

Generation

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND INC.

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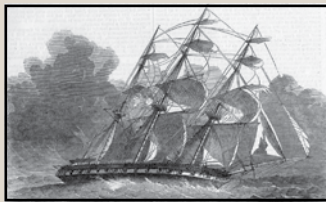
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Citation
 Africaine 1836 – sketch by John Skipper
 – Norfolk Tales, Myths and More - <https://norfolktalesmyths.com/tag/africaine/>

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Contents

January - February - March 2023

Stories

The Missing Link - Karyn Walker	7
Generation 10 years ago: <i>Westminster</i> - Russell Fraser	11
Short Tales – <i>different perspectives</i> - GSQ Writing Group	25
The importance of original records Janice Wellard	28
A Journey - Brian Prove	30

Regular & Special* features

From the Editor	4
Presidential Lines	5
Welcome - to our new + re-joined members	6
*GSQ Event Report - <i>The dead do tell tales</i>	13
Focus on Special Interest Groups - DNA Group	14
*DNA: What is all the Hype? Helen Smith	15
Featured Source - <i>International Society of Genetic Genealogy</i>	16
*Book Review – <i>DNA Testing</i> - by Helen Smith	17
DNA Painter	18
Calendar of events - Jan-March 2022	19
Education Program 2022	20
*DNA Clinic - Help sessions available for GSQ members	20
Special Interest Groups - meeting dates for 2023	21
GSQ Blog – 5 years ago – <i>Red Suitcases</i> - Lyndal Maag	23
Queensland Towns: <i>Longreach</i>	24
Spotlight on Resources: <i>Communal Settlers</i>	27
*Irish Records	27
Snippets: News and information	34
Book Review by Marg Doherty: <i>The Good Genealogist</i>	35
Blog Beat - Snippets from GSQ's blogs + Featured Blogs	36
Recent accessions + highlights - GSQ library catalogue	37
The Last Word - GSQ Editor	38

Notices & Ads

Joan Reese Memorial Award - <i>Topic for 2023</i>	6
GSQ Facebook	12
Qld Writers Centre - <i>Family history: writing and research</i>	12
Family History Federation: <i>Really Useful Podcasts</i>	13
GSQ Group and Zoom meetings	18
GSQ Methodology seminar	22
QFHS Event - <i>Finding the family farm using land records & maps</i>	22
101 Best Websites	37
Make the most of your GSQ membership	39
Ancestry - <i>the world's favourite family history resource</i>	40

Fees

MEMBERSHIP FEES

Society membership is available either as a single membership or as a family membership. Family membership is for two members of an immediate family living at the same address.

Affiliate membership is for groups with an interest in genealogy and/or family history. Corporate membership includes all other types of businesses/organisations.

Life Enduring is a once only payment for lifetime membership of GSQ.

The current fees are listed below:

Single	1 year \$80 – 3 year \$210
Family	1 year \$140 – 3 year \$380
Affiliate	1 year \$160
Corporate	1 year \$320
Life Enduring	\$1280

NOTE: The \$15 joining fee has been permanently removed.

DONATIONS

GSQ Library Fund donations of \$2.00 and over are tax deductible.

RESEARCH

At GSQ's Resource Centre, five hours per year per member free of charge for those members who reside more than 100km from GSQ – whether country Queensland, interstate or overseas. Provide an email address or a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Research at GSQ's Resource Centre is \$66 for members and \$110 for non-members, for a minimum of two hours, including up to 10 photocopies/printouts. One-on-one consultation for members for one hour is \$22.

GSQ can provide transcriptions of Funeral Director's records or Catholic Parish Registers for a fee of \$20. Look-ups of indexes by GSQ research assistants, including transcriptions, are also \$20.

Offsite research for members, at a minimum of two hours is \$110, while the two hour fee for non-members is \$176. This includes up to 10 photocopies/printouts. The research fee for professional bodies is \$110 per hour.

