



# SOUTH GIPPSLAND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY Inc.



MARCH 2013

## NEWSLETTER

Volume 4 No. 01

### President's Report...

Welcome to the first newsletter for 2013.

I do hope that everyone has had a relaxing holiday break and, possibly, found some time to do some family history research.

The first meeting for the year, on February 14, was the usual relaxed evening with a barbeque at the home of Marie and Terry Murphy at Dumbalk North.

Members visited the graves of Emily Susan Dodd (died June 4, 1890), James G. Dodd (died November 12, 1880), William E. Dodd (died December 4, 1880) and John Goldsmith (died April 22, 1888), which are located on the farm.

Frank Dodd was the original selector of the property and he and his wife, Emily, with five small children came to live in the area in August 1879.

Margaret has planned an interesting program for the coming year. She is always pleased to receive suggestions for speakers or topics of interest from members. The program for 2013 is listed on Page 2 of this newsletter.

The seminar is planned for Saturday May 18. In previous years Anne Larking has organised the catering on the day, but this year, she will be away at the time of the seminar. We

are looking for a volunteer to purchase and organise the food on the day. Please let me, or another committee member, know if you are able to take on the role for this year.

Another plea for help.... our Minute Secretary, Zoe Baillie will be away during May, June, July and October. Is there anyone within the group who would be willing to act as minute secretary at the committee meeting and general meeting? Please let me, or Zoe, know if you are able to help in this way.

I was saddened to hear of the recent passing of two former members, Joan Brusamarello (member 41) and Diane Appleyard (member 185). Our sympathy is extended to family and friends of these ladies.

The newsletter committee members, David, Ken and Rosemary are keen to receive contributions from members to future newsletters. We are also interested in receiving comments or suggestions as to what you would like to see in the newsletter.

Your committee meets on the first Friday of the month at 1.30pm in the rooms. Any member of the society is welcome to attend the meeting. Wishing you 'successful searching' in the days ahead.

*Rosemary Abbey.*

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# SOUTH GIPPSLAND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY Inc.

PO Box 395  
LEONGATHA  
VIC 3953

ABN 22573024137. A0022359S.

Web: <http://home.vicnet.net.au/~sggs/index.html>

## MEMBERSHIP

The **YEARLY MEMBERSHIP FEE** (due at the Annual General Meeting in August) is:  
**SINGLE - \$30. COUPLE - \$40. STUDENT - \$10**  
and includes four newsletters.

The **JOINING FEE** for new members (other than students) is **\$10**.

Meetings held in the months of February to May and September to December will be held on the second Thursday of the month at 7.30pm in the Historical Society Rooms, McCartin Street, Leongatha.

Meetings held in the winter months of June, July and August will generally be held on the second Saturday of the month (unless otherwise notified) at 1.30pm in the Historical Society Rooms.

**The rooms are open for research  
every Thursday and Friday  
between 12 noon and 4pm**

The cost of self- or assisted research for non-members is **\$5 per visit**. If you join within a fortnight of the visit, the \$5 will be deducted from your membership fee.

Help from our Research Officers is available at **\$10 per query** plus stamped addressed envelope. Send your query to Post Office Box 395, Leongatha, Victoria. 3953.

## OFFICE BEARERS

<b>President</b>	Rosemary Abbey	(03) 5662 3059
<b>Vice-president</b>	Joan Lehmann	(03) 5674 3400
<b>Secretary</b>	Anne Larking	(03) 5662 2087
<b>Minute Secretary</b>	Zoe Baillie	
<b>Treasurer</b>	George Jenkins	
<b>Program</b>	Margaret Pegler	
<b>Librarian</b>	Alison Marshall	
<b>Research</b>	Marion Moon	
<b>Indexing</b>	Elke Holmes	
	Faye Marshman	
<b>Co-opted members</b>	Helen Ebury and Geoff Robb	
<b>Hospitality</b>	vacant	
<b>Newsletter</b>	Rosemary Abbey	(03) 5662 3059
	Ken Swadling	(03) 5659 8239
	David Tattersall	(03) 5662 2387

## NEW EMAIL ADDRESS

Could everyone please note that Email Research Enquiries and other mail should now be directed to  
**[sggs3953@gmail.com](mailto:sggs3953@gmail.com)**

The old email account will remain active for a time,  
until people have had time to adjust.

Thank you.  
Alison Marshall, Librarian.



## SGGS PROGRAM FOR 2013

- Thurs. February 14, 6.30pm:** Barbecue at Murphy's, 49 Harrison's Road, Dumbalk North.
- Thurs. March 14, 7.30 pm:** Indexing and demonstration of Flip Pal Mobile Scanner.
- Thurs. April 11, 7.30pm:** Local library – Ancestry and FindmyPast.
- Sat. May 18, 9.30am-4 pm:** SEMINAR at the Uniting Church Hall, Peart Street, Leongatha.
- Sat. June 15, 1.30pm:** Show and Tell – Members are invited to bring along an item or photo of interest.
- Sun. July 14, 9.30am-4pm:** G.U.M. Computer Program Workshop.
- Sat. August 10, 1.30pm:** ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.
- Thurs. September 12, 7.30pm:** Three families' stories.
- Thurs. October 10, 7.30 pm:** Research programs on our computers.
- Thurs. November 14, 7.30pm:** Speaker or Podcast from the GSV.
- Wed. December 11, 6.30pm:** Christmas dinner at Bair's Hotel.

The South Gippsland Genealogical Society Inc. does not accept any responsibility for the opinions expressed, or the accuracy of the information contained in this newsletter. The editor reserves the right to publish abridged articles/letters etc. due to limited space.

## Recent Library Acquisitions



Donated: "A History of Loy Yang".  
Several other books have been donated, but they are not relevant to our area. They will be offered to members first, and any not wanted will be given to the Friends of Leongatha Library for their book sale.

