undertaken this task. Foremost in this field is the Nottinghamshire F.H.S. which has completed and published a surnames index for the 3 censuses, 1851, 1861, and 1881, and is doing at present 1871. The Hampshire 1851 surnames index is printed in 52 booklets and gives name, age, birthplace, reel and sheet number. (Some surnames indexes may have extracted different details from this). G.S.Q. Brisbane has this whole index. The Isle of Wight surname index is in 5 booklets and Jenny Gibbs has these. G.S.Q. Brisbane has other Census indexes and these are all listed in March 1989 "Generation". Any mentioned here can be looked up by them for country members.

There is great variation in what has been done in the different counties. Details of indexes and who has them can be looked up in "Marriage, Census, and other Indexes for Family Historians", edited by Jeremy Gibson, 3rd edition 1988. This book is in our library. Also read in our library "Family Tree Magazine" and "Family History News & Digest", which give news of new indexes as they become available.

RELIABILITY. An enumerator visited each household and left a schedule to be filled out by the householder. If the householder was illiterate, the enumerator filled out the form when he returned, from spoken answers to questions. After he collected the forms, the enumerator had instructions to alter anything "manifestly false". The forms were all sent to London and were re-copied, with the originals being destroyed. The "original" now in the PRO in London is the second copying by clerical staff. So the information may contain errors for the following reasons: (a) Mishearing by the enumerator (b) Transcription errors (c) Guesses by the person in the family giving the information (d) People hiding embarrassing information (e) Guesses at spelling of names.

FOR FURTHER READING, including analysis of difficulties and reasons for not finding a person, see "Family Tree Detective" by Colin D. Rodgers.

EVALUATION. In spite of difficulties and disappointments often encountered with Census research, Nick Vine Hall says - "Census records are --- one of the most important single sources of genealogical data available --- Even the gypsies, streetwalkers, and one-day-old babies are included!"



RESEARCH NOTES

1. Ireland Research: The most comprehensive and up to date reference book for research in Ireland is "Irish Records" by G.J. Ryan. This book is now in reference at Pioneer Shire Library, and should be in most libraries. Detail is given county by county of existing records, including printed articles and books, and where these can be found.
2. The North Ireland Phonebook is now in our library. It includes the gold pages. This completes the set of all Ireland. Many members have used these to get addresses of individuals and organizations not listed in books or Brian Trainor's lists.
3. Rare surnames in Ireland. At the Irish Problem night, two members had a similar problem. Rob Pym has the surname GORMENY on his chart, but has not found this name anywhere in Ireland. Jean Turvey has the surname STEFFE in Tipperary, which has been continued in the family as a second given name, and she can find no references to this name. Previously, Judy Wallace has reported her researches on GOVERNOR had found only one person of that name in Ireland, and he claimed to be the only one remaining. Can anyone help on these names?
4. GSQ Brisbane has 5 Special Interest Groups - Irish, Scottish, German, Scandanavian, and Computer. Each of these organizes activities, including regular meetings. People with any of these special interests do not actually join the group, but just go along. The Irish Group is planning a regular newsletter, and all groups publish reports of their doings and helpful articles periodically in "Generation". Members of GSQ outside of Brisbane who need advice in any of the fields of these Special Interest Groups, can write to that group c/- GSQ Brisbane. (Peg Strickland).
5. N.S.W. Archives now provides 2 new services:
 - (a) The Advisory Service for people who can visit the Archives provides an extended personal consultation at \$25 per hour to advise at length on specific research questions.
 - (b) The Convict Research Service is a written enquiry service for people unable to do their own research. For \$60, an experienced archivist will do an intensive 2 hour search, and provide a full report with copies of documents. For details see in our library No. 6 "Archeion", the newsletter of the State Archives of N.S.W. Note existing free services still apply, providing answers to brief written enquiries, and helping people do personal research in the search room.
6. Church Records in Australia. Recently added to our library is the book by Nick Vine Hall, "Parish Records in Australia - A List of all Known Originals, Transcripts, Microforms, and Indexes of Australian Parish Registers". Information in this book may enable you to locate the Baptism, Marriage, or Burial of an ancestor, which may give more information than you already know from an index or from an official registration, or which may not be included in indexes available to you previously. However, not all existing Parish Records are noted here. (There are no local records of our area). If the Church required is not mentioned here, write to the church itself if it still exists, or to the central state office of the church. Official marriage certificates in New South Wales 1856-1880 sometimes have columns blank and the original parish register usually has the information which should have been forwarded to the Registrar, but was omitted. Burials before 1856 which are not in the index may be found in a parish registrar not indexed, but most likely were never entered in any parish register, because they were not done by a minister. If an ordinary person buried someone, before 1856 there is no record of that, unless on a tombstone. Former member Kevin Bradford recently visited the area where his ancestors had lived in N.S. Wales and found a tombstone recording many deaths before 1856, but none of these is in the index.

SUCCESS STORIES

Via the Scotland Phonebooks

Three Scots brothers called Smith emigrated to Australia very early in the 1900s, but little was known of their Scots background. They came from TILICOUNTRY, Co. CLACKMANNAN where their parents were said to have died and been buried. Knowing only this, and the names of the parents, Wendy Porter looked up the Scots phonebooks and found an address for a local council. She wrote and asked for details of the burial of the parents, enclosing stamps for return postage. Back came the reply with information from the Burial register for both people, giving date of death and burial, age, address of deceased, and the information that there was no tombstone. Wendy had added another request for the name and address of any Newspapers in the area, and this was supplied for two newspapers. Now she is sending to Edinburgh for the death certificates (Scotland death certificates are very detailed and full); and she is writing a letter to the editor of both papers, seeking information from descendants and from others in the area. **STOP PRESS** The death certificates have just arrived and include names of parents of the deceased with maiden names. This is all the more valuable as the information is far enough back to connect with information in the IGI.

Via an ISD phonecall. The latest issue of "The Researcher" magazine of the Gympie Society features an article by a member researching Meyers in Yeadon, Yorkshire, who began his research by a phonecall to the postmaster at Yeadon. He requested and was quickly given addresses of the local Historian, and of Meyers people still in the area. Since then his research has been Quick March. (See "The Researcher" in our Library.)



Dear Dr. Socrates Arbuthnot,
What is the commonest surname in the world? I am sure it is SMITH, as researching my own Smith family is a nightmare of too many possible Smiths. Can you offer me any advice and/or solace? — A. Smith.

Dear Mr. Smith,

I do not have the same problem. But I do sympathise with you. Your surname Smith is not, however, the commonest surname in the world. I add an extract from the Guinness Book of Records. Just be glad you are not a Chang. Also remember that if your name is very rare, you may search extensively and find no one of that name at all. Would that be worse? Another comfort is that Genealogical Directories which normally allow entries of surnames only, do allow that a Christian name be added to the entry in the case of Smith and such very common names. Also you will find some special indexes for one common name in a restricted area. e.g. All the Smiths of Birmingham have been indexed. Another consolation is that the name Smith has very few variations in spelling. Finally, read the first Success Story in this newsletter.

Good luck in finding your Smiths.

Yours in Genealogy, Socrates.

Commonest family name ■ The Chinese name Chang is borne, according to estimates, by between 9.7 and 12.1 per cent of the Chinese population, so indicating even on the lower estimate that there are at least some 104 million Changs—more than the entire population of all but seven of the 170 other sovereign countries of the world.

The commonest surname in the English-speaking world is Smith. The most recent published count showed 659 050 nationally insured Smiths in Great Britain, of whom 10 102 were plain John Smith and another 19 502 were John (plus one or more given names) Smith. Including uninsured persons there were over 800 000 Smiths in England and Wales alone, of whom 81 493 were called A. Smith. There were an estimated 2 382 509 Smiths in the USA in 1973. It is no secret that by 1984 there were some 90 000 Singhs in Britain—the name means 'in secret'.

'Macs' ■ There are estimated to be 1 600 000 persons in Britain with M', Mc or Mac (Gaelic genitive of 'son') as part of their surnames. The commonest of these is Macdonald which accounts for about 55 000 of the Scottish population.

QUOTABLE GENI-WISE

Family history is a profession, the proper study of which takes several lifetimes, and, because it touches almost every aspect of human endeavour, will never end. It is a worthwhile and important thing to do, and like all things which are worth doing, it is worth doing well. There is more to genealogy and family history than the searching of a few indexes and the chance discovery of the right people in the wrong place..... It is a careful science of research techniques and the weighing of evidence to build up a picture not of "one man in his time" but of a whole family or community in the history of all time.

ANTHONY CAMP: DIRECTOR OF THE SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS, LONDON.

TWINS IN THE FAMILY?



Identical twins are pure chance. One egg is fertilised by two sperm, and this is a random numerical thing, occurring consistently in humans in 3 in every 1,000 births. This is not hereditary and is the same all over the world.

Non-identical twins are hereditary. The mother produces two eggs, and this characteristic is inherited. In Europe and USA such twins occur about 11 to 12 per 1000 births (or 1 in 80). However worldwide the variation is 46 per 1,000 in the Yoruba tribe of Nigeria (compared to 25 per 1,000 for all Nigeria), to the other end of the scale of 1 per 1,000 in Japan.

In looking up the records for twins in past generations, note that one twin may have died at birth, or have been still born and not recorded. If it is baptismal records being studied, 2,3,4 or more children may be found baptised at the one time. Most often these are not multiple births, but late baptisms done all at once for convenience or when finally found by a conscientious minister..

U.S. DOLLAR NOTES.

Anyone requiring U. S. dollar notes, ring Wendy Porter on 424308.

DRUNKEN CARTERS

To the Editor of the Salford Weekly News:-

Sir, Will you be kind enough to allow me through the medium of your valuable paper to call the attention of the colliery proprietors and all other owners of horses, to the desirability of erecting a good sized and convenient watering trough at the junction of Little Hulton and Bolton turnpike, at Irlams-o-th'-Height, where the drinking fountain now stands. Carters would then water their horses without being compelled to call at the public houses; and cattle and sheep driven along the road from the market could quench their thirst. If this were done we should have less drunken carters on the road. Carters by calling at public houses for water are lead into temptation and induced by others who chance to be there to get more beer than they intended. There would also be a great saving in horses. It is my opinion, where one horse is worn out with work, two are starved to death with standing exposed to bad weather at public house doors after fatigue and sweating. Considering the great number of horses travelling on the roads, the expenses would not be too much if all parties who supply the fountain with water would supply the trough. If not, it would not be much for the horse owners to give yearly a subscription towards defraying the expenses. I shall be glad to assist in this object, pecuniarily and otherwise, if the matter is taken up.

Edward Davies, Feb. 28th 1872

(Salford Weekly News 12th March 1872)



MEMO

CALENDAR

Coming Soon

- 21 MAR - Deadline Newsletter No. 22
- 24 MAR - Display to go up City Library
- 4 APL - Meeting 7.30p.m.
- 12 APL - Display comes down
- 13-16 APL - Easter weekend
- 13-22 APL - School Holidays
- 18 APL - Deadline - Newsletter No. 23
- 28 APL - Beginners Course Education Centre
- 2 MAY - Meeting 7.30p.m

Mackay Genie Gossip



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NEWSLETTER NO. 22 . APRIL 1990

CERTIFICATE COST RISES

Newsletter No 19 listed all Australian records of Births, Marriages and Deaths with the then current prices of certificates. Since then (December 1989), the following increases have occurred for full certificates:

N.S.W. - \$15, but still \$11 if reg.no. given from index.

VICTORIA - \$23, and \$11.50

W.A. - \$15.

See our noticeboard for an updated list showing costs of certificates and addresses of Registrars for all states, ACT, Northern Territory, N.Zealand, England, Scotland, and Ireland.

TWO MICROFILM READERS NOW OPERATING:

Our Library now has a reader to view the 16mm local church and burial records, and another reader provided by the Pioneer Shire Library to view the 35mm Qld. Immigration Records.

JOIN THE EDUCATION CENTRE

As our society is a member of this centre, individual members of our society can join for \$3 per annum. Benefits offered are: photocopying at 10¢ per sheet, laminating at \$4 per metre, and a range of materials and services for making booklets, etc. The Mackay Education Centre is in a wing of the North Mackay State School near the School^S entrance.

"SEARCHING IN ADOPTION" - A DO-IT-YOURSELF GUIDE.

This booklet refers specifically to Victoria where many of the stringent restrictions on records of adoptions and adoptees are now relaxed. However, it has helpful ideas which may aid research in other places. Our library now has a copy. It is available free (but send 3 stamps) from Adoption Information service, 29 Coventry Street, South Melbourne, 3205. See also Janet Reekes. "How to Trace Your Missing Ancestors, whether living, dead or adopted."

CONVICT MARRIAGE BANNS INDEX NOW AT PROSERPINE.

The Proserpine Shire Library now has this Index. This Library has large holdings of Genealogical Materials in its Research Section and is well worth a visit.

FAMILY STORY PROVED WRONG.

The story was that Grandfather had always said he was an only child, and no one had ever thought otherwise. However, Laurie Heales' recent research has found he was one of 10 children. Family stories have to be taken heed of and often provide good clues for further research, as long as one is aware there maybe exaggerations, cover-ups, half-truths, and even sometimes complete untruths.

LUCK OF THE IRISH

Wendy Porter knew her great-grandmother Sarah McLaverty of Randalstown married James MacDonald in 1896 before they immigrated. From the North Ireland phonebook, Wendy plucked one Randalstown McLaverty out of several and wrote. She already has an enthusiastic reply from a third cousin who is a student and interested in the family's history, but he had only recently been told by an old Aunt that Grandfather had a sister who married a MacDonald and went to Australia..

The Beginner's Course has been altered to Saturday 2 June. It will be held at 1.30p.m. at the Education Centre, School Street, North Mackay. Cost is \$5 which includes a folder of notes and forms and afternoon tea.

THE CHINESE IN MACKAY from the early years to 1950 are being researched by Ann Jacobs (phone 421024) who would appreciate any information on Chinese families, individuals, businesses, etc, or any photos or any stories remembered about Chinese here.



RESEARCH NOTES



1. Australian Historic Records Register on Microfiche is now available at most libraries. This is the index to privately held paper - based records which were unearthed in the Bicentennial Records Search. Some local members did record material in this. It is possible that this register could lead a researcher to further information on a family through letters or diaries which have survived in another's hands.

2. Brisbane Deaths: Further information is available at GSQ Brisbane for indexes held in our Mackay Library:-
(a) K.M. Smith Funeral Books are held in Brisbane on microfilm and they are very informative with Next-of-kin, burial date, where buried, cause of death, where died, and residence of deceased.

(b) Nundah Cemetery Index is held in Brisbane in an expanded form showing date of death, age, and one or two facts on the tombstone. This consists of Monumental Inscriptions only; the Burial Register of Nundah Cemetery is being microfilmed and will be available later in the year including, of course, all buried there, not only those with tombstones. Members can look up the indexes in Mackay and then write and request a copy of the further information, sending of course, an SAE for reply and stamps to cover possible copying @ 20 c per sheet.

3. QLD Death Certificates should be asked for with a date of death as exact as is known. The basic fee of \$15.50 is charged as long as the correct year is given. Technically a further fee of \$8 can be charged for a five - year search, and every further five - year search requested at the same time is charged at \$5. Local Registration Offices may waive the extra for search fees, as a local death on the local register is easier to find. However, remember that, if it happened that the ancestor died elsewhere, a local office will have no record of the death and will have to return a "no result" to the search. So for this reason it is an advantage to ask at the central Brisbane Office. (Note - some other states do include a 5 year search in their basic fee).

4. Census - British Isles - Further Notes (a) The 1861 Census was taken during the Easter Weekend, and it is likely that some people were away from their usual residence visiting friends or relatives. So they would be recorded in the census at this other place. (Proserpine Newsletter.)

(b) Different places of birth sometimes appear for the one person on different censuses. In this case, very likely none of the places is the true place of birth. The person is deliberately not stating his place of birth because he is afraid of officialdom knowing this information. He is afraid that he would be forced to leave his present place if he falls on bad times or in his old age, as then he is legally to be returned to his "place of settlement" i.e. his place of birth. (Elizabeth Simpson).

5. A British Birth Certificate Noting the hour of birth after 1885 very likely means that this child was one of a multiple birth. From 1837 to 1885 the time was supposed to be recorded on all registrations, but after 1885 it was required only in the case of a multiple birth to show which child was the older.

6. QLD Immigration Lists may show a person under a name not his usual name. Whilamine Sichter was married in Qld, but the only person of that name on the lists was her mother. Later, from information in "Bethania", Margaret Jenner's wonderful book about the German settlers at Beenleigh in 1865, it was found her full name was Whilamine Christina Sichter, and she was written on the ship's list as Christine Sichter. The official did not wish to have two Whilamine Sichters on his list - to avoid confusion! (Lorraine Schembri)

7. Immigration to Australia from England which was assisted by the British Government is detailed in "Descent" Dec. 1989, in the first article entitled "Poor Law Emigration to Australia". Between 1837 & 1847, 3,546 persons from 254 parishes were brought out in this way. The article contains a case study of a 68 persons from the Parish of Bisley, Gloucestershire, who immigrated in 1837 as a group. The economy of this parish of 5,500 persons was based on hand loom weaving and was suddenly disrupted by the Industrial Revolution, causing 40% of the parishioners to be distressed through unemployment. The liberal minded rector obtained a loan from the government and the parish funded this group to immigrate, repaying the loan in 5 years. This article makes interesting further reading to "The Poor in England" in our last Newsletter. The author says that any researchers of people brought out in this way will find plenty of information in the Public Record Office and the County Record Office to enable them to "flesh out" the bare details of their ancestors, as he has done for the 13 families from Bisley.

8. Illawarra District N.S.W. Pioneer Register. In 1988 a successful book was produced of "Illawarra Pioneers Pre - 1900." Now a second volume is being prepared to cover pioneers to 1920, and any families not included in the first book. Entry forms can be obtained from Mr. R. Claypole, Pioneer Register Co-ordinator, P.O. Box 1652, Wollongong N.S.W. 2500.

9. Films at the Mormon Library now, (which may be viewed by anyone else once the person who ordered them in has viewed them).

Huntingdon	- 1861 Census for Brampton, Sawtry, etc.
Norfolk	- 1871 Census for Dilham
Lancashire	- 1871 Census for Leigh
Kent	- 1861 Census for Deal
Scotland	- 1851 Census for Glasgow

10. All Indexes of Marriages ought to include name of bride and name of groom, each listed separately in its own alphabetical place. Both names should be looked up, especially if the marriage cannot be found under one of the names. This reduces the dangers of a name being spelt differently, or being altered in some way, such as anglicised. If the marriage is found under one name as known, this may reveal the variation in the other name, and enable research further back into this family. (Sue Hill)

Found in papers obtained from the Queensland Police Department's Public Relations Branch.

E. Jackson.

THOMAS HEANEY

My Grandmother's Brother.

Attack on Police.

Ipswich Road Assault.

Condition of Constable Heaney.

First-class Constable Heaney, who was violently assaulted on the Ipswich road on the 7th June, and who is now at the Brisbane General Hospital is not doing nearly so well as it was hoped he would. He was yesterday visited by Mr. H. T. Macfarlane, P.M., Subinspector Short (C.I.B.), Detective-sergeant Toomey, and other police officers, who had with them in custody the two men who are charged with the assault. It is understood that the interview was arranged for the purpose of giving Heaney an opportunity of identifying the two prisoners as his assailants. Heaney, however, is in an extremely weak condition, and is quite unable to articulate. In the course of the interview yesterday he is said to have made certain signs as to his recognition or otherwise of the two prisoners, but the question of the value of these signs as evidence will really be a matter for expert opinion.

On inquiry at the General Hospital this morning it was ascertained that Heaney had passed a good night. Indeed, it is said that he has been sleeping well for some nights past, but does not appear to be gaining much strength in consequence. He is said to be painfully thin and weak.

Brisbane Courier 9/6/1905



Ex-Acting Sergeant W. H. Salm.

The death occurred in the Mackay District Hospital on Saturday, of Mr. William Henry Salm, after two years' illness, at the age of 63 years. He retired from the police force in 1930, having reached the rank of Acting Sergeant. He had 33 years' service at Brisbane Depot, Hamilton, Fortitude Valley, Wooloowin, South Brisbane, Burketown, Cloncurry, Townsville, and Mackay. He leaves a wife, a son, and a daughter, who reside in Mackay. Following his retirement from the force he was presented with the Imperial Service Medal. The body will be taken from Mackay by this morning's mail train for Brisbane, for interment in the Bulimba Cemetery.

Brisbane Courier 4/4/33.

In September 1888 Thomas Heaney applied for a position of constable with the Queensland Police Force. According to his own written application he could ride well and had been in the bush, stock riding. He was 22 years of age and 5'8½"-tall,

On the official application form, the name of his last employer appears along with the names of two people who recommended him. He was single and had been in Queensland for 10 months and weighed ten stone. He was accepted and sworn into the force in December 1888.

In August 1890, while stationed at South Brisbane, he applied for twenty-four hours leave of absence to meet a brother and sister who were coming out from Ireland, or as Thomas wrote "from the Old Country."

By 1897 Thomas was stationed at Wooloongabba, was married and the father of three children. The death of his wife, Mary, leaving him with four small children in 1902 is recorded on another official record, along with the information that one of Thomas's married sisters would care for the children. The names of some of his other brothers and sisters were also recorded.

Thomas Heaney became a constable, first class, in May 1904. In June 1905, while trying to apprehend two men committing a robbery, he was hit over the head with iron blacksmith's tongs, and seriously injured. The Brisbane newspapers of the time published reports of the attack and followed up with developments as they occurred. He was gravely ill for a long time. Some months later, in 1905 Thomas was awarded the Police Medal for Bravery and promoted to Sergeant. He was invalided from the Force in January, 1906.

Thomas never fully recovered from the injuries sustained in that vicious attack and on the 27th. September, 1906, he died at his residence in Vulture Street, Brisbane. He was buried in Toowong Cemetery beside his wife, Mary.

WILLIAM SALM

My Grandfather.

William was born at Tingelpa near Brisbane in July 1870. When he was 26 years old, he applied to enter the Queensland Police Force. On his handwritten application he stated he was accustomed to handling horses and could ride well, was 5'9½" tall and weighed thirteen stone. His address then c/- Belmont Post Office, Belmont Scrub. He was sworn in, in February 1897 and stationed at Roma Street and then Fortitude Valley.

In 1901, after completing 4 years service, William was able to apply for the additional pay of £4 (four pounds) a year. He applied for leave, in 1903, to marry Miss Inez Heaney, formerly of Ireland and then residing in Brisbane with relatives. They were married in September of 1903. They were living in Hamilton for a time, where a son and a daughter (to be my Mother) was born.

By 1914, William was Acting Sergeant at Wooloowin. One of his duties while there, was as assistant district registrar of births and deaths for the registry district of Brisbane and Enoggera. Later he was posted to Burketown and was in Cloncurry by 1916. While in these northern districts, the duties of Inspector for the purposes of "The Slaughtering Act of 1898" and of "The Factories & Shops Act" and the "Income Tax Acts" were also undertaken.

One record mentions the salary in January 1916 as ten shillings and four pence a day, with a rent allowance of a shilling a day. An amount was also deducted for superannuation.

Uniform clothing mentioned included the following := 1 cap, cover and badge, 2 blue serge suits, 1 helmet and badge, 1 pair black boots, 1 waterproof coat, 1 greatcoat, a policeman's manual and a set of numerals. Remarks - all in good order. By 1918 a khaki drill uniform and hat had been added to the uniform list. William and his family were in Townsville by then and the rate of pay had increased to eleven shillings and four pence a day. He was transferred to Mackay in 1922 where he remained till he retired in 1930, receiving the Imperial Service Medal. He died in 1933.

WINDOW ON THE PAST

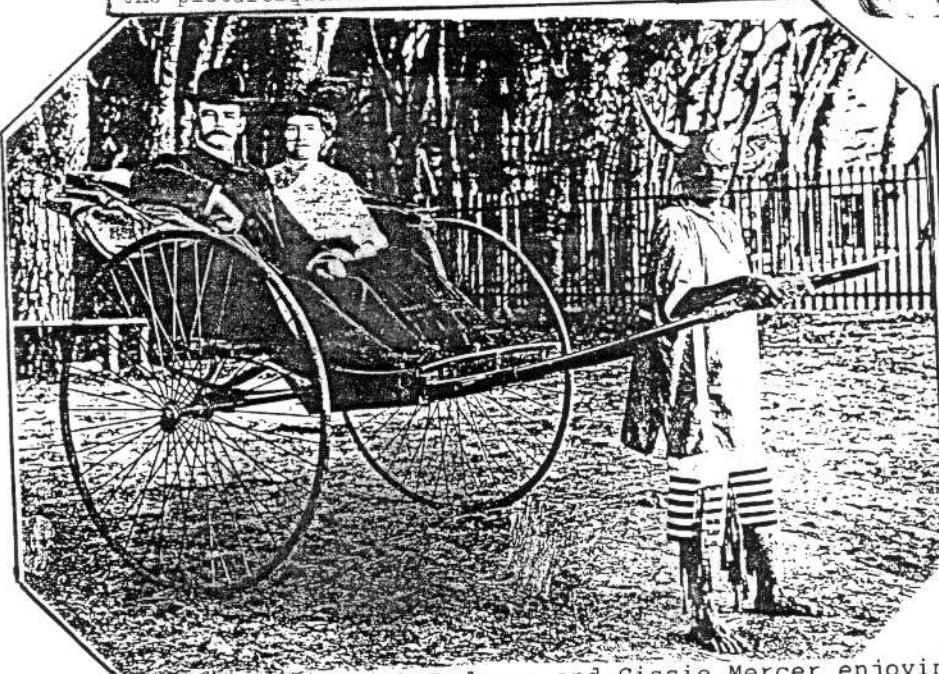
BEETLE CATCHING - PEST CONTROL IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

There is an interesting notebook of 1909-10 shown in our display. It records the weight of beetles caught in December and January by Eddie, Jessie and Bob Peach, for which they were paid a total of £2/14/6 (= \$5.45). Cane Beetles, the curse of the sugar industry, were collected by hand and destroyed, up until World War II and later. This was the only way to combat this pest in the days before toads and chemicals. At night, a tarpaulin was spread under a tree near the cane and a bright light placed on the tarp. The beetles came to the light and were gathered by hand and stuffed into sugar bags. The work was unpleasant because of the beetles sharp clinging legs which could tear the collector's skin. The Mills destroyed the beetles, paying the farmer for the bags of beetles delivered. The Peach family were paid sixpence per pound, which is about 10 cents per kilogram. The farmer and his family often collected the beetles themselves, but also paid others to do the job (at a lesser rate than the mill paid). Many families were glad of the extra income. Today older people with Sugar in their early life recall the exciting night-time expeditions when all their family went Beetle Catching, forgetting the scratches, the mosquitoes, and the occasional snake, and remembering the togetherness, the excitement, the drama, and the picturesqueness of it all.

1909

Eddie's Beetle Catching Bill

Bob	Jessie	too
52 lbs.	2-9	
15 lbs.	7-6	
12 lbs.	6-0	first cheque
7 lbs.	3-6	
7 1/2 lbs.	3-9	
13 lbs.	6-6	
8 lbs.	4-0	second cheque
10 lbs.	5-0	third cheque
11 lbs.	5-6	
5 lbs.	2-6	fourth cheque
12 lbs.	7-6	
Total = 109 lbs - £2-14-6 Answer		
Months December & January 1909+11		
£2-14-6 Answer.		



THE LAMPLIGHTERS OF MANCHESTER

Alderman Bowker presided the other evening over a tea meeting of the lamplighters of the city. The chairman, alluding to the social gathering of the corporation servants, said that the lamplighters were a class of men indispensable to modern civilisation. The introduction of gas, even as seen in Manchester was a very wonderful thing. The lights extended as far as Altrincham and nearly to Oldham; they were lighted and extinguished every night as if by magic; and every lamp, although the number was so vast, was faultlessly clean. The lamplighters were a class of men than whom none in the employ of the town council were better conducted, and it was a rare circumstance to find one of them brought before the Watch Committee for any offence.

(Salford Weekly News 15th February 1862)

Dick Rodgers and Cissie Mercer enjoying a rickshaw ride - South African style - in Capetown, 1905. Born in Tenterfield in 1876, Dick; with his parents and five brothers and four sisters, moved to Warwick in 1893. Dick told his parents he'd been transferred to Melbourne from his work on the Brisbane trams. Unknown to them, he'd enlisted in the Qld. Imperial Bushmen contingent and left Brisbane in 1901 to fight in the Boer War in South Africa.

He and Cissie married in Capetown, then went to Canada and raised a son, Dick Jnr., and two daughters, Eva and Disa. Dick became a mining engineer and worked around the U.S. for many years, and died in Colorado in 1957. He had never returned to Australia.

My grandfather Teddy Rodgers was one of Dick's brothers, but there had been no contact between their families since grandpa died almost 40 years ago. Last year my brother wrote to a Colorado newspaper and some old friends of Disa's saw his query. Both families have enjoyed filling in the missing years. We had the Rodgers family Australian history they knew little of, and some photos of Dick they'd never seen; and Disa and her family have told us of the years since Dick and Cissie met in South Africa and their lives in Canada and Colorado.

- Pat Hamilton.

NOTABLE GENIWISE

ALEX SCRIVENER AND HIS SCRIVENERS

Recently our genealogical library was used every day for a solid week, from opening time to closing time, by Mr. Alex Scrivener of Calliope. This quiet and intense and precise gentleman was searching the IGI and other records to add to his file of more than 9,000 Scriveners. He researches Scriveners world-wide, and has amassed his information over 12 years since he retired as a chartered accountant.

The basic recording system used by Alex is Family Trees. He does not use family group sheets, or descent charts, or a computer. He records any information direct onto a family tree, written in small script in school notebooks turned sideways, using one inch to each generation. He numbers his Family Trees as he gathers them. He also keeps a Slip File with each individual surnamed Scrivener on one piece of paper about 10cm x 15cm. This shows amongst other things the number of any family tree he appears in. The daughters have their marriage noted on the tree, but no descendants or further information, as they are not then Scriveners. (This also simplifies the project). An Index of these married surnames is kept, as well as an Index of maiden surnames of women who have married Scriveners, and these both refer to the number of the family tree or trees the name appears in. Alex devised this system himself from needs arising as he proceeded with his research. He claims it is a simple way to record whole families and show their connections at a glance. His lifelong accountant experience has influenced his methods. He says recording family history is really exactly like keeping a ledger.