Full details can be found at:

www.gsq.org.au/what-gsq-offers/research-services

Generation

Acknowledgement of Country

In the spirit of reconciliation, the Genealogical Society of Queensland acknowledges the Traditional Custodians throughout Australia and their connections to land, sea, and community. We pay our respects to their Elders past and present; and extend that respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people today.

GENERATION subscriptions

Non-Members:

A charge of \$40.00 applies to non-members who wish to receive Generation electronically

Print Copies

Within Australia: Printed and mailed \$60

International: \$130 for 4 editions printed and mailed

Members: Electronic copies of Generation are included in the cost of membership

General enquiries: info@gsq.org.au

GENERATION deadlines

The closing date for submissions is the 1st day of the month preceding publication – that is, copy must be submitted by 1 February, 1 May, 1 August, and 1 November. Articles for consideration can be submitted at any time but placement is at the discretion of the Editor.

GENERATION contributions

GSQ welcomes the submission of articles on family history topics for possible publication.

The Editor reserves the right to edit or abridge articles to meet space constraints and editorial considerations. Submissions should be the work of the author submitting the article and should not have been published elsewhere unless agreed. All material should be submitted in electronic format to:

editor@gsq.org.au.

Please submit text as a Microsoft Word doc or docx files. Images can be embedded in the text file but should also be sent as separate email attachments at high resolution JPG or TIFF files (minimum 300dpi if possible). Provide captions for each image in the text file.

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GENERATION advertising rates

Contact Editor: editor@gsq.org.au for pricing.

from The Editor...

In this issue of Generation, we continue to feature entries from the Joan Reese Memorial Short Story Competition, with the theme of 'Journeys'. Karyn Walker, in an entry receiving a Certificate of Merit, tells of the journey of a pioneer ancestor to South Australia. Brian Prove tells of a journey from Germany to Queensland.

In our regular features, our focus on **Special Interest Groups** deals with the DNA Group. We also feature several items dealing with DNA and sources of information about the subject. In **Featured Blogs** from DNA experts, we include a blog from Mia Bennett, a presenter known to several of our members. Mia is my 4th cousin, once removed, found through a DNA match. So, it seems that DNA testing does work!

From **Generation 10 years ago**, we have re-published a story about the filthy conditions in Westminster, now one of the showplaces of London. We also re-publish a blog from five years ago by Lyndal Maag, about the receipt of a treasure trove of information in three red suitcases. And in **Short Tales**, we read a selection of stories from the Writing Group, with the theme of 'Different Perspectives'.

In our regular features, the **Spotlight on Resources** in MyGSQ highlights the Communal Settlers Scheme. In **Selections** of items from other journals, we include a summary of an article pointing out 12 signs that you're addicted to family history research. And in **Queensland Towns**, where our families lived, we look at the history of Longreach.

In **The Last Word**, we encourage members to submit items for publishing in *Generation*. The editorial team would welcome any comments or suggestions about the journal, as well as your stories. Just send them to editor@gsq.org.au. *Generation* is your journal, and we need your submissions.

Russell



Coming Events

Scotland: Here We Come

**An exciting half day seminar on Saturday
23 September 2023 online via Zoom.**

A range of international & local experts will provide information on Scottish research and unexpected sources for your research.

Presidential Lines...



A New Year, a New Beginning – is this the year when your Brick Walls are going to tumble? There's no doubt that, for Family Historians, more and more information is becoming available every day. It was pleasing to see so many people signing the online petition to help secure the continuing funding for Trove. As well, GSQ posted a letter to the Minister for the Arts, The Honourable Tony Burke MP, in which we emphasised how significant Trove is for all historians, not just family historians. Our local Federal Member of Parliament also received a copy of the letter. From my contact with other organisations throughout Australia it seems that Minister Burke's Office has been inundated with correspondence seeking assurances about continued funding for Trove. This can only be a good thing!!