## Reminder! Research Enquiries

The South Gippsland Genealogical Society offers a Research Service for people unable to visit our room. However, please note that we are only able to research our own holdings and those of the local municipal library. The fee for this service is \$10 per hour.

Please mail your research queries, together with a stamped, addressed envelope, to the society's Research Officer.

**South Gippsland Genealogical Society**  
PO Box 395  
LEONGATHA, VIC. 3953.

### Perhaps you can help . . .

We have had a request for information regarding a settler in the Dumbalk region with the surname of

**WALDRON**

If you can help, it would be appreciated. Please contact Marion Moon or a committee member.

## EDITOR'S NOTES

Many thanks to members who have contributed articles to this edition of our newsletter. Please keep them coming - you never know who else is out there reading the newsletter who may find they can be of assistance to you in your research.

Contributions may be typed, handwritten, saved on a memory stick or CD and left at the society's room, or mailed to:

**PO Box 395, Leongatha, Vic. 3953**

or preferably sent direct via email to:

Rosemary Abbey - [roseabbmaillist@yahoo.com.au](mailto:roseabbmaillist@yahoo.com.au)

Ken Swadling - [kenswadling@yahoo.com.au](mailto:kenswadling@yahoo.com.au)

David Tattersall - [mushroomcrafts@dcsi.net.au](mailto:mushroomcrafts@dcsi.net.au)

Please make note of the deadlines for the coming editions of the newsletter.

*David Tattersall.*

## COPY DEADLINES FOR NEWSLETTER

February meeting for the March newsletter

May meeting for the June newsletter

August meeting for the September newsletter

October 31 for the December newsletter.

## New Zealand Will and Probate Records

Contributed by Marion Moon

Using the following websites, you can find and access a person's Will and Probate Records for New Zealand.

FamilySearch is putting images of New Zealand Will and probate records for the years 1878-1960 on their website, although at present not all Supreme Court Districts have been digitised.

When I went looking for the Will and Probate records for my ancestor, Francis Worcester Stubbs, who lived in Geraldine from the 1850s until his death in 1920, I discovered I was in luck, as the Timaru District Supreme Court records have been digitised, although they are not indexed.

Instead of scrolling through hundreds of images, which could take forever, I used the Archives New Zealand website - [www.archives.govt.nz](http://www.archives.govt.nz) - and searched for Francis Worcester Stubbs and found the Reference Number for his will, which was TU1576/1920. Then I went back to FamilySearch, Timaru Supreme Court, year 1920 and Reference Number 1576.

Upon reading the Probate, the information I found included the facts that Francis was a British subject, born in Coventry, England; that he was christened in 1835 in Coventry, and that his parents were Alfred Stubbs and Susannah Worcester; and that Francis' wife, Elizabeth Crawley, was a British subject and was born in Weathersfield in England.



MR. F. W. STUBBS

## ABSTRACT OF THE "PASSENGER ACT, 1852"

The height between decks is not to be less than 6 feet. There are not to be more than two tiers of berths on any deck, and the bottom of the lower tier must be at least 6 inches above the deck.

The berths are to be securely constructed, and not to be of less dimensions than after the rate of 6 feet in length by 18 inches in width for each statute adult, and sufficient in number for the proper accommodation of the passengers contained in the "passenger lists".

Single men above 14 are to be berthed in a separate compartment in the fore part of the ship or in separate rooms, if the ships be divided into compartments and fitted with enclosed berths.

Not more than two passengers, unless members of the same family, are to be placed in one berth, nor are persons of different sexes, unless husband and wife, to be placed in the same berth.

*- Reference: Information for People Leaving Great Britain 1854, facsimile edition, MacBeth Genealogical Books, Hampton, Vic, 1990.*

**People will not look forward to posterity, who never look backward to their ancestors.**

*- Edmund Burke, 1790.*



## Better Searches on the Internet with Soovle

Which search engine is better, Google or Bing or Yahoo? Now, one web service searches all those sites and more simultaneously. Soovle is one simple-to-use search vehicle that will utilise the power of the following websites at once:

Google, Wikipedia, Amazon, Answers.com, Yahoo!, YouTube, Bing, Netflix, Buy.com, and eBay.

In short, Soovle.com is a customisable search engine that provides the search suggestion features of the best providers on the internet. It combines the power of all of the above web sites into one easy-to-use package. Soovle.com always can provide a lot of information about whatever you are seeking. Try it.

Soovle can be found at <http://www.soovle.com/>

Help and instructions for how to use the site are found in the "secrets" link in the upper right-hand corner.

*-Previously published in QFHS Snippets  
February 2013 Vol 13, No. 2*

## Australian World War I Finder

The beauty of the Australian World War I finder is that it searches the National Archives of Australia (NAA), the Australian War Memorial (AWM) and the Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) all with the one search.

The specific records which are searched are:

- National Archives of Australia
- Roll of Honour at the Australian War Memorial
- First World War Embarkation Roll at the Australian War Memorial
- Red Cross Missing and Wounded files at the Australian War Memorial
- Honours and Awards database at the Australian War Memorial
- Commonwealth War Graves Commission database

This is a great time saver, rather than searching each one individually, the Australian WWI Records Finder will search all three.

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# INFORMATION FOR INTENDING EMIGRANTS

**The following information has been extracted from "Information for People Leaving Great Britain 1854", facsimile edition, MacBeth Genealogical Books, Hampton, Vic, 1990.**

ABSTRACT OF ORDER IN COUNCIL for promoting ORDER and HEALTH in PASSENGER SHIPS to any of HER MAJESTY'S POSSESSIONS abroad.