Twelve years ago, Alex Scrivener knew nothing about his family, but, on a trip to England with his wife, he thought one small thing he would do, was to visit the village of Endon, Suffolk, where his father had been born. There were no Scriveners still there, but it was remembered in the village that a Scrivener used to live in the house on the hill. So they visited this house and found there an obelisk in memory of a soldier killed in World War I. He was A.T. Scrivener, the same name as Alex! This dead soldier he later found was his uncle. Thus it was that Alex was hooked and began to search seriously for Scriveners, even to the extent of "door knocking". Luckily he met up with one lady who had charge of the Scrivener Pedigree stored in the Ipswich Library. This had been prepared in the 1820's by an Antiquarian (the old name for a Genealogist), and was too fragile to be viewed much. No one could see it unless this lady granted permission, which seldom happened. However, Alex was given her permission and was able to copy much of it by hand. Six years later, the library provided a photographic copy service for such large old documents - but to copy the whole tree cost 150 pounds. His wife gave it to him for a birthday present, and this is the basic tree which Alex has been adding to ever since, fitting into it all the other trees of Scriveners he has collected.

Today the Scrivener Tree is written on two rolls about 7 meters long and 50 cms wide. The present generation takes up the 2 x 7 metres and the 50 cms is taken up by 20 generations (2½ cms per generation). As new branches are found, the chart is cut and insertions made. All Scrivener people who do not fit into the tree are kept note of, each on a separate slip. All variations of the name are gathered, about 50 in all. Alex has studied the index of every book in the State Library of Queensland, and extracted every Scrivener. He has also been through several libraries in England, and so far about ¼ of the books in the University of Queensland Library. He has extracted all Scrivener names from the Post Office Directories. He calls on, or writes to, every Scrivener in the Phone Books. Often he can fit the person into his trees, but if he can't now, he expects to be able to in the end. His slip index contains, where possible, a thumb sketch of each person's characteristics, activities, hobbies, etc, as well as his vital statistics. He has a devoted researcher in the Suffolk Family History Society who sends him every Scrivener appearing there. This researcher's wife was descended from a Scrivener, and many years ago Alex was able to supply her with her Scrivener descent for centuries back, from the records he already had.

Nowadays, Alex Scrivener spends mornings working on his small property. But everyday he spends 4 hours or so working on his Scrivener Records - except when he journeys away on a concentrated gathering up of more data. He now has his master tree covering 700 years with over 9,000 Scriveners. He welcomes all information about anyone of surname Scrivener of any year, and in return is willing to look up his tree and his index for enquirer's. His address is: Alex Scrivener, "Brendonna Park", P.O. Box 599, Gladstone Q 4680.

MARRIAGE LICENSES



There were two main ways of getting married in England, the main method was to have banns (proclamations of intention to marry) read from the pulpit of the parish of the bride and groom. The other method was by license and in this case the proclamation of banns was set aside.

There were three documents involved with a marriage by license. First, the couple signed an "allegation" stating their intention to marry, next the groom and a friend or relative would both be bonded. This bond was a document stating that there was not any legal reason why the couple should not be married.

The license was quite expensive, and was given to the couple and the ecclesiastical authority retained the bond and the allegation.

There were several ecclesiastical authorities in the Church of England that could issue a marriage license. Ministers of Parishes that were granted a "peculiar" jurisdiction, some archdeacons, bishops, and the archbishops of York and Canterbury.

A patronymic is a surname derived from the father's Christian name by addition of a suffix (eg JOHNSON) or a prefix (eg FITZWILLIAM). In most European countries these and other surnames became hereditary about 400 or more years ago, in a system of fixed hereditary surnames. However, in some countries fixed hereditary surnames became the rule only much later. Even well into the nineteenth century, some countries still had the PATRONYMIC SURNAME SYSTEM. In such a system

JENS, the son of NIELS, is known as Jens NIELSEN
 His son HANS being son of JENS, is known as Hans JENSEN
 His son PEDER being son of HANS, is known as Peder HANSEN
 His son LARS being son of PEDER, is known as Lars PEDERSEN
 So EVERY GENERATION HAD A DIFFERENT SURNAME.

This makes research difficult. Another difficulty is that the time when the system changed to the fixed surname system varied in different parts of a country.

Also LARS PEDERSEN above may have been christened with this patronymic surname, although known in lifetime and recorded later as LARS HANSEN, his hereditary surname.

HOW DOES THE IGI DEAL WITH THESE PROBLEMS?

(a) The Introductory Guidelines State:

PATRONYMICS WERE USED EXTENSIVELY IN THE NETHERLANDS, WALES, AND THE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES BEFORE 1900. WHEN NAMES FROM THESE AREAS WERE INPUT INTO THE IGI THROUGH THE EXTRACTION PROGRAM, THE GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT USES ARBITRARY GUIDELINES FOR ASSIGNING PATRONYMIC SURNAMES. EVEN THOUGH A PERSON MAY HAVE BEEN KNOWN DURING HIS LIFETIME BY A FIXED SURNAME, IF HE WAS BORN IN THE FOLLOWING PLACES DURING THE TIME PERIODS SHOWN BELOW, HIS RECORD WILL USUALLY APPEAR IN THE IGI UNDER THE PATRONYMIC. (HOWEVER, IF IT WAS SUBMITTED BY A DESCENDANT, RATHER THAN COMING FROM THE EXTRACTION PROGRAM, IT COULD BE LISTED UNDER THE FIXED SURNAME.)

* HOWEVER, BEGINNING ABOUT 1983, THE GUIDELINES FOR EXTRACTION FOR LARGER CITIES IN DENMARK AND SWEDEN WERE CHANGED. IF THE PARENTS USED AN ESTABLISHED SURNAME, THE CHILDREN WILL BE LISTED IN THE IGI WITH THE FIXED SURNAME. IF THE PARENTS USED THE PATRONYMIC NAMING CUSTOM, THE CHILD WAS GIVEN THE PATRONYMIC NAME.

THIS MEANS YOU MUST BE ALERT IN LOOKING FOR THE RECORD OF YOUR RELATIVE IN THESE AREAS, BECAUSE THE NAME MAY APPEAR IN DIFFERENT WAYS, DEPENDING ON THE LOCALITY, THE TIME PERIOD OF THE EXTRACTION (AS WELL AS THE DATES OF THE EVENTS), AND WHETHER THE NAME WAS SUBMITTED BY A RELATIVE, OR FROM THE EXTRACTION PROGRAM.

IN THE CASE OF NAMES THAT HAD THE PATRONYMIC NAME ASSIGNED, YOU MAY HAVE DIFFICULTY FINDING THE NAME IF YOU DO NOT ALREADY KNOW THE FATHER'S NAME. IF YOU DO KNOW THE FATHER'S NAME, LOOK UNDER HIS SURNAME AS WELL AS UNDER ALL VARIATIONS OF HIS GIVEN NAMES.

FOR EXAMPLE, IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR AN ENTRY FOR AN ANE BAGER AND HER FATHER'S GIVEN NAME WAS HANS SVENDSEN BAGER, YOU MAY HAVE TO CHECK UNDER "HANSEN" (HANDSDOTTER), "SVENDSEN," OR "BAGER" TO FIND HER ENTRY IN THE IGI.

- DENMARK--BEFORE 1820 IN CITIES; BEFORE 1860 IN RURAL AREAS *
- NORWAY AND SWEDEN--BEFORE 1875 *
- THE NETHERLANDS--BEFORE 1811
- WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND (NOW GWENT, WALES)--BEFORE 1813

(b) GIVNAMES are listed also. Each person is listed twice; under his surname, and under his Christian name (Givname). There are two separate sets of fiche for Wales, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland. Finland has givnames only in the 1984 edition and surnames in the previous edition.

ONE EXAMPLE: Henry Lawson, the Australian poet, had a great-great-grandfather Lars Jensen b.1721, Norway. His son, b.1784, Peder Larsen (a patronymic). His son was Niels Larsen b. 1832. He was named with his father's surname in the new system, but the IGI would list him under his Patronymic as Niels Pedersen. This Niels immigrated to Australia in 1853, and by the time his son Henry was born in 1867, he had anglicised his name to Lawson. If our Henry had been born in Norway in 1867 he would have been Henry Nielsen.

THE CURE FOR LOVE



[Bits and pieces taken from granny's diary]

Take 12ozs dislike, 1lb resolution, 2ozs of the powder of experience, a large sprig of time, 1oz of cooling water of considerate, set sugar of forgetfulness, skim with a spoon of melancholy; put into the bottom of your heart, cork it a sound conscience and there let it remain and you will find a cure & be restored to your right senses. All the ingredients are to be had at the Apothecarys at understanding next door to reason in Prudent Street in Contentment.



MEMO CALENDAR

- 12 APRIL - DISPLAY COMES DOWN
- 13-16 APRIL - EASTER WEEKEND
- 13-22 APRIL - SCHOOL HOLIDAYS
- 18 APRIL - DEADLINE NEWSLETTER NO 23.
- 2 MAY - MEETING 7.30p.m.
- 23 MAY - DEADLINE NEWSLETTER NO. 24
- 2 JUN - BEGINNERS COURSE 1.30pm
- 6 JUN - EDUCATION CENTRE
- MEETING 7.30pm

IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1872.

REMITTANCE PASSENGERS. BRITISH.

PERSONS resident in Queensland, wishing to obtain passages to the Colony for their Friends or Relatives in the United Kingdom, can do so, under the provisions of the Immigration Act of 1872, by paying to the Immigration Agent in Brisbane, or to any of the Clerks of Petty Sessions in the Colony, amounts in accordance with the following scale:—

- Males and Females, between 1 and 12, each £1
- Males between 12 and 40, each ... 2
- Females between 12 and 40, each ... 1
- Males and Females above 40 ... 4
- Infants under 12 months ... Free.

FOREIGN.

Persons resident in Queensland, wishing to obtain Passages to the Colony for their Friends or Relatives, from the Continent of Europe, can obtain Free Passage Tickets available for any Queensland immigrant ship leaving London or other British port, on application to this office, or to any Clerk of Petty Sessions throughout the Colony.

Applicants must clearly understand that these Tickets do not include the Passage from the Continent to the port of embarkation in Great Britain, the entire cost of which must be defrayed by the Immigrant himself.

ROBERT GRAY,

Immigration Agent.

Mackay Genie Gossip



6057-502

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF QLD
MACKAY BRANCH
P.O. BOX 882, MACKAY . 4740

NEWSLETTER NO. 23-MAY 1990

President:	Sue Hill	42 1487
Treasurer:	Adelaide Grendon	56 4295
Sales:	Wendy Porter	42 4308

GRAND FAMILY REUNION - EATHER FAMILY 200 YEARS

Sisters Irene McFarlan and Dorrie Thomson of Pioneer Valley are home after attending this unique reunion of their Eather family. Thomas Eather was transported to Sydney as a convict in 1790 on the ship "Neptune". He married Elizabeth Lee, and their descendants now number thousands. A family tree on display at the reunion contained 16,000 names of the ones known. At the last reunion 5 years ago there were only 7,000 names. Irene's mother was one of 97 grandchildren of one descendant. (So she had 96 cousins). From Elizaabeth (Lee) Eather, Irene is descended through the female line 7 generations, and as she has daughters with daughters, this makes 9 generations Australian settled, descended through the female line. One branch of the Eather family has 10 generations Australian born. (See Genie Gossip No. 13). Irene says it was amazing to see people she didn't know so uncannily like her own relatives she does know. One lady was the image of Irene's mother. A book was launched at the celebrations, entitled "The Eather Family: 200 years in Australia 1790-1990", by Jack Eather. Irene has this book.

NEW SALES OFFICER

As Gwen Mann will be away for some months she has handed over now to Wendy Porter, 6 Blackall Court, phone 424308. The Sales Officer holds a stock of genealogical forms, charts, and books obtained from GSQ Brisbane and sold to members. Also available are English stamps and American dollars. Items may be purchased at meetings, or ring Wendy.

ALLIGATOR CREEK STATE SCHOOL

This school, situated 26 kilometres south of Mackay will celebrate its centenary in 1996. The first call is going out now for information, stories, photos, souvenirs, etc of the school and of the Alligator Creek area. It is hoped a booklet will be compiled. Anyone able to help in any way, please contact Joann McGrath, MS283, Mackay, 4740 (phone 564126) or Ros Burkett, MS 283 Mackay 4740 (Phoen 566265).

LIBRARY DISPLAY BEST EVER

Once again a successful display was held in the City Library this year. A good number of members turned up on the Saturday morning and the boards filled up very quickly. There was an excellent response to the boards entitled 'Generations', 'Pedigree Charts', 'Churches' and 'Dress'. There were some great family displays by Pat Hamilton, Wendy Porter, Carmel MacDonald, Laraine Schembri and Joann McGrath. Another successful board was the display of European research, predominantly German - thanks to Ellen Jackson and Ross & Lynda Locke. Danish and Maltese ancestors were also featured, and it is good to see the Maltese research as so many people in the Mackay district are of Maltese descent. There were several books on the Maltese in the display and some old Maltese residents were observed getting great pleasure from these books. This year, Mavis Sheedy sewed tabs on to the banner which helped in erecting it, and the banner looked much better when it was hung. A wonderful collection of items turned up for the display cases, including souvenirs from World War 1 and 11, and the Crimean War (a triangular-bladed bayonet, with leather sheath and brass trims). Helen Gooding displayed a beautiful old album, full of unlabelled photos, many of which she cannot name. Several different ways of setting out family trees were shown, so viewers wanting to do their own had plenty of choice of style. The general impression of visitors viewing the display was that it was a particularly interesting one, and they enjoyed the 'family displays' and so many photos. If anyone has any good ideas for next year's display, please let me know.

Judy Wallace - 421224.



1. QLD. North West (a) "A Guide to the History of North West Qld. by Perkins and Shepherd (1989) covers in 4 volumes all topics from A to Z with sub-sections for each topic, and is fully indexed and cross-referenced. For photo copies of entries, write to Mt. Isa City Council Library, West Street, Mt. Isa, with a long self addressed envelope. (b) MIMAG was the publication of the Mt. Isa Mines and contains many articles of general history of the area. A complete set is held at the Mt. Isa

Library, who can supply a copy of any required article, if the reference is given. (Mt. Isa F.H.S. Journal).

2. N.S.W. Western Region and Dubbo: A Pioneers' Register for the years 1815 - 1880 is being compiled by the Dubbo Macquarie F.H.S. Entries are to be in by the end of May. The form to enter names may be photocopied. See our folder "Forms for copying" on top of the microfiche readers. (Fay Heaney)

3. Victoria Ships Deserters 1852 on. Records of these are in the Public Records Office Melbourne with an index. Some seamen who deserted in Victoria from 1864 on may be included in Melton's Book, "Ships Deserters 1852 - 1900", which is in our library. Also in our library are the published records of Qld. and S.A. deserters. For further details, see Newsletter No. 18, which, however, did not mention this unpublished record of Victorian Deserters.

4. Russia. Research in Russia is not impossible. For up-to-date information, see the latest "Central Queensland Gene-ologist" which is in our library.

5. Scotland Historical Maps. The Victorian Ordnance Survey Maps of 1896 (scale 1" = 1 mile) are available from Macbeth Genealogical Books. See Catalogue in our library.

6. England and Wales Historical Maps similar to the above are available from Gould Books. Gould also has present-day large scale maps for England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. See the Gould Catalogue in our library.

7. Military Records of Australian forces personel are available from Central Army Records Office, Soldier Career Management Agency, 366 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne, 3004. Formerly, only a summary of service was supplied, but now a photocopy of the whole army file on that soldier is supplied. It costs nothing, but there is a waiting period of months. Also it is necessary to state clearly the enquirer's relationship to the soldier asked about, and to state it is for the family history. If a soldier died while in any of the forces, full details of his death, burial, and memorial (including photo and how to get there), can be obtained from The Director, Office of Australian War Graves, P.O. Box 21, WODEN, ACT 2606.

8. Military Records of British Forces personel are kept in Britain, even if the Regiment served in Australia. Usually, the regiment must be known, to start research. Val Pollitt has found that some microfilms on British Army regiments are available through the Mormon Library, and she has ordered a film on the 73rd Regiment.

CENSUS RETURNS FOR AUSTRALIA.

Census returns in Australia are destroyed after statistical information has been extracted. This has always been the policy from the earliest days when each colony (later state) did its own census. However the following have survived and may assist researchers.

N.S.W.: 1828 Census. One copy survived in England with all details and is now printed in book form. 1841 and 1891 Census gave name of head of house only and just counted the others. These are held by the National Library and NSW Archives. 1787 - 1825 Several Convict musters survive in the archives and several have been printed in books.

TASMANIA: 1837 and 1841 to 1851 Censuses survive as a card index of all people by name with details extracted. This is in the Archives of Tasmania. Convict Musters 1811 to 1822 also survive.

VICTORIA: 1836, 1838, 1841 Censuses survive.

W.A.: 1829, 1832, 1836, 1837 Censuses survive.

S.A. Only 1841 Census survives in the South Australian Archives. and it has an index

QUEENSLAND is not included in the 1828 Census, but it should have been. 9 Censuses were taken in Queensland before 1901 but all were efficiently destroyed. The first Federal Census of all Australia was taken in 1911, and this and every one since have also been efficiently destroyed. With the general lack of Census information, researchers turn to Post Office Directories and Electoral Rolls for a Census Substitute, though neither is as useful as a Census would be.

(Information obtained from Kyle: "We should have Listened to Grandma", and from N.Vine-Hall: "Tracing Your Family History in Australia".

ORPHAN SCHOOLS

Orphaned and neglected children were a common sight in the streets of Sydney by 1800. Governor King sought to redress this situation by creating Orphan Schools where children could be fed and housed, and educated to a trade. The Female Orphan School opened in 1801 and the Male Orphan School was established in 1818. With the establishment of a Roman Catholic Orphan School in 1836, the Male and Female Orphan Schools became collectively known as the Protestant Orphan School. Some records of these Orphan Schools are still in existence. Reels 2776 and 2777 held at both Kingswood and the City office include Applications for admissions into the Orphan Schools 1825-1833, Applications for children out of Orphan Schools 1825-1833 and Admission books for Females 1817-1832 and Males 1819-1833. A list of 117 boys received into the Male Orphan School 1819-24 is available at the City Office on Reel 189 (4/7208). The Admission Book for Females 1827-86 is on C.O.D. 56 held at both offices. Indentures of Apprenticeship for the Male Orphan School 1822-32 are held at the City Office on Reel 198 (4/390).

The records of the Colonial Secretary also contain information on the Orphan Schools. The Indexes to Registers of Letters Received 1826-1900 may be consulted under the surname of the children and under the heading Orphan Schools. Up until 1843 the indexes lead mainly to letters referring to administrative matters, but from that date the names of the children concerned appear in the Index. From 1863 you will need to look under the heading of Protestant Orphan School or Roman Catholic Orphan School, but both of these appear at the end of the 'O' section of the Index. Information Leaflet 11 lists the Reel numbers for the relevant Indexes. For background reading on the Orphan Schools, Children of the Backlanes by J. Ramsland is available at Kingswood (AOK Misc 22) and the City (AO 2080).



The Female Orphan School, George Street, Sydney, 1813.

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There are a number of reasons why your ancestors may not appear on the Pre-1856 indexes.

If your ancestors were of a minor religion, they simply may not have been married. This is because there may not have been a minister of their religion in the colony at the time.

The records of the church in which your ancestors were married may not have survived, or the records of that particular church may not be included in the Pre-1856 index. This is the case with the records of St. Matthew's Catholic Church at Windsor.

If your ancestors do not appear on the fiche, don't give up hope. There are a number of other sources you should consult to find a record of their marriage.

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If this is unsuccessful and you know the area in which the marriage took place and your ancestors' religion, you could try contacting a local church to see if they have a record. Incidentally, church records normally contain more detail for a marriage than a civil record after 1856. For example, parents' names and birth places for each party may be shown.

If the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages or the local church does not have a record of the marriage always try a local Court of Petty Sessions. That office may well have a copy of a certificate that you cannot find elsewhere. Also think about local newspapers which may make mention of a marriage, especially if it took place in a country town. Alternatively, at least a year and place of marriage should be supplied on the birth certificates of children of your ancestors born after 1856.

So, for a marriage, don't limit yourself to the more obvious records. Use your imagination and keep on the scent!

WINDOWS ON THE PAST

NORFOLK ISLAND 1850

The Legend of Barney Duffy - Norfolk Island.

It is said that a convict named Barney Duffy escaped and lived for some years in the hollow of a huge Norfolk Island pine tree. The story goes that he was captured and sentenced death for stealing from a vegetable garden. He said before he died to the three guards who had captured him that they would meet with untimely deaths. All three drowned in a fishing mishap, where they were swept from the rocks they were fishing on. Two of the bodies were not found and the third was buried in the Norfolk Cemetery. They were- Peter Hefferman Aged 22 years. Private soldier 99th Regt. Charles Turner. Aged 20 years. Private soldier 99th Regt. Henry Warnham. Aged 26 years. Private soldier 99th Regt. The tragedy occurred 1st. October 1850.

LONDON

LONDON STREET NAMES

In 1772, HARRIET POPE, daughter of Holland and Mary Pope, was baptised at St. Matthew's Church, FRIDAY ST., London. Friday Street was the market where medieval fishmongers sold their wares on Fridays, when meat was forbidden to Catholic England.

In 1794, Harriet married Thomas Plant at St. Mildred's Church, BREAD ST., London. Bread Street, so called by the year 1163, was the traditional London bread market. After a Royal decree in 1302, it was forbidden to sell bread anywhere else in the City; in this way prices and weights could be controlled for the benefit of the citizens, and dishonest traders could be punished, like John of Stratford who 'for making bread less than the assize, was, with a fool's hood on his head, and loaves of bread about his neck, drawn on a hurdle through the streets of the City'.

A GOLD MINING TOWN. GIPPSLAND. VICTORIA

GOOD NEWS FOR WALHALLA.

Cheap Meat.

M. AITKEN, Manager for the Firm, has opened opposite the STATE SCHOOL, where prime Beef and Mutton can be obtained from 3½d to 4d per lb.

Best quality Beef and Mutton at from 3½d to 4d per lb.

Rump Steak 4½d.

Corned Beef from 2½d to 4d.

Dairy-fed Pork from 5d. Small Goods at equally low rates.

Terms strictly cash to enable us to keep to above rates.

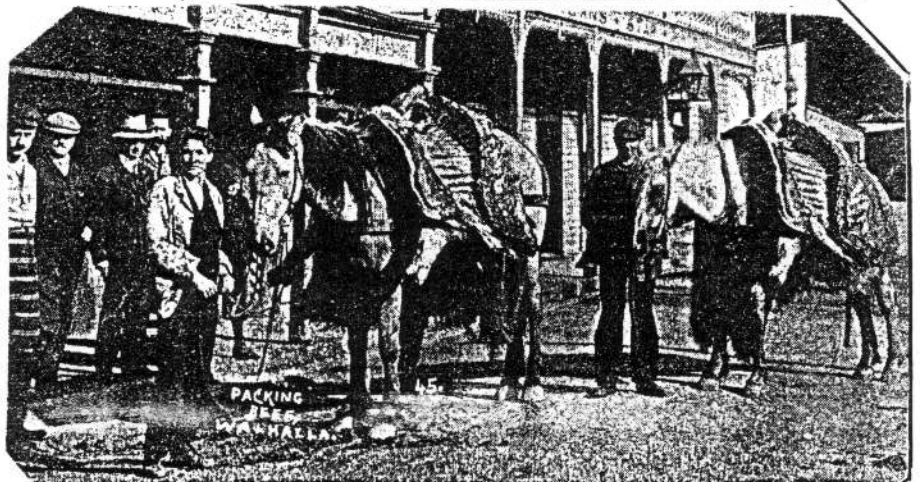
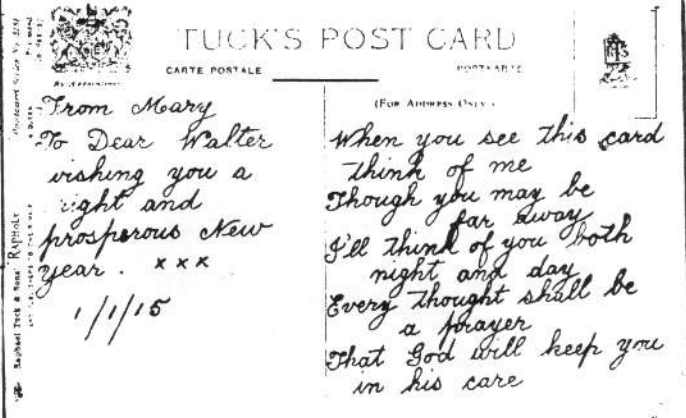
1903 CAB v MOTORCAR

As part of its endeavours to arrive at a judicious decision in regard to the regulation of motor-cars, the French extra-Parliamentary Commission on Automobiles has held a series of comparative tests for the stopping of cabs and motor-cars. The trial was made in the Bois de Boulogne. The macadam road was very greasy, and the shoes of the horses were quite able to obtain a better grip than the tyres of the cars, which, nevertheless, scored a complete triumph. Two single-horse cabs, one pair-horse coupe, and a pony trap competed against a 6 h.p. light car and a 40 h.p. car weighing nearly 30cwt. At 7½ miles an hour the ordinary cab stopped in 30ft, both cars in 10 ft. At ten miles per hour the best of several attempts showed that the single horse cab came to a standstill in 40ft, and the cars in 13ft. At twelve miles an hour a pair-horse coupe covered 43ft before stopping, while the cars pulled up in 17ft. Following this, as one of the horses, in endeavouring to stop, had badly strained a thigh muscle, the cars alone made one or two tests. At sixteen miles an hour they pulled up in 34ft, at twenty four miles an hour in 60ft. On a dry road the results would be still further in favour of the motor car. The conclusion is that horses are very inefficiently braked.

(Salford Chronicle 12 December 1903)

FRANCE 1915

Walter was an Australian soldier fighting in France in World War I, and this postcard was sent to him by his sweetheart Mary. Walter and Mary were married in 1918 when Walter came home.



Packing beef. Despite the lack of hygiene, Walhalla was relatively free of disease.

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THOMAS JAMES



and LOLA MONTEZ

My husband is descended from William James Wallace whose brother, Thomas James, married Lola Montez. They had different surnames because William changed his to inherit land.

Thomas was the third and youngest son of Thomas James and Mary Anne Wallace of Ballycrystal, Co. Wexford, Ireland. He went to Trinity College, Dublin, then joined the Indian Army as a First Lieutenant in the Regiment of Native Infantry (Bengal).

In 1834, he eloped with Eliza Gilbert who was then only 14 or 15. The James family gave chase, and six weeks later, they were married by Thomas' elder brother, Rev. John James, at Rathbeggan, Co. Meath. They spent several years in India, but what I have read, it doesn't appear that either of them was faithful in marriage. She said of him "He was like a boa constrictor and drank too much porter". She tired of Thomas and of army life, left him in 1841 and sailed back to England. They had no children.

On returning there, Eliza called herself Lola Montez, and became famous throughout Europe for her beauty, and as a dancer and stage performer. She was also notorious for her affairs, notably for two years spent with Ludvic, King of Bavaria. The James family was dragged into two court cases when Lola was accused of bigamy. In the 1850's, she visited Australia and performed at the Victorian goldfields, where her 'Spider Dance' was a big hit. She died in 1861 in England.

Thomas was promoted to Captain and retired from the Indian Army in 1856 with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He maintained a dignified silence on the subject of Lola Montez and consistently refused to discuss her with newsmen. A description of him was 'a sort of smart looking man, with bright waist coats and bright teeth, with a showy horse ... altogether an imposing sight'. He died in London in 1871.

NORWEGIAN SURNAMES,

BY-NAMES,

and NAME CHANGES.

WHAT'S IN A NAME

NO. 3

From -
CURRIER-BRIGGS;
WORLD-WIDE FAMILY
HISTORY

As in the other Scandinavian countries, the use of patronymics ending in -son or -søn, and -datter or -dotter, was the usual practice until comparatively recently. In addition, a third name was very often used, usually the farm name. This by-name did not necessarily identify the family or the relationship, for it signified the dwelling place. When a farmer Ole Olsen Li moved from Li to another farm, say Dal, he became known as Ole Olsen Dal. This practise is comparable in modern Wales, where the number of surnames being small, people are identified by their trade or profession, as for examples Jones the Milk, Jones the Post, Jones the Baker, Jones the Stationmaster. Similarly a farm labourer in Norway could be named in the same way, without in any way being related to the farmer. Sometimes the preposition på (at) is placed between the patronymic and the farm name, which indicated that the person concerned worked at that particular farm. Similarly, a tenant farmer or cottager (husmann) was very often recorded in official registers under the name of the farm to which his cottage belonged, sometimes with the preposition 'under' before the farm name. Thus a cottager connected with a farm called Lunde might be called Hans Peterson Lunde, and sometimes Lunde-eie (eie = possession). A surname or by-name in addition to the forename and patronymic is therefore not always the same as a modern family name. Family surnames in Norway are in fact of very recent growth, except amongst the higher classes such as the clergy, military and civil servants. Immigrants, therefore, either bore these local names, or adopted a third name when they arrived in America. This was usually the name of the farm from which they had immediately come, but in many cases they preferred to take the name of another farm where they had lived at some time or another, or they might even take the name of their home parish. Some immigrants dropped the old name and adopted the patronymic as the family name. As in the case of Swedish and Danish families, many Norwegian names were transliterated into a form more easily pronounced in English, i.e. Håkonsen might become Hawkinson, and Gulbrand - Gilbert.

Gold was found at Walhalla in the Gippsland mountains in the early 1860's. Here is the ballad of an "old chum digger" (or pioneer miner) on this field, revealing some vivid details of his early years there. This is taken from "The Walhalla Chronicle" issued in the 1970's, compiled from parts of the old papers of this name, and from many excellent photos of the 1890's period. This paper has been donated to our library. Other extracts appear on the page "Windows on the Past." The whole paper is a wonderful window revealing life in the late 1900's and in a mining town in particular.



A WALHALLA PIONEER.

GASPS OF AMAZEMENT HEARD AT LIBRARY DISPLAY

- * That's my great grandparents - and I've never seen that picture!"
- * Concerning the picture of the gravestone recently erected 70 years after the burial of Caroline Grendon in 1920 - "My father dug the grave, my mother laid the poor lady out, and I was a 7 year old girl amazed by it all and sent to fetch a nightie to dress her in for her burial." (This child was from a neighbouring farm)
- * The enormous picture of all the 1926 suppliers of Marian Mill contained ancestors of many viewers of the display. One member was heard to exclaim that it contains her Grandfather on one side and her Great-Grandfather on the other. This picture appears also in the book "The Marian Story", which is in our library and most local libraries.