I will watch with some interest how the use of AI (Artificial Intelligence) infiltrates the study of genealogy in the years to come. If we're able to use it to help trace our ancestors, I'm certain that all the checking now implemented will still be required, but who knows – it may just provide the clue you've been searching for! One area of interest may be through the use of voice recordings to have our ancestors actually speak, recite works, or even read to us. Imagine that!!

I wish one and all a year filled with discoveries and ask that you utilise all that GSQ offers to assist you with your research in 2023 – our resource centre, our Special Interest Groups (SIGs), our Zoom meetings and perhaps the greatest resource of all, discussion with other members.

Helen Veivers
GSQ President



**THE FIRST HALF
OF OUR LIVES IS
RUINED BY OUR
PARENTS, AND THE
SECOND HALF BY
OUR CHILDREN.**

CLARENCE DARROW

Welcome to New and Re-joined* Members

Helen Veivers, GSQ President

The President and members of the GSQ Management Committee are delighted to welcome all our new and re-joined members.

As new members, please do not hesitate to talk with a Research Assistant if you need assistance. Now that you are a member of GSQ, you have a number of benefits – one of which is the opportunity to list your research interests/names on our website:

www.gsq.org.au

If you have any comments or suggestions as to how GSQ can enhance its services to members, or if you have a concern with how services are provided, please feel free to contact me at president@gsq.org.au

Your feedback is always welcome.



Debra Blackman

Dallas Coventry-Smith

Ray Debnam

Allie Fewkes

Mark Fewkes

Nicole Francis

Sandra Fuller

Juliette Holmes

Elaine Jones

Margot Knowles

Mark Mitchell

Kristie Moar

Brian Murray

Patricia Quarry

Brian Turnbull

Linda Turnbull

Carole Whitby

Frank Whitby



THE JOAN REESE MEMORIAL SHORT STORY COMPETITION



The Joan Reese Memorial Short Story Competition recognizes the contribution of Joan Reese in the significant provision of access to NSW Colonial records and her support of GSQ and its members over many years. The winning stories appear in subsequent issues of the Society's quarterly journal *Generation*.

The topic for the Joan Reese Memorial Short Story Competition in 2023 is 'A Love Story'.

Love can take many forms. Write a family story which focuses on a love story. Does the story reveal the love between ancestors or maybe it was the love that an ancestor had for community, place, a treasured heirloom, a garden, a pet? What was the significance of this love to your family? The meaning should be clearly explained and its significance to your family shown.

GSQ looks forward to reading your stories. See the GSQ website for the conditions of entry. www.gsq.org.au/gsq-events/writing-competition/

Closing date for receipt of entries 2 May 2023

Anyone requiring further information should address enquiries to Pauline Williams at info@gsq.org.au

THE JOAN REESE MEMORIAL SHORT STORY COMPETITION ~ CERTIFICATE OF MERIT 2022 ~

WILLIAM ARCHER DEACON

The Missing Link?

Karyn Walker

'There is always a pleasure in unravelling a mystery, in catching at the gossamer clue which will guide to certainty!'

Elizabeth Gaskell



My gossamer clue.

I found my 'gossamer clue' in the Rare Books and Manuscripts section of the British Library in London. Here, in a small worn book, 'Records of the Family of Deacon', compiled by Catherine A. Deacon and published in 1899 'for private circulation only', was the most probable answer yet to one of the questions on my 'family mysteries' list: Why did my maternal great-grandparents end up in Adelaide sometime in the 1880s?

An absolute treasure trove of information about the extensive Deacon families, painstakingly collected by Catherine, it was her few short lines about her uncle,

William Archer Deacon (WAD) that leapt from the page:

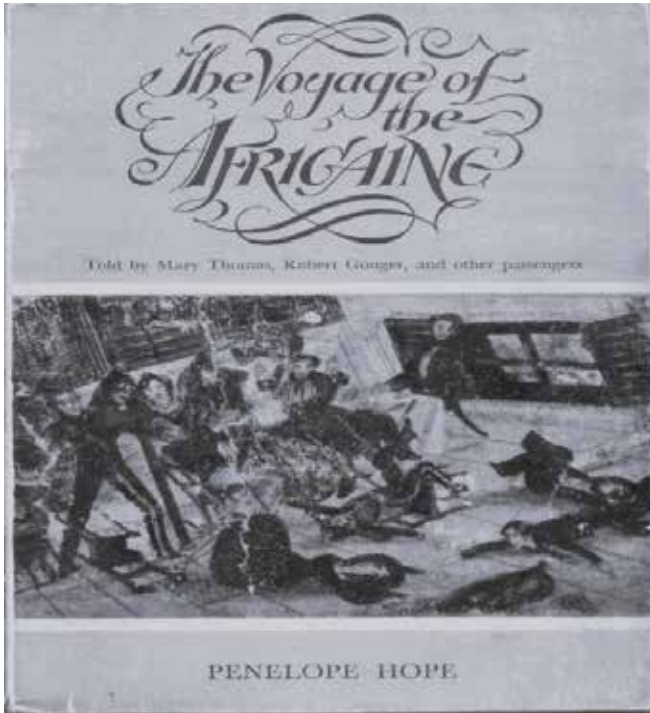
William Archer Deacon, eldest son of William and Ann Deacon (born 1789), lived for some years after his marriage in London, but being dissatisfied with his position, he, soon after the birth of his youngest child, emigrated to Australia, hoping it would seem, that his family would ultimately join him.¹

A bit of digging revealed that William (WAD) arrived in South Australia onboard the *Africaine* on 2nd November 1836. He was one of the original colonists of South Australia! There followed a most rewarding 'rabbit-hole' of family history research, discovering more about this adventurous man, my 1st cousin, 6 times removed.

WAD was born in Market Harborough, England in 1789. His parents, William Deacon and Ann Archer married in St Andrew's Church, Holborn, on 1 January 1788. I had visited the church on a previous visit to London, and marvelled that their marriage happened just a few weeks before Captain Arthur Philip and the First Fleet arrived at Sydney Cove. How surprised they would have been to know that their first-born son, William Archer Deacon, would make a similar journey to the other side of the world, more than 40 years later, as a founding member of the colony of South Australia. Sadly, they both died long before their son embarked on that fateful voyage.

I wanted to learn more about WAD's voyage and life in the new colony and explore the possibility of a familial link precipitating my own great-grandparents' journey to Adelaide.

A chance meeting with an old friend in London reinforced my desire to investigate WAD in more detail. 'Alex,' I said. 'We are probably cousins, I've just found out my ancestor was a first colonist in your hometown of Adelaide, and he arrived on the *Africaine* in 1836!' Back



came the reply: *'We probably are cousins; my ancestor Mary Thomas was on that very same boat!'*

Sometime later, a stop in Charters Towers during a road trip in North Queensland saw me perusing the shelves in a wonderful second-hand bookshop. And fate intervened again. There on the shelf, almost throwing itself at me, was a small and battered paperback with a cover of faded orange: *'The Voyage of the Africaine, told by Mary Thomas, Robert Gouger, and other passengers.'*

Serendipity? A more fanciful me might begin to think there was some sort of cosmic link with WAD, such were the clues being sent my way.

The Voyage of the *Africaine* as expressed in the words of the passengers, makes fascinating reading, but it is the opening sentence from Penelope Hope, who compiled the book, that echoes my own curiosity: *'Why did people sell up their houses, invest their money, and launch themselves and their families on 10,000 miles of ocean to start a new life in an unknown land?'*²

WAD operated the very successful 'Deacon's Coffee Shop and News House' in the City of London, but according to G. C. Morphett: *'...the prospects of the colonisation of South Australia lured his energetic and restless spirit to try*