1. Every passenger to rise at 7am, unless otherwise permitted by the surgeon; or, if no surgeon, by the master.
2. Breakfast from 8 to 9am, dinner at 1pm, supper at 6pm.
3. The passengers to be in their beds at 10pm, except under permission of the surgeon; or, if no surgeon, by the master.
4. Fires to be lighted by the passengers' cook at 7am, and kept alight by him till 7pm; then to be extinguished, unless otherwise directed by the master, or required for the use of the sick.
5. The master to determine the order in which each passenger or family of passengers shall be entitled to the use of the fires for cooking. The cook to take care that this order is preserved.
6. Three safety lamps to be lit at dusk; one to be kept burning all night in the main hatchway, the two others may be extinguished at 10pm.
7. No naked light to be allowed at any time, or on any account.
8. The passengers, when dressed, to roll up their beds, to sweep the decks (including the space under the bottom of the berths), and to throw the dirt overboard.
9. Breakfast not to commence till this is done.
10. The sweepers for the day to be taken in rotation from the males above 14, in the proportion of 5 for every 100 passengers.
11. Duties of the sweepers to be to clean the ladders, hospitals and round houses, to sweep the decks after every meal, and to dry holy-stone and scrape them after breakfast.
12. But the occupant of each berth to see that his own berth is well brushed out; and single women are to keep their own compartment clean in ships where a separate compartment is allotted to them.
13. The beds to be well-shaken and aired on deck, and the bottom boards, if not fixtures, to be removed and dry-scrubbed and taken on deck at least twice a week.
14. Two days in the week to be appointed by the master as washing days, but no clothes on any account to be washed or dried between decks.
15. The coppers and cooking vessels to be cleaned every day.
16. The scuttles and stern ports, if any, to be kept open (weather permitting) from 7am to 10pm, and the hatches at all hours.
17. On Sunday the passengers to be mustered at 10am, when they will be expected to appear in clean and decent apparel. The day to be observed as religiously as circumstances will admit.
18. No spirits or gunpowder to be taken on board by any passenger. Any that may be discovered to be taken into the custody of the master till the expiration of the voyage.
19. No loose hay or straw to be allowed below.
20. No smoking to be allowed between decks.
21. All gambling, fighting, riotous or quarrelsome behaviour, swearing and violent language to be at once put a stop to. Firearms, swords and other offensive weapons, as soon as passengers embark, to be placed in the custody of the master.
22. No passenger to go to the ship's cookhouse without special permission from the master, nor to remain in the fore-castle among the sailors on any account.

## SCOTS CLANS – THE MAKING OF A MYTH

Many of the more subtle pitfalls await researchers of Scottish genealogy, some of them arising from common presuppositions, errors or myths, often simply from ignorance of the origins and development of surnames.

Names ending in “-son” or beginning with “Mac-” reflect old practices whereby people were designated not by surnames but by patronymics. Thus Robert’s son John was John Robertson, his son might be Andrew Johnson, his son Peter Anderson and so on. Likewise, Neil, son of Donald, was Neil MacDonald. At some stage, we must suppose, a son of a John Robertson decided to call himself not Andrew Johnson but Andrew Robertson, and from that generation Robertson became a surname. The same applied to most of the “Mac-“ names, though some of them appear from an early stage to have carried the connotation “descendant of” rather than literally “son of”.

The most that a bearer of the name Robertson can deduce from his surname is that in some generation or other in the past he probably had an ancestor named Robert. It is no more than probable, for men changed their surnames because they moved from one part of the country to another, because they changed landlords or employers, perhaps even because they changed their occupation.

To assume that there is necessarily any kinship among “Robertsons” is to be carried beyond rational thinking. Not only do Robertsons seem to believe that they constitute a subspecies: they also believe that they all came from a little place in Perthshire called Struan. Which at once summons up a picture of the most tremendous industry at Struan over the centuries, in the manufacture and export of Robertsons.

Source: Donaldson, G., in Cory B., *Tracing your Scottish Ancestry*, 3rd ed., Polygon, Edinburgh, 2004.

## The War of 1812 - From the British Side

The National Archives in London contains a treasure trove of documents from the American War of Independence in 1812, including plenty about the men who fought on the American side, not just the British.

If your ancestor was a prisoner of war of the British, he is almost certain to be documented at The National Archives (TNA). The names of the American prisoners from 1812 to 1815 are name-indexed, however, this index is not online. Some of the records are simple lists of names while others may provide more information, such as a physical description.

Men who were sick often have detailed records available.

Audrey Collins of TNA recently gave a talk about the War of 1812 records available at TNA, and a recording of that talk is now available online as a podcast at: <http://media.nationalarchives.gov.uk/index.php/the-war-of-1812-from-the-british-side/>

For background information and for pictures of some samples of the records available, enjoy reading at: <http://thefamilyrecorder.blogspot.com/2012/08/the-war-of-1812-from-british-side.html>

*-Previously published in QFHS Snippets  
October 2012 Vol 12, No. 10.*

## VICTORIAN VALENTINE

A Valentine's Day card became the poignant symbol of broken promises rather than a token of love when it was produced as evidence in a 19th Century court case.

In 1879, Mary Ann Lindsay began working in the shop of William Steel, wine and spirit merchant in Johnstone. It wasn't long before she caught the eye of her employer's son, William Steel junior, a student at Glasgow University, where he was studying for the ministry.

He “repeatedly took [Mary Ann] out walking and paid his addresses to her as if in honourable courtship with a view to marriage, and did all he could to insinuate himself into the affection of [Mary Ann], for whom he professed the warmest love”.

In January 1880, Mary Ann discovered that she was pregnant. At first, William appears to have accepted that the child was his and promised financial support if Mary Ann would “keep the matter quiet”, but by the time little Ann Lindsay was born on 27 October 1880, the relationship had turned sour.