"A FORTUNATE LIFE" CONNECTION

The remarkable life story of Albert Facey has been published and filmed as "A Fortunate Life," and most people know either the book or the film. The other day in our library there were two researchers who discovered, by chance, their differing connections to Albert Facey. Verna Patrick has researched her husband's Facey family back to 1700. Julie Inkson, whose uncle now owns the farm in W.A. which Albert Facey used to own, grew up on a nearby farm and has a lot of information on this area. One booklet on the 3 schools East and West Dorakin and Toolibin shows her father Sidney Read at school with Olive and Barney Facey, two of Albert's children.

I am an old chum digger, I toiled for many a year ;
 Among the mountains sluicing, when for "Stringer's" I did steer,
 The creek was then just opened, I thought to have a show ;
 On this the newest gold-field, three and twenty years ago.
 Yoh-ho, Yoh-ho la-a-loity-la-la.
 I steered my way by compass, there wasn't then a track ;
 Some seventy pounds of flour and beef, I carried on my back ;
 As thro' the scrub I cut a road, my progress was but slow ;
 To reach this land of promise, three and twenty years ago.
 Yoh-ho, Yoh-ho la-a-loity-la-la.
 The place was then a wilderness, no food was to be bought,
 For months I strove some gold to get, and with starvation fought ;
 The alluvial was the poorest, that ever I did know ;
 Of any field I worked upon, three and twenty years ago.
 Yoh-ho, Yoh-ho la-a-loity-la-la.
 First "Mother Bunting" brought some spuds, then came a butcher bold ;
 He had to sell his meat on tick, there wasn't any gold ;
 To keep myself in credit good, I had to gas and blow,
 About my quartz claim on the line, three and twenty years ago.
 Yoh-ho, Yoh-ho la-a-loity-la-la.
 At last a mill was started, to crush the golden stone ;
 And open up a line of reef, the richest ever known ;
 My troubles then were ended, I no more fought the foe.
 I had so many struggles with, three and twenty years ago.
 Yoh-ho, Yoh-ho la-a-loity-la-la.
 Bob.

Walhalla, 9th November, 1885.

MEMO CALENDAR

- 2 MAY - Meeting 7.30p.m. Pioneer Shire Chambers
- 23 MAY - Deadline Newsletter No. 24
- 2 JUN - Beginners Course 1.30p.m. Education Centre, School St.
- 6 JUN - Meeting 7.30p.m.



PLEASE CONTRIBUTE.

Personal Advice Service For Researchers. Our Society does not do genealogical research for others. This is essentially a do-it-yourself organization. However, to help with problems and/or lack of experience, it has been arranged that a member with some know-how will be available to assist in our library from 12.30p.m. to 2.30p.m. on the following days:-
 Every Tuesday of the month
 1st and 3rd Friday of the month
 2nd and 4th Wednesday of the month
 Further volunteers for this roster please ring Wendy Porter on 424308.

Margaret Jenner is a freelance research historian, currently enrolled as a part-time post graduate student at the University of Queensland, has been recently elected Vice-President of the Brisbane History Group, is the founding Secretary/Treasurer cum general factotum of GSQ's German Research Group and serves on far too many other committees!

Formerly a member of the Qld Bicentennial History and Literature Committee, long-standing member of the National Trust and author/editor of five books dealing with various aspects of Qld's history, she is one of the fortunate few whose professional career and personal interests merge so that work, study and hobby are virtually indistinguishable.

One of Margaret's chief joys is meeting and encouraging other researchers in the fields of local and family history. A frequent user of Qld State Archives records for the past twelve years, she has given many "how to" talks as well as conducting advanced genealogy classes and seminars on local history research.

Her own family background is a combination of English, Scottish, Irish, German and French. However she prefers to concentrate principally on German research, which she finds endlessly fascinating and rewarding and, contrary to popular opinion, not at all difficult.

All this, while maintaining a keen interest in ballet, live theatre, Baroque music and cooking. Her immediate ambition, not surprisingly, is to spend another holiday in Germany, the sooner the better!

Margaret Jenner will be giving a talk on German research on May 8, 9 or 10. Details will be announced at the May meeting.

Mackay Genie Gossip



cost 50 cents

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF QLD
MACKAY BRANCH
P.O. BOX 882, MACKAY . 4740

NEWSLETTER No. 24 - JUNE 1990

President: Sue Hill	42 1487
Treasurer: Adelaide Grendon	56 4295
Sales: Wendy Porter	42 4308

GERMANS JUBILANT AT JENNER TALK

On the evening of 10 May a small but eager group met to hear Margaret Jenner speak on records and research in Germany, especially with reference to the German immigrants to Queensland. Margaret amazed all with her wide knowledge, practical advice, and ready replies to questions. We were all thankful for her help and greatly enjoyed her warm manner and her interesting talk. Many thanks, Margaret, for letting us know you were to be in our area and for finding time on your short Northern holiday to speak to us. (See page 4 for some notes on the talk).

More index cards in our Drawers.

The latest additions to our indexes of the local area are

(a) All burials in the Sarina cemetery Old and New. This index has been done by Gail Maguire and Joann McGrath and is on purple cards.

(b) The final lot of the Presbyterian Baptisms up to 1977. This has been completed by Ann Adams.

Many thanks to these sterling members for many hours of recording, checking and sorting. Our microfilm records have yet to be indexed, so anyone wishing to help, here's a job. This lot has to be done in the library with the film on the reader.

North Mackay State School Celebrates 75 years.

It was a happy sunny day on 19 May when about 2000 people gathered at NMSS to celebrate this anniversary. These included many first day and first year pupils. The old school sparkled in its new clean cream with bright green trim and neat paths and gardens all round; but it still retained its mellowness. The Memorabilia room was crowded, the souvenirs were popular, and there were queues to view the Admission registers. The original registers are still at the school and had been photocopied and bound nicely by the Mackay City Library. (The Library wishes it to be known that it offers free photocopying of old records in return for allowing a second copy to be deposited in the History Room of the Library). A booklet was issued and is available from the school for \$7.50. A register of people who signed as being present is to be prepared as a record of the day.

GOING TO SCHOOL 60 YEARS AGO

Young people today find Grandpa's schooldays difficult to imagine. So to enable them to experience what school was like in the old days, the closed Mt. Pelion School was moved to town, restored, and restocked with appropriate school furniture and supplies. This was done as a Bicentennial Project. Now a teacher may take his class there for lessons old style. Anyone wishing to inspect this restored school can arrange to do so by phoning the Northview State School, the newest Mackay School, in whose grounds the old school now stands. (Mt Pelion is about 50 kilometers north of Mackay on the road to Proserpine. Mt Pelion State School opened 1924 and closed 1970. All the registers survive and are now in the Qld State Archives.)

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1990 - 91 - OFFERS DESPERATELY NEEDED

Our Annual meeting on 4 July will elect these officials for the next 12 months: President, Vice President, Secretary, Minutes Secretary, Treasurer, and Officers in Charge of the following departments - Sales, Research Enquiries, Fund Raising, Copying Local Records for our Archives, Death Records, Library, Newsletter, New members and research guidance, Publicity, Displays. Please would all members give serious thought to filling one of these positions. There have been a few keen members this year, but not enough. We have been partly disabled by having no secretary, which has put more work on people in some of the other positions and caused some things to be not done. It would be great to have more than one standing for a position. Long-standing office bearers often become long-suffering, but are left in the loyalty lurch. Most would gladly step down for new people whose fresh approach would also benefit the operation of the branch.

COME ON GENIE! COME ON!

RESEARCH NOTES



1. The 1990 Genealogical Directory is now out. Many members who submitted entries have a copy, and local libraries should have one. Be sure to look up your families being researched to find someone researching the same family in the same place. This Directory is also the best place to find current addresses for genealogical societies all over the world. Don't forget to include a stamped addressed envelope with your enquiry.
2. British Merchant Ships and Seamen. Most non-navy British records are held and indexed by the Maritime Archive Authority, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John, Newfoundland, Canada. They will look up their records for a particular mariner or ship, but they do charge a fee. Fay Rowlands has been advised to write here and is awaiting a reply.
3. Scotland Phonebooks. Four more have arrived, leaving only one (Edinburgh and Lothian) still on order. Members are using these to obtain an address of an individual or an organisation for mail enquiries. Although the address in the phonebook is not the full postal address, most hope that it will be enough to ensure delivery. To obtain a fuller address, look in the Introductory Pages in the pages labelled "Local Information". Some (not all) of the UK phonebooks include here an alphabetical list of localities entitled, "Places in this phonebook and their correct postal address".
4. Qld. Death Records Gaps. (a) Marine deaths are fairly complete from 1872 on. After 1866, ships' captains were required to register at the port of arrival any death which had occurred during the voyage. However, for some years many did not do so. (b) Immigrants were sometimes kept in quarantine at St. Helena on arrival in Moreton Bay. Many died and were buried there. But the deaths were not officially recorded by the Registrar General, and so are not on the Indexes either.
5. German Immigrants on German Boats out of Hamburg, who died, or married, or were born should have been recorded on return to Hamburg. However, these cannot be found and there is no knowledge there of what became of these records. This means that to find a death or birth on a German Immigrant Ship to Qld. may prove impossible. However, the Hamburg list of Departures could be compared with the Qld. List of Arrivals, if both are available.
6. Maryborough Pioneer Directory 1848-1868. Anyone living in Maryborough (Qld) area at any time during the first 20 years can be recorded in this Directory. The form to enter may be photocopied and is in our folder "Forms for copying". Or obtain forms by writing to: The Maryborough and District Family History Society, P.O. Box 408, Maryborough, Qld. 4650. (Ellen Jackson)
7. Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wiltshire & Gloucestershire families being researched by GSQ members are listed in the book "West Country Connections" issued recently by GSQ.
8. Do the Right Thing. Anne Whitmore was thrilled recently to find at last, after 15 years research, another descendant - researcher of her Hickey family, descended from the oldest son of the family emigrating from Co.Clare in 1840, whereas Anne is descended from the youngest son. Four years ago, a McNamara researcher wrote to Anne about her entry for McNamara in the Genealogical Directory. Unfortunately, there was no connection. But fortunately, the lady remembered Anne's McNamara married a Hickey, when Anne's cousin contacted her recently also with a McNamara who married a Hickey. Anne says the moral is always reply when there is no connection, and always give enough of your details to identify your family of that name.
9. Terry Macinante is willing to copy old photos at reasonable prices. Terry is retired and has his own darkroom at home. His address is: 19 Karl Langer Crescent, North Mackay - Phone 421493.
10. Microfilms at Mormon Library Mackay.
Until 10 June: Census for 1861 Dilham(Norfolk),1881 New Cummock(Ayrshire), 1851 Deal(Kent), 1871 Leigh(Lancs), & Bishop's Transcripts 1738-1795 Sidgley(Kent).
Until July: Census for 1851 Minster(Kent). On order: Census for 1851 Kintbury(Berks), 1881 Hathern(Leics),1851 Gosport-Alverstoke(Ham),1861Marylebone(Mdsx), &British Army 73rd Regiment of Foot 1760-1854, & Christenings 1690-1870 Sandon(Herts),&Census1861 Sorrie(Wigtown).NOTE : These Films have been ordered at a charge of \$7.50 each, and are returned after 4 weeks to the Central Library in Sydney. After the person ordering the film has viewed it, anyone else may also view it - free of charge. Anyone wishing to do this should visit the library as soon as possible and report his interest. The LDS Library in McGinn St is open Tuesdays 1-2.30 pm, Wednesdays 11.30-2 pm, & Thursdays 7-8.30 pm. The Library may also be contacted by phone on 521974 during these hours.

SUCCESS STORY

Free advertising of families being researched is available to GSQ members once per year in "Generation". New members please note. Old members, have another go! I put my list in the March "Generation" - for the umpteenth time, not expecting much response. However, a sixth cousin on my husband's Newman side replied immediately. This cousin connects way back in Devon and stems from a second immigration of the family. In early May, I was lucky enough to go to Brisbane and meet Barbara (the cousin) for lunch. What a wonderful time we had, with charts and papers spread all over the table in a city restaurant! I had already traced the Newmans back to the 1600's in Devon, but in 1666, Richard Newman had married Elizabeth Holdsworth, whose family originated in Yorkshire. These Holdsworths, and the Seville family, I had traced back to the 1400's, but Barbara's information took me back to the 1100's, and included the names Lacy, Waterhouse, Ramsden, Gledhill, Stansfield, Thornhill, Eland, Fleming, Rishworth and Tankersley. They are all landed gentry and so most of the pedigrees have been printed in books - makes it much easier! Several of the families include knights and each family has its own coat of arms. I have definitely won the black cat award this month!



Dear Sir/Madam

Judy Wallace.

The Australian Stockman's Hall of Fame and Outback Heritage Centre is keen to increase its range of people in our Oral History and Unsung Hero Projects and have contacted your Society in the hope that you will be able to assist.

We are looking firstly for the names of potential oral history candidates as part of our five year effort Australia-wide to interview people who have experienced life first hand in Outback Australia. We believe your Society will have a good knowledge of local people who might be suitable, and can put forward names of possible candidates. An outline of their history and a telephone number or address would be useful for our interviewer when contacting the candidate.

Our second project is the Unsung Heroes. This is a biographical database which includes information about individual men and women from all walks of life and backgrounds, who, although not given a broad coverage in the history books, were vital to the pioneering effort in Australia. The Unsung Hero's story is entered onto computer and connected to a video disk which allows photographs as well as information to be viewed on our computers. Copies of the information, and even the photographs are available to the public for a small charge.

Because we are keen to increase our coverage on the database we would like to offer the Genealogical Society of Queensland a special price. Individual entries are usually \$25, but your group can nominate 5 Unsung Heroes for \$50, and have the record of the story on the Hall of Fame database for posterity. Information membership of the Australian Stockman's Hall of Fame and Outback Heritage Centre for 1990 is included as well, if you take up the offer, and your Society will receive copies of other Unsung Heroes in the area.

Nomination forms ^{*} have been enclosed. When sending the forms, include any copies of photographs, newspaper cuttings or other relevant information available. The Society will receive from the Hall of Fame a printout of the information as well as a handsome "Unsung Heroes Certificate of Registration" for each Unsung Hero.

Any assistance that your Society can give the Australian Stockman's Hall of Fame and Outback Heritage Centre will be very much appreciated.

Yours sincerely

Caroline Fewtrell (Ms)
Assistant Librarian

G.P.O. Box 1,
BRISBANE, Qld. 4001.
Phone: 07 221 5300
Fax: 07 221 4684

NOTES.

1. If submitting information for the Oral History Project write direct.
2. If submitting multiples of 5 entries in Unsung Heroes Project, write direct also, quoting your GSQ membership number. If you wish to combine with others' entries to get the cheaper rate, ring H. Butler on 422539.
3. "Heroes" is used in the broad sense of "worthy people", not necessarily exceptional or important people. The Hall is anxious to include Humble Heroes - drovers, shearers, teamsters, governesses, teachers, selectors, storekeepers, wives and mothers, etc., etc. The whole of Inland Australia is included and all States. The coastal areas are not included, but people who were in Nebo and Westward are.

* See "Forms for Copying" Folder in our Library.



YOUR
OUTBACK
HERITAGE

REDUCED
RATES

BRIDGING THE GAP - QLD TO GERMANY

Notes from the talk on German Research by Margaret Jenner to Mackay GSQ Members

A. THE ARRIVALS.

The first Germans to settle in Qld were the missionaries who came in the 1830s and settled at Nundah. There is a taped lecture in our library about these. Margaret Jenner did not deal with these, but with the great influx after government-assisted migration began to Queensland in 1852. Qld was still part of N.S.W. until 1859. The records of the immigration of the Germans to Qld 1852 - 1856 is very well recorded, like all N.S.W. immigration records of this time, giving religion, birthplace, occupation, names of mother and father and if either is dead, whether the immigrant reads and writes, and whether he has relatives already in the colony and where. Of course, sometimes the immigrant gives false information and there is also the problem of bad spelling of place names and people's names. These records of the N.S.W. archives are also in the Qld. Archives and are included in the immigration kit supplied to libraries.

In 1861, only one boat came out, but increasing numbers arrived each year until 1866. These and later immigrants were recruited and brought out free by the new Qld Government to boost the population. The shipping records of the Qld Government give very little detail on each person - mostly just age. However, these records and their index enables the ancestor to be pinpointed and his boat's date of departure and arrival to be easily ascertained. This departure date from Hamburg is most important. The Qld Government gave the contract to bring out the immigrants to Goddefroy and Son, the big Hamburg Shipping and Merchant Company who traded in the South Pacific. They were a law unto themselves; conditions on their immigrant boats were often bad and it was usual that many died on the way out. In 1866, on the "Wandrahm", 46 people died on the voyage. This scandal lost the company the contract. When assisted German immigration was resumed in 1870, Sloman and Co got the contract. Conditions on the boats improved from then on. In the seventies, there were more ships and the ships were bigger. These and later arrivals can also be found in the Qld. Archives films and Index.



B. THE DEPARTURES FROM GERMANY.

All German immigrants to Qld left from Hamburg. The Hamburg Shipping Lists were meticulously kept and survive except for 6 boats 1856-59. These give the person's name, age, occupation, and last place of residence. The small place is always given and this is nearly always the place of birth. If it is not, it is close by. Also families are grouped together, even relatives of different surnames and although the relationship is not stated, this can be a further possible clue.

Available (1) GSQ BRISBANE GERMAN GROUP has transcribed all the 1860s boat lists and has a computer list of names in strict alphabetical order. This can be looked up even if exact date of arrival or boat is not known. However it loses the original family groupings. It has been transcribed by people fluent in German, so the researcher avoids any difficulty in reading the original, and it has the added advantage that it is free to members of GSQ. There are plans to transcribe the 1870s lists in the future.

(2). The Mormon Library holds microfilm of all the Hamburg Shipping Lists of departures to all destinations from 1850 to 1914 and 1920 to 1934. One film can cover one year, or half a year, or sometimes a shorter period, and the branch library you go to can order in the film you require at a charge of \$7.50. But you must know the date of departure to get the correct film. There are also indexes on film, but date of departure can be got usually from the N.S.W. or Qld immigration records.

(3). Hamburg archives has so many thousands of enquiries from all over the world, that they have created The Hamburg Historical Immigration Office to handle all enquiries. This office can be written to direct (and it seems a little like the Ulster Scott Historical Foundation in Belfast). They will search one year for one name and send you a photocopy of that page. This costs \$30 (USA). Every further year searched, costs another \$30. So it is much cheaper to order in the Mormon film, and you can study the whole list of passengers then too.

C. The Birthplace of your German ancestor must be known to continue research in Germany, because all the German records are de-centralized. (a) Official Registration records are kept in the local registry office or court house. To obtain certificates write to STANDESANT in the place of birth. Information on certificates varies from state to state. Prices of certificates vary greatly also. Some cost about A\$20 but most are much less. Baden was invaded by Napoleon and organized with official registration from 1810, though not all survive. Otherwise, official registration came late - 1871 in Prussia, compulsory from the start, and elsewhere 1874 and compulsory from 1876.

(b) Parish Records must be relied on before these dates. These are almost invariably still retained in the Parish. So write to the church in the village of birth. If it is a very small village it may use the church in a nearby village, but in this case your letter is usually passed on. Response to requests varies. Often they will photocopy the whole page with your entry on it. Always send International Reply Coupons or German stamps. Also Margaret advises to enclose some money as a gesture, even an Australian note. Lutheran pastors in West Germany are usually very co-operative to requests.



Margaret visited her great-grandfather's parish on a trip a few years ago. The minister brought out armfuls of registers and left her to search them. She was able to go back to 1645. Extra things are often noted in registers. The immigration of her great-grandfather and his brother was noted. Even the movement of a family to another parish was noted. Sometimes a soldier's regiment was mentioned in his marriage or in the baptism of his child.

East German ministers may or may not reply. Send I.R.C.s or stamps, but DON'T send money with the initial request as this may compromise the minister, or he may fear it will. However DO offer to pay. Also DON'T address the letter "East Germany", which is never used there. It must be "D.D.R."

D. The Birth Place may be found on:

1. The International Genealogical Index - if you are lucky.
2. Immigration records in Australia.
3. Hamburg Shipping Lists
4. Australian Certificates e.g. own marriage, own death, birth of child.
5. The Obituary.
6. The Tombstone
7. Naturalization records in State Archives (but there are many gaps in these), and in Australian Archives after 1903. Note: If a person held freehold land, or if a person was on the electoral roll, it is certain he was naturalized before this could happen.
8. Local histories or local church histories.
9. Records of the Dunwich Benevolent Asylum which contained old people from all over Queensland. The Admission register is very informative (See Newsletter No. 20).

Many of these may give simply "Germany" or "Prussia" as birthplace. However, the Hamburg lists will give the small place and will also be the most reliable.

E. Problems with the place name as given.

1. There are real problems with spelling. Anyone with a knowledge of German language and/or place names will probably be able to suggest a more accurate spelling. Ask the German Group, GSQ Brisbane.
2. Although the state name is not enough, often it too must be known. It often happens that there are 4 or more localities of exactly the same name in different parts of Germany. See a postcode book, which gives the state and sometimes the name of a larger place nearby. See an Atlas or Gazetteer. If the state is not known, the religion of the person may help. The Rhinelands and Hessian lands were mostly all Catholic, while Wurtemberg and North Germany were almost all Lutheran. Otherwise a relative immigrating at the same time may be from another village nearby; or the parish of the mother may be a place nearby.

F. Other Possible Sources of information.

Once you know the area your ancestor came from, you should study what records exist, or might exist, for that area and where they are now located. The book Margaret Jenner recommends is Baxter "Tracing your German Roots." For example Burger rolls and Address Books may survive for your place and will be in the Archives of the State; the Burgomaster of a village may have some information on a person or family formerly resident; Service Records scattered all over Germany may be accessible if you know the regiment.

G. Should enquiries be written in German?

No, says Margaret. In Germany now only some very old people can not read English, as since World War II, all learnt English from the age of 10. However few can write English fluently. So it is best to say in your letter that it is OK if the reply is in German, if they wish to write German. You can always get it translated and it will be a better reply than one where the writer is struggling with the language. Some can and do reply in English.

1. The Problem of the Surname Changing

- (a) A farmer buys a new farm, drops his surname, and takes the name of the farm as his new surname. So he has the same surname as the previous owner and is living at the same place, but is not related! Also his children born after his purchase will bear the second surname while his children born before this will have the original surname. Confirmation books of the parish may solve this problem by giving both surnames.
- (b) A farmer whose wife inherits the farm sometimes changes his surname to her maiden surname.
- (c) William Brode moves from Madgeburg to Hanover and finds that Brode is a very common surname. So he calls himself William Brode von Madgeburg. His son born after this could be named Ernst von Madgeburg. However, the baptism and confirmation of Ernst usually gives the true surname as well.
- (d) Patronymics are sometimes used where the son's surname is the Christian name of the father. So Ernet von Madgeburg's son could be Wilhelm Ernst. The problem of changing surnames is most common in Schleswig-Holstein and Friesland, but also occurs elsewhere. "World Wide Family History" advises that, if an ancestor is traced back to one place and there is no one of that surname there before him, then all the possibilities of a changed surname should be checked in that place before assuming that he moved from somewhere else.

2. The Problem of Many Christian Names

It was the custom in Germany to give two (and sometimes three) Christian names to a child, and often the first Christian name was used again (and even again) for another child and teamed with a different second name. One SALM family included 2 Johns and 2 Freds:

JOHANN JERIAMAS SALM

FREDERICK AUGUST SALM

JOHANN CHRISTIAN SALM

FREDERICK CARL SALM

There was no confusion in everyday life, for these children were called by their second name. In later life in a new country the first name may have been dropped altogether. So a person looking for Carl Salm and finding Frederick (Carl) Salm in the baptism, birth or ships records has a real problem to know it is the same person.

**"FORWARD"**BOOKCORNER
FORGENIES

The History of the 2ND and the 14TH LIGHT HORSE REGIMENTS. (Queensland Mounted Infantry) by Joan Starr and Christopher Sweeney.

This new book traces the story of Queensland's oldest regiment, starting in 1860 as the Queensland Mounted Rifles, through the Boer War as Queensland Mounted Infantry, then World War 1 at Gallipoli as Infantry, in the Sinai as Cameliers and Cavalry in Palestine. The book takes one through the battles of Gaza, the Charge of Beersheba and on to the present day Light Horse which is now a mechanised unit.

Many names are mentioned through the book and more in Honour Rolls from the Boer War and World War 1, on Gallantry Awards lists and on a list of commanding Officers 1860 - 1989. Anyone with an interest in Australia's Army History or with ancestors in the Light Horse Units should find this book absorbing and informative reading. (EJ.)

DOES ANYONE KNOW where in the Mackay district these place names would have been found? GARRYOWEN c.1898, and SPRINGHILL c.1894. They appear on birth certificates for Jackson and Lamb family ancestors.

Ellen Jackson (552617)



QUOTABLE
By Geni Grump

- Why pay money to have your family tree traced? Go into politics and your opponents will do it for you.
- Gentility: What is left over from rich ancestors after the money has gone.
- Genealogists please note! Great minds discuss ideas, average minds discuss events, and small minds discuss people.

MEMO

Write something for Newsletter ✓
X 20 June Deadline
Consider job opportunities ✓
X 4 July Annual meeting

Mackay Genie Gossip



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P.O. BOX 882, MACKAY . 4740

NEWSLETTER NO. 25 JULY 1990

President:	Sue Hill	42 1487
Treasurer:	Adelaide Grendon	56 4295
Sales:	Wendy Porter	42 4308

NEW MEETING PLACE

Our monthly meetings are still held at 7.30p.m. on the first Wednesday of the month, but now there is a new place - Milton Street High School, Block D, Room 10. Enter the front car park from the cul-de-sac in Milton Street. Room D10 is the first room on the right hand side inside this gate. Many members were requesting a place on ground level with easier and better-lit access and we are grateful to the School for providing such a suitable place. Many thanks also to the Pioneer Shire Council for the use of their Council Chambers where for so many years we have met in comfortable luxury.

LOCAL MEMBER MIGRATES SOUTH AND WILL TRAVEL ABROAD.

Trish Willis, now moved to the Brisbane area, writes that she has been in to GSO headquarters a few times, but misses "our lovely quiet reading room in the North Mackay Library." She has also joined the Redcliffe Family History Group. She leaves soon on a trip to USA and UK where she will do some genealogical research. We look forward to hearing about it all when she returns.

FOUND - A CONVICT.

Fay Rowlands is excited that her researcher has finally found the entry into NSW of her ancestor Francis AXAM - he came as a convict in 1830. So now she has all the extra details recorded about convicts, including a full physical description. Francis Axam was 6ft 1½in tall, very exceptional for that time. He was assigned to the Illawarra district where he remained all his life, later becoming a prosperous landowner. It is interesting that he is listed in 1837 muster with the name Hexham.

ENQUIRIES RE ANCESTORS IN THE LOCAL AREA

A. Most of these have been entered in the back of our library's Users' Book, in the place provided for visiting researchers to note who they are researching in the local area. Other people are supposed to look at this section from time to time, but few do. Our research officer does not deal with these entries, so answer directly if you may be able to help.

1. SIEVERS and WHITCOMB Families - J. Morgan 34 Narrun Cr. TELOPEA 2117.
2. BLAKE Family and Richard SMALLEY - 112 Keepok Ave., Seaford Vic.
3. Nelly HAYES - A & M. Moorehead, 310 Agnes St. Rockhampton.
4. QUORP Family from Cheshire - R. Jarrett 29 Macrossan St. Childers.
5. Gary (GARRETT) came from NZ to Qld approx. 1900 and disappeared. - Kerry Loughan, 170 Sale St. Hokitika N.Z.
6. Descendants of Peter DUGGAN and Mary (nee LORENZ) and sons Martin, Peter and Ernest - J. Webster 77 Chalfont St. Salisbury Q 4107.

B. Over the years many research enquiries have been received by letter and these have been answered by our research officer at the time and the letter would have been read out at the meeting after it was received. A card index is kept of names enquired about, with a reference to the letter of enquiry which is filed in a binder on the bottom shelf. To further publicize these subjects of enquiry in the local area, here is the list of surnames in the card index, which may be followed up via the letter.

APLIN, ARBUTHNOT, ATHERTON, BANDY, BARTLETT, BELL, BERNAYS, BLACK, BLAKELY, BOND, BOWKETT, BUNN, CASTLE, CHRISTIE, CLINTON, COLLETT, CONDON, COWAN, CROFT, CROMPTON, DALEY, DALRYMPLE, DELAHUNTY, DITTON, DONNELLY, DOUGLASS, DUNCAN, EMANUEL, ESPIN, EYLES, EZZY, FINLAYSON, FITZGERALD, FITZHANNAN, FITZPATRICK, FORBES, FOURRD, FREESLIN, FRITSCH, GARNER, GOODE, GOOLD, GORDON, GOULD, GRAHAM, GREGORY, GREW, GRIFFITH, HANLY, HANSEN, HARVEY, HAYWOOD, HENNES, HOGAN, HOWARD, HYIER, JOHNSTON, KEMMIS, KEMP, KILPATRICK, KIPLING, LANG, LANE, LESLIE, LIDDELL, LINDEN, LONERGRAHN, LONERGAN, LOOBIE, MACKAY, MANUEL, MARKEY, AMRSHALL, McBAIN, McBEAN, McCUBBEN, MCKAVANAGH, McLEAN, McNAMARA, MILNE, MITCHELL, MITTING, MORLEY, MORRIS, MURRAY, NAWN, NICHOLAS, NICHOLSON, NOBLE, OHMSENS, O'KEEFE, OMBUE, PAINE, PATRONI, PEARCE, PEATEY, PECK, PENNY, PENROSE, PERROUX, PITMAN, PLEWS, PRICE, PUCKERING, QUADLING, RAE, RICHARDSON, ROCHE, SCHULTZ, SIEVERS, SMALLEY, SMITH, STAINES, STEWART, STOCKBRIDGE, TILSE, TUNKS, TURPIN, WARRY, WASSELL, WALL, WELCH, WENTZELL, WEST, WHEELER, WHITE, WHITCOMB, WHITMORE, WILLCOCK, WILLIAMSON, WILSON, WORTHINGTON.