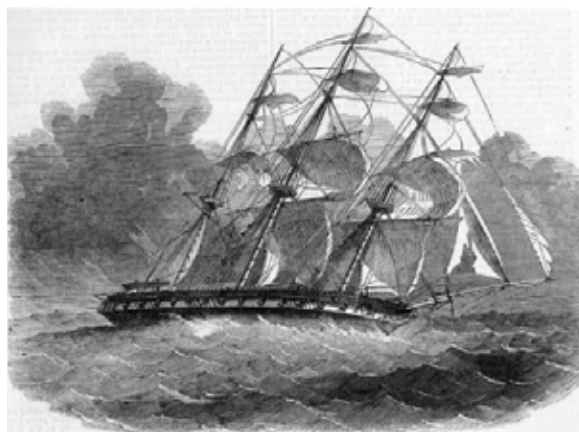
*his fortunes there, leaving his younger brother Samuel, to carry on the business.'*³

I found a further, more personal hint of a possible reason for his departure in a letter written to his brother Thomas in April 1940: *'...I grieve to learn my dear William [son] has been compelled to leave his home. This I have long contemplated, well knowing Sarah's [the writer's wife] temper would not rest without continually finding fault.'*⁴

Perhaps WAD found matrimonial life with Sarah rather difficult? A huge decision, nonetheless, to leave a good business, a wife, and several children, to travel to the other side of the world. He obviously hoped his family would join him, but only two sons, Edwin and Firmin, eventually joined him, and it appears he never again saw the rest of his family.

WAD entered into an agreement with the newly formed South Australian Company to work for them for two years from the date of his landing in the Colony. His salary would be £100 for the first year, increasing to £150 for the second. The Company would pay for an Intermediate passage for him on the *Africaine* or similar vessel. The Company wished to establish a lodging house 'on Temperance principles' and employed him to 'encourage and superintend coffee shops for the accommodation of the poor in the most suitable places', and to 'devote his time to the service of the said Company in whatsoever way he may be required'.⁶

And so it was that the *Africaine*, a 316-ton barque, set sail from Gravesend on 30th June 1836 with William Archer



The Africaine

Deacon aboard. She was the seventh to set sail, one of the nine ships sometimes called the 'First Fleet of South Australia' carrying prospective immigrants, staff employed by the South Australian Company and various founding planners, administrators, and appointees of the British government.⁷

There is some uncertainty about the exact passenger numbers – records in London were burnt in a fire in 1839 – but the most complete list shows there were probably 49 in steerage, 17 in Intermediate Class, and 12 in Cabin Class, including the captain and his wife. There were 17 crew.⁸ Under the emigration scheme labouring classes received free passage, Steerage passengers paid £15-20, Intermediate



berths were £35-40 and Cabin class £70. Children under 14 years were charged £3 pounds and those under 1 year were free.⁹

As an Intermediate Class passenger, WAD found himself amidships, below the level of the main deck, sharing a cabin 6 x 6 x 7ft high with a Mr Ward. The Thomas family, ancestors of my friend Alex, also travelled Intermediate class, and it is Mary's diary that provides much of the information of day-to-day life onboard. These cabins opened into a centre space, a common room of around 15 x 24ft, with a long table and lamps hanging above. Lamps which, all but one, were turned off at 10pm each night.¹⁰ Steerage passengers were farther to the stern and rather than cabins, had beds ranged round the central space. Cabin class passengers were fortunate to have cabins on the quarterdeck and their own dining room while the crew had their quarters in the bows.¹¹

So for some 125 days, this community of nearly 100 men, women and children, were housed together in a ship around 126ft from end to end and approx. 27ft across at the widest part.¹² It sounds dark and uncomfortable, with little privacy – although Hope said there was mention of 'water closets'.¹³ There were, too, various animals and pets including fowls and ducks, cashmere goats, a cow and calf, a sheep dog and her puppies, pigs, and 70 sheep taken on at Cape Town to provide fresh meat for the last part of the voyage. Hope comments it was 'more like an ark than a barque'.¹⁴

The only visual clue we have of life onboard is a watercolour painted by one of the passengers, 20-year-old John Michael Skipper, a gifted artist who was articled to the Crown Solicitor of the new colony, Charles Mann. The original watercolour, 'At Sea - *Africaine*, 1836', is held by the Art Gallery of South Australia and is shown on the cover of *The Voyage of the Africaine*. Hope thinks that the rectangular porthole places the scene in the Cabin section. It looks to be a convivial group with adults chatting around a table and children playing happily around them, rolling with the ship's motion.¹⁵

My WAD would not be here; his socialising would take place on deck or in the Intermediate passengers' common room. There are only a couple of mentions of him found in the diaries and correspondence of fellow passengers and their descriptions are not overly kind.