To find out the rest of the story go to <http://www.nas.gov.uk/about/120208.asp>



## GENEALOGIST STEW

Take 1 curious beginner  
Add 1 age discrepancy  
1 unreadable microfiche  
1 census record written in disappearing ink  
Fold in 1 ton of correspondence, and simmer while awaiting answers to queries .....

And that my friends, is enough to make any genealogist stew.

- Author unknown.

## Cannon Balls and Water: How You Might Die in 1812

Spontaneous combustion, shockwaves from passing cannon balls and even death by drinking cold water - these were all once the serious concerns of cutting edge medicine.

In honour of its 200-year anniversary, The New England Journal of Medicine has published a review showing how much medical diagnosis and the definitions of what can kill us have changed.

Back in the old days, strokes were more likely be diagnosed as fainting spells or “apoplexy” arising from a “nervous sympathy by which the stomach influenced the head”, the Journal reports. Doctors also agreed a near-miss by a cannon ball could shatter bones and even kill. And reports of spontaneous combustion were taken seriously - if sceptically - the Journal said. (The phenomenon was thought to be most common in “brandy drinking men and women”.) Diarrhoea, pneumonia and “childbed” were also among the leading causes of death.

The full review and interactive graphs is available online.

You can have hours of fun figuring out what you were likely to die from two centuries ago at

[http://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMp1113569?query=featured\\_home](http://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMp1113569?query=featured_home)

- Previously published in *QFHS Newsletter* September 2012  
Vol 12 No. 9.

## ACADEMIC PROJECTS ONLINE

University of Glasgow's student newspaper archive at [www.gla.ac.uk/services/archives/guardian](http://www.gla.ac.uk/services/archives/guardian)

Durham University's Donor Roll of Honour at [www.dunelm.org.uk/page.aspx?pid=407](http://www.dunelm.org.uk/page.aspx?pid=407)

University of Roehampton's centre of Health Tax Research at [www.roehampton.ac.uk/Research-Centres/Centre-for-Health-Tax-Research](http://www.roehampton.ac.uk/Research-Centres/Centre-for-Health-Tax-Research) The results of the research are available at Health Tax Online ([www.hearhtax.org.uk](http://www.hearhtax.org.uk))

Queen's University in Belfast resource entitled 'Documenting Ireland: Parliament, People and Migration' at [www.dippam.ac.uk](http://www.dippam.ac.uk)

Kingston University Centre for the Historical Record project 'Historic Hospital Admission Records' at [www.hharp.org](http://www.hharp.org)

University of Essex UK Data Archive and Histpop website at [www.histpop.org](http://www.histpop.org).

Proceedings of the Old Bailey from 1674 to 1913 at [www.oldbaileyonline.org](http://www.oldbaileyonline.org)

London lives from 1690 to 1800 at [www.londonlives.org](http://www.londonlives.org)  
Historical directories at [www.historicaldirectories.org](http://www.historicaldirectories.org)

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## DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN PASSENGER LISTS

**EMIGRANT or IMMIGRANT** means a person who has obtained a free, assisted or nominated passage to the Colony under the provisions of the Immigration Acts, and includes full paying passengers by any Queensland Government emigrant ship, and any applicant for a passage under the Acts.

**FREE PASSAGES** were granted by the Government to particular categories of immigrants, and their families, which were, from time to time, particularly required in Queensland. These categories altered over the years as conditions in Queensland changed but included at various times female domestic servants, and married couples without children. Applicants were required to pay the sum of one pound and a similar amount for each member of the family counted as a statute adult. To be eligible, they had to be unable to pay their own passage, they could not have resided in any other Australian Colony, and they must intend to reside permanently in Queensland.

**ASSISTED PASSAGES** were granted by the Government to particular categories of immigrants, and their families, which were, from time to time, particularly required in Queensland. The categories include farmers, farm labourers, vine dressers, labourers, mechanics and domestic servants. To be eligible, they had to be unable to pay full passage, they could not have resided previously in any Australian Colony, and they must intend to reside permanently in Queensland.

**NOMINATED or REMITTANCE PASSAGES.** Any natural born or naturalised person residing in Queensland desiring to provide a passage to the Colony for a friend or relative in Europe, could obtain a passage warrant from the Government on payment of the required amount., The warrant was then forwarded to the friend or relative in Europe. On presentation of the warrant, the Government representative in Europe would then arrange a passage for the emigrant.

**INDENTURED IMMIGRANTS.** An employer in Queensland wishing to secure the service of any mechanic, labourer or servant in Europe for employment in Queensland could authorise the representatives of the Queensland Government in Europe to engage such labour on his behalf. The employer paid the Government a sum of money for the passage of the immigrant and the immigrant was bound under contract to work for the employer for a set period of time when he arrived in Queensland.

**FULL PAYING PASSENGERS** are simply those paying the full amount of the passage money, or for whom the full amount was paid by someone else.

**FIRST, SECOND and THIRD CLASS, SALOON, INTERMEDIATE, CABIN and STEERAGE** refer to the type of accommodation on board the ship.

**THE BOUNTY SYSTEM**, established in New South Wales in 1837, involved the payment of set amounts of money or “bounties” per immigrant to persons who arrived and paid for the passage of certain categories of immigrants such as female domestic servants, shepherds, mechanics, agricultural labourers etc., which were needed in the Colonies. The system was financed from the sale of Crown Lands.

*Source: Johnson, Eileen B: They Came Direct: Young Australia 1862.  
Gould Genealogy and History, Modbury, South Australia, 2010.*



## Internet Sites and Snippets

### Lincolnshire Family History Society

The Lincolnshire Family History Society has a new-look website at: [www.lincolnshirefhs.org.uk](http://www.lincolnshirefhs.org.uk)

### Historical Directories

This is a searchable digital library of local and trade directories for England and Wales from 1750 to 1919.