Born 1953, Cunnamulla QLD. Grew up on a sheep and cattle property. Education: 7 years Primary Correspondence School, 5 years St. Hilda's School, Southport Qld. Bachelor of Applied Science (Medical Technology), 1974. Currently studying for a Graduate Diploma in Local and Applied History, as an external student of the University of New England, Armidale NSW.

Employed as a medical laboratory scientist at Princess Alexandra Hospital, Brisbane since 1974, now alternating between part-time and full-time work there.

Became interested in my own family history about 20 years ago. Personal ancestry is English (Yorkshire, Somerset, Middlesex, Surrey), Scottish (Argyllshire, mainly Isle of Tiree), and German.

Accepted in 1988 as an accredited Record Agent and member of the Australasian Association of Genealogists and Record Agents. Now work part-time as a professional genealogical researcher. Specialty is Queensland research, using repositories other than Titles Office. Much of my work is at Qld State Archives.

Have attended various seminars and conferences on family and local history, including national/international Congresses at Canberra (1986), Sydney (1988), and Aberystwyth (Wales, 1987).

Spent several months in London in 1987, and did extensive research at Greater London Record Office, St. Catherine's House, Somerset House, and the Portugal Street Census Rooms, as well as visiting various other repositories. Worked as a volunteer in the North Middlesex Family History Society's Courier Service to St. Catherine's House.

Special interests and projects:

- 1. maintaining a register of specialist indexes being compiled in Australia
- 2. collecting and indexing "unrelated" certificates
- 3. establishing a biographical register and reference collection for family and local history research in areas of Cunnamulla, Eulo, Thargomindah, Hungerford, Wooroorooka and Wyandra, in southwest Qld
- 4. compiling a register of local history reference collections in Qld, NSW & NT
- 5. indexing Hospital Admission Registers for Croydon Qld
- 6. card index with thousands of references to surname WEBSTER in Australia
- 7. "Enquiries Index" to main surnames in "Help Wanted" sections of journals of GSQ, Qld FHS and SAG, for various periods in the 1980's
- 8. actively involved in collection of references for the "Straits Index" which is coordinated by Mrs Rae Hopkinson of Atherton

We seem to be hearing more and more of Judy Webster, so we wrote and asked her to provide a profile of herself for our Newsletter. Judy urges all Genies who have information relevant to any of her projects to contribute this for inclusion. For further details see the Information File on top of our microfiche readers. - Ed.

PUBLICATIONS

- A. "Specialist Indexes in Australia": A Genealogist's Guide (1988 and 1990 editions, with further planned)
 - B. "Unrelated Certificates Index (Australia)" - 4 volumes now available, with further planned.
 - C. "Introduction to Research in England and Wales" (1988, limited number available) Also planned: Index to (5) above, and Register as in (4) above.
- Mail Enquiries: 77 Chalfont St., Salisbury, Qld. 4107. (No plonecalls please)
Other Interests: Travel, Cricket, Collecting postcards, Recycling/environment.

Judy Webster

DEAR DOCTOR SOCRATES ARBUTHNOT,



There seems to be a great variation in the details of information provided in official certificates in different states of Australia, and at different times. Is there any quick and cheap way of finding out, for instance, if the time and place of the par ents' marriage will appear on a child's birth certificate in South Australia in 1898? If this information is not given, I would not be willing to spend \$14 to obtain the certificate. Hoping you can help me, Jeanie Kweeri.

Dear Jeanie,

A South Australia birth certificate for 1898 will have no information at all about the parents' marriage - so you can save your money. Only from 1907 on do S.A. Certificates have this information (although N.S.W. certificates had been showing this since 1856). I was able to verify this in a couple of minutes by looking up my March 1990 issue of "The Central Qld Genie-Ologist", which I had read some time ago, and which I remembered included 3 very useful pages showing Births, Marriages, and Deaths for all states with the information supplied on certificates, which varies from state to state, and alters at times within a state. It seems the earlier registration starts, the less information is recorded. (The exception to this is that Qld Certificates of Birth now do not give details of the parents' marriage, whereas they always used to. However, if you specially request this marriage info when applying for a Qld Birth Certificate, it will be supplied. If it is still not included,ask again.)

(Continued on next page.)



My husband Bill's great uncle was Alec Dent (b.1896) of Walkerton, whose parents James and Ann Dent came from the Falkirk area of Scotland to Qld in 1884. During the First World War, Alec visited his father's relations in Scotland while on leave in 1917-1918. His aunts, uncles, and cousins there were very kind to him and kept in touch till Alec died in 1976. In WW2 these same families were again very hospitable to Roy Dent, Alec's Australian nephew.

Alec and his wife Mag had kept many of the letters and photos from his Scottish kin, dating back to WWI. From them I pieced together a rough family tree of the Dents, and wrote twice to the old addresses with no luck.

Earlier this year, two of Bill's cousins from Brisbane, Desley and Annette Dent were planning a trip to Britain and wondered if we knew of any relations they could visit in Scotland. I promised to try to dig some up. From our Scottish phone books I found a newspaper's address in Falkirk and sent off a query for relatives of James Dent and mentioned Alec's and Roy's wartime visits. After many weeks passed, I thought perhaps the paper didn't print that type of letter. Then my son answered the phone one night and complained that he "could hardly understand a word she was saying" but that it was something about Scotland.

The quick call was from Etta Rennie of Falkirk - she'd seen the letter in the paper and she was a grand daughter of James Dent's sister, Hannah. Five Dent descendants have now written with lots of information on the family background - they've told me the Dents were originally from Cumberland in England and left there for Stirlingshire Scotland about 1864. They sound like top people- they write amusing letters- what does "lang may yer lum reek" mean?

One 90 yr. old cousin of Alec's, Bessie McGregor, recalls meeting the good-looking Aussie soldier at her home in Carron in 1917. Another woman, in her early teens during WW2, remembers young Roy Dent (later K.I.A.) bringing her gifts of chocolate while on visits to her grandma's home. Charles Dent has identified some of Alec's photos, he said they're of his grandfather, Joseph Hislop Dent, taken with his young family before he left for France in 1918, where he was killed at Ypres. Charles had never seen these photos before.

Another busy branch of the family coerced their 16 yr. old daughter to write the Dent family history letter to me. Our 16 yr. old daughter, Belinda, promptly seized it and wrote back. It looks like these two are fast becoming friends. Gillian and Belinda's great great granddads were brothers, Joseph and James Dent, b. 1857 and 1859.

On 11.5.1990, all the Dents turned out in force and gathered in Falkirk to welcome their Australian cousins, Annette and Desley, and all had a very enjoyable time together. I wrote again to the paper and thanked them for printing my letter; without their help none of this would have been possible.

— Pat Hamilton.

Dr. Socrates' Reply, continued.

Note that the printed tables in this magazine show official registration only. Before the beginning dates in each state, the scanty church records of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials are all there is. These usually contain little more than what is in the microfiche index.

So study these tables in the magazine and you will see the maximum information you can expect to get on an official certificate in that state at that time. It might be worth photocopying these 3 pages for easy future reference. You must remember though, that there may be blanks or errors on any one certificate, if the person supplying the information did not know or gave the wrong information.

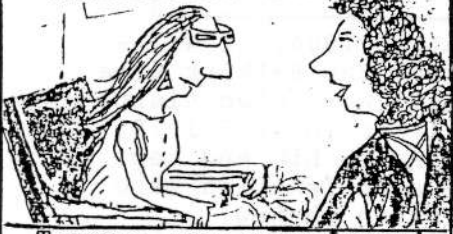
Sometimes you can manoeuvre around the problem, using the information on this table. For instance, if your child born 1898 had a sibling born 9 or more years later, then the birth certificate of this later child should show marriage details of the parents. If this is so, obtain the 1907 (or later) certificate, even if it is not your direct ancestor.

Good luck with your research.

Yours in genealogy,
SOCRATES.

(Note: Our library receives the "C.Q. Genie-ologist", so this table of information can be found there. Ed.)

RESEARCH NOTES.



Tarampa area near Lowood, Qld. They had come from East Prussia and were stalwarts of the Apostolic Church, which now has its Qld. headquarters at Hattonvale nearby. Member Cheryl Bartlett has a copy of this book at the moment if anyone wishes to see it. The book contains a great deal about the boat "Eugenie" and about this voyage of 1873, mentioning many of the immigrants aboard, which included some from Denmark, e.g. Rasmussens and Jensens.

1. Gloucestershire Family History Society Journals
Many past issues have been placed in our library by Ross Locke. Anyone with ancestors in this area should examine this mine of information on people, places, and events here. Members' interest lists may also reveal someone researching the same family.

2. "DARGUSCH 1873-1983" is the title of a book on the history of the Dargusch family who arrived in Qld. on "Eugenie" in 1873. They settled in the

Qld. on "Eugenie" in 1873. They settled in the Tarampa area near Lowood, Qld. They had come from East Prussia and were stalwarts of the Apostolic Church, which now has its Qld. headquarters at Hattonvale nearby. Member Cheryl Bartlett has a copy of this book at the moment if anyone wishes to see it. The book contains a great deal about the boat "Eugenie" and about this voyage of 1873, mentioning many of the immigrants aboard, which included some from Denmark, e.g. Rasmussens and Jensens.

3. Cunnamulla and South-West Qld. Biographical Index and Local History Project.

You are invited to participate in the compiling of a register of people who were connected, however briefly, with Cunnamulla, Kulo, Thargomindah, Wyandra, Hungerford or Wooroorooka. Information is being gathered from many sources, including headstones, burial registers, electoral rolls, war memorials, publicans' licenses, livestock brand directories, inquests, Council rate books, Court records, post office directories, and newspapers - plus family details and certificates sent by contributors. This is a long-term, individual project, being undertaken in conjunction with a Graduate Diploma in Local and Applied History. It will result in: (1) a name index and collection of biographies of people associated with these areas; (2) a detailed bibliography and list of sources useful for historical or genealogical research in the district (including a catalogue of photographs held in libraries or private collections); (3) a reference collection for the use of interested persons; (4) a published local history. You can help by contributing any of the following:

- family "trees" and biographical details (to be submitted on special data forms; to obtain these, send a long, stamped self-addressed envelope plus three postage stamps to the address below)
- copies of certificates, newspaper clippings, or early letters or diaries written from, or about, the area
- photographs of people or places in these areas (for loan to John Oxley Library for copying; your photos will be handled with great care, and returned to you after copying)
- written or taped reminiscences of historical interest; or names and addresses of anyone who might be willing to be "interviewed" in an informal way
- information about any sources (published, manuscript, official or private) which you know of, relating to the area; or names and addresses of anyone who may be willing to participate

If you have ancestors in this area, or any other information, read the leaflet in our library's Information Folder; or write for the special data forms, sending a long self-addressed envelope plus 3 postage stamps to:- South West Qld. Project, 77 Chalfont St., Salisbury, Q.4107.

4. Search period included in the price of an official certificate varies in different states. Chris Lewin reports that S.A. certificates cost \$14.00 and this includes a search 5 years before and 5 years after the suspected date. Also Northern Territory official certificates cost \$8.00 and this includes a search of the whole Index. Other states are usually much less generous, charging extra fees for each period searched.

5. "Connections Sought" is featured in every monthly issue of "Family Tree" magazine. There is a page of 30 or so research enquiries listed under surname. Dead-ends in research, or other descendants, or lost relatives dead or living, may be advertised for here. Cost is 12p. for every 10 characters (i.e. letter, space, comma, etc.). See "Family Tree" magazines in our library, which are placed in the England section although they contain much referring to places elsewhere.

6. To find a lost living person is usually harder than finding a person who is dead. Advertisements may be placed in "Connections Sought" as above; in the Salvation Army newspaper "War Cry" which has a missing persons column in every issue; in the newspaper of the local area you think the person might live, or of a paper of a wider circulation. Also a "Letter to the Editor" is read by more people and costs nothing. A search of phonebooks or electoral rolls may be possible. Janet Reakes in "Tracing Your Missing Ancestors" suggests a method which may work if the person is in U.K. and is on a pension of some sort. Write a letter to the missing person and enclose it in an envelope, putting on it an English stamp and the full name. Enclose this in another envelope with a covering letter and send to:- Dept. of Health and Social Security, Special Section A, Records B, Newcastle-on-Tyne, NE98 1YU, England. The covering letter should explain the situation and give the missing person's full name, birthdate if known, and last known address as fully as possible. The department will endeavour to locate the person in their files and forward your enclosed letter. Then it is up to the person who receives the letter to reply.

MEMBERS OF MACKAY BRANCH

MSNO	NAME	ADDRESS1	ADDRESS2	ADDRESS3	PSTC	PHONE	REN DATE	DB	SF
2966	Anne ADAMS *	M.S. F60	Sandiford Road	CHELONA - via MACKAY	4741	595204	900630	06	90
4783	Peter John ALLEN	P.O. Box 242	SARINA QLD		4737	561424	910503	06	90
3072	Mr Rodney William AUSTIN	P.O. Box 6454	MACKAY		4740	523340	900630	06	90
0042	Cheryl Audrey BARTLETT	19 Charles Hodge Ave	MT PLEASANT		4740	424939	910522	06	90
3553	Lorraine Mary BOYD	6 Les Cameron Avenue	Northview	MACKAY	4740	421764	910308	06	90
0650	Mrs Helen Mary BUTLER	5 Pollock Street	MACKAY		4740	422539	900630	06	90
0645	Mr Brian Ross CALDWELL	24 English Street	MACKAY		4740	575261	901014	06	90
0751	Mrs Susan Maree CAPPELLO	P.O. Box 9	GARGETT		4741	585242	910630	06	90
4319	Delma CRAN	17 Northview Terrace	NORTH MACKAY		4740	421788	910517	06	90
2239	Mrs Elizabeth Anne DEAN	P.O. Box 131	MACKAY		4740	578592	900630	06	90
0604	Mrs Nita Barbara DRURY	34 Jannah Street	EAGLEMOUNT	NORTH MACKA	4740	421294	900630	06	90
4001	Keith Francis EDMUNDS	P.O. Box 31	PLEYSTOWE		4741	543120	900721	06	90
3824	Margaret Williamson EDWARDS	64 Juliet Street	MACKAY		4740	575427	910614	06	91
3825	Margarette Vivian EDWARDS	64 Juliet Street	MACKAY		4740	575427	910614	06	92 X
2876	Mrs Patricia Phoebe EVETTS	12 Harris Street	BEACONSFIELD	Via Mackay	4740	422095	901222	06	90
2964	Mrs Jennifer Anne GIBBS	P.O. Box 131	MACKAY		4740	552704	900630	06	90
3988	Margaret Elizabeth GOLDSTON	228A Slade Point Rd	MACKAY		4740	551262	900607	06	90
0842	Mrs Helen Dawn GOODING	5 Gibbs Court	NORTH MACKAY		4740	424145	900630	06	90
1883	Adelaide Julia GRENDA	Sandringham Creek	M.S. 283	MACKAY	4740	564295	900630	06	90
4071	Barbara Beatrice GRIMM	58 Bedford Road	ANDERGROVE	MACKAY	4740	553356	910307	06	90
1503	Pat HAMILTON	P.O.	PLEYSTOWE		4741	592242	900912	06	90
0647	Mrs Joan Elizabeth HAZELDENE	16 Moody Street	MACKAY		4740	573840	900630	06	90
3339	Mrs Sandra Grace HAZELDENE	6 Tully Court	ANDERGROVE	Mackay	4740	552303	900630	06	90
2020	Lorraine HEALES	20 Norris Road	NORTH MACKAY		4740	421568	901013	06	90
2597	Mrs Faye Elaine HEANY	37 Bourke Street	BLACKS BEACH		4740	546755	900630	06	90
0658	Mrs Susanne Marie HILL	27 High Street	NORTH MACKAY		4740	421487	900630	06	90
1252	Mrs Ellen JACKSON	1 Skylark Street	SLADE POINT		4741	552617	900630	06	90
4808	Tracy Lee JENNER	"Llanberis"	M.S. 509, Tara Creek	SARINA	4737	564588	910510	06	90
0648	Mrs Joyce Mary JENSEN	Post Office	FARLEIGH		4741	598119	900630	06	90
2704	Anita Robyn JOHNSTON	Post Office	FINCH HATTON		4756	583171	900630	06	90
1372	Mrs Sylvia Christina LEWIN	14 Moody Street	MACKAY		4740	578539	900630	06	90
3928	Hessie LIMMAGE	34 Scanlan Street	MACKAY		4740		900614	06	90
1888	Lynda Yvonne LOCKE	C/-Commonwealth Bank	MACKAY		4740	422450	900630	06	91
1887	Ross LOCKE	C/-Commonwealth Bank	MACKAY		4740	422450	900630	06	92
3992	Desley Rhonda LOWTH	9 Lynch Street	MACKAY		4740	576771	900808	06	90
4756	Hanna Sofie MACLEAN	21 Cahill Crescent	MACKAY QLD		4740	546383	910417	06	92
4755	Hilda Erica MACLEAN	21 Cahill Crescent	MACKAY QLD		4740	546383	910417	06	91
3896	Alexander Robert MACMILLAN	34 Blamey Street	CLERMONT		4721	831588	900918	06	91
3897	Rita Evelyn MACMILLAN	34 Blamey Street	CLERMONT		4721	831588	900918	06	92 X
1905	Mr Brendan Errol MAGUIRE	30 Petersen Street	SARINA		4737	561351	900630	06	91
1904	Mrs Gail Patricia MAGUIRE	30 Petersen Street	SARINA		4737	561351	900630	06	92
1570	Mrs Joanne MALCOLM	2 Greetham Street	SARINA		4737	562125	900630	06	90
2302	Mrs Gwendoline Agnes MANN	15 Streeter Avenue	MACKAY		4740	575833	900630	06	90
3762	Carmel Mary MC DONALD	16 Raymond Croker Av	MT PLEASANT	NORTH MACKAY	4740	421169	900601	06	90
0667	Mrs Beverley Elaine MC GOWAN	C.M.B. FARLEIGH	VIA MACKAY		4741	598551	900630	06	90
1843	Mrs Joann M. MC GRATH	M.S. 283	MACKAY		4741	564126	900630	06	90
1211	Mr Alan Neil MC NEE	13 Benson Avenue	NORTHVIEW	Mackay	4740	422802	900630	06	90
0816	Lilian MEECH	1/15 Creal Street	MACKAY		4740	575547	900630	06	90
2092	Lorraine Christine MIETZEL	11 Coakley Court	ERAKALA	VIA MACKAY	4740	598170	900607	06	91
1373	Mr Wayne Douglas MILLER	14 Beverley Street	Far Beach	MACKAY	4740	578660	900630	06	90
0550	Mrs Daphne Ruth MURARD	32 Thorning Street	WEST MACKAY		4740	523998	900630	06	90
1205	Mrs Dorothy Joyce NEWTON	31 Cahill Crescent	M.S. 352. Planella	MACKAY	4740	546186	900630	06	90
0702	Mr Peter Carlton NICHOLSON	10 Scanlan Street	MACKAY		4740		900630	06	92 X
0701	Mrs Joyce Belle NICHOLSON	10 Scanlan Street	MACKAY		4740		900630	06	91
0662	Miss Dawn NOONAN	36 Bourke Street	BLACKS BEACH		4740	546497	900630	06	91
0108	Janice Margaret O'SHEA	75 Webberley Street	MACKAY QLD		4740	521460	910417	06	90

(Continued over)



MEMBERS OF MACKAY BRANCH (continued)



MSNO	NAME	ADDRESS1	ADDRESS2	ADDRESS3	PSTC	PHONE	REN DATE	DB	SF
0664	Mrs Ethel <u>Dulcie</u> PATTERSON	115 Goldsmith Street	MACKAY		4740	572398	900630	06	90
1215	Mr George Robert PEARCE	P.O. Box 2	GLENDEN		4743	589217	900630	06	91
1216	Mrs Laraine Coral PEARCE	P.O. Box 2	GLENDEN		4743	589217	900630	06	92 X
3340	Mr Warren Thomas PITT	25 Streeter Avenue	MACKAY		4740	514848	900630	06	90
3771	Mrs <u>Valma</u> Kathleen POLLITT	P.O. Box 56	SOUTH MACKAY		4740	511098	900630	06	90
2448	Lorraine Wendy PORTER	6 Blackall Court	NORTH MACKAY		4740	424308	900826	06	90
1090	<u>Robin</u> Victor PYM	M.S. 895	MACKAY		4740	540996	910403	06	90
1912	Francis Loeman ROBINSON	33 Jehu Street	PORT FAIRY		3284		900630	06	91
1911	Isabel ROBINSON	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do</i>		<i>Do</i>		900630	06	92
2093	Dorothy RONEY	11 Coakley Court	ERAKALA	VIA MACKAY	4740	598170	900607	06	92 X
1621	Laraine SCHEMBRI	Trevaskis Road	FARLEIGH	VIA MACKAY	4740	598224	901101	06	90
3924	Dulcie SHANKS	26 Gold Street	MACKAY		4740	577193	900607	06	90
2693	Mavis Isabel SHEEDY	12 Macarthur Street	MACKAY		4740		900630	06	90
3899	Heather SHUTTLEWOOD	Eimeo Road M.S. 352	MACKAY		4740	421623	900709	06	92 X
3898	Joyce SHUTTLEWOOD	Eimeo Road M.S. 352	MACKAY		4740	421623	900709	06	91
3546	Norma Eileen STEWART	8 Pinder Street	WEST MACKAY		4740	575133	900714	06	90
0655	Mrs Margaret C. STRICKLAND	33 William Street	MACKAY		4740	575462	900630	06	90
0962	Bernice Ann THOMSON	19 Place Avenue	SARINA		4737	561288	900627	06	90
1519	Miss Fiona Janette THOMSON	P.O. Box 25	PLEYSTOWE	MACKAY	4741	592431	910630	06	91
1518	Mr Rodney James THOMSON	P.O. Box 25	PLEYSTOWE	MACKAY	4741	592431	910630	06	92 X
2177	Mrs Jean Meryl TURVEY	16 McKinley Street	NORTH MACKAY		4740	577764	900630	06	90
0654	Mrs <u>Judith</u> Adrienne WALLACE	31 Annie Wood Avenue	NORTH MACKAY		4740	421224	900630	06	90
0661	Mrs Coral WATSON	<i>20 The Goosewalk, N. MACKAY</i>			4740	423531	900630	06	92
0652	Mrs Anne Philomena WHITMORE	33 Annie Wood Avenue	NORTH MACKAY		4740	421447	900630	06	90
0958	Janice Margaret WILKIE	P.O. Box 758	MACKAY		4740	552797	901108	06	90
3584	Patricia Melville WILLIS	7 /1 Caroline Street	WOODY POINT		4019		900607	06	90
2263	Mrs Jeanette May WISELY	Sugarshed Road	FARLEIGH	Via MACKAY	4741		900630	06	90
4561	Berard Sydney WOODRUFF	P.O. Box 344	MT PLEASANT		4740	551038	901108	06	91
4562	Kathryn Anne WOODRUFF	P.O. Box 344	MT PLEASANT		4740	551038	901108	06	92 X
3947	James Edward WRENCH	46 Black Street	MACKAY QLD		4740	574120	910614	06	90
2705	Mrs Sandra June ZARB	P.O. Box 19	FINCH HATTON		4756	583230	900630	06	90

ADDENDA

Mrs. Margaret LEIGH, P.O. Box 1019, Mackay 421887
 Mrs. Rube Stevens, 3 Kaddatz St., Andergrove 552290
 Mrs. Fay ROWLANDS, 25 Wattle St., Andergrove 554126
 Mrs. Avis HILDRETH, 14 Peaty St., Andergrove 552215
 Mr. John Carlton, R.S.L. Unit 7, East Gordon St, MACKAY. 576409.
 Miss Ann Laws, 10 School St, N. Mackay. 573025.



REMEMBER

MONTHLY MEETINGS - 1st Wednesday for 7.30 p.m. Next, 1 August.
NEW PLACE - Milton St. High School, Room D10.
MONTHLY NEWSLETTER appears at meeting and then in library.
DEADLINE FOR NEWSLETTER - 2 weeks before meeting. Next, 19 July.
GENEALOGICAL LIBRARY within North Mackay Library opens 9.30-5.30 daily, plus to 8 p.m. Thur, plus Sat. 9.00-1.00.
RESEARCH ASSISTANCE in this library - 12.30 to 2.30 Tuesdays and 2nd & 4th Wednesdays. Or ring 422539.
MORMON LIBRARY (cnr. Field & McGinn Sts.) opens 1.00-2.30 Tuesdays, 11.30-2.00 Wednesdays and 7.00-8.30 p.m. Thursdays.



Mackay Genie Gossip



cost 50 cents

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF QLD
MACKAY BRANCH
P.O. BOX 882. MACKAY. 4740

NEWSLETTER NO. 26 AUGUST 1990

President:	Sue Hill	42 1487
Secretary:	Jean Turvey	57 7764
Treasurer:	Adelaide Grendon	56 4295
Sales:	Wendy Porter	42 4308

ANNUAL MEETING ELECTS OFFICE BEARERS

Few changes resulted from the annual meeting of the Mackay Branch on 4 July. The four main positions were filled as above. Besides these, Vice-president is Warren Pitt, Librarian is Helen Butler, Fundraiser is Peg Strickland, Co-ordinator of Death Records is Sue Hill, Co-ordinator of Display is Judy Wallace, Research Officers are Sue Hill and Wendy Porter. The attendance was disappointing. All present were pleased with the new venue - Mackay State High School, Room D10, just off the Milton Street Car Park at the front. All future meetings will be held here, still on the first Wednesday at 7pm for 7.30pm.

FUND RAISING RESUMED

Our newly elected Fundraiser has already swung into action with a Lucky Weekly Draw. Any member not in it yet, please ring Peg on 575462 for details. To build up our research resources, funds are needed constantly. This is for the benefit of all members.

INFORMAL WORKSHOP TO GATHER EVERY SECOND SATURDAY

Following a busy and fruitful gathering on Saturday morning 14 July, it was decided that there would be a similar get-together in our library on the second Saturday of every month. This supplements the Research Assistance available 12.30 to 2.30 every Tuesday and on the second and fourth Wednesday, and it should be a boon to those who work during the week.

JANET REAKES TO VISIT MACKAY IN OCTOBER

Popular genealogist Janet Reakes, has agreed to hold a full Saturday afternoon seminar in Mackay. The date is yet to be decided, but will be either 13 or 20 October. Cost will be \$15. Watch for further news.

ANOTHER RISE.

Queensland full certificates of Birth, Marriage or Death now cost \$16.50

MACKAY'S OLDEST STATE SCHOOL

The Mackay Central State School will be 125 years old in 1996, and in preparation for its anniversary, preliminary research is being done now. The school holds very little information about itself. (The centenary of the school was not celebrated). So the school is begging anyone with any details at all, or photos, or remembered stories, or surviving items of school life, to report these things to the school. The Mackay Primary School opened in 1871 on the northside of Alfred St where the Mackay Entertainment Centre now stands. In 1873 its name was changed to the Port of Mackay Primary School. In 1885 the school was divided into two schools. The Mackay Girls and Infants remained at the old site, while the Mackay Boys School moved over the road into the present school grounds. This arrangement continued for 47 years. In 1932 the two were combined to form the Mackay Central School on the old site north of Alfred St. At the same time, the new Intermediate Schools were begun. A fine new two storey brick school was built on the south of Alfred St and this became the Mackay Intermediate School which taught Grades 6 and 7 from all Mackay Primary State Schools. When the Intermediate Schools were abolished in 1960 the building became the Mackay Central School which it remains today. The old buildings over the road then housed the Mackay Infants School and the Mackay Opportunity school until 1981. Then the old buildings were demolished to make way for the new Mackay Entertainment Centre. The anniversary will include all schools underlined above. Most of the old registers are lost. Registers which survive are: Central - 1932 to now; Infants - 1960 to 1975; the Boys School 1885 to 1917; and the first register 1871 to 1875.

OUR LATEST MEMBERS, WELCOME!

JOHN R. ATKINSON	Hudson Road, Kuttabul	540204
Brian J. O'SULLIVAN	77 Bannister St. Mackay	575338
Bev. STEVENSON	5 Anthony Vella Court	547214
C.M. OSBORN	MS 895, Constant Creek	540941
V.L. HANSEN	MS 60 Homebush via Mackay	597270
Ann BUTT	MS 509 Sarina	597321
Jan JENKINSON	5 Hydrangea Ct. Nth Mackay	422761



RESEARCH NOTES



1. The 1991 Genealogical Research Directory will take entries until 31 October 1990. Fifteen family names may be submitted for the basic price of \$30, with the book supplied by post on issue next April. This advertisement of interests world-wide gives a good chance of contacting another researcher of the same family. See "Forms for Copying" in our Library.

2. The N.W. Queensland Pioneer Register pre 1950. Those eligible must have been born or lived in West Qld., west of Winton and north of South Australia. Forms for copying are in our Library, or write to Mt. Isa Family History Society, P.O. Box 1832, Mt. Isa, Q 4825.

3. Casino and District Pioneer Register pre 1900 covers an area from Evans Head north to the border, including Coraki but not Lismore, and westward. See Forms for Copying in our Library, or write to Casino and District Family History Group, P.O. Box 586, Casino, N.S.W. 2470.

4. Maryborough (Qld.) Pioneer Register covers 1848-68, and Settlers' Register, 1869-1900. See forms in our Library. Note new address of co-ordinator is Mrs. M. Wilson 32 Moreton Street, Maryborough Q 4650.

Note: ANCESTORS MAY BE RECORDED AT NO CHARGE in 2, 3, and 4.

5. South Africa Archives answered free of charge a recent enquiry about an ancestor who lived in South Africa for some years during and after the Boer War. By means of the computer retrieval system, 3 documents were found relating to the ancestor, and photocopies of all the pages were supplied and sent for the cost of photocopying and postage. The address written to was: South African Records, The Senior Archivist, Union Buildings, Pretoria, South Africa.

6. Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire. These are the centre of interest in the large "East Anglian Directory" published recently by the Norfolk Genealogical Society as a directory of members' interests. Judy Wallace is a member of this Society and has a copy, which she is willing to look up for anyone with interests in the area.

7. Local pioneer families - STEVENSON, WILLIAMSON, MacLEAN, and GORDON are very well documented in three large books now in our Library. These were donated by a descendant who was visiting from South Australia. He is Mr. Alan Stevenson, Morphett Vale, S.A. We are very grateful for his gift.