Arthur Gliddon wrote a wonderfully descriptive letter to his brother about his fellow passengers in the Intermediate section and only devoted a short

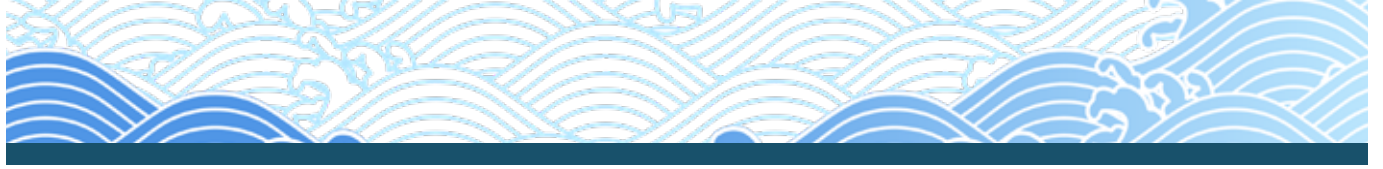
sentence to Deacon: 'Mr Deacon is a rather old man very changeable and fidgety'. At 47 years of age, WAD was indeed a senior amongst a very youthful group – Gliddon was only 15 years old on the voyage. In contrast, WAD's cabin mate, Mr Ward is described as 'a very good-natured, humorous man of about 30 years of age rather corpulent – he is a lawyer'.¹⁶

And of course, in the matter of 'cat overboard', Mary Thomas devotes several pages in her diary to her distress that their cat, Kate, was thrown overboard and of her strong suspicion that the guilty one 'was a Mr Deacon, a man of taciturn and unsociable habits, with whom I had never exchanged a dozen words...'.¹⁷ Really Mary? Given the proximity in which they all lived, it is indeed amazing that they had exchanged so few words! Quite some time later, WAD was exonerated when Mr Ward, on his deathbed, confessed to Mary's husband that 'he was the principal responsible for drowning the cat'.¹⁸



A great deal of information can be gleaned about life at sea from the diaries and correspondence of passengers. There are all the highs and lows, trials, and tribulations that one would expect in a community of nearly 100 people living in close proximity for such a long journey. A preoccupation with weather reports of course - gales or the lack of wind, the size of the swell, seasickness, the great variety of sea creatures including enormous whales, fishing, and shooting of birds. There were arguments and frictions amongst the sailors and passengers, disagreements, and drunken liaisons.

Mealtimes and food were quite a pre-occupation. Robert Gouger notes that up in Cabin class: they fare sumptuously everyday – 'hot rolls for breakfast manufactured by our excellent black steward, eggs, rice, two sorts of cold meat, coffee and very tolerable



tea'. He comments that the Intermediate party fare differently to the Cabin passengers, 'having fresh meat but once a week, and on other days salt fish, pork or beef'.¹⁹ The passengers and crew must have absolutely revelled in the short stop at Simon's Bay close to Cape Town where they went ashore and enjoyed meals and accommodation at the inns and lodgings. Mary Thomas particularly mentions the cheese, bread and bottled ale, boiled mutton, and rump steaks.²⁰

And of course, there were some terrifying moments during the journey. Mary Thomas describes events of the 12 October when: *The vessel plunged and rolled from side to side in such a manner as those who have never been to sea can have no idea of, and the waves dashed over the ship with fearful violence. The captain, mates and crew were upon the deck the whole night.*²¹

A fearful night for all.