Have fun at: <http://www.historicaldirectories.org/hd>

*-Previously published in QFHS Snippets  
October 2012 Vol 12, No. 10.*

### 1851 Census for Cornwall

This new website is divided into districts and searchable by surname.

Check it out at:

<http://webhome.idirect.com/~djtrounce/index%203.html>

*-Previously published in QFHS Snippets  
October 2012 Vol 12, No. 10.*

### First World War Nurses' Service Records

Over 15,000 service records for nurses who served in WW1 are now available to search and download at: <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/records/army-nurses-service-records.htm>

*-Previously published in QFHS Snippets  
December 2012 Vol 12, No. 12*

### BLOGS

Android Genealogy

If you are into genealogy, and have an android phone or tablet, you'll be wanting to follow Jill Ball's latest blog, as it is specific to Android genealogy and news.

<http://androidgenealogy.blogspot.com/>

### STICKY NOTES

Ancestry.com.au have recently launched their Sticky Notes blog. This is designed for you to share and discover stories. You can not only read the post they write, but also contribute by asking questions.

<http://ancestry-stickynotes-au.tumblr.com/>

### GREENOUGH PIONEER MUSEUM

The Greenough Pioneer Museum which is 19km south of Geraldton in Western Australia is now on Twitter and has a blog at

<http://www.greenough-pioneer-museum.blogspot.com/>

Twitter: @GreenoughMuseum

### HISTORY OF MACKAY, Qld.

Share and learn about the history of the Mackay region through the Facebook page at:

<http://www.facebook.com/pages/Mackay-North-and-Western-Queensland-Old-Pics-and-Yarns/271725352851414>.

### YEPPON

Share and learn about the history of the Yeppoon area through the Facebook page at:

<http://www.facebook.com/OLD.PICS.AND.YARNS>.

### PROSPECT

The Prospect Local History Group in South Australia have joined Facebook to promote local and family history within the community and increase their digital collection: <http://www.facebook.com/e.historyprospect>

## NATIONAL AUSTRALIA ARCHIVES – MIGRATION FACT SHEETS

NAA fact sheets provide information on particular topics or groups of records in the archive's holdings.

This index lists the Fact Sheets applicable to records of migration, which can be found at: <http://www.naa.gov.au>

TITLE	NUMBER
Alien registration records held in Perth (see also Internment)	186
British migration - Canberra	123
Child migration records - Canberra & Sydney	24 & 147
Citizenship in Australia	187
Civil Aliens Corps - Perth	182
Dutch migration records - Sydney	156
Family History research	200-202
Family History sources - Canberra & Adelaide	86 & 87
Immigration records (overview of holdings)	227
Internment (WWI records) Canberra, Sydney, Perth & Adelaide	58, 171, 180 & 106
Internment (WWI records) Canberra, Sydney, Perth & Adelaide	59, 101, 180 & 107
Italian Migration - Sydney, Perth	1001 & 207
Maritime: Customs shipping records - Sydney	65
Maritime: Lighthouse records-Hobart	122
Maritime records - Hobart	37
Migrant accommodation, NSW, 1946-78	170
Migrant selection documents - Canberra, Perth & Adelaide	66, 185 & 223
Naturalisation records held in Canberra	68
Passenger records - Canberra, Sydney, Melbourne, Perth & Hobart	38, 64, 172, 56 & 184
Quarantine Station - North Head (Sydney)	143
Research Agents	40 to 45

### Feature Updates Now Available on FamilySearch

FamilySearch.org is adding new functionality to the web site to make your genealogy research easier and more rewarding. Additions include easier access to the source box and the International Genealogical Index (IGI) is now complete. Earlier statements by some users that the IGI had been removed have proven to be misleading. It was merely being changed and improved.

You can learn more in a FamilySearch Update video at: <http://youtu.be/FNwB6FAwmP4>

*- Previously published in QFHS Newsletter September 2012 Vol 12 No. 9.*

## Swanlee

# Art & Craft Supplies and Picture Framing

**55 BAIR STREET, LEONGATHA**

Telephone Marianne 5662 2844

- Craft Supplies
- Art Supplies
- Scrapbooking Supplies
- Model Trains & Planes
- Card Making Supplies and much more

# SAILING SHIPS

**Ship, full rigged:** a vessel with three masts (foremast, mainmast and mizzen mast) each fitted with a mast, top-gallant-mast and royal mast. Each mast is square-rigged, i.e. each mast carries yards on which square sails are set.

**Barque or Bark:** a vessel with three masts, with the foremast and mainmast square-rigged. The after or mizzen mast has no yards and is fitted with a topmast only, and is fore-and-aft rigged (otherwise known as gaff-rigged). The *Endeavour* was a barque.

**Barquentine:** A vessel with three masts (foremast, mainmast and mizzen mast); only the foremast is square-rigged. Both main and mizzen masts have square topmasts, but are fore-and-aft rigged.

**Brig:** a vessel with two masts (foremast and mainmast) square-rigged on both masts as in the two foremost masts of a full-rigged ship or barque.

**Brigantine:** a vessel with two masts (foremast and mainmast), the foremast being square-rigged and the mainmast fore-and-aft rigged. This mast carries a boom-sail (but not always a boom) called a mainsail, and is fitted with topmasts which are fore-and-aft rigged.

**Ketch:** a vessel with two masts, main and mizzen, both fore-and-aft rigged. The steering wheel or helm is placed aft of the mizzen mast.

**Schooner:** A vessel with between two and five long masts, fore-and-aft rigged on all. A top-sail schooner has a square top-sail on the foremast.

**Cutter:** a vessel with one mast, setting a fore-and-aft mainsail, stay foresail, flying jib and topsail. The name cutter applies as much to the sharp build of the vessel's hull as to the particular rig.