8. Early N.S.W. Records are in North Mackay. At the recent Saturday workshop, new member Bev Stevenson pounced expectantly on this Stevenson Family Book (see 7. above), only to find the Stevensons in the book were not her Stevensons, although they too were pioneers of the district. This disappointment, however, was compensated for by the mass of information Bev found about her ancestor Thomas Clarkson, whom Joan Reese had recently found for her transported as a convict in 1806. Researchers like Bev with early N.S.W. ancestors can build up their families from the Birth, Marriage, and Death Indexes which begin 1788. If lucky, the researcher

may find his families already all set out and printed in "The Pioneer Register of the 1788-1820 Association". This Association was formed by people with an ancestor in this period in N.S.W., and eventually 3 volumes were printed with details of 300 families, mostly including 3 generations. Then there are the Musters and the 1828 Census, printed and in most Libraries. Thomas Clarkson was dead just before the census, but Bev found his wife and children, some married with children; also, cross references showed the land they owned and the people they employed. Thomas Clarkson's families were set out in one of the Pioneer Registers. Now by writing to the Association, Bev can get the address of the member who researched this information, thus finding another descendant.

DID YOUR ANCESTOR COME TO AUSTRALIA ON THE "SIROCCO"?

I have obtained the following list of single men who arrived in Sydney on the "Sirocco" on 1st February 1864 :-

- Tiernan, Richard Age 22 Labourer from Co. Meath, Julienstown, son of Richard and Ann Tiernan. Relations already in the colony - A brother, Laurence Tiernan, Cockatoo Is.
- Waite, Aldred Age 18 Labourer from Catsfield, Sussex, son of Richard and Mary Waite, Catsfield. Relations in the colony - A brother, Alfred Hodgkins, Mudgee.
- Winkee, Jas. Age 20 Labourer from Kinvara Co. Galway, son of Pat and Mary (both deceased). Relation - A cousin, Martin Winkee, address unknown.
- Woods, George Age 21 Labourer from Templemore Co. Tipperary, son of John and Margaret, Templemore. Relation - A brother, William, of Ashfield.
- Woods, John Age 25 Labourer from Cavan Co. Tyrone, son of Arthur and Margery, Cavan. Relation - An uncle, Patrick Collins, of Illawarra.
- Woods, Edward Age 20, obviously the brother of John Woods.
- Wynne, James Age 30, Labourer from Ballinar Co. Mayo, son of Martin and Catherine, Ballinar. No relations in the colony.

If you have an interest in any of the above people, I will be glad to show you the immigrants' list which I have obtained from Joan Reese.*



Note the detail of these NSW shipping records. Joan Reese* says, where 2 reel numbers are given for a ship, one has the briefer Agents list, and the other the Immigration Board's list, which gives fuller information, as here.

*JOAN REESE is GSQ Research Officer in Sydney for Archives and State Library, for members of GSQ. See Information File in our Library for details.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AS A SOURCE OF GENEALOGICAL INFORMATION

The local council in the area an ancestor lived may hold information helpful to genealogical research in the following ways.

1. CEMETERY RECORDS. Almost all cemeteries are now in the charge of the local council, whether it be city, town or shire. A Burial register is kept for each cemetery where entries are made in time order, with varying information about the dead person. This may include his place of residence and who paid for the burial plot. An index of some sort is usually kept, so it does not take long to find the deceased person's name and date of death. Many councils have computer listed names of people buried (in alphabetical order) to show the grave number, and also listed the grave numbers in order, to show who is buried in that plot, thus showing immediately all buried in the one plot. This may reveal people and connections not previously known. Some authorities (eg the Rockhampton City Council) can provide a computer printout of all people of one surname buried in their cemetery and the date of burial and age. There are exceptions, where the Burial register is still not in charge of the Council e.g. in Townsville the Burial registers of both old and new cemeteries is kept at Knobel Real Estate Agency. In a case like this an enquiry to the council will find the other agent in charge.

It must be realized, however, that Councils being in charge of cemeteries is a modern arrangement. For older cemeteries, there is always a date when the council took charge, and before that date a Cemetery Trust ran the cemetery and kept the burial register. The Walkerston Cemetery began in 1885 in charge of a trust. When the Pioneer Shire Council took over in 1908, the burial books of the trust were copied out into a new book and this was continued as the Burial Register. So although the original Trust book has not survived, the copy has, and there is a complete and continuous record of every person buried in that cemetery.

This very often did not happen. Many early records of Cemetery Trusts have been lost. The Cemetery Trust was a committee of local people who did the job of supervising the burials, the upkeep of the cemetery, the money affairs, and the records. One of these individuals on the Trust would hold the Burial Book of records. This may have been safely put away at home at first, but, after closure or takeover of the cemetery, in time it was commonly forgotten about and eventually dumped, perhaps unknowingly. The Eton Cemetery Trust functioned until 1956 but its records can not be found. Local historian Mr. Frank Rolleston was a young man on the Trust when it ceased functioning. In later years he has made exhaustive enquiries to locate this book but has not succeeded.

2. LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS. The free library system is based on local authority areas, and it is the Councils who run the Libraries. The central library in each area usually has some material on the local area; many have a great deal of material and actively try to collect and classify as much as possible. The Mackay City Library has its Local History Room, and is very interested in building up the resources here. The Mirani Shire has its Museum, and centres its collected information here. So it is worth writing to the Council Library in your area of interest and enquiring if they can supply information about a person, a place, or an event. Also remember that such a library will welcome copies of any information, photos, etc which genealogists can supply to increase the collection.

3. A LOCAL HISTORY of the area is usually commissioned by local council, and anyone wanting a history of the area should ask the Council. Publication is often subsidized by the Council, which makes the book quite inexpensive. (e.g. The History of the Pioneer Shire, "Pioneer Pageant", is a large book but it is available from the Council for only \$6). Often the book is not distributed through booksellers as this would increase the cost of the book. In this case, the council is the only place it can be bought.

4. LAND RECORDS. The council will have extensive detailed maps of its whole area, with present-day information. These will most likely be adequate to locate a former landblock, if you know the number reference, for usually these do not change. The council may also have kept maps of earlier years. The Pioneer Shire Council Office has old maps of the shire on 35mm microfilm, being copies of Lands Department Maps in the State Archives of Qld. Sometimes such maps may be kept in the Council's Library instead.

For the boundaries of Queensland's local authority areas, see the map from the Qld Year Book. Often the Shire bears the name of its central town. Some do not. In any case, the Council office for that area may be found from the Qld Phonebooks in the front pages labelled "Government-Local." (Maps next page)

**SCOTT
FAMILY
REUNION**



by C. McDonald.

A very enjoyable family reunion was held recently, at Mackay Harbour, for all descendants of George and Elizabeth Scott (nee Stewart).

George Scott was born in Sandhaven, Aberdeen, Scotland; he sailed for Australian Shores on the "Duke of Sutherland", arriving on 30th March 1885.

Elizabeth Stewart was born in Forfar, Dundee, Scotland, arriving with her family in Australia on the "Waroonga" on 6th May 1885.

The couple met while both were working on the same property at Barcaldine. George proposed to Elizabeth by passing her a note asking for her hand, while she served his meal. They were married in Barcaldine in 1895 and lived in Mt Morgan for a time, then moved to Mackay. After their third child was born, they purchased land at Septimus for 2/6 per acre, clearing the land by hand, first growing fruit trees and running goats, then eventually planted sugar cane.

George and Elizabeth had five children: Isabell (Mrs Lindsay), Jack, George, Les, and Roy.

The original cane farm at Septimus is still in the Scott family.

Great interest was shown by young and old on the day, in the Display Board (kindly lent by Nth Mackay Library), which featured early photos of the original slab family home, and old Septimus School, generations of family members, a Family Tree, Shipping Lists, etc.

Members of the family were from Mackay, Septimus, Canonvale Gladstone, and Brisbane; and special guests from Scotland were Margaret and Ernie Smart, Margaret's Grandmother Rebekah Scott was a sister to George.

Margaret and member Carmel McDonald had been corresponding for 35 yrs but never met, so it was a very happy occasion for them both.

HENRY CABLE and SUSANNAH HOLMES

On a recent trip to Rockhampton I went to visit my husband's Aunty and Uncle to ask them for a few dates for my family group sheet. While we were talking, he got out some things to show me what one of his niece's had done on his family tree. Among them was a book of the recent families and a scroll that dated back to the early 1700. He then got out a book written by his niece June Whittaker on the family. The book describes the life of his earliest Australian Ancestor, Mr. Henry Cable. I have read this book and the sequel, very interesting reading. They are "The Raking of the Embers" and "The Flame in the Morning".

Henry Cable and friend were sentenced to hang for robbing a relation's store. The clerk of the court, also a relation, pleaded with the judge to adjust the sentence. Henry Cable was given a reprieve of 14 years transportation to New South Wales. While in Norwich goal, he formed a relationship with a woman prisoner Susannah Holmes who bore his child. She was to be transported, but the officials would not take the baby on board as there were no papers for him. The turnkey was upset and went from one official to another until he got the papers he needed for the child, and also for the father's transportation as well in the same fleet. This was great news in London; people of great standing made up a parcel for the couple to take with them.

So Henry Cable and Susannah Holmes and their baby son Henry all sailed on the First Fleet, and even on the same boat, "Friendship." The Fleet landed in Sydney cove on 26 January, 1788. Two weeks later the first Christian marriage ceremony in the new colony was conducted by Rev. Johnson. Five couples * were married in a multiple ceremony; Henry and Susannah were one of these couples.

Henry worked hard and became an overseer of other convicts. He was later given a pardon with a parcel of land, a house, and a job as chief inspector of police. He lost this job some years later because of his trafficking in the rum trade. This did not deter Henry as he didn't like the job anyway. He went on to become a hotel licensee and part-owner of a fleet of trading vessels.

Susannah and Henry produced a large family and had a fairly happy life. If you'd like to know the full story, I suggest you read the above mentioned books which are available from the library. There are other convicts mentioned in some detail in these books. — Ruth Matthews.

* Footnote: The first five marriages in the new colony on 10 February 1788 were (1) Henry Cable and Susannah Holmes. (2) William Parr and Mary McCormack. (3) Simon Burn and Frances Anderson. (4) William Haynes and Hannah Green, and (5) William Bryant and Mary Brand.

MY ANCESTORS WERE FWK's

A few years ago, some research was done for me on my Plant family in Nottingham, England, and it was said that they were FWK's. What were FWK's? After several months and quite a bit of delving, I discovered that they were "frame-work knitters"!

A frame-work knitter made hosiery on stocking frames. During the 17th and 18th centuries, frame-work knitting of hosiery in England developed largely into a "home" and a "cottage" industry. In some cases, the knitter owned the knitting frame outright, while a system known as "frame-work rents" became common practice of the industry until sometime after the power-driven machine came into use after 1864. The stockiner was charged a frame-work rent for the use of the machine from the hosier, who was called a "putter-out".



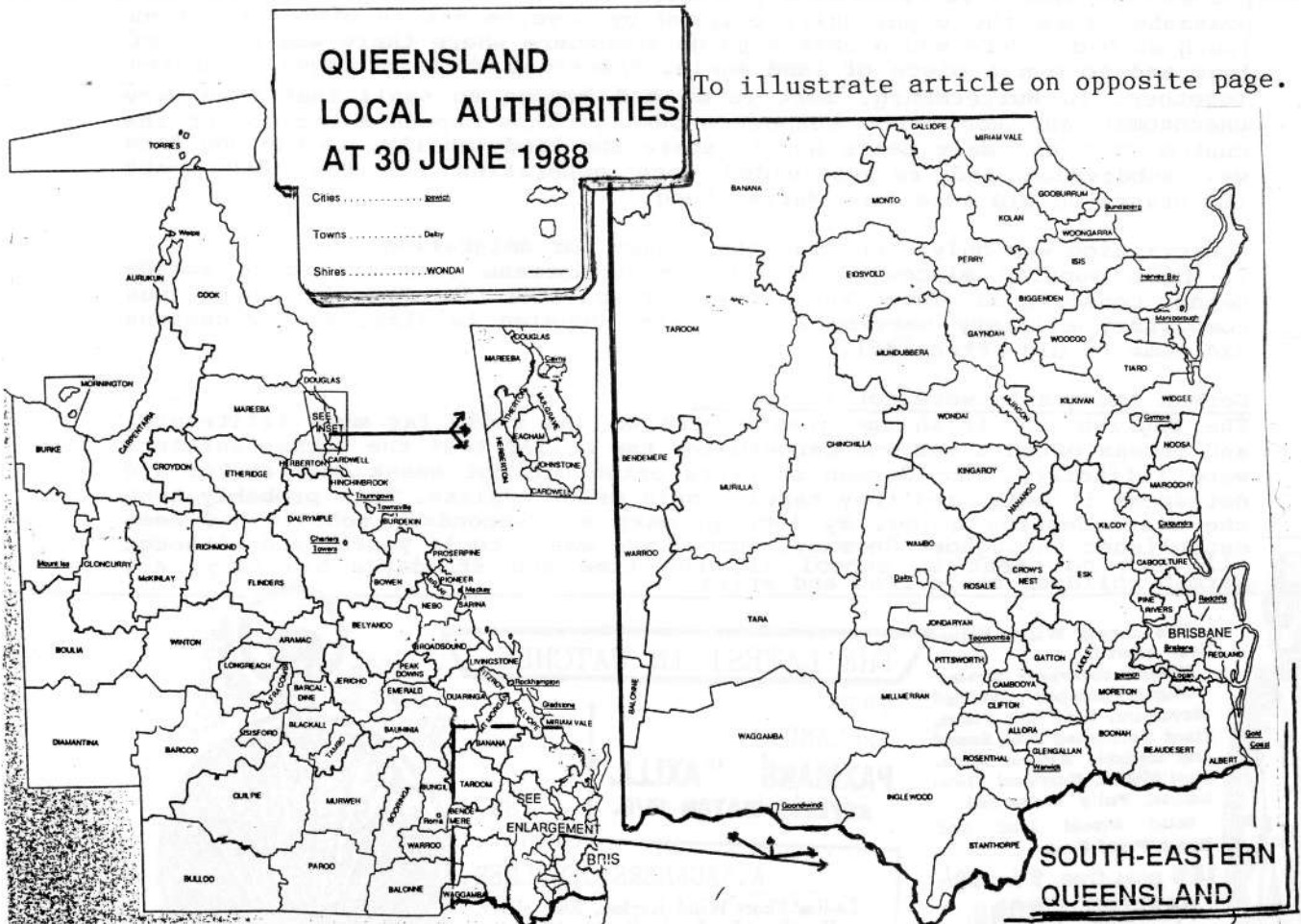
The Rev. William Lee invented a knitting machine, made mainly of wood, in 1589. At first, two people were needed to work the machine, but after improvements in design, only one worker was required. Seated, using his feet to work a treadle and his hands to activate the upper levers and rods, the worker would reach a reasonably economical speed.

The Midlands was the centre of the frame-work knitting industry as there was a ready supply of wool from the long-fleeced sheep and plenty of cheap labour. The industry developed and prospered as there was always a demand for something to clothe the legs. At the beginning of the 1800's, pauper children were disposed of by "putting them to the frames".

The introduction of steam-powered machines gave the industry a tremendous boost, but overproduction ultimately changed its nature. It then became a depressed industry, with harrowing effects on the workers.

My 5 x great-grandfather, Thomas Plant (c.1720-1789) owned 8 stocking frames in the city of Nottingham - a substantial man! He apprenticed his sons, Thomas and James, at the age of 14, an apprenticeship period of 7 years. Thomas Plant, his son Thomas, and grandson Thomas were all frame-work knitters, but my great-great-grandfather, Peter Plant (1804-1864), moved to London where he and his partner, Peter Pope, became hosiers and shirtmakers. Peter Plant probably decided that the provincial areas were becoming depressed, and that business would be more profitable in London.

Judy Wallace.



FALSE HERALDRY --IN SUPERMARKETS AND ELSEWHERE.

"Who is Entitled to Bear Arms?"

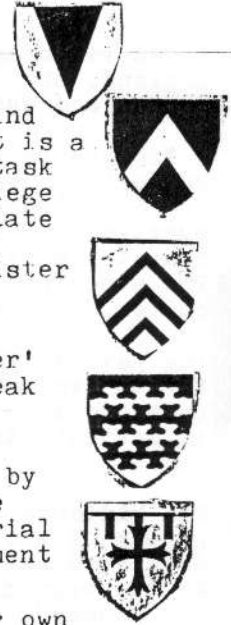
"Firms who advertise in newspapers claiming to be able to find 'your personal crest' should be treated with caution. If it is a bona fide genealogical researcher he will explain that his task is to find if you were legally entitled to petition the College of Arms or the Court of the Lord Lyon (Scotland) to matriculate arms. That is to say to try to establish your descent from someone who was legally entitled to bear arms and to re-register them with appropriate additions to the shield showing your position in the family.

Anyone offering to supply your coat of arms 'over the counter' for a sum of money as if he were selling a pound of rump steak cannot do what he is offering.

A coat of arms is obtained only through the heraldic executive and in only two ways - by applying for a grant, or by proving descent from someone who was legally entitled to use arms. Being of the same name as a person who possesses armorial bearings does not raise any presumption whatever of entitlement to these arms or any version thereof.

If you display someone else's arms and pass them off as your own you are guilty of a civil wrong, though it is not clear how far an English Court would redress it."

"An Outline of Heraldry in England & Scotland" by Robt. Innes-Smith



**QUOTABLE
GENIWISE**

GERMAN IMMIGRATION TO QUEENSLAND--Further Notes from Margaret Jenner's Talk.

Why did they leave Germany?

Immigrants to Queensland were mostly of peasant stock. Right into the nineteenth century, the peasants were serfs bound to their land and their landlord. The movement by which serfs could gain their freedom began only in 1807 and later in the south. But eventually more and more peasants were forced by enclosures and agricultural improvements to give up their small pieces of land and become day labourers. It was natural that these peasants grasp the opportunity offered by Governments in other countries (such as Qld.) Here was a chance to go somewhere where there was plenty of land and to own a piece of land again. Sometimes whole villages emigrated together. In Wurtemberg, most farms had become so small that they were uneconomic and would not support a family. This happened because of the custom that all male heirs had to share the land equally, so the one farm was subdivided and re-subdivided each generation. In the 1850s most immigrants to Qld were from Wurtemberg.

Conscription was only sometimes the reason for emigrating.

It is a popular misconception that most Germans came to Qld to escape being conscripted into the army. After 1861 in Prussia there was compulsory military service and the army doubled in size. Many Prussians did come to Qld after 1861.

German Immigrants were not illiterate.

The English and Irish immigrants were on the whole far more illiterate, and it was often these who perpetuated the belief that the German settlers were illiterate. The German settlers often did not speak English, or did not speak it well, and they rarely could write English. This probably kept the misconception going. By 1800 primary and secondary schools had been established throughout Germany. School age was 6 to 14 years, and although all were not sent to school all the time and standards did vary, all German children could read and write.



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NEWSLETTER NO. 27 SEPT 1990

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OLD SOLDIER SHARES UNIQUE EXPERIENCES WITH OUR MEMBERS.

Our August meeting was privileged to have a very interesting and enjoyable guest speaker. He was Mr. Jim Mitchell who spoke of his trip to Gallipoli this year to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the landing of the ANZACS. He was one of the sixty non-german veterans who were guests of the government in the official party from Australia.

Mr. Mitchell described the highlights of 25 April 1990 in Turkey. First was the most impressive Dawn Service at Gallipoli. They all had to get up at 1.30a.m. to travel there in two buses. It was still too dark to see much when they left for breakfast, but they returned the next day and toured the battlefields. Breakfast was taken with the Turkish Military people. Then they assembled in the large Complex built by the Turks to celebrate their victory. Here at 9.30am was held the International Ceremony with representatives of all nations who fought in the campaign. Next they moved to Lone Pine for the wreath laying ceremony, when Jim Mitchell laid a wreath for his unit, on the Memorial there. Any Australian without a known grave has his name included on one of the Memorials erected at several sites. These and the cemeteries of buried Australians are beautifully kept. (See Research Note on Page 2 about the War Graves Commission.)

Luncheon was put on by the Turkish Government. Unfortunately, the traffic jam, caused by 10,000 tourist visitors, stranded their bus and only the ones able to walk the last part actually got there. Jim Mitchell was one of these, and had the added thrill of Mrs. Thatcher shaking his hand as the two parties met by chance along the way. They were all back at their hotel by 4.30. Here the final celebration of this most memorable day was the birthday of the oldest of the party - John McCreary had won the D.C.M. at Gallipoli where he landed on his 28th birthday. Now he was 103 years old!

Mr. Mitchell is a lively and entertaining speaker, and a short report such as this cannot give all his descriptions and comments. However, here are a few. The tour of the battle areas of 1915 revealed that all those bare hills are now thickly covered with trees. This landscape now is green and growing, symbolic of life; whereas in 1915 the battlefields were bare earth and dug trenches, a picture of death.

In 1915, the Turk soldier was respected by his enemies, and the feeling was mutual. Also there are many stories of the friendliness between the soldiers of opposing trenches during truces, and after capture. This mutual admiration of enemies survived and was very evident in the 75th anniversary celebrations. Mr. Mitchell had a photo of a Stone Memorial at Anzac Cove erected in 1934 by Kemal Attaturk, the victor at Gallipoli. It is to the dead soldiers of both sides: "Those heroes that shed their blood and lost their lives....., they lie side by side here". That symbolises the spirit of these anniversary celebrations.

Mr. Mitchell evaluated his personal experience on this trip as unique and wonderful - firstly to go back to these places and relive the events; and secondly to find fellows with this common experience in the past sharing this common experience now. There were none of the 60 veterans whom he knew before. But that made no difference. Especially was this so with him and his room mate on the trip. His room mate was an outback chap and in 1915 as a stationhand in the Gulf country he had to travel hundreds of miles to find a place to enlist. In 1915 Jim Mitchell was a city accountant and later was a member for 46 years of the Hobart Golf Club. These two "clicked immediately, and now are lifelong friends"-(Mr. Mitchell's words.) This was the World War I soldiers' experience all over again.

Listen to the ABC Documentary on the 75th Anniversary of Gallipoli, coming soon on ABC TV.

Mackay Education Centre has its new photocopier now, producing the best copies, costing 10 cents each. Our members can join this centre at \$5 per annum. Laminating and materials for producing booklets are available at a reasonable rate. M.E.C. is situated in a wing of the North Mackay State School. Enter from School Street and follow the brick path. Open 8a.m. - 5p.m. Monday to Thursday, and 8a.m. - 4p.m. Friday.

IMMIGRANTS TO QUEENSLAND - RECORDS AND RESEARCH

A. ATTRACTING IMMIGRANTS: Queensland was separated from NSW in 1859, and was certainly a "Cinderella Colony". Immigrants were needed to build up its population and to do the work. So immigrants were offered passages to Qld. free or almost free, and any paying their passages were offered land almost free. Also persons already in Qld. were helped to bring out relatives or needed workers. The government organized immigrant boats by contract for all these people and had Immigration Agents in Britain and Europe to fill the boats. The Red tape associated with all this government activity has mostly survived and is a fruitful source for genealogists.

B. ARCHIVES RECORDS: Qld State Archives (QSA) hold all surviving government records of immigrants to Qld from Europe from 1848 to 1915. Pre-separation records are held by QSA as well as by State Archives of NSW. For a fuller description of these Immigration Records, see Brief Guide No. 16 in the QSA folder in our library.

C. THE IMMIGRATION KIT: QSA was the only place these records could be researched until QSA issued their Historical Records Kit No. 1 in 1988, which any library may purchase. So, many libraries in Qld and elsewhere now have these records, and a list of these libraries can be obtained from QSA. The North Mackay Library does have the kit. The index is on 2,200 microfiche, and the ships lists of immigrants by boat and other information is on 18 reels of microfilm. For fuller description and explanation see the pale Blue Handbook in the Library beside the Kit, as well as Brief Guide No. 16 mentioned above.

D. PROCEDURE FOR RESEARCH in the Qld Immigration Kit.

1. Look up the microfiche index to find the name of the immigrant. There is one alphabetical run of surnames, covering all years.
 2. Copy QSA Location No. Here, IMM/116 p. 111
 3. Look up this reference in Blue Handbook page 17, to get film No.
 4. Find this film, put it on the reader, roll on to page required.
- Step 3 may be omitted if the Location No. can be found quickly on the label typed contents on the film boxes. The ancestor may be recorded on two different films and in that case there will be two different cards with different QSA Location numbers. One of these may have more information than the other.

BARNES, Elizabeth

IMM/116 p. 111

M 1698

E. VARIATIONS IN INDEX INFORMATION

(a)

NAME	PELLING, James
SHIP	Clara
DEPARTED	London 9-11-74
ARRIVED	Brisbane 22-2-75
AGE	36
REMARKS	Assisted

For some years, the full information was extracted on to the Index card. The ship's list may be read by noting the ship's name and date of arrival, and following instructions below - "If the ship is known (Para 1) This list will provide only marital status as extra information, but it will enable the full list to be studied for other people possibly connected. (b) QSA Locations 231, 232, 233, HAR/4 and PRE/94 refer to lists which were not microfilmed for the Kit. So nothing further can be got from the Kit. Such lists must be got from

QSA, who will supply printouts if name, and QSA Location, and description of the record are all given.

F. MANY LISTS FOR THE ONE BOAT, AND THE TERMS USED: Immigrants are listed according to the class of accommodation they had on board. In descending order of Cost, Comfort, and Importance were Saloon, Intermediate, Cabin, and Steerage. Later the classes were simply First, Second, and Third. On the one boat there are separate lists for each class. The majority were in the lowest class, Steerage, and these are divided up in different lists according to the government classification they immigrated under. **FREE:** This had nothing to do with convicts. Even "Free cont" means simply "Free List continued". Certain categories of workers were in short supply, and applicants were accepted and brought out on their paying only a nominal fee (such as one pound). At some times, the immigrant had to pay back his fare or part of it within 2 years of arrival. **ASSISTED:** If in this list, the immigrant had been recruited as a worker needed in the colony, such as FL (Farm Labourer) or DS (Domestic Servant.) Assisted immigrants paid nothing. **NOMINATED or REMITTANCE:** Any Queensland could, for a small fee, purchase a passage warrant from the government, forward it to a particular person in Europe (often a relative), who could present it to the Qld. government agent there, and be put on a boat at no cost to himself. (See "Genie Gossip" No. 22 for advertisement seeking sponsors.) **INDENTURED:** Any Queensland employer needing a certain type of worker could pay the government the full passage money, and the Government Agent would recruit a suitable person. There was a contract binding the immigrant to his employer in Qld. for a set time. Under these headings Families were listed first, then single males, and then single females. The exact meaning of terms used, and the exact conditions binding the immigrant, the government, the shipping contractor, and the employer, changed as time went on when legislation changed in parliament. To find what category an ancestor was classed in, turn to the beginning of the list he is in and note the heading. To find the exact conditions of the arrangement of his immigration, note the Act of Parliament named at the beginning of the lists and read the text of that act, obtainable through a library.

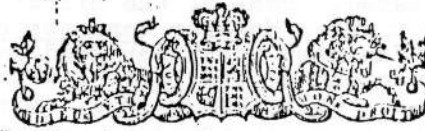
~~Assisted~~, ~~Free~~, ~~Emigration~~.

156

Berth, No. Room, No. 31

PASSAGE CERTIFICATE OF QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT PASSENGERS

Girls of 12 years and upwards whether members of families or otherwise are berthed in the Single Females compartment in charge of the Matron.



The Berths will be marked on board the ship on the day of embarkation. Relatives or Friends desiring to be berthed near each other should present their Tickets together. When passengers are once berthed no change must be made without special permission.

PASSENGERS' CONTRACT TICKET.

- 1.—A Contract Ticket in this form must be given to every Passenger engaging a Passage from the United Kingdom to any place out of Europe, and not being within the Mediterranean Sea.
- 2.—The Victualling Scale for the Voyage must be printed in the body of the Ticket.
- 3.—All the Blanks must be correctly filled in, and the Ticket must be legibly signed

- 4.—The day of the Month on which the Passengers are to Embark must be inserted in Words, and not in Figures.
- 5.—When once issued, this Ticket must not be withdrawn from the Passenger, nor any alteration, addition, or erasure made in it.

Ship "GREAT QUEENSLAND," of 1650 Tons Register, to take in Passengers at the East India Docks, LONDON, for BRISBANE on the 27 day of May 1873, for QUEENSLAND.

I engage that the person named in the margin hereof shall be provided with a STEERAGE Passage, to, and shall be landed at the Port of BRISBANE, in QUEENSLAND, in the Ship "GREAT QUEENSLAND," with not less than Ten Cubic Feet for Luggage for each Staff Adult, and shall be victualled during the Voyage and the time of detention at any place before its termination, according to the subjoined scale for the amount of £ 3 including Government Dues before Embarkation, and Head Money, if any, at the place of Landing and every other charge, except Freight for excess of Luggage, beyond the quantity above specified, and I hereby acknowledge to have received the sum of £ 3 in full payment.

NAMES.	Age	Equal to Statute Adults.
Samuel Smith	30	
Grace do	24	
Susannah do	16	3
John F. do	4	
Charlotte do	Infant	

The following quantities, at least of Water and Provisions (to be issued daily), will be supplied by the Master of the Ship as required by Law, viz:— To each statute Adult 3 quarts of Water, exclusive of what is necessary for cooking the articles required by the Passengers' Act to be issued in a cooked state; and a weekly allowance of Provisions according to the following scale:—3 1/2 lbs. of Bread or Biscuit, not inferior in quality to navy biscuit, 2 lbs. Wheaten Flour, 1 lb. Oatmeal, 1 lb. Rice, 1 1/2 lbs. Peas, 2 lbs. Potatoes, 1 1/2 lbs. Beef, 1 lb. Pork, 2 ozs. Tea, 1 lb. Sugar, 2 ozs. Salt, 1/2 oz. Mustard, 1/2 oz. Black or White Pepper, ground, 1 gill Vinegar, 6 ozs. Lime Juice, when the ship shall be within the Tropics, during the other portions of the voyage the issue of Lime Juice shall be at the discretion of the Medical Practitioner on board, 1 lb. Preserved Meat, 6 ozs. Suet, 3 ozs. Raisins, 4 ozs. Butter.