The *Africaine* first stopped at Nepean Bay on Kangaroo Island on 2nd November 1836, and WAD wrote:

*All landed safe at Nepean Bay, November 2nd. Beautiful country, but sandy, plenty of wood, but as hard as iron, no fruit to be seen, but currants growing on a large tree.*²²

In a letter to Mr. Angas, he later wrote: *The voyage was considered particularly fine, but the great want of fresh provisions was severely felt.*²³

The *Africaine* continued to Holdfast Bay, but it was on Kangaroo Island that WAD's life in the colony would start, with a surprising, and not altogether welcome, appointment by the Company.

*Having by her Majesty's Government here been chosen as High Constable of the Whole Island, an office not at all consonant to my retired habits, but as I have been sworn into the same, I am determined to execute to the best of my ability until someone more fitting shall be found.*²⁴

William Archer Deacon eventually moved to Adelaide and left the service of the Company. During his life he spent time as a pound-keeper and bailiff, as well as pursuing several business enterprises including shop owner and hotelier, landowner and farmer, playwright, and tenant of the Royal Victoria Theatre.

In her book, Catherine A Deacon wrote: *That he did not meet with the success he anticipated in Australia was certainly not owing to a lack of ability or energy, but to that versatility of temperament which led him to seize upon any new opening for his capital which presented itself, instead of concentrating his aims upon one pursuit.*²⁵

William Archer Deacon died in Gawler Place, 17

December 1866 at the age of 77 after an eventful life.

I am left with the sense that William Archer Deacon's tremendous journey in 1836 and life in South Australia could indeed be the reason for my own great-grandparents, George Ward Hunt, and Laura Deacon to make the journey decades later. Perhaps WAD or his sons encouraged them, and they followed? My own journey to Adelaide was recently cancelled due to the Brisbane 'weather event' and floods, but I hope to meet up with William Archer Deacon's direct descendants there in the not-too-distant future. Perhaps together we can find definite evidence of the familial bonds and confirm that 'missing link'.

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- ⁹ Penelope Hope, Voyage of the *Africaine*. Told by Mary Thomas, Robert Gouger and other passengers. Heinemann Educational Australia Pty Ltd 1968 Page 51
- ¹⁰ Penelope Hope, Voyage of the *Africaine*. Told by Mary Thomas, Robert Gouger and other passengers. Heinemann Educational Australia Pty Ltd 1968 Page 20
- ¹¹ Penelope Hope, Voyage of the *Africaine*. Told by Mary Thomas, Robert Gouger and other passengers. Heinemann Educational Australia Pty Ltd 1968 Page 20
- ¹² Penelope Hope, Voyage of the *Africaine*. Told by Mary Thomas, Robert Gouger and other passengers. Heinemann Educational Australia Pty Ltd 1968 Page 21
- ¹³ Penelope Hope, Voyage of the *Africaine*. Told by Mary Thomas, Robert Gouger and other passengers. Heinemann Educational Australia Pty Ltd 1968 Page 24
- ¹⁴ Penelope Hope, Voyage of the *Africaine*. Told by Mary Thomas, Robert Gouger and other passengers. Heinemann Educational Australia Pty Ltd 1968 Page 171
- ¹⁵ Penelope Hope, Voyage of the *Africaine*. Told by Mary Thomas, Robert Gouger and other passengers. Heinemann Educational Australia Pty Ltd 1968 Page 57
- ¹⁶ Penelope Hope, Voyage of the *Africaine*. Told by Mary Thomas, Robert Gouger and other passengers. Heinemann Educational Australia Pty Ltd 1968 Page 66
- ¹⁷ Penelope Hope, Voyage of the *Africaine*. Told by Mary Thomas, Robert Gouger and other passengers. Heinemann Educational Australia Pty Ltd 1968 Page 67
- ¹⁸ Penelope Hope, Voyage of the *Africaine*. Told by Mary Thomas, Robert Gouger and other passengers. Heinemann Educational Australia Pty Ltd 1968 Page 37
- ¹⁹ Penelope Hope, Voyage of the *Africaine*. Told by Mary Thomas, Robert Gouger and other passengers. Heinemann Educational Australia Pty Ltd 1968 Page 71
- ²⁰ Penelope Hope, Voyage of the *Africaine*. Told by Mary Thomas, Robert Gouger and other passengers. Heinemann Educational Australia Pty Ltd 1968 Page 82
- ²¹ William Archer Deacon diary entry 2nd November 1936, Journal Entries written aboard the: *Africaine*, boundforsouthaustralia.history.sa.gov.au.
- ²² Geo. C. Morphett, Editor. William Archer Deacon, An "Africaine" Colonist. Pioneers Association of S.A. Adelaide 1948
- ²³ Catherine A. Deacon, Records of the Family of Deacon of Kettering and London. With notices of Allied Families. (For private Circulation Only) Mitchell and Hughes, 140 Wardour Street, W. London. 1899 Page 35