*-Previously published in South East Family History Group Inc Newsletter Vol 32, No 1, Feb 2012.*

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## DEATH OF DOUGLAS CURNICK KOOROOMAN, JULY, 1920

A sad and much lamented death took place at Koorooman on Wednesday evening last, when Private Douglas Gerald Curnick succumbed from pneumonic influenza at the residence of Mr F. Lester. This soldier was one of the Anzacs, having had 4½ years service, and had only returned to Australia two months back. He was the son of Mr Henry Curnick, an early settler at Berry's Creek, for whom much sympathy is felt in his sad bereavement.

Having passed through the war in fighting for his country, it is very hard that Fate should decree that he should be called to the Better Land so soon after his return. At a recent meeting of the influenza committee in Leongatha, Dr. Pern reported this case, and stated that had a hospital been established in the town he would have sent this patient to the institution.

Deceased had every attention at the home of Mr Frank Lester, where a nurse was engaged, but notwithstanding careful nursing and 15 visits from the doctor, the young soldier passed away at the age of 24 years. He was feeling much better on Wednesday, but had a relapse in the evening, and died from heart failure. The remains will be interred in the Oakleigh cemetery.

*(Source: Great Southern Star, 11 July 1920.)*

# SCOTS CLANS AND TARTANS

**While many people who engage in ancestor-hunting in Scotland seek no more than to learn what reliable records reveal about their ancestry, a good many are misled into other quests on which records give no information. They want to be connected with some kind of "clan".**

Now, clans (which were military, economic or social communities) ceased to be a reality generations ago: when they were realities few of their members had surnames at all, and members who had a surname did not necessarily share it with other members of the clan. There is of course no reason why people of the same surname should not form an association, but that association should not be confused with an historic clan. The idea that anyone, just because he chances to have a particular name, is automatically a member of a particular organisation is absurd.

Some people want to argue some connection with a "chief" and some "chiefs" are not averse to having "clansmen", whose contributions can sometimes be relied on to patch up the roof of the "chief's" ancestral home. Some want a "clan connection" because they believe that entitles them to wear cloth of a particular pattern, a so-called "clan tartan", whereas the only qualification for the acquisition of a "clan tartan" (nearly always a 19th century invention) is the same qualification for the acquisition of any other piece of cloth, namely, ability to pay for it.

A man named Robertson may be lucky to trace his own original Robert, the descent from whom gave him his name – but even so, he should remember that had the change to a surname come a generation earlier or later his name might have been not Robertson but, say, Anderson or Johnson. However, as the adoption of a fixed surname may have taken place as far back as the 15th century the chance of a 20th century Robertson identifying his "Robert" are not very good.

These remarks are not intended to deprecate the historical importance of the surname or family name in Scottish society or politics, but the name was often used as a badge of party allegiance or affiliation rather than a proof of descent or kinship. The case for serious study is strengthened, not weakened, because assumptions or guesses are no substitute for thorough research in original sources.

*Source: Donaldson, G., in Cory B., Tracing your Scottish Ancestry, 3rd ed., Polygon, Edinburgh, 2004.*

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## LIFE IS SHORT - ENJOY IT WHILE YOU CAN!

**Married in haste, 9th October 1835:** Married on the 3rd instant at Lawbitton, by the Rev. J. D. Coleridge, Mr W. Lee, aged 87 years to Miss Maria Inch of St. Neots, age 22. After the ceremony had been performed, the wedding party adjourned to the village inn, where they footed it away to the sound of the violin. The youthful bridegroom had buried his second wife the Tuesday preceding.

*-From the Cornwall Family History Society Journal No. 2.*



## Capital Punishment in England and Wales in the 19th Century

By 1820 there were over 200 crimes for which hanging could be applied. Most of these were property crimes (theft, arson, forgery) as well as murder, attempted murder, rape, and sodomy. Between 1805 and 1832 there were a total of 2028 executions. There were 102 executions for rape and 50 for sodomy. Most executions were for robbery (938), then murder (395).

Those hanged included women and at least one child as young as 14. The average was 75 executions per year of which about 20% took place outside Newgate Prison. The years between 1816 and 1820 were the busiest with an average of 100 executions per year.

However the number of persons executed was only about 10% of those given a death sentence. The vast majority of those with their sentence commuted were transported to Australia. Between 1816 and 1820 there were 518 hangings, while 5853 death sentences had been passed. This was not a case of mercy being given. The friends and relatives would petition the Home Secretary and do their utmost to obtain the signatures of prominent members of society such as politicians, aristocrats, or senior churchmen. Having such names on the petition made it more likely for the petition to be granted. The granting of the petition created an obligation.

The deaths of those who did not get a commuted sentence were public spectacles. In London the hangings used to be at Tyburn's famous gallows where Marble Arch now stands. In the late 18th century the scaffold was moved to the Old Bailey. The process of hanging used at that time did not instantly kill the person and the felon was left dangling and strangling. For a fee the hangman would hasten the felon's end by pulling on the felon's legs. Crowds of the public watched on and after the felon was dead, pieces of the hanging rope were sold off to the public by the hangman. You could also pay the hangman to let you touch the dead felon's hand, as it was supposed to cure warts. If you have a transported convict from that period on your tree who escaped the hangman, who organised the petition and who signed it?

*-David Andreassen, June 2012 (with acknowledgment to Bernard Cornwall's "Gallows Thief").*

## U.K. to Scrap the Census?

The U.K. government is looking into whether there are less costly alternatives, with a view to scrapping the next census in 2021. The government said the census was outdated and a "more effective, less bureaucratic" survey was needed. However, the MPs also warned that other methods of data collection may not be adequate and might not be any cheaper. The last census, which took place in 2011, cost an estimated £480m.

You can read more in an article at: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-politics-19669695>

*-Previously published in QFHS Snippets October 2012 Vol 12, No. 10.*

## Hung, Drawn and Quartered

Many people mistakenly believe that when the death penalty was passed by a judge in England in the mid 19th century and earlier, he might sentence the felon to be "hung, drawn and quartered".