SUBSTITUTIONS at the following rates, may, at the option of the Master of any Passenger Ship, be made in the above Dietary Scale, that is to say:— 1 lb. of Preserved Meat, for 1 lb. of Salt Pork or Beef; 1 lb. of Flour or of Bread or Biscuit, or 1 lb. of Beef or of Pork, for 1 1/2 lbs. of Oatmeal, or 1 lb. of Rice or 1 lb. of Peas, or 1 1/2 lbs. of Soft Bread, baked on board, in lieu of 1 lb. of Flour, or of 1 lb. of Biscuit, or of 1 1/2 lbs. of Oatmeal, or of 1 lb. of Rice, or of 1 lb. of Peas; 1 lb. of Rice for 1 1/2 lbs. of Oatmeal, or vice versa; 1 lb. of Preserved Potatoes for 1 lb. of Potatoes; 10 ozs. of Currants for 8 ozs of Raisins; 3 1/2 ozs. of Cocoa or of Coffee roasted and ground, for 2 ozs. of Tea; 1 lb. of Treacle for 1 lb. of Sugar; 1 gill of Mixed Pickles for 1 gill of Vinegar.

N.B.—Mess Utensils and Bedding to be provided by the Passengers.

On behalf of CHARLES BETHELL.

LONDON, 3 day of May 1873.

Total £ 3 :-

NOTICES TO PASSENGERS.

1. If Passengers, through no default of their own, are not received on board on the day named in their Contract Tickets, or fail to obtain a Passage in the Ship, they should apply to the Government Emigration Officer at the Port, who will assist them in obtaining relief under the Passengers' Act.
 2. Passengers should carefully keep this part of their Contract Ticket till after the end of the Voyage. [N.B. This Contract Ticket is exempt from Stamp Duty.]
- This Ticket must be kept clean and ready for production when the Ship is clearing at GRAVESEND.

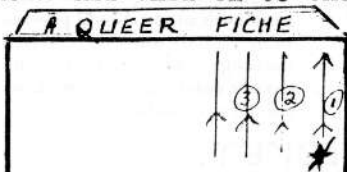
G. IF THERE ARE TOO MANY POSSIBILITIES OF THE ONE NAME IN THE INDEX

1. If two people are thought to have come out together, look up both names to find the same QSA Location No, with page number the same or a few apart only.
2. If the approximate time of arrival is known, turn to page 17 in the Blue Handbook and see what years are covered by the Location Number of each possible index card. e.g. IMM/115 covers the period AUG 1874 to Jun 1878, so an immigrant thought to have arrived in the 1880's will not be the one in IMM/115. Usually, many of the possibilities can be eliminated in this way.
3. A Death Certificate in Qld, NSW, and Vic will state "years in Australian States.", and this gives a guide to when the person immigrated (often, though, this is not accurate.)
4. Write down all index references to that name not eliminated, and look up each in turn on the microfilm lists. There may be other information given here, such as age, place of birth, etc, which will eliminate or identify that person. Sometimes it is not possible to be sure which is yours, or even if any is yours (for he may be unlisted.) Keep full notes of all possibilities, as further information may come to you at a later date, and this might help to sort out the entries.

(continued next page)

H. IF THE NAME OF THE ANCESTOR CANNOT BE FOUND IN THE INDEX: It still might be there. Look again. Reasons it was not found:

1. The stupid arrangement of the index cards when the cards were put on the fiche has caused the name to be missed. Most of the microfiche start at the top left and move down and then on to the right. However some are arranged completely back to front.



You must start here and go up the column and then move to the column on the left of this, and so on.

2. Misfiling by QSA. Errors in original filing found by QSA on later checking are listed in the Blue Handbook. See pages 44 - 89 for any name not found in the microfiche index. This **FAULT CHECKLIST** includes omissions, names indexed in the wrong order, and wrong references.

3. "Bad" writing on the original list may have caused the index card to have been written for a name entirely incorrect. If name of ship and/or year is known, scan the list(s) as a last resort. This may be a fruitless search, but alphabetical order, age, and Christian names of a group, may help to find it.

4. Surname may be different or varied from what you have now. Look for all variations of spelling e.g. Gilmor, Gilmore, Gilmour, Gilmer. These will not all be lumped together as in the IGI, but in strict alphabetical order. The name may have been a foreign one, later anglicised. Also sometimes foreign surnames were changed completely (e.g. German names in World War I.), and this may not be known by researchers now.

5. Christian name on the immigration list may be different from the name commonly used and later appearing on a marriage or other certificate. A first name may be used in the list, although the person was commonly known by his second name, and in later life dropped the first name completely (Very common with German names). Also sometimes William appears as Wm; or as - (a blank), which would come first before the Albert of that surname.

I. THE NAME MAY NOT BE THERE AT ALL. Reasons:

1. He paid his own way, and so there is no government record. If he received a Land Order, he should be in the immigration lists, but some are not. Such a person may be traceable through his Land Order.

2. Some ships lists were lost in the early years. Some were lost in later years because of floods etc.

3. He jumped ship. See "Discharged and Deserted Seamen in Qld", 2 books in our library. But there were others not recorded.

4. He is on a ship's list not yet processed when the Kit was made in 1987. There is an ongoing programme of indexation, so a visit to QSA Brisbane may find him recently added.

5. He may have come to Qld from another state. Interstate shipping is not recorded. He may even have come overland. For his entry to Australia, check other states' immigration and deserters' records.

6. He may have come from a country not in Europe. eg. New Zealand or America. Only immigrants from Europe are in these lists.

7. He may have come under a Commonwealth scheme after 1901. Up to 1915 many such immigrants are recorded in the QSA records (and in the Kit). All are recorded (and later ones) in the Australian Archives, Qld Branch, 6th Floor, Commonwealth Courts Building, Brisbane. People can research in person and written enquiries are answered.

J. IF THE SHIP IS KNOWN. Note that the usual procedure is via the index of surnames on microfiche. However, sometimes the name is a common one, or a difficult one, or it cannot be found on the index, but the ship's name is known. There is an index of ships (IMM/111 on Film M1709. This is the first thing on this film. It lists all ships to Qld in alpha order and then the voyages of each in time order. (One boat made 25 voyages in all, 3 in the one year, so it helps to have a date.) This list will give a reference, such as Register 4 page 99. Look up the Blue Handbook page for the conversion table to give the film number. Put this film on and roll on to page noted (eg 99) where the list of passengers will begin. All ships are listed here, even the ones with lost passenger lists. This is shown by "No list" in the last column. In this case you can go no further, but the place and time of departure is given and the time of arrival in Qld.

K. IF THE MICROFILM PLACE CANNOT BE FOUND FROM THE QSA LOCATION ON THE INDEX.

1. You may have the wrong film. Check the label on the film box. Is the QSA location contained in the typed contents of film?

2. You may have the wrong place in the film, although the page is the correct number. Check label on box to see what part of the film yours is likely to be in. For example Film M1697 contains all of IMM/114 plus IMM/115 up to p.116I. So for example, IMM/115 page 88 is in the latter part of the film, and you have to roll right through the whole of IMM/114, several hundred pages, to start IMM/115 at page I and keep rolling until you come to its page 88.

3. You may have the wrong list, although the right boat. If the page numbers cannot be deciphered and you are following through alphabetically, remember every boat had several alpha lists under different headings. (See Paragraph F).

4. You may have copied the location number incorrectly. Check the name again on the microfiche index.

5. The Index reference may be really wrong because the original indexer at QSA made a mistake: see Fault Checklist, P. 44 - 97 Blue Handbook for this possibility, where the correct QSA Location number will be noted under the correct name.

To be continued next issue with 3 additional topics. (L.) Further information from QSA. (M.) Further information from John Oxley Library. (N) Other sources in North Mackay Library.

RESEARCH NOTES



1. The Old Melbourne Cemetery (1837 - 1922) by Marjorie Morgan. Member Laurie Heales has generously donated this book to our library. It brings together from all sources, all existing information about this cemetery and the people buried there. Sources include Burial Registers (i.e. all buried) 1866-1917; tombstone inscriptions transcribed in 1913-14 and later; and letters of application to register graves. The cemetery was closed in 1917 to make way for expansion of the Queen Victoria Market. The book has details of the 914 bodies exhumed in 1922 and re-interred in other cemeteries, and the many remaining old headstones removed to the grounds of the Fawkner Crematorium. Anyone looking up this book for ancestors should be aware that there are several separate lists of names, and should study the introduction.

2. New Zealand Families Research Directory (1990) has been placed in our library by Judy Wallace. Researchers with families in N.Z. will be helped by feature articles and lists of resources in N.Z. This directory differs from most we are used to. (a) It contains families being researched by members of NZSG only. (b) The listed families have N.Z. locations only. There is no reference to their overseas origins. (c) Each member has his families being researched listed all together under his number and name, the list being just as submitted. (d) There is of course an index of surnames being researched (30,000 in all) which gives access to the members lists. The idea is you study the other families in the list to discover if you are connected.

3. Northern Territory Births Marriages and Deaths (1870 - 1902). Indexes on microfiche have been purchased and are now in our Library.

4. British Army 1914 on. Personal Service Records of all soldiers and officers are held at Army Record Centre Bourne Avenue, HAYES, Middlesex, UB3. IRF, United Kingdom. State relationship to soldier and that the reason for the request is family history. Give enough information to identify the soldier, as there may be more than 1 of that name. There is no charge for information. (This is the equivalent of Central Army Records in Australia.)

5. British Army up to 1913. All official records are in the Public Records Office, London. See Researching Army Ancestry by G. Hamilton Edwards. These records are in many separate files and the regiment has to be known. Unfortunately the PRO does not answer queries and a professional researcher has to be employed. Some information may be available from a Regimental Society for that particular regiment.

6. Australian Soldiers, Sailors, and Airmen who died on active service from 1914 on are carefully documented by the Australian War Graves Commission. For every service person dead (or missing presumed dead), information held includes number, unit, next of kin, date of death, and burial place. If the body had no known burial place, which could be properly proved, then this person's name and details are included on a plaque on a large memorial erected and kept in that theatre of war. Mr. Mitchell referred to such memorials at Gallipoli. Another of these memorials is at Runnymede near London which contains memorial plaques to all RAAF personnel who were killed in World War II in the European zone and whose burial was never found after the war. The War Graves Commission maintains many such memorials as well as extensive graveyards in all theatres of war. Anyone with a family member killed in a war zone can obtain all the information held, at no cost. Recently member Jeanette Wisely wrote to the Australian War Graves Commission, Dept. of Veteran Affairs, Block C, Ground Floor, Bowes St., PHILIP, ACT 2606, requesting information about her great-grandfather who she knew was killed in World War I. Horace William Mensforth was KIA on 12 January 1918 and was buried at Underhill Farm Cemetery in France. There was a colour photo of the grave close up with the inscription readable, another photo showing a more distant view of that part of the cemetery, negatives of these photos, and maps of the cemetery and of the area.

7. A Photo of any Australian Servicemen who died from Boer War to Vietnam can be obtained from The War Memorial in Canberra, (GPO Box 345, Canberra ACT 2601)-cost \$6.

8. CONVICT RESEARCH SERVICE - GOOD VALUE AT \$60 EACH.

Kevin Bradford, who was a member years ago, has recently been continuing his researches especially into his 9 convict ancestors. He is full of praise for the Sydney Archives convict Research Service, having received the result of 3 searches and awaiting a fourth. One ancestor Thomas Markwell, a second fleeter, proved most interesting and the research on him resulted in a small booklet of information, which would take an amateur researcher a whole week to find out. Thomas Markwell was a "real acquirer of land" says Kevin and he now has documents about all his land dealings. The research into the convict does not stop when he ceases to be a convict and all documents referring to him in the Archives are researched. It is important that preliminary research already done be set out, so the professional's time can be best spent on new research. See Folder "Forms for Copying" in our library. Note this service is available only for a person originally a convict.

JANET REAKES

b. 1952, Bristol, Eng. through the FH Library in Salt Lake.
emm.1961 to Aust.

Janet



I used to trace greyhound and racehorse pedigrees, then when I joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1972 I became interested in human genealogies. I worked voluntarily in the Church's Family History Libraries and soaked in as much knowledge as I could. I travelled overseas several times to learn in a practical manner how to research in the British Isles and

As well as being a JP, I hold two diplomas including an international accreditation as a research expert for Australia. I am also a member of AAGRA, IGCO: and the Council of Genealogy Columnists. I have written 14 books on tracing the family tree as well as desgined stationery and charts. I am currently making home videos on How to Trace Your Family Tree.

I first appeared on the MIDDAY Show back in 1984 with Mike Walsh and continued on til now. Appearances less frequent now I have moved to Hervey Bay from Sydney, but still about 3-4 times a year. Appear monthly on Melissa's People - an SEQ TV Show soon to be shown also up your way.

I have three weekly columns in The Sunday Sun, Melbourne Herald, Sydney Telegraph and a fortnightly column in the New Idea. I also have spoken on just about every TV Chat show, in Australia as well as being on the BBC for the Bicentennial. Have also spoken on just about every radio chat show, where I enjoy doing talk back radio. Had regular segments in Sydney.

SEMINAR

Janet Reakes will hold a seminar in Mackay on Saturday 13 October from 1.30 to 5.30 pm, at the Hall at the RSL Retirement Units, Creal St, off East Gordon St. East Makcay. Her itinery will cover new ground not covered in her previous two visits here some years ago. There will be plenty of time for questions on all subjects. Don't miss this chance to hear in person Australia's best known Genie expert. Cost is \$15 and includes afternoon tea. There will be an extensive display of genealogical books for reference and for sale.

I Operate the Genealogy Research Service Centre from Hervey Bay. I specialise in problem research, and enjoy the challenge of solving everyone's stumbling blocks.

I run seminars to help people to learn all the shortcuts and money saving ideas in genealogy as I hate seeing people waste money. It also gives people a chance to ask me questions on their problems.

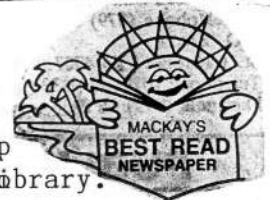
I love genealogy. In 1988 I had cancer of the womb, and had to have a hysterectomy. This was the biggest blow in my life, and I still can't think about it without crying. Nevertheless, I have a neice and some nephews, so all my work on the family tree is not in vain.

FILMS on order at Mormon Library.
Notify the Library if also interested.

- 1851 CENSUS Kintbury, Berks.
- 1861 " Marlybone, Midsx.
- 1861 " Newport, IOW.
- 1861 " St. George, Bristol, Glou.
- 1861 " Lidney, Glou.
- 1851 " Minster Thannet, Kent.
- 1871 " Bethnel Green, London.
- 1861 " Glasgow, Lanark.

MEMO CALENDAR

- 8 Sep Saturday Workshop
North Mackay Library.
- 15-29 Sep School Holidays
- 19 Sep Deadline Newsletter.
- 3 Oct Wed 7.30 pm MEETING.
Milton St High.
- 13 Oct Sat 1.30 pm SEMINAR.
R.S.L. Community Hall
Creal St, off E. Gordon St
- 31 Oct Deadðine G.R.Directory.
See 'Forms for Copying'.



Mackay Genie Gossip



GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF QLD
MACKAY BRANCH
P.O. BOX 882. MACKAY. 4740

NEWSLETTER NO. 28 OCT 1990

President:	Sue Hill	42 1487
Secretary:	Jean Turvey	57 7764
Treasurer:	Adelaide Grendon	56 4295
Sales:	Wendy Porter	42 4308

JANET REAKES SEMINAR

Some people will travel a long way to hear Janet Reakes on Saturday, 13 October. The Mackay Seminar runs from 1.30 to 5.30 in the RSL Community Hall in Creal st. off East Gordon St. Cost of \$15 includes afternoon tea. See this Star Genie in person and benefit from her expertise.

JANET REAKES SCRAPBOOK

For some time now, member Mavis Sheedy has been collecting the columns written by Janet in the Sunday Sun and the New Idea. The scrapbook of these clippings is growing into a useful storehouse of practical research hints. Mavis brings her JR book to every meeting. Thus, anyone who forgot to take a proper note of the details of any helpful hint can look it up again.

GOSSIP NOT ALL TRUE - CORRECTIONS TO BE NOTED.

We apologise for 2 items of information in last newsletter which are partly incorrect. Firstly, Photos of Dead Australian Servicemen are available from the War Memorial Canberra, but of soldiers only, and only of 1914-18 War, and then only about 10% of these dead soldiers. The second item concerned getting the personal file of Soldiers in the British Army from 1914 on. Frances Bowater followed this advice and has reported back the many "ifs" and "buts". The explanatory letter she received has been placed in the Information file. There is a search fee of 15 pounds with no guarantee that anything will be found. Only 40% of the records survived the World War II bombs and many of these are damaged by fire and water. There is no Central Index so unless many details are already known, the soldier's file may be unfindable even if surviving. Also the information is given strictly to next of kin only, which has to be proved by BDM Certificates - unless the soldier is still alive and gives written permission.

LOCAL MEMBER DISCOVERS UNIQUE RESEARCH CENTRE.

On holiday recently Faye Heaney visited the Family History Centre at Kiama south coast of N.S.W. She spent one whole day there and was able to research continuously. She completed a thorough search of the Tasmania BDM microfilms, and of the Irish Convict Records on computer. Everyone pays \$10 per day to use the centre, and this includes guidance from trained volunteer assistants, who receive equal time free to do their own research. The Centre is not run by a genealogical society, but by the Community. For further information see the folder in our Library.

This unique Family History Centre combines the features of a Resource Centre for Australia and New Zealand (including the Irish Convict Transportation Records, and a comprehensive collection for U.K., Europe and Canada), a Genealogical Research and Advisory Centre, and an Educational Centre with social history programs specially prepared for schools.

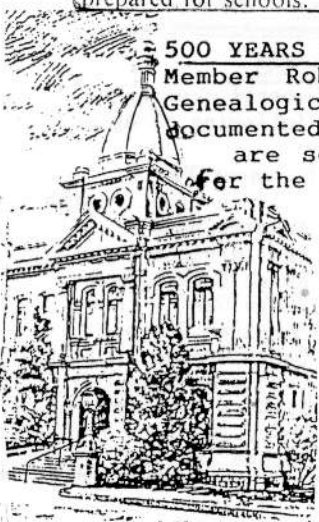
The Family History Centre developed from the strong historical activity by residents in the area and from the development of links between Kiama and Ireland through the early Irish immigrants who made the town the most Irish in the colony in the 1860s. The Kiama Council formed a local committee which was successful in obtaining a Steel Industries Assistance Programme Grant from the Commonwealth Government to develop the Centre, and the building in which it is located also includes a new Municipal Library.

500 YEARS FOR \$30.

Member Robyn Johnston hit the jackpot with one of her entries in the 1990 Genealogical Research directory. She had a reply from another researcher who has documented their common family - back to the 1300s! Connections made through GRD are seldom as startling as this, but are always valuable. Closing date for the 1991 GRD is 30 NOV 1990. Plenty of forms for all in our library.

GRAND GENI CONFERENCE IN LAUNCESTON, 1991.

The Sixth Australasian Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry will be held in Launceston 9-12 May 1991. Registration before 30 Nov. 1990 avoids the late fee. This is a four day feast of genealogy served up by dozens of experts from Australia and overseas. For details see booklet now in our library.



Albert Hall, Launceston

RESEARCH NOTES



1. N.S. Wales Doctors Registrations 1838-1972 are in the Archives of N.S.W. For details see Archivist No 13 in our Library. This is the newsletter of the Archives issued monthly to keep researchers informed about the holdings of the archives and the latest indexes. It also has short articles on Australian history. (Joan Reese could look up any of these.)

2. Croydon (Qld) Hospital Index to Patients Admitted. The 1888-1912 period is now completed. Enquiries with SSAE and donation to Judy Webster, 77 Chalfont St., SALISBURY, 4107. (The Index is to be continued). Peg Strickland has asked about an 1892 entry. This entry had blanks for "How long in colony" and "Ship", but revealed that the patient's father was at Hotsprings, Einsleigh River. Often the details of immigration are given.

3. McKinley Centenary 1888-1988. This book has been kindly donated to our library by Adelaide Grendon. It is a mine of information on this area near Cloncurry.

4. Malta Research. While on an overseas trip recently, my niece kindly did some research for me in Malta - just a nibble but enough to boost me along to more research. If you do have information, certificates can be obtained from The Public Registry, 197 Merchants Street, VALETTA, Malta. Official civil registration began in 1863. These private individuals are prepared to research for a fee: (1) Mrs. Mary Lanfranco, "Antmar", C.de Brockdorff Street, MSIDA, Malta; and (2) Mr. Frank Cassar Parnis, 97 Marina Street, PIETA, Malta. (Laraine Schembri).

5. Newspapers reported a ship's arrival and details of the voyage, and sometimes described the dispersal of the new arrivals, even sometimes quoting wages offered. This was hot news at the time, and is no less now to researchers. "The Brisbane Courier" reported ships arriving in Brisbane. These papers are all in the John Oxley Library, who will supply copies of the reports. Local papers in towns such as Cairns and Mackay where ships unloaded passengers will have similar reports. "The Sydney Morning Herald" reported ships arriving in Sydney. The Mitchell Library has the papers and should answer a direct request. It may be quicker to get Joan Reese to obtain such a report from there, for GSQ members. (See Information File). OR the reports will be supplied by Pastkeys, P.O. Box 116, Rockdale N.S.W. 2216, for \$5.00 plus SSAE. The name of the ship and the date of arrival must be provided in all cases above. Such reports did not contain a list of passengers, although Salon Passengers were sometimes listed.

6. Members' own books and maps form a good reference library for other members. The following members wish it to be known that these recent acquisitions will be looked up for others. Ellen Jackson has "Aspects of Devon History", by A.R. Sellman, which is an excellent short history of Devon, showing how changes affected the life of the ordinary people. Joyce Shuttlewood has "Pubs and Publicans in Old Drayton including The Birth of Horseracing in Toowoomba, by R.A. Dansie. Fay Heaney has a large National Geographic Map of England in 1600. Rube Stevens has detailed information, including ships lists and photos for 2 immigrant ships to Brisbane - "La Rochelle" 1866 and "Beau Site" 1862. Helen Butler has "A Million Bushells of Wheat, The History of the Clifton Shire 1840 - 1988", and the Centenary Book of the Laidley North State School (also incorporating Plainland.) Any member who is willing to look up any of his books for others, is urged to enter an index card in our Information File with a key word at the top, then the name of the book, and his own name.

QLD STATE SCHOOLS JUBILEE BOOKLETS

Any Jubilee Booklet of a school an ancestor attended is a likely source for gene researchers. These usually contain a short history of the settlement and the development of the area; a history of the school buildings, activities, teachers, etc; reminiscences of older former pupils (some of whom may be distant relatives); photos, including class photos; and, in the case of smaller schools, the names of all pupils as enrolled on the admission register by year. This can sometimes reveal when a family moved into the district, as then several children of the family will be admitted at the same time.

Does the ancestor's school still exist? Has it passed the 50, 75, or 100 years jubilee? To find out, look at the list in our library in the Qld Research Box. This list shows all Qld state schools still open in 1986 and their birthdates. (The list was copied in the Qld State Archives.) Most schools with Jubilees in the last 10 years have published a substantial booklet which will be available at the school. This list will also reveal approaching Jubilees. Thus, interested descendants and researchers can have pre-notice to arrange to attend the celebrations and to contribute items of history and memorabilia. Many schools start planning their jubilee as much as 5 years ahead.

THE LATEST NEWS

WHO'S WHO in GSQ.

The Annual General Meeting on 22 Sep elected the following Management Committee.

President-	Margaret Verran
Vice-Pres-	Gillian Arnot -Smith
Secretary-	Annette Budd
Treasurer-	Ken Farquhar
Members-	Ralph Beckingham
	Kevin Gee
	Margaret Gregory
	Barry Grogan
	Daphne McMahon
	Barbara Robinson
	Betty Smith
	Daphne Spiller

01543

THE AUSTRALIAN HISTORIC RECORDS REGISTER

RECORD GROUP

Blacks Real Estate Pty Ltd: business records

DATE RANGE

1879-1986

SERIES

Wallace & Black: newspaper cuttings relating to advertising of stock sales, auctioneering and saleyards, and articles relating to the Silver Jubilee of the agency, 1881-1912 (18 items).

Henry L. Black: Certificates of Sale, 1890-1893 (5 items)

Henry L. Black: Articles of Association, 1919 (1 vol.).

Henry L. Black & Co.: journal relating to commission sales of goods and stock from Mackay district. The journal lists prices, quantities and goods, and includes tractors, trucks, houses for removal, bicycles and fishing boats. Twelve loose sale dockets attached to the journal include details of sales of cattle, poultry and launches, 1930-1971 (1 vol.).

Henry L. Black & Co.: stationery, letterheads and For Sale notices, c1940.

Henry L. Black & Co. and Blacks Real Estate Pty Ltd: invitations to functions including the Company Annual Dinner 1975, and souvenir invitation and menu to the Centenary Dinner of the Company 1981, 1975-1981 (1 file).

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

In 1879, Henry J. Wallace was an auctioneer and station agent in Mackay trading as Henry J. Wallace, Mackay Horse Bazaar. He sold horses and cattle on commission. By 1883, Henry L. Black, brother-in-law of Wallace, became a partner in the business which was then known as Wallace and Black's Agency. By July 1885, Wallace had left the business, which then became known as H.L. Black, Mackay Horse Bazaar, which functioned with livery stables, but the livery stables were closed by 1915. The company continued to hold weekly large auction sales until municipal saleyards were built at Mackay.

Francis and (Henry) Archibald Black, the sons of Henry L. Black, joined the business prior to World War 1, and (Henry) Archibald became a partner by 1919. The business which had developed predominantly as a rural agency and auctioneers, continued in the same premises until 1935 when new offices were built. In 1936, Stewart Thornhill Wallace, grandson of Henry J. Wallace, joined the business and after the death of Henry L. Black, the business, known as Henry L. Black & Co., functioned by 1938 as an urban agency.

In 1945, Francis Black retired and Henry Lindesay Black had joined the Company. Stewart Ross Wallace, great grandson of Henry J. Wallace, entered the business in 1954, followed by Ian Lindesay Black, great grandson of Henry L. Black in 1972. The firm has been known as Blacks Real Estate Pty Ltd since 1979.

DESCRIPTORS

Names

Wallace, Henry J.; Wallace, Stewart Thornhill; Wallace, Stewart Ross; Black, Henry L.; Black, Francis; Black, (Henry) Archibald; Black, Henry Lindesay; Black, Ian Lindesay; Black, Francis

Places

Mackay, Qld

Subjects

auctioneers; auction sales; estate agents; horses; livestock sales; menus; stock and station agents

ACCESS

Normal access: contact Mrs Judith Adrienne Wallace, 31 Annie Wood Ave, North Mackay, Qld 4740

Such a lot of Australia's past was locked away in private cupboards, that in 1986 a scheme was launched so people holding such records could register what they had. In all, 3514 sets of records were listed, to form the Bi-Centennial Australian Historic Records Register, now published on 10 microfiche. These are in every Public Library. Here is Record No. 1543, submitted by one of our members. This one consists of business records. Others consist of letters, minute books of a club, diaries etc. There is a great variety.

Research Procedure is simple. Look up name, place or subject in the Index on the first (yellow) fiche. Record No 1543 is indexed 17 times under the 17 "Descriptors" listed. Each of these leads to Record 1543, which is found in number order in the green fiche. (There is also a blue fiche giving wider, narrower and related terms leading to the subjects in the yellow fiche.)

Notes. (1) There is no index of contact people, or of people who entered the information. (2) There would be many names contained in the originals which are not in the index. (3) Each frame in the Index has 3 columns before going on down to the next frame. So look warily.



Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is well-known for believing that hard work brings its own reward, but it didn't always do her own ancestors much good. Her mother's family were humble farm labourers for centuries, while her father's ancestors were cobblers who kept the trade in the family for hundreds of years until Mrs Thatcher's father became a grocer instead.



BOOK ORNER FORGENIES

ROLL CALL: A Guide to Genealogical Sources in the Australian War Memorial 158pp 1986 A full & detailed guide to the records of the Australian War Memorial, designed to cater for the needs of genealogists. It describes the most useful sources held by the Memorial, contains case studies, glossary and concise instructions on the best methods of research. Although the title refers only to the War Memorial, the book lists other institutions in Australia and overseas which hold military records along with summaries of records held. \$7.95

All researchers with soldiers, sailors or airmen in Australia or overseas, will find "Roll Call" very helpful, from 1788 to Vietnam. This book should be available in all libraries. We print the write-up from the catalogue of Gould Books. The book can be purchased from Gould and from other booksellers.

IMMIGRANTS TO QLD. CONCLUDING THE ARTICLE IN GG NO 27.

L. FURTHER INFORMATION FROM QLD STATE ARCHIVES

In general, QSA does not answer postal enquiries.

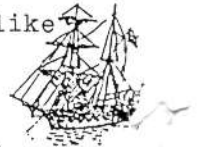
1. However, a printout will be provided by QSA, if the exact archive reference is given and a description of the record. e.g. "IMM/II6 page 216, the immigration record of William Brown and family." Send these details and enquiry to QSA, who will send back the form and the cost, and these then have to be returned in a second letter.
2. This has to be done to get the information for references Z/31, Z/32, Z/33, HAR/4, and PRE/94, as these lists were not filmed for the kit. See E (b).
3. QSA will provide on request a list of libraries which hold the Immigration Kit.
4. QSA may have info on land orders issued to immigrants. See *QSA Brief Guide*.

No. 16. However the piece of land taken up is not tracable from the immigration records.

5. Conversely, if the piece of land taken up is known, QSA will have records of this and of payments for the land made by the government grant under the Land Order. It will then be possible to deduce the approximate date of immigration of a person not listed in the index of immigrants.

Note (4) and (5) above have to be researched in person.

6. There is no list of Sponsors who nominated immigrants to Qld. This is unlike N.S. Wales, which has its Immigration Deposit Journals 1853-1900 which index Nominees giving Sponsor, and also index Sponsors giving Nominees.



M. FURTHER INFORMATION FROM JOHN OXLEY AND STATE LIBRARIES

JOL will answer postal enquiries. There is a delay of months because of the large number of enquiries.

(1). A Photo of the boat may be held by JOL, and then can be purchased at a reasonable cost. Photos of boats not in JOL may be available from Mitchell Library or from The Maritime Museum Greenwich, England.

(2). The newspaper report of the arrival and the voyage of the immigrant ship can be obtained. See Research Note 5, page 2.

(3). The text of the Immigration Act under which your ancestor came out can be obtained from State Library direct or via Inter Library Loan Request at a local library. This will be of interest to show what conditions an immigrant had to fulfil to be eligible, and may explain why he lied about his age, or why part of the family came out separately, or under a different classification. The year of the Act must be known. Find this at the beginning of the list which contains the immigrant's name. The Act of 1869 is in the Research and Reading Book in our Library. See *N.7. below.*

N. OTHER SOURCES IN THE NORTH MACKAY LIBRARY (which may also be in other libraries)

Almost all of the following are copies of, or extracts from, the Immigration Records as in the Kit. However, as they are in printed form, they are easier to read, to scan, and to copy.

1. Index to Assisted Immigrants to Morton Bay 1848-1859. One researcher recently found a family in this book which was not to be found in the Kit records.

2. "Convict Ships" by Bateson, lists 2 boats of convicts sent to Moreton Bay in 1850, although transportation had ceased in 1840.

3. Irish and Cornish Immigration to Moreton Bay 1848-59. People listed in here should also be listed in (1) above, but there are people included on the "James Fernie" (1856) which are not in the QSA list. This book has details of the 38 boats and their voyages.

4. GSQ booklets giving all journeys to Qld by 1 boat, listing all the passengers and giving detail of boat and voyages. Books are available for "Windsor Castle", "Montmorency" and "Flying Cloud."

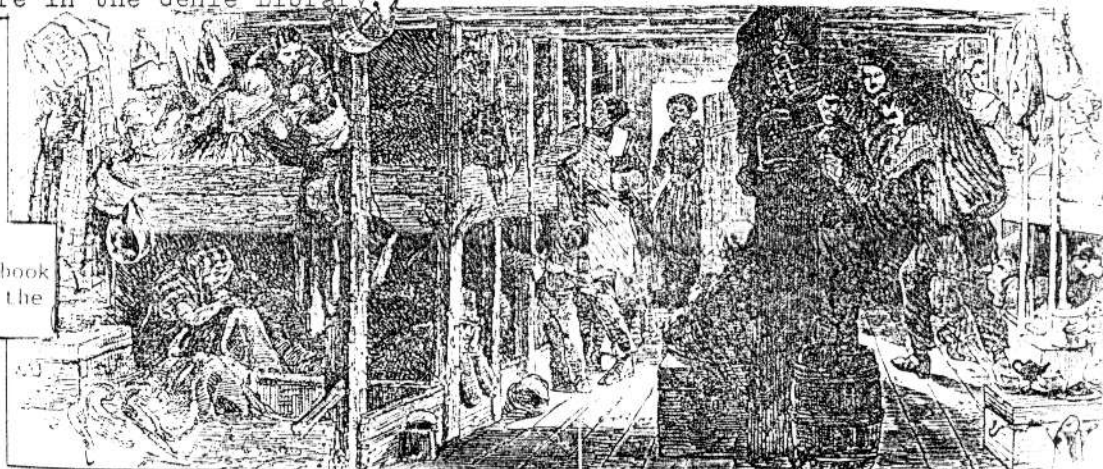
5. Passenger lists for 1 trip of 1 boat, copies of QSA records. The most recent addition to these is for "Cheybassa", voyage of 1881 and voyage of 1882, donated by Ann Adams. There are 10 other boats.

6. Discharged and Deserted Seamen in Queensland

7. Immigrants to Qld - Research Book and Reader. This folder has been placed near the blue Handbook. It consists of any accumulated material of help or of interest—from the routes taken by ships, to the food served up to immigrants. Everyone is welcome to add items to this Folder. (Numbers 1 and 2 are in the main library. The others are in the Genie Library.)

Steerage emigrants settling into their confined quarters. Top left, a mother settling her children in their shared bunk. The married couple in the bunk below show an interesting contrast of attitudes — the wife apparently contented, the husband dejected by his lot.

From 'The Long Farewell' by Don Charlewood. Read this book to understand something of the immigration experience.



MACKAY BURIAL RECORDS HELD BY MACKAY CITY COUNCIL

Mackay Cemetery and Mt. Bassett Cemetery.



Unfortunately this council has ceased being co-operative to genealogists enquiring for details of a burial. An enquirer is now charged \$25 per enquiry and not allowed to look at the register. If the date of death and name is given, they will then send by mail any other information (which is not much, and a death certificate is cheaper). Note that this applies even to people applying in person. There is no charge for someone wishing to locate a grave, but no other information is then given besides location of the grave.

ALL THESE BURIAL REGISTERS ARE NOW IN OUR LIBRARY copied on microfilm. Here the full information may be got free of charge if copied by hand, or copied on the printer at \$1 per print-out. Postal enquiries to our research officer will be handled if a donation to our society is included and a stamped addressed envelope.

NOTE: THERE IS AN INDEX AT THE END of the filmed records of each cemetery. This is the index as kept by the Council and is arranged under first letter of surname only. i.e. All the A's together written down as time went on. This is so far the only index available in our library for the Mt. Bassett Cemetery Burials. BUT THERE IS ALSO A CARD INDEX FOR MACKAY CEMETERY. This is on pink cards in the filing drawers. It is in strict alphabetical order and much easier to look up. Any of these indexes will give the date of burial and the film can then be rolled on to that date when that particular burial will appear.

THERE IS ALSO AN INDEX TO NAMES ON TOMBSTONES in our filing drawers. These are on white cards for Mackay Cemetery and yellow cards for Mt. Bassett Cemetery. The cards will give section, row, and number in the row; and this reference then leads to the tombstone inscription copied in the files next to the catalogue drawers. Note that the Mt Bassett Tombstone index provides the date of death/burial and so serve as an index to the microfilm burial register. This is quicker than referring to the Index on the microfilm, but of course many burials have no tombstone.

CENSUS SEARCHING



In British Census Records, each civil parish was written up in a separate book, and each book is filmed on a separate film. Each of these parishes was divided into smaller areas, called enumeration districts as each was in charge of an enumerator or collector. The figures for each district are tabled at the end of the list of people for that district. The description of the area and streets included in the district is set out at the beginning of the section, before the list of people.

3 lots of numbers appear in the census book (and film).

1. The enumerator's number is in the first column, labelled "No. of householder's schedule". The enumerator numbered his section in the order the houses were visited and/or written down. So each section starts again at 1. These numbers are not important to researchers.
2. The street number appears in the second column labelled "Name of Street, etc" e.g. 52 King St. Many streets had not been numbered by the authorities. It also seems that some enumerators omitted to record the street number, even when it existed.
3. The page number appears in the very top right-hand corner of the page. Page numbers were stamped in large dark print by the central census office, after the book had been put together for the whole parish. There is one run from 1 to 600 or so. So this is the only safe reference number for an entry. THE PAGE NUMBER IS MOST IMPORTANT, and should be recorded when writing down the details of an entry. (This is the number referred to in books containing indexes to names on the census.) It is easy to miss this page number, if the viewing screen is too narrow to fit the whole page at one time.

The problem for an enumerator collecting schedules from every household was the same as the problem of a distributor delivering to every letterbox. He goes along King Street, house by house, until he comes to a side street or lane or courtyard, when he goes up and down both sides of this and then continues along King Street. So a long street will be interrupted by other streets. A long street may appear in two unconnected places in the census, or even in different enumerator's districts. (Hopefully not on 2 films!) Also some few houses were occasionally missed in the circuit plan or in the write-up, and these will be added entirely out of place. For every household had to be included. (For fuller information on the British Census Records, see Newsletter No. 21 issued March 1990.)

MACKAY' PAST - SOME SCHOOLS, WELLS, WATERCARRIERS, and TREES. 1890's

"I was transferred to the Boy's School when I was 6 1/2 years old, before the water works was installed. The first two years we pumped all the water we used from a well near the south-east corner of the school building.

"There was an old disused well covered over with boards, about 40 yards away.

"Near it grew the largest red hibiscus bush I had ever seen. There were large spreading banyans, huge bamboos, and a large Burdekin plum tree in the grounds and a large mango tree.

"Our own old well, (in Macalister Street, opposite the Girls' and Infants' School) supplied water to many homes. A man named Brian Fitzgerald with his old dray and horse, used to pump his six or eight barrels, a full load, from our well, and supplied his regular customers for years.

"Some homes had wells, or tanks, but many were glad

In 1973, Jack Perry, then 82 years old, and a resident of Wales for many years, wrote of his childhood in Mackay in the 1890's and early 1900's. He had been born in 1891, son of John Perry and Ellen Elizabeth (nee Harding). The family lived in Macalister Street opposite the Mackay Girls and Infants School, which was on the site of the present Entertainment Centre. Jack went to this Infants School during the years 1896 and 1897, and then to the Mackay Boys School on the other side of Alfred Street until he was 14.

of the usual delivery. I often accompanied Mr. Fitzgerald on a Saturday, and enjoyed it, when he used to supply 'China Town'.

"Mr. Alf Griffen of Gordon Street (near the railway crossing) also delivered barrels of water, which he pumped from a well just around the corner in Alfred Street, not more than 100 yards from our well.

My father sank many wells in the early days, being a keen believer in the divining rod, and knew where the best underground water streams were.

"There was no well at the Girls' and Infants' School grounds. They had several enormous galvanised cor-

rugated iron tanks, which supplied their water.

"It is of interest that my father planted all the trees round the Girls' School grounds some time in the 1890's. During the summers of the first dry years, he kept them watered, using a large watering can (we had it for years), carrying water from our well across the street. That is something for which he should be remembered, because most of the trees are still there.

"At the beginning of this century (I don't remember the year), the coming of the water works changed all this. Most of the town wells became derelict and were filled in."

HERITAGE PRESERVED AT SPRINGSURE

Travellers to Springsure should not miss a visit to the Old Rainworth Fort Complex where there are 3 remarkable restored buildings. These have been preserved by private individuals of the McLaughlin and Wakenshaw families, to say thank-you to the district which has supported their families for over 100 years, and to record how it was in the past.

First, the old Rainworth "Fort" was restored in 1980 by Italian-born stonemason, Gino Sandrin. There is no evidence that it was ever used as a fort, although it was built as a fort, fireproof and practically impregnable. It was built in 1862 to be the station house, just after the massacre nearby at Cull-in-a-ringo of 19 white people by the local Aborigines. This is the largest killing of whites by blacks in Australian history. It is known as the Wills Massacre, after Horatio Spencer Wills who was killed with most of his family and employees two weeks after arriving from Victoria and taking up the land.

Then in 1982, Cardbeign School was shifted in one piece to stand nearby. This school, built in 1896 on School Creek, was also known as Sandy Creek School. It was needed when closer settlement occurred with small crop farming. Closed as a school in 1929, it continued as a community centre for over 25 years.

In 1987, the Cardbeign old slab homestead was dismantled and re-erected at this site. This was donated by the Stevenson family of Cardbeign who had purchased the property in 1963. The homestead stands as it did 100 years ago. You open the cupboards and see all the old things inside and are really transported to the past.

(Condensed from the pamphlet available for \$1 from the Complex, which has much more detail about the families, the places and the events. Anne Whitmore has this and has visited the Complex.)

PLACENAME PUZZLE

Does anyone know where the Wattel Islands are? Great-grandfather came to Australia by sailing ship in 1863. The voyage was from Plymouth in Devon, to Sydney, via the Cape of Good Hope. In his diary he wrote "We haven't seen land since we saw the Wattel Islands." The spelling may have been wrong, or it might have been another name that sounded like it. Perhaps the name has been changed to something else in modern times.

- Sandra Hazeldene

MEMO CALENDAR

Janet Reakes	13 Oct 1.30 pm, Creal St. RSL Hall.
Research Assistance	13 Oct 9.30 am. N. Mackay Library
"	Every Tuesday 12.30-2.30 " "
"	2nd & 4th Wed. " " " "
Deadline Newsletter	24 Oct (422539 - Helen)
Deadline G.R.D.	30 Nov.
Next Meeting	7 Nov Wed. 7.30 pm Milton St. High
INDEXERS NEEDED AT THE LIBRARY (own time)	

stop press

Janet Reakes wants to know numbers. So people intending to come please notify one of our officials.



Cairdbeign School and the Children's 'Horse' and Cart

Mackay Genie Gossip



GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF QLD
MACKAY BRANCH
P.O. BOX 882. MACKAY. 4740

NEWSLETTER NO. 29

NOV 1990

President:	Sue Hill	42 1487
Secretary:	Jean Turvey	57 7764
Treasurer:	Adelaide Grendon	56 4295
Sales:	Wendy Porter	42 4308

JANET REAKES SEMINAR

Not many lecturers, or entertainers, can, on their own, hold an audience for 3 hours. But Janet Reakes had the undivided attention of a hall full of genies for much longer than that on Saturday afternoon, 13 October. In a non-stop performance, she poured out a wealth of information on genealogy explaining shortcuts and pitfalls, always illustrated by examples from her own research, and periodically sprinkled with her puckish humour. She referred constantly to her own books and much of the content of her seminar (including illustrations on the overhead projector) is printed in one or other of these books. So anyone who missed the Seminar will do well to read the books. Or anyone present wanting to follow up one of her helpful suggestions can study it all set out here in print. 7 books were purchased and are in our library:- (1). "A to Z of Genealogy". (2). "Short Cuts and Money Saving Ideas". (3). "Census and Musters, Australia and British Isles". (4). "How to Trace your Scottish Ancestors". (5). "How to Trace Your Irish Ancestors". (6). "How to use the IGI and Wills". (7). "Leaves on a Family Tree - Ideas on How to Write the Family History". Our library already holds "How to Trace Your Missing Ancestors". These books may be borrowable from the nearest public library. They can be purchased direct from Janet Reakes at Pialba, Q4655 or through a bookseller. (The local shop "Bookworm" keeps some titles in stock). All of Janet's books are practical, knowledgable, up-to-date, and very readable.

MORMON LIBRARY CHANGES TIMES.

The Library of the Church of Latter Day Saints has found it necessary, due to staff changes, to alter the hours previously operating. A genealogist to advise on research will now be available only on Tuesdays 1 to 2.30 p.m. and on Thursdays 7 - 8.30p.m. However anyone is welcome to research any of their records on microfiche on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, from 10 to noon in the mornings and from 1 to 4 in the afternoons. Ring Gary Hull at the church on 521974, from 10 - 12 on these days to make an appointment for that day or a later day. Note: No more orders will be taken for films this year, as the Central Library in Sydney closes in December. Films already ordered will arrive and can be read. The local LDS Library will be available in the holidays. This might be a good opportunity to explore the records held there on microfiche. The latest edition of the IGI is held, but there are also microfiche of all sorts of other records, many giving information direct, and many leading to fuller records on microfilm (which may be ordered in - later). The G.L.C. (Genealogical Library Catalogue) in particular will prove interesting and useful.

VICTORIAN CERTIFICATES RISE

Full Certificates now cost \$27 for Victoria and \$13.50 if the reference number is given from the microfiche index. Victorian Indexes now go up to 1913 for Births and for Marriages. and up to 1940 for Deaths. These are all in our library.

Old Electoral Rolls 1860-1900 and OLD NATURALIZATION RECORDS 1851-1905. These are Kit 2 and Kit 3 of the Qld State Archives Records for purchase, and the Pioneer Shire Library has recently bought them, and placed them in the genealogical section. It is essential to refer to the handbook first, as a guide of where to look in the actual records on fiche and film.

PEG PRODUCES A PRODUCTIVE LINK.

The book "A Productive Link", has just been printed by Prestige Press. This was written and published by member Peg Strickland. It is the story of her Butterfield and Proffitt families in Maryborough, Mackay and Nebo. A copy has been donated to our library. This will be of interest to all as the chronicle of pioneer families and also as a completely local production. Congratulations Peg.

INDEXING PROGRESSES.

The Mackay Presbyterian Marriages on our microfilm are being indexed on to cards, and should be completed this year. This is due so far to marathon efforts by a few members - Wendy Porter, Lorraine Boyd, Rube Stevens, Joyce Jensen and Bev McGowan. Many thanks to these sterling members. Much remains to be done - Methodist marriages, and Methodist and Presbyterian Baptisms. So, many more volunteers are needed.

RESEARCH NOTES



1. British persons in India in the Past can be researched through records in India House, 197 Blackfriars Road, London SE 18 NG, which has documents including BDM certificates. However, now a volunteer community group in India does research at a charge, with all proceeds going towards the preservation of historic graves of British persons in India. This organization is the Society for the Preservation of Historic Graves, C/- Mrs Bunny Gupta, 51 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta 700017, India. Research by this group may be faster and not so expensive, and it would be an advantage that they are in India. (Nita Drury).

2. Non-Conformists in England (e.g. Methodist, Congregationalist, Baptist, Independant) sometimes did not have a church building. Often one minister covered a large area travelling around. This area was his CIRCUIT, the name of which might not be the same as the name of the place where the ceremony happened. Non-Conformist B D & M Registers before 1837 were all required to be handed in to the authorities in 1837, and are now in the PRO, London. All have been filmed by the LDS church, but not all are indexed on the IGI. Look up the Genealogical Library Catalogue on microfiche in the local LDS library to find the film to order in; but sometimes the name of the circuit makes this difficult to find. Also some registers were lost before 1837. (Janet Reakes)

3. Marriages before 1837 in England and Wales had to be in the Church of England to be legal (except for Jews and Quakers). Many Non-conformists and Catholics were married in their own church also, but if one of these cannot be found, look in a Church of England nearby. Also if the marriage is found in the Church of England, and no children's baptisms appear here, this may be because the children of the marriage were baptised in their own church, for there was no compulsion with baptisms. (Janet Reakes)

4. Old Deaths - Alison Rogers Index

MRS Alison Rogers, 9 Foreshaw St, Bargara, has been compiling an excellent burial index of Queensland cemeteries.

She is willing to check a name for anyone in exchange for three 41c postage stamps and a stamped self-addressed envelope.

This is a great service for anyone searching for that elusive death record. It basically comprises monumental inscriptions.

Searches for more than one person can be conducted at the rate of three postage stamps for each name.

Member Laurie Heales wrote immediately on reading this in the Sunday Sun Column, for no one had any idea at all of where or when her G.-Grandma died. The longstanding problem was solved when this person was found on the Rogers Index buried in the Townsville Cemetery. As she was not known to have been in this area at all, she may never otherwise have been found.

5. McKinlay Shire Council proposes to publish a history of the Council, which was first formed in McKinlay and later moved to Julia Creek. They request information and photos of the Councillors, many of whom travelled long distances to meetings, the Shire workers, the roads, the hardships of life, the properties, the small settlements, etc. If able to assist, please contact Mrs Shirley Collings, Colwell Station, McKinlay, N.W. Qld. 4823. (A. Grendon)

6. County Record Offices in England are like our Archives except that they do hold also some non-government records such as Parish Registers. There was mostly only one central record office for each county, but this is changing.

It seems to be the policy of the record offices now to split their holdings up between the different areas. Kent has at least five :-

Strood, Maidstone, Sevenoaks, Canterbury, Ramsgate, Folkestone. If people come from abroad it is absolutely essential to write first to the main record offices to check where they can find the various records. It must be very frustrating to come half way round the world expecting to find what you want in one county record office only to be sent somewhere else. It is infuriating for example if I check at Maidstone and then find a clue which leads to the Medway towns - I can check the parish records (which are usually on film) at Maidstone - but if I want, say, settlement certificates or other parish documents then I have to go to Strood! (Faye Heaney.)



Gracie Fields' surname was passed down the female line from generations of illegitimate daughters, and adapted from Stansfield, the surname of an eighteenth century squire who fathered one of the first of the illegitimate daughters.



JOTTINGS from JANET'S SEMINAR.

- A BIG ENVELOPE should be included always for return post. Think positive! An envelope up to 122 mm X 237 mm can be sent for 43 cents standard postage.
- A DOT SCREEN used when photocopying photos will usually give a better reproduction. Ask for the dot screen to help copy photos at the North Mackay Library. A dot screen can be purchased for \$10 from Janet Reakes and locally at M.O.E. for \$16.46. AAA Stationery Supplies advise that they do not have dot screens at present, but it is a simple matter to order them. They are available in A4 size for \$6.94 a sheet or \$28.59 for a box of 5, and in A3 size for \$13.86 a sheet or \$57.21 for a box of 5.
- Motion sickness can occur in some people using microfilm machines. It helps to watch the top of the machine and not the film when winding on fast or rewinding; or to switch the machine off and wind by hand.
- Archives of Australian States do answer written queries, except Qld and Victoria.
- Anyone described as a YEOMAN in England was an independent small farmer. He will have records of his farm land held in the County Record Office (CRO) and there will also be a will.
- Midwives sometimes christened babies as soon as born, or even before.
- No parents' marriage place and time is given automatically on a birth certificate in Qld and New Zealand. You must ask that these details be added. If still omitted, ask again.

MY YEAR OF FAMILY HISTORY FRENZY and FABULOUS FINDS

It is only this year that I have been delving into our families' past, and about six months since I joined the Society.

My husband and his family were planning a celebration for March 1990 to commemorate the fact that their farm "Llamberis" at Shinfield near Sarina had been in the Jenner family for 50 years. My mother-in-law asked me to look up a bit of information about the farm so that we could show it on the day of the party. I had only nine weeks to work in, and the more I dug into the history of the farm, the more intrigued I became. My husband's grandparents, Albert and Clara Jenner had purchased the farm in March 1930. Luckily for my research, Clara had kept a diary of the first couple of years on the farm, and my father-in-law, Bill Jenner, was able to fill in a lot of the history. I did a large story and typed it up for all the visitors to the farm to read. I collected old photographs, letters, maps, and memorabilia. An old canecutter who had worked on the farm has kept many everyday items from past years, and from him I obtained irons, matches, pens, pencils, lamps, etc. We also had clothes worn by Clara years ago. The Story, the Collection, and the Party were all a tremendous success.

While doing this research, I found someone who had already researched one part of the family. She was so helpful that it encouraged me to look back further into my husband's family. Then after the excitement and satisfaction of finding so many interesting things, I thought of doing my side of the family tree.

When researching the origins of my great-grandfather, Benjamin Messiah Clark, I was blessed with some good luck. According to this Benny Clark's marriage certificate, he had been born in Sandon, Hertfordshire, England. I checked the IGI files and he was there - and also 14 brothers and sisters! My Grandmother Gwendoline was Benny's daughter, but she had never been told anything about her father's family, so all the information was really interesting to her.

Then I decided to check the Sandon Parish Registers, and ordered in the film at the Church of Latter Day Saints. Here I found a few more brothers and sisters not on the IGI, and some of their children's baptisms and marriages. On the one film were Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths for Sandon.

Two days before the film was due to be sent back, I received the Queensland death certificate of George Crouch, my great-great-grandfather on the other side. This revealed that he too had come from Sandon! I raced back to town next day and had another look at the film. Sure enough George Crouch was there in the Sandon Parish Register, a few years older than Benny Clark. The two men had emigrated in different years, but settled in the same area, Rosella near Mackay, where for a time they were partners. Then they separated. But it is an unusual coincidence that Gwendolin Clark, the daughter of the one, married Herbert Simonsen, the grandson of the other.

These Simonsen grandparents of mine lived on a cane farm at Shinfield near Sarina for many years. They sold their canefarm and moved into Sarina about 25 years ago, when I was only a few weeks old. Their neighbours on the canefarm had been Albert and Clara Jenner, and the Jenners and the Simonsens were the best of friends. Anyway, 20 years after my Grandparents left the farm, I met and married a young man by the name of Ronald Jenner. It was sometime before I discovered the fact, but he was the only grandson of Albert and Clara Jenner!

So here next door to my grandparents' old farm I now live on "Llamberis".

- Tracy Jenner



JOTTINGS FROM JANET'S SEMINAR

- If IGI shows mother only in a christening, then the child is illegitimate. Further information may be available in Bastardy Bonds in the CRO.
- If IGI shows father only in a christening, the vicar of the church at that time had the habit of always omitting the mother's name. Keep looking for other children, as another vicar may have put both parents for later or earlier siblings.
- INFANT noted on a christening entry means that child died before the age of 8 years. But all child deaths are not noted in this way.
- If the IGI does not mention the denomination of the church then if in England it is Church of England, and if in Scotland it is Presbyterian. All other denominations are fully described in the "Place" column.



AUTOBIOGRAPHIES



Wouldn't it be wonderful if you were rummaging around in the attic one day, and found a diary that Great-Grandmother had written? Think how excited you would be! To read her words, find out more about her life, to know what life was really like for her, the places she lived, the people she knew, the happy and sad things that happened.

With this in mind, why not start now and write a diary or your autobiography? Your great-grandchildren will be just as excited by your book in years to come, as you would be in the same situation. I believe that this is one of the most important things you can do, genealogically speaking.

It is really nice to have certificates and other information about your ancestors, but an autobiography is so personal. I sometimes wonder if my descendants will thank me for the things I've accumulated about our ancestors. They just mightn't have the same interest in it as I have. But I'm sure they would appreciate a book I had written myself. For my children and grandchildren I am their link with the past, and I can bring my past closer to them. Even if you don't have children to pass it on to, other young relations and friends will value it too. And anyway why not do it for yourself? You will get a lot of personal satisfaction from it.

There are two excellent books in the North Mackay library - "How to Write Your Own Life Story" by Lois Daniel; and "How to Write Your Autobiography" by Patricia Ann Case. They both offer lots of suggestions for topics and how to get started. Don't follow every idea the author suggests if it doesn't suit you; you should use your own individual way of writing. The important thing is to actually start - once you've got something down on paper, one idea will follow another. I'm doing my story chronologically as far as possible, because it's important to me to know the order in which things happened. If you have older relatives, enlist their help with filling in details from when you were a baby, where you lived, for instance, or what your father worked at then.

I think it's best to use a school-type exercise book or similar; something the pages can't fall out of and become lost. Leave some pages blank as you go along; you're sure to think of things later, that you want to add in about a particular subject. Maybe a distinctive cover on your book will help identify it, so it can't be thrown away accidentally.

Set aside a time, say once a year, to bring it up to date, to write down the important things that have happened lately.

Finally, don't write your story and then store it away in the attic - discuss it with your family and friends, and it will bring you a lot of pleasure.

- Sandra Hazeldene

* * * * *

WAR GRAVE.



La Neuville Communal Cemetery, Corbie, France, contains one long row of war graves of 186 soldiers. This local cemetery was used at first when No.21 Casualty Clearing Station was set up in this area during the Battle of the Somme in 1916. Soon, a separate War Cemetery was organized nearby, and this contains the graves of another 816 soldiers. Adelaide Grendon has received from the War Graves Commission information about the cemetery, with a map, and a copy of the printed register showing details of her Great-Uncle, killed in the second Battle of the Somme in 1918. The information included for each soldier was obtained from the Army Record Office and from the next-of-kin, and is quite detailed for some.

GRENDON, Pte. Thomas Percy, 2180. 49th Bn. Australian Inf. Killed in action 10th April, 1918. Son of William and Margaret Ellen Grendon, of North Side, Mackay, Queensland. C. 2.

GREWAR, Pte. A., 23253. 7th/8th Bn. King's Own Scottish Borderers. 14th Jan., 1917. B. 52.

GROOM, Pte. Edward, 37096. 1st Bn. The Queen's. Died of disease 22nd March, 1917. Age 31. Son of Charles and Emily Groom, of Water End, Hemel Hempstead, Herts; husband

OLD NATURALISATION RECORDS

In order to become a British subject with full citizenship rights, an alien was required to swear an oath of allegiance to the Crown. This usually only applied to European and North American aliens. Under the Aliens Act of 1867, Asiatic or African aliens were excluded unless married and resident in Australia for at least three years. An Act to Amend the Laws Relating to Aliens Within the Colony of New South Wales, 1847 provided for the naturalisation of women by marriage.

The Kit consists mainly of Supreme Court records such as oaths of allegiance, certificates of naturalisation and registers of aliens to whom oaths of allegiance were administered. The information given usually includes name of alien, place of residence, native country, age, occupation and date oath taken. The oaths and certificates also include the signature of the person taking the oath. Some correspondence is also included. The overall date range of the Kit is 1851 - 1905.

In 1903, the Commonwealth Government assumed responsibility for the naturalisation of aliens. For information on persons naturalised after 1903, please contact the Australian Archives, PO Box 34, Dickson, ACT, 2620.

Using the Kit

Page 9 of the accompanying Handbook outlines the way to use the registers to locate a particular oath. Pages 15 to 19 then give the individual microfilm reel numbers for the oaths.

If a search of the registers is unsuccessful or if it is for the period 1862 - 1875 (no surviving register), then a search could be made of the microfilmed card index; page 22 lists the index microfilm number. Once a reference is found in the index pages 30 to 33 should be consulted to determine the relevant microfilm number.

Variations in spelling should always be considered. Also, it is not always obvious which is the surname and which is the christian name. Therefore it is advisable to look under both if you are having trouble locating someone. Finally there is a Fault Checklist in the Handbook which should be consulted if there are any problems in locating a particular naturalisation.

WAS YOUR ANCESTOR AN ORPHAN FROM ENGLAND OR IRELAND? OR WERE YOU?

"Lost Children of the Empire : The Untold Story of Britain's Child Migrants" (1989), by Bean and Melville - this is a book which should be in every library. It is based on a 1989 award-winning TV documentary.

Everyone is familiar with Britain's Convict Transportation, where convicted criminals were sent to the Colonies to get rid of individuals troublesome to society, to save the expense of keeping them in institutions, and to provide workers and breeders in the colony. Some of us know about people Transported from the Poor House, for all the same reasons, although these chose to go and were not compelled. But almost no-one was aware until recently of Child Transportation, also for all the same reasons. Large numbers of children were sent from British Orphanages, with official approval, but with no choice and almost always without the knowledge of their parent(s).

Over a period of 350 years, 150,000 children were "exported" to outposts of the British Empire. Canada received large numbers over the years until the 1920's, when, because of the Depression, these "unaccompanied children" were no longer accepted. Today 11% of Canada's population is descended from these child immigrants. Groups were also sent regularly to South Africa, Rhodesia, the West Indies, Bermuda, and a great number to Australia. Australia received these child migrants (some as young as 4 years) for over 100 years until 1967 - only 23 years ago! After World War II, some 10,000 British children were dumped here in this way.