In fact this is incorrect. The judge would actually sentence the felon to be drawn first, then hanged and finally quartered, as the following from Encyclopaedia Britannica makes clear:

"Until 1867, when it was abolished, the full punishment for a traitor could include several steps. First he was drawn, that is, tied to a horse and dragged to the gallows. A so-called hurdle, or sledge, is sometimes mentioned in this context. Although such a device may have been a means of mercy, "The History of English Law Before the Time of Edward I" (2nd ed., 1898; reissued 1996) states that it was more likely a way to deliver a live body to the hangman.

"The remainder of the punishment might include hanging (usually not to the death), usually live disembowelling, burning of the entrails, beheading, and quartering. This last step was sometimes accomplished by tying each of the four limbs to a different horse and spurring them in different directions."

*- Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2003.*

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## York - 150,000 Marriage Licences From 1613-1839 on origins.net

This is an index to the Dean and Chapter of York's Marriage Bonds and Allegations. Apart from the Diocese and the Archbishops' peculiar jurisdictions of Hexhamshire in Northumberland, the index also includes parishes in Durham, Lancashire, Lincolnshire and Nottingham.

Available via subscription at:

<http://www.origins.net/welcome.aspx>

*-Previously published in QFHS Snippets  
December 2012 Vol 12, No. 12.*

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## Deceased Online Burial Records

Deceased Online has recently made available the burial records for Tonge Cemetery, Bolton, Lancashire, United Kingdom. There are plans to add all seven cemeteries and also those of Overdale Crematorium.

Available at: <http://www.deceasedonline.co.uk/>

*-Previously published in QFHS Snippets  
December 2012 Vol 12, No. 12.*

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# AUSTRALIAN MILITARY HISTORY

## - Online Resources - Part 2 -

*(Due to the large number of online sites available, the list has been divided into several parts.  
Part I was published in our December 2012 Newsletter.)*

**The interest in Australian military history and research continues to grow at an astonishing rate, and with it comes the many resources which are available online. There are many small, but useful and fascinating military websites.**

This list is not comprehensive but it will give a variety of links which may be useful when researching an Australian who was in the military.

### **Australian War Graves Photographic Project** <http://www.australianwargraves.org/>

The Australian War Graves Photographic Archive is committed to procuring a digital photograph of every Australian War Grave and Memorial Commemoration ... worldwide. Most Australians are aware of the service participation of our armed forces; past and present, but many, would be surprised by the extent. The photographs procured throughout this project are being used to populate the searchable database. It will be accessible to all Australians and will attempt to continue and extend the awareness of the ANZAC spirit.

### **Australian War Heroes**

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

A national war memorial song and a tribute to the ANZAC spirit of mateship, courage and sacrifice. Over 100,000 Australians have lost their lives in the service and defence of our country. Along with their mates, they're marching once again, in the towns and cities, across our great land. The song is timeless and honours the memory of those who have died in the service and defence of Australia in war.

### **Mapping Our Anzacs**

<http://mappingouranzacs.naa.gov.au/>

The idea behind Mapping Our Anzacs is to use place-based information to provide a new pathway to the records. Developed in-house by the National Archives web team, Mapping our Anzacs gives you three ways to commemorate the original Anzacs: 1. locate a service person; 2. add to the scrapbook; 3. build a tribute.

### **Australians in the Boer War – Oz-Boer Database Project**

<http://members.pcug.org.au/~croe/ozb/>

The Australians in the Boer War (Oz-Boer) Database Project is a free online search aid to help you identify books, journals, webpages and other ephemera dealing with individual Australian soldiers and nurses involved in the Second Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902).

### **The Lost Diggers**

<http://au.news.yahoo.com/sunday-night/blogs/article/-/8900933/the-lost-diggers/>

Channel 7's Sunday Night team made headlines with their sensational discovery of a secret collection of photographs of Australia Diggers in France. After following up on a rumour they found over 3,000 fragile photographic glass plate negatives in the attic of a dilapidated farmhouse in the small town of Vignacourt, a two-hour drive north of Paris, near Amiens.

### **Defence Honours and Awards**

<http://www.defence.gov.au/MEDALS/>

This provides information on Australian and Imperial campaign awards made to Australians since Federation in 1901 and includes the Boer War 1899-1902.

### **Graves of Tasmania**

<http://gravesoftas.dyndns.org/>

Those behind the Graves of Tasmania site have been photographing and recording headstones in Tasmania, and have almost completed all of Southern Tasmania. This site includes some war cemeteries.

### **Commonwealth War Graves Commission**

<http://www.cwgc.org/>

Established by Royal Charter in 1917, the Commonwealth War Graves Commission pays tribute to the 1,700,000 men and women of the Commonwealth forces who died in the two world wars.

### **Australian War Memorial**

<http://www.awm.gov.au/>

During the First World War Australian troops were officially encouraged to collect relics of the battles in which they had fought. The tradition of acquisition and preservation continues today, enhancing the written record of war, and has produced one of the finest military artefact, document, and media collections in the world. This web site makes some of those collections accessible online to everyone for the first time.

### **Digger History**

<http://www.anzacwebsites.com/general/diggerhistory.htm>

An unofficial history of the Australian and New Zealand Armed Services.

### **The Navy List**

[http://www.navy.gov.au/Publication:Navy\\_List](http://www.navy.gov.au/Publication:Navy_List)

The Navy List traditionally contains details of the officers of the Australian Navy. These past editions have been digitised and placed in the public domain. It covers the period 1905-1979.