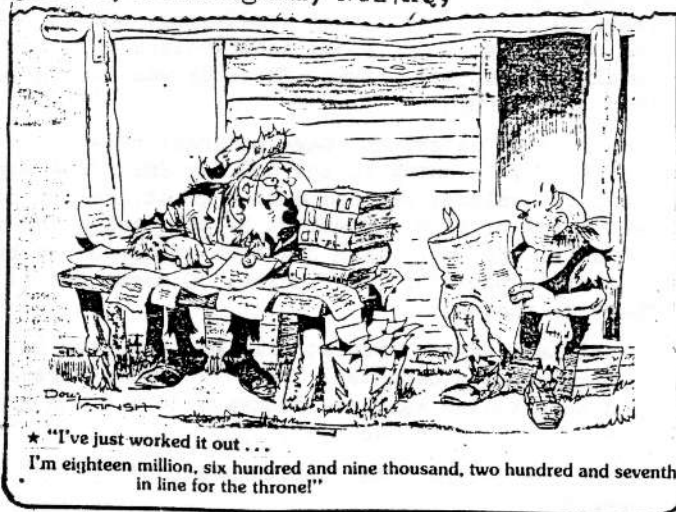
Many of these schemes were organized by people judged to be great philanthropists (eg. Dr Barnardo). All were encouraged and helped by government authorities in Britain and in the Colony. All were supposed to benefit the boy or girl. But there was no control over, or enquiry into, what happened in the new land. What happened was most often cruel treatment, exploitation, abuse and dehumanization in private slavery or in deplorable institutions. The book contains statements of hundreds of individuals who suffered as children the evils of the system. This is shocking reading.

The problem of finding family connections has been insurmountable for most. Often British family was told, or assumed, that the child had been adopted out in Britain, and they left it at that. Even ones who were aware that their child was sent overseas and tried to keep in touch, found it impossible in the end. It was considered best for the child if all ties were cut, and often he was told the parent had deserted him altogether, or had died. So the child who thought he was an orphan may still have a parent alive, and will have some relatives who may dearly wish to find him. Records exist, but were withheld from enquirers at both ends, and still are.

The Child Migrant Trust founded in 1987 has helped many find their lost family. The book contains details of this registered charity and its work. Anyone interested should read the book. The Trust's Address is: The Child Migrants Trust, 8 Kingston Rd, West Bridgford, Nottingham, NG27AQ, United Kingdom.

MEMO CALENDAR

- 7 Nov MEETING Mackay High, Milton St. 7.30pm
- 10Nov WORKSHOP Nth Mky Library, 9.30 to 1.
Research assistance here and every
Tuesday and 2nd&4th Wednesdays 12.30 to 2.30.
- 17Nov WORKING BEE Nth Mky library, 10 to 3.
- 28Nov DEADLINE, Newsletter.
- 30Nov DEADLINE, entry far G.R.D.
- 5Dec MEETING and BREAKUP.
- 15Dec to 27Jan SCHOOL HOLIDAYS. NOmeeting in
Jan.....and NO Newsletter.
- 30Jan DEADLINE, Newsletter for Feb.
- 6 Feb MEETING.



Mackay Genie Gossip



cost 50 cents

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF QLD
MACKAY BRANCH
P.O. BOX 882. MACKAY. 4740

NEWSLETTER NO. 30 DEC 1990

President:	Sue Hill	42 1487
Secretary:	Jean Turvey	57 7764
Treasurer:	Adelaide Grendon	56 4295
Sales:	Wendy Porter	42 4308

INTERESTING NOVEMBER MEETING

The November meeting was well attended and it was pleasing to note 6 male members present. Lorraine Schembri showed the excellent book "Convicts Unbound" on loan from Mr Mitchell. This book gives in great detail the story of 308 convicts who came in "Calcutta" and settled Van Diemen's Land. Donations to the Library were made by Ellen Jackson, Sandra Hazeldene, and Jack Carleton who was home briefly between goldmining at Georgetown and touring New Zealand. Brendan Maguire did well to talk to us impromptu on interviewing relatives with the aid of a tape recorder. Wendy Porter told of her forays into the record offices of Melbourne on her recent holiday, submitting to the recording machine.

WORKING BEE BUSY

Many thanks to those who turned up. Some indexing of the Methodist marriages was done. The cemetery reference cards in the drawers were re-arranged in more logical sequence. Some magazines were taken out of the wooden cupboard, where things have been re-arranged, but are still mostly under place, e.g. Qld, Scotland. There is now a section on general reference books. Items taken out of the cupboard are now on the open shelves. Our little library relies greatly on labels. Please replace folders with labels facing outwards. Please put things back in their proper place, e.g. Qld items in the Qld section. States are colour coded to open eyes. Also please note labels on holding boxes.

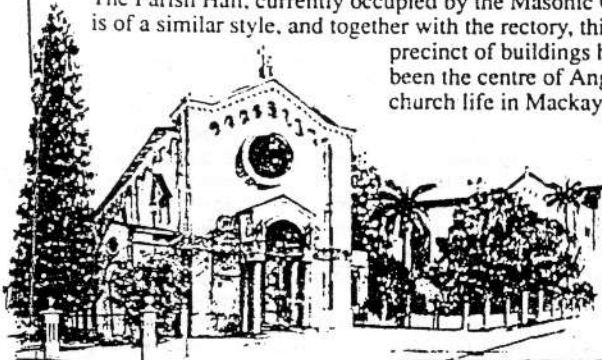
NEWLY ACQUIRED IN OUR LIBRARY

1. Qld Indexes to Births, Deaths and Marriages 1900 - 1905 (microfiche).
2. Qld Population Index up to 1859, the Bi-centennial project of the Qld Family History Society, on 13 microfiche, indexing 150,000 names extracted from original sources such as church records, immigration lists, court records, land grants and sales, newspapers, etc. A code gives the source and where in that record the name occurred. Study accompanying handbook carefully.
3. Norfolk Island Old Cemetery tombstone inscriptions with photos. This book was spotted in "Paperchain" by Pat Hamilton who bought it to donate to the library.
4. "City of York and the Minster" and "ABC of Derbyshire", booklets donated by Sandra H.
5. "West Country Connections" donated by Ellen J. This is the GSQ directory of members' research in Dorset, Wiltshire, Somerset, Cornwall, Devonshire and Gloucestershire.
6. "Duke of Argyll" booklet issued by GSQ, details every journey to Qld by this boat, with lists of immigrants, and information about the boat and each trip.
7. Georgetown area Burial Records, courtesy of Jack C., photocopies of lists of persons buried in 9 Cemeteries: Georgetown, Einasleigh, Charleston, Gilberton, Huonfels, Gilbert River, Durham, Forsayth, Kidston. Early burials are not included, the earliest being 1921.

Holy Trinity Parish

This church, constructed in 1925, is a fine example of Spanish-mission style ecclesiastical architecture. Notice the 'Barley Sugar' columns supporting the arch of the projecting porch, the arched colonnade on either side of the nave and the circular 'Rose' stained glass window above the entrance. Holy Trinity boasts the most magnificent display of stained glass windows in Mackay.

The Parish Hall, currently occupied by the Masonic Club, is of a similar style, and together with the rectory, this precinct of buildings has been the centre of Anglican church life in Mackay.



8. Mount Morgan Burial Records, photocopies of lists of persons buried in Mt Morgan Cemetery 1889 - 1982. There are over 5,000 burials (in time order only). Courtesy of Daphne Muraro.

9. Habana Area (Mackay), a study by Ann Jacobs for her University Course, which she has kindly allowed us to copy. It includes some history, with notes on the mills, the church, and the schools, and with photos.

10. Mackay Holy Trinity Anglican Church, a similar study by Ann Jacobs with notes on architecture, construction, history of the parish, and details of the 151 memorials in the church.

From "A HERITAGE WALK IN MACKAY", which takes the walker around 21 historic sites in Mackay City. Pamphlet is available in local Libraries and Tourist Centres.

RESEARCH NOTES



1. "Maritime Illustration Index (2)" has been purchased by Faye Heany. This is an index to illustrations of Ships, Ports, Places, and other Items of general interest to Australians and New Zealanders, from the Illustrated London News 1842 - 1891 inclusive. Faye will be happy to look up this for anyone who wants to know if a picture of their boat exists in these journals. (Phone 546755).

2. Pictures of Ships held by members were listed some years ago and there is a list inside the cupboard door. The November meeting agreed that this should be updated, so anyone with a ship's picture please ring Wendy Porter (424308) or Lorraine

Schembri (598224). Some overseas ones have no copyright and may be copied by camera. Others usually cost little to obtain direct from the source. The Oxley Library is likely to hold photos of boats coming to Queensland. Failing this, try Mitchell Library, or the Historical section of the Public Library in the State the boat was known to have come to. The Maritime Museum, Greenwich, England also has photos and information.

3. Queensland State Library Newsletter is now being received. It is entitled, "Family History News, Reviews, and Forthcoming Events", and is well worth reading regularly.

4. The Genealogical Library Catalogue (GLC) of the Mormon Library covers five times the coverage of the IGI. The filming programme of the Latter Day Saints Genealogical Society has produced 2½ million rolls of film, any of which may be ordered in to a local LDS Library. The GLC is on microfiche available at every local LDS Library. The filming programme is far ahead of the indexing programme; only ½ million of these rolls have had names extracted and indexed onto the IGI. The Catalogue of these films so far on the IGI is contained on the microfiche of the Parish and Vital Record Listings always supplied with the IGI. (Ours is in the blue plastic folder beside the IGI). If an ancestor says he was born Shadwell, London and he is not on the IGI, look up London, Shadwell, in the Parish & Vital Record Listings, and if it is not listed for the years you want i.e. has not been indexed on the IGI yet, do not despair, for it may be filmed. To see if its christening for the years you want have been filmed, look up the GLC at the Mormons. If it has been filmed, it will be found there with its film number, and so it can be then ordered in and searched. If there is a choice of 2 or more films of same thing, then choose the film of the original record, avoiding if possible a film of a copy or bishop's transcript. The GLC is being constantly updated as new films are done. If you are in a hurry to know if your film has been done in the last year or so, it is possible to write to Utah asking "Have you yet filmed the christenings for London, Shadwell Parish, for any years 1825-1835"? If the answer is yes, they will send you the film no and you can order it in locally.

5. South Australia BDM Indexes on microfiche are most unhelpful, but some computer indexes have been compiled by the Mortlock Library (Jervois Wing, North Terrace, Adelaide, SA 5000). Lists are available for Births 1878-1906, Marriages 1842-1906, and Deaths 1842-1895. These give full Christian names and exact dates. Enquire about your problem great-grandfather. (Peg Strickland)

6. South Australia Immigrants are on a computer listing A to Z at the South Australia Maritime Museum at Port Adelaide. Peg Strickland looked them up while on a recent trip, but does not know if postal enquiries will be answered.

1881-GENTLEMAN IMMIGRANT MEETS

Mr. Thornber

NEW WORLD DEMOCRACY

on "Chyebassa" to Mackay

Dear Aunt,

Since my last letter to you, things have changed. Shortly after I had written to you we took on board 250 emigrants i.e. people whose passage is paid for them by the Queensland Government. Well after they had embarked we were told we should have to mess with them and sleep with them; my heart fairly sank when I knew this, for it would be a difficult thing to imagine a more despicable lot.

They seemed to be composed of the scum of London and Dublin with a seasoning of Dutch and German just to flavour them and when we who paid our 16 pound 16 shillings found we were to eat the same food, sleep in the same

bunk and be treated in every respect like them we were naturally indignant and to make matters worse we were ordered to scrub the decks along with them.

This, however, I absolutely refused to do. I have just had a constable sent to me to tell me to clean the lower deck but have refused to do so.

I went to the surgeon the other day and spoke to him about it, but he says we are just the same as them.

However, dear aunt, I don't think this sort of thing will interest you and I have mentioned it to give you an idea how things are done aboard ship.

We had very favourable weather in cruising the Bay and after we had crossed it, we had a nice view of the coast of Spain and Portugal, in fact by the aid of a telescope I saw Lisbon.

Last Sunday about evening, we passed Gibraltar and sailed into the Mediterranean, I had a very nice view of the north of Africa.

So far, the weather had been exceptionally fine, and we were beginning to congratulate each other on our prosperous voyage, but alas! for human hopes, the sea which had been as smooth as glass hitherto, began on Wednesday to get rather rough, got worse on Thursday (when we passed Malta), on Friday you could not stand without

support and were continually shipping seas, but if Friday was bad, Saturday was much worse.

I have heard of waves like mountains but never imagined anything like this, the ship was like a toy and I thought every minute we should be thrown on our beam ends, she rolled so badly.

I thought every moment that I should be thrown out of my berth and could not sleep, add to that a continual din from the pots, pans, tins etc. etc. belonging to 90 men, continually chattering each other every time the ship gave a lurch and you will be able to form a little idea of our position and how

much we relish being put along with emigrants.

However, if the weather is fine that does not matter so much as you can keep to yourself and but for the storm I must say that I have had a most pleasant trip so far, only I wish we had better company.

I met my friend Sam Lambert at Plymouth and am sorry to say that he has been sick ever since we started and is very bad yet; as for myself I am a good sailor I find, and so far have got on without any sickness tho I felt rather queer on Saturday afternoon.

But that was owing to the close atmosphere and other uncongenial circumstances.

Thornber and Lambert founded the retail firm still trading as Lamberts.

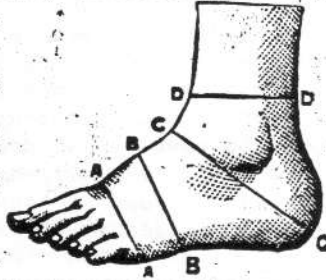
1897 - SYDNEY
BOOTS TO MEASURE

Try **ELLIS'S**

(Registered) SIMPLE FOOT GEAR
SELF-MEASUREMENT SYSTEM.

For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

SEND A
TWO-
PENNY
STAMP
for WIRE
TAPE
MEAS-
URE. A
Complete
Catal-
ogue and
Treatise
on the
Human
Foot.
Post Free



Beware of JEALOUS UNREGISTERED
IMITATORS.

With an ordinary tape measure determine the width round the joints AA, round the instep BB, round heel CC, round the ankle DD: next ascertain the length and width of tread by placing the foot on a sheet of paper, and running a lead pencil round the heel and toes. Cut the outline thus made with a scissors, and enclose with the other measurements, stating what size you generally take, what are your peculiarities—a weak ankle, perhaps a pet corn, ingrowing nails, or a blooming bunion. All these little matters attended to. If you have a long thin foot, or a short thick one, with a very high instep, send to ELLIS'S, where you are sure to get a fit. The proprietor, with a view of introducing his new and simple system into the country districts where practical bootmaking is unknown, has decided to supply his patrons at the lowest cash price.

POST FREE to any part of Australia or N.Z. As ELLIS'S Boots are made on specially-constructed lasts, giving the foot an ample tread, you can wear them STRAIGHT AWAY with ease and comfort.

SPECIAL COUPON BOOT

A Guinea's Worth for 13s. 6d.

Cut this Coupon out, forward together with your Measurements and Remittance of 13s. 6d., when you will have mailed to you, post free, a pair of those French Calf Balmorals, cloth or kid leg, narrow or wide toes.



1700's - IRELAND

To Roast a Haunch of Venison

When you have spitted your venison, lay over it a large sheet of paper, then a common paste with another paper over it, tie it well to keep the paste from falling; if it is a large one it will take four hours roasting; when it is enough take off the paper and the paste duft it well with flour, and baite it with butter; when it is a light brown, duff it up with brown gravy in your dish, or currant jelly sauce, and send some in a boat.

From Mrs Herbert, a Blunden manuscript, late 18th century. Venison does not abound in the Kilkenny river valleys, but one might have friends in nearby Wicklow. This recipe for deer is also suitable for swan: careful covering in crusts and paper and a long, long time in the oven. To keep in the juice and tenderize at the same time.

Recipes and Cures of Old Kilkenny"
Collected & Published 1983

1861 - ENGLAND

The puzzled census taker

Berkshire Chronicle 28 September 1861

"Got any boys?" the taker said
To a lady from over the Rhine;
And the lady shook her flaxen head,
and civilly answer'd, "Nine!"

Got any girls?" the taker said
To the lady from over the Rhine;
And again the lady shook her head,
and civilly answer'd, "Nine!"

"But some are dead?" the taker said
To the lady from over the Rhine;
And again the lady shook her head,
And civilly answer'd, "Nine!"

"The D...l you have," the taker said
To the lady from over the Rhine;
And again the lady shook her head,
And civilly answer'd, "Nine!"

"Now what do you mean by shaking your head,
And always answering, 'Nine'?"
"I kann nicht Englisch," civilly said
The lady from over the Rhine.

**CHERITON FITZPAINE PARISH
WORKHOUSE: 1754 DIET SHEET**

	BREAKFAST	DINNER	SUPPER
SUN.	4 oz. bread, 2 oz. cheese, 1 pint beer.	8 oz. beef or mutton, 4 oz. bread, 1 pint beer, vegetables.	broth, 4 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese.
MON.	broth, 4 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese.	1 oz. suet in 12 oz. pudding, 1 pint beer.	1 pint milk, 4 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese.
TUE.	1 pint milk, 4 oz. bread, half oz. butter.	sheep's head and hange between five, 4 oz. bread, 1 pt. beer.	broth, 4 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese.
WED.	broth, 4 oz. bread, half oz. butter.	1 pint flour milk, 4 oz. bread.	4 oz. bread, 2 oz. cheese, 1 pint beer.
THU.	1 pint milk, 4 oz. bread, half oz. butter.	8 oz. beef or mutton, 4 oz. bread, 1 pint beer, vegetables.	broth, 4 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese.
FRI.	4 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese.	1 pint flour milk, 4 oz. bread.	4 oz. bread, 2 oz. cheese, 1 pint beer.
SAT.	1 pint milk, 4 oz. bread, half oz. butter.	1 oz. butter, 1 pint pease, 4 oz. bread, 1 pint beer.	4 oz. bread, 2 oz. cheese, 1 pint beer.

1922 GOSPORT, Hampshire Eng.
Advertisement exploiting class

PIT 2/6

Sir Park Drive, C.I.G., makes a long wait seem short
"Going in the stalls Sir Park?" asks the pit enthusiast
"then leave us some of your cigarettes; we can't all afford the best seats, but thanks to you, we get the best cigarettes. Park Drive at 10 for 4d. have a long run in public favour-and give real entertainment without tax"

Insist on Park Drive — Made by Gallaher Ltd. Belfast and 67, Clerkenwell Rd., London; E.C.1.

PARK DRIVE
CIGARETTES — 10 for 4d

ST. MARGARET'S MATERNITY HOME,
54, ELIZABETH STREET, SYDNEY. 1892
Women received for Accouchement. No restriction to Class or Creed. A Staff of Competent Nurses kept.
CONDUCTED BY MRS. ABBOTT. SYDNEY

THE FINEST AUSTRALIAN TOY.
The JUMPING KANGAROO
AMUSES YOUNG AND OLD
Strong and Durable
Nothing to get out of order
THOUSANDS of these Kangaroos are selling in the streets of Melbourne and Sydney. Everyone is delighted with them. You merely place the 'roo at the top of a sloping board and he jumps and jumps

Nine Pence, Posted.

Christmas Advertisement. The New Idea. 6 December 1909.



RECORDING INTERVIEWS

First of all it is polite and practical to request your interview well beforehand. A list of short questions provided to the person beforehand makes him better prepared and perhaps less apprehensive of what you want to know about. However, there are times when the atmosphere is right, and your "interview" will occur naturally as conversation, especially if you know the person fairly well.

At the meeting a small voice-activated recorder was demonstrated, which stops recording when there is no noise. Another alternative, probably more useful, is your ordinary portable recorder with a microphone on a long lead, which may be quietly switched on and off by the interviewer. In his talk, Brendan Maguire made several points. The person being interviewed is invariably intimidated by a recorder. The less conspicuous the recorder and/or microphone, the quicker he forgets about it and begins to talk on naturally, but the best of subjects takes 5 minutes to do this. Some people, especially older people, are completely switched off by a recorder, if they know. Brendan considers that this is justification enough to hide the recorder and record surreptitiously - even to the extent of hiding it in a plastic shopping bag. Another justification is that the recording of your grandma is a unique "sound photo" which will preserve her speech and her way of talking, and recreate a presence of her even after she has died. However, there are some who do not agree with these justifications, maintaining that the golden rule of interviews is "Never record without permission". It is wise to take notes as well, as a back-up to the recording. Val Pollitt related that she has had some success with recording. Gail Maguire reported one gentleman who was reluctant at the beginning of the session, but grew eager later and was anxious to know if the machine had really got what he said.

When purchasing a recorder for interviewing, a choice has to be made between one which uses a micro or mini cassette and one which uses an ordinary sized cassette. The former machines are smaller and lighter, and can be made to run longer. They are great for note taking. However, they are more expensive, and can be re-played only on that machine, whose quality cannot be improved. The latter type can be re-played on a better player with tone and other controls, to give better reproduction. This is beneficial, especially if editing or re-recording is to be done.



AMAZING NEW COMPUTER RECORDS

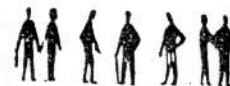


At her recent seminar, Janet Reakes reported these 4 new developments by the L.D.S. Genealogical Department.

1. The 1988 IGI has been put on computer at Utah. A researcher unable to find Francis Berry can type in the name, and every Francis Berry on the IGI for the whole of the British Isles will appear.
2. The new expanded form of the Family Registry is now operating. The old Family Registry enabled a researcher to record an ancestor with some identifying details. It is published on microfiche and aims like the GRD books to connect people researching the same person. The new registry, the Ancestral File, is on computer, and stores information about whole families, which is immediately obtainable from the computer. This now is operating at Utah. On her last visit, Janet Reakes discovered through this her lost American branch (and she is still jumping up and down about it). All researchers should send to Utah all their pedigree charts and all their Family Group Sheets. Wendy Porter is doing this now. The information should be documented, but do not send the documentation. Every bit of this is fed into the computer. A researcher types in the name of a known ancestor, and gets him as a parent, and then him as a child with his parents and siblings. Next, each and every one of these names appearing can be typed in, and that person's information obtained also. So every branch of the family can be chased and traced (provided it has all been entered). It costs nothing to send your charts in. All genes are urged to do so. (See Janet Reakes' book "The IGI and Wills", Page 57).
3. The new edition of the IGI will be available for sale on compact disc for \$60 only, and all L.D.S. libraries will have a computer. Of course, any other library will need a suitable computer to use this cheap IGI.
4. England 1881 Census Index of Persons is now being prepared for the whole of England, with only one Family History Group not co-operating. This will be a complete list A to Z of everyone in England in 1881.



NEW MEMBERS - WELCOME!



George CASH	18 Amhurst St Slade Pt	551453
Sandra SOMMERFELD	5 Raymond Croker Ave	421323
Margaret CLARK	3 Dalrymple St	575696
Julie INKSON	41 Mengel St	576328
Gladys JENKINS	M.S. 1139 Te Kowai	545331
Jane HACKETT	12 Cameron St	

THOMAS BUTTERWORTH (1845-1927)

and HANNAH BUTTERWORTH, nee BROWN (1843-1923)



★ Thomas and Hanna photo

Thomas Booth Butterworth was born in Salford, Lancashire, England. His father was a member of the Salford Police Force. Thomas Booth married Hannah Brown at the Manchester Cathedral, witnesses were William Henry White and Mary Brown.

Hannah was born in Cross Lane, Salford, Lancashire, England. Her parents were Charles and Sarah (nee Fogg) Brown. Charles was a butcher and he and Sarah also married in the Manchester Cathedral. Charles' father was John Brown, a spinner who lived at 99 Silver Street, Salford. Sarah's father was John Fogg, a brewer, who lived at 61 Portland Street, Salford.

Thomas and Hannah's eldest son Charles was born at Runkin, near Liverpool, Lancashire. He died at Maryborough, Queensland, aged 18 months, having been in Queensland for 11 months. We have not been able to find any arrival date for Thomas, Hannah and Charles into Queensland, but Sarah Alice and Mary Jane Elizabeth were both born in Maryborough before their parents moved to Mackay.

Children

1. Charles Alfred
B.
D. 22 April 1867
2. Sarah Alice
B. 18 Nov. 1867
M. 1893
D. 6 April 1920
3. Mary Jane Elizabeth
B. 2 Nov. 1869
M. 1888
D. 5 Sept. 1925
4. Samuel
B. 6 May 1872
M. 1899
D. 19 Oct. 1927
5. Thomas Booth
B. 10 Aug. 1874
M. 1899
D. 13 Mar. 1920
6. Charles Frederick
B. 9 July 1876
D. 25 July 1966.
7. Hannah
B. 8 Dec. 1878
M. 12 July 1899
D. 26 May 1953
8. Alfred Francis
B. 17 Aug. 1882
M.
D. 31 July 1954
9. William Henry
B. 5 Aug. 1886
M. 6 Mar. 1907
D. 26 Mar. 1950

Thomas Butterworth arrived in Mackay with Mrs Butterworth, Chas Kemp, and others per schooner from Brisbane in the sixties, when issues of the "Mercury" were being printed on wrapping paper.

In those days, which are frequently alluded to as "the good old days," labourers on farms in the Alexandra district were receiving 10/- a week and found, and they did not contend they were unfairly treated.

The morning after their arrival in Mackay they heard shots across the north side of the Pioneer, and it was elicited later that Mr Jack Barnes had shot a blackfellow who had threatened an attack upon his life. Looking across in that direction, they observed aboriginals decamping, uttering the wild weird yells. This was not an encouraging beginning for the new-comers, but, on the whole, Mr Butterworth, after a lengthy experience with the natives, had not a hard word to say against them.

Mr Landells was conducting a butcher's shop near the present site of the Prince of Wales Hotel, when they landed, and the old Custom and Court House (combined) was situated between the present Post Office and Custom House.

A wool-shed, built of palms and grass, was situated near the A.U.S.N. wharf. Mr Butterworth went to work at Alexandra, and there met Mr Carr, at one time towncrier. Maize was growing on the land where the remnants of the Alexandra Mill are to be found, while on the opposite ground cotton was growing, and Mr McCluskey, father of Mr H. McCluskey, of this town, had a dairy farm on the Lagoons.

The Cullens and Messrs Tom and Bill Hoey were fencing and clearing land at Alexandra, which, with Te Kowai, was owned by Mr Fitzgerald. Mr Spiller started a small, primitive mill to crush his own cane, which was practically the first mill in the district (his cane plants were obtained from Java), but Alexandra was the first mill to start operations.

After six months at Alexandra, Mr Butterworth joined a schooner which traded up and down the coast. A few years later he was present at the building of Branscombe, Pioneer, and Barry Mills. He joined the pilot service as coxswain, and subsequently worked at Robertson's foundry, and later was five years at Pleystowe

(article taken from the 1912 Golden Anniversary Mercury)

Thomas applied to select a Homestead in 1880 and after improving the land, which was in the Greenmount area, for five years he received the Deeds in 1885. The family lived there until moving to Nebo where Thomas opened a General Store in 1897. He and his sons ran a carrying business and Mail Run between Nebo and Eton by wagon and coach.

Thomas also bred Clydesdale horses. The cultural notes in the Mackay Daily Mercury, 23 April, 1914 read: "Thomas Booth Butterworth imported the following stock from Victoria, 3-year-old Noble Prince, 7-year-old Woolgatherer by Garson from Golden Fleece, King of the Ring, Sir Willie, Lord Banker also Seige Artillery by Royal Art from Tisi Tisi.

The family lived on a property called Malvern Farm at Nebo and locals claimed their house and gardens were the best in the town. Hannah died in the house and is buried in the Nebo Cemetery. Thomas spent the rest of his life living either at Nebo or Ayr, where some of his family had moved to live. He remarried a short time before his death to Elizabeth Fowers in Ayr and is buried in the Ayr Cemetery.

Older members of the family recall Christmas 1922 at the Hill house when all of Thomas and Hannah's descendants, 85 in all, attended. Tables had been set up on side and front verandahs. The women had cooked for several days to prepare the food. (no gas or electric stoves or refrigerators) Henry and Harold told me this story at our first reunion in 1981 and I have often tried to imagine that Christmas.

-- Peg Strickland.

EUREKA!

After several attempts without results to find any records of the family of my grandfather, Otto Hansen of Bornholm, Denmark, I received via G.R.D. a letter from M. Crawford in Tasmania, who is researching KOFOEDS, my Grandmother's maiden name. She passed on the address of Danes World Wide Archives, who in turn gave me the address of the archives in Bornholm. And Eureka! The reply told me (1) My grandfather's birth and marriage dates. (2) His mother's birth date and both her parents' names. (3) Her other 10 children with date and place of birth. (4) Two of these children's death dates and place. (They died young). (5) My Grandfather's date and place of departure from Denmark when he left for Mackay, Qld. (6) His two brothers who went to U.S.A., with date and place of departure, names of ships, and towns in U.S.A. they went to. (7) My Grandfather's mother's two brothers with birth date and place.

All that for a self-addressed envelope and 2 international reply coupons - sent 2 October and reply received 6 November. So keep trying, never give up!

Address of Bornholm Archives is :-
 BORNHOLMS LOCALHISTORISKE ARKIV.
 BORNHOLMS CENTRALBIBLIOTEK
 POSTBOX 19
 37000 RØNNE DENMARK

Bornholm is just one county of many in Denmark, so if you require information from another county, write first to Danes Worldwide Archive to obtain the address of that county's Local-history Archive. This address is :-

Box 1731, D.K. 9100 AALBORG DENMARK

- Adelaide Grendon



GRAVE NEWS

The first European known to have been buried in Australia was a ship's cook named Goodwin, who reached Australia on William Dampier's ship "Roebuck", and was buried at Shark Bay, Western Australia, in August 1699.

Seventy-one years later came Forby Sutherland, a seaman on James Cook's "Endeavour", buried at Kurnell on the shores of Botany Bay.

The oldest remaining headstone is that of George Graves, a First Fleet sailor buried in 1788. It was dug up in the 1870s and is now at Vaucluse House, Sydney.

The oldest undisturbed grave is that of Henry Dodd, personal servant to Governor Phillip. He died in 1791 and was buried at St John's cemetery at Parramatta.

Reader's Digest, February 1990.

Christmas Wishes...



With love and Truth life seems more sweet,
 And hearts and homes become more bright,
 May these thy Christmas fondly greet
 And crown thy days with rich delight.

'Boy as Young Australia'. Gibbs. Shallard. Sydney 1881-2. A popular Christmas card.

A Happy and Peaceful Christmas to all Members. Hope to see you bright and chirpy in the New Year.

Sue.

MEMO CALENDAR



15 Dec to 27 Jan School Holidays
 JAN - No Meeting + No Newsletter.
 GSQ Brisbane closes 21 DEC
 reopens 15 JAN
 North Mackay Library will be open except on Public Holidays
 23 JAN DEADLINE next LEWSLETTER
 6 FEB 7.30 p.m. Next MEETING
 Milton St High