### **Monument Australia**

<http://monumentaaustralia.org.au/>

This website is a historical and educational research site which contains information on the public monuments and memorials in all Australian States and Territories, which includes War Memorials. The object of this website is to document the monuments and memorials within Australia which have been erected by public desire to commemorate people or events. There are many monuments and memorials which have been erected to individuals or families in many towns across Australia. In many cases these memorials are included in this website if they were not solely erected by the immediate family.

# FINDING GRAVES AND MEMORIALS ONLINE IN THE UK

It can be very helpful to find details of our ancestors' final resting places. If your ancestor has a gravestone you may be able to uncover some interesting information from the inscription given upon it.

Memorial inscriptions or monumental inscriptions as they are often known, can provide useful clues about ages, family relationships and even occupations.

## Pay-per-view, or subscription sites

One of the most important pay-per-view site is Deceased Online. It describes itself as the 'central database for UK burials and cremations'. It currently has approximately 35 different councils or burial and cremation authorities. Records from a further 16 authorities are being digitised and will be added to the collection. Records start around the mid 19th century when municipal cemeteries first began to be established.

Find My Past at [www.findmypast.co.uk](http://www.findmypast.co.uk) is another useful site. The site hosts the National Burial Index, a collaborative project undertaken by many family history societies across England and Wales.

## Free sites

Interment.net ([www.interment.net](http://www.interment.net)) and Find a grave ([www.findagrave.com](http://www.findagrave.com)) are good examples of sites where you can search for a particular person by name, or simply browse the records collected for a particular cemetery. In some instances photographs of the particular grave or headstone may also have been included, but often only details of the person's name and their date of death or burial are available, along with the grave plot number.

The UKBMD website at [www.ukbmd.org.uk](http://www.ukbmd.org.uk) also lists many websites where collections of Monumental Inscriptions and burial information can be found. Choose the appropriate county link in the 'County' box and then select either 'Burials/Cremations' or 'Monumental Inscriptions' from the drop down box at the top of the page.

The Online Parish Clerks project at [www.onlineparishclerks.org.uk](http://www.onlineparishclerks.org.uk) is another useful place to find information about memorial inscriptions. Ten counties are represented in the scheme each with their own website where information about the county is available. The Cornwall website at [www.cornwall-opc.org](http://www.cornwall-opc.org) has a collection of memorial inscriptions for the county which can be searched by date, name or parish at [www.cornwall-opc-database.org/extra-searches/memorials-inscriptions](http://www.cornwall-opc-database.org/extra-searches/memorials-inscriptions)

Some societies have made the Monumental Inscriptions and burial information available directly on their website. For example, the North West Kent Family History Society ([www.nwkwfhs.org.uk](http://www.nwkwfhs.org.uk)) has an online database of nearly 37,000 individuals buried at the Ladywell and Brockley cemetery in Lewisham.

The website [www.londonburials.co.uk](http://www.londonburials.co.uk) provides a useful listing and history of many of the capital's cemeteries.

Family Search ([www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org)) is committed to providing free access to its collections and has some useful cemetery and Monumental Inscription records. These include cemetery registers of Oldham in Lancashire for 1797-2004 and Norfolk Monumental Inscriptions from 1600-1900s. The site also has cemetery and Monumental

Inscriptions for other countries, such as Australia, Canada and the USA.

## Scotland

Memorial Inscriptions in Scotland are a very important source for family history as often the church registers do not provide a comprehensive record of the burials taking place in each parish. Many of the Scottish family history societies have undertaken a transcription and indexing programme of local gravestones. It is worthwhile looking at the website for the local county group.

A useful listing of online links to other Memorial Inscriptions is also available at [www.scotlandspeoplehub.gov.uk/research/monumental-inscriptions.html](http://www.scotlandspeoplehub.gov.uk/research/monumental-inscriptions.html)

It is also worthwhile using Google to search for Memorial Inscriptions for particular graveyards or areas of the country as there are many other local projects with relevant information. For example, [www.kirkyards.co.uk](http://www.kirkyards.co.uk) hosts transcriptions and photographs of many memorial inscriptions from parishes in Kirkcudbrightshire.

## Ireland

There is a mix of free and pay-per-view sites covering memorial inscription in Ireland. One free site is [www.irishgraveyards.ie](http://www.irishgraveyards.ie) where a number of graveyards in 12 different counties have been surveyed. Transcriptions of the memorial inscriptions and photographs of the monuments have been placed online.

History from Headstones at [www.historyfromheadstones.com](http://www.historyfromheadstones.com) hosts a database of more than 50,000 Monumental Inscriptions from Northern Ireland. Searching the database is free but credits are needed to examine an individual entry in detail.

-Source: *Family Tree Magazine*, July 2012

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## SCOTTISH NAMES – DIMINUTIVES

Diminutives can cause problems. When you are searching for an Elizabeth, do not forget that she may have been indexed as Eliza, Liz, Betty, Beth or Bess(ie). Commonplace diminutives are: Bella or Isa for Isabella/Isobel; Euphan for Euphemia; Ina for any girl's name that has been made from a boy's name (such as Andrewina, Jamesina, Hughina); Maggie/Maggy/Meg/Peggy for Margaret; Polly for Mary; Nancy/Nanny for Agnes; Jack/Jock for John; Jamie/Jim for James; Ned/Ted for Edward; Olla for Oliver; Rob/Rab/Rabbie/Bob for Robert; Sandy/Ecky for Alexander; Tod/Dod for George; Tom/Tam for Thomas.

Source: *Cory, K. B., Tracing Your Scottish Ancestry, 3rd Ed., Polygon, Edinburgh, 2004. Available from the local library system, call no. 929 107 204 11 COR*

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*What's in a name?  
A rose by any other name would smell as sweet.  
- Romeo and Juliet, Act II Scene II*



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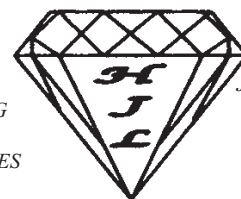
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