THE FILTHY STATE OF WESTMINSTER

Russell Fraser

My fourth great grandfather, Edward Lowry, was the Superintendent in charge of B Division (Westminster) of the Metropolitan Police in London in the early days of the Met, formed in 1829. His duties were many and varied, and don't resemble the role of the current service.

In 1831, the General Board of Health, a predecessor of Britain's Department of Health, reporting to the Privy Council, requested the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police to institute 'very particular inquiries as to the state of many parts of Westminster, especially in the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, reported and known to be in the most horribly filthy condition'.

St. Margaret's is the church beside Westminster Abbey, built in the 12th century to provide a church where the general populace could worship, separate from the Benedictine monks of the Abbey. St. John the Evangelist is in Smith Square to the south of the Abbey and was split from St. Margaret in 1727.

The Standard, on Friday 2 December 1831, published a report of Edward Lowry, Superintendent, which gives a fascinating description of the conditions under which people in the west end of London were living at that time.

To the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police

B, New-way Station, Nov 28

Gentlemen – I beg leave to report that, during the past week, much work has been done in cleansing the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, by employing the male paupers, under the personal superintendence of the overseers. Although, in Westminster, where there are so many intricate places and courts, the inhabitants of which are filthy in the extreme in all their habits, and where often so many families reside in the same house (and which house perhaps is in a state of dilapidation), with even several families in the same room huddled together, it is not to be expected that perfect cleanliness can be enforced; and I would say, to accomplish any good requires more than ordinary nerve: yet from the exertions

made in the past week, an immense quantity of mud and filth has been removed, so the streets present a very different appearance now. They are better cleansed than formerly, and I have no doubt that by perseverance this parish (St. Margaret's) will yield to no other in point of cleanliness.

The attention and character of a large portion of the inhabitants being considered, something more remains to be done; but I feel confident it will be performed and hope it will be a stimulus to the parish of St. John, of which I am sorry I cannot report so favourably, for little has been done there in the past week. I regret to say that the greater portion is very dirty, but some streets are extremely so. I can only state a few, viz., Orchard-street, Strutton-grounds, Great Peter-street, Little Peter-street, Dean-street, Great Smith-street, etc.

I presume not to know the cause, but suspect the fault to lie with the contractor, either from want of will, or means sufficient, or both. I have heard a new contract is about to be made with some other person. Many complaints are also made against the dust contractor, for not clearing out the dustbins of the housekeepers.

Tothill-fields district is very dirty: and Pound-place, and Rochester-row, particularly, may be called a stagnant pool of water and filth. Many of the streets are not paved, but the general want of drains is severely felt. The few public-houses that have boxes or screens for a certain purpose, have them badly situated; but many such houses have no place whatever for the above purpose, and in all the water flows across the pathway, and, of course, is a nuisance. Generally, where any mud has been scraped together, to make a path for themselves to cross the street, or when little shopkeepers do the same opposite their shops, to accommodate or invite customers, the heaps thus made are soon spread out again by the wheels of passing vehicles, or by the rain, and thus the evil is never removed.

The above applies to many other places, as well as to Tothill-fields district. The filthy habits of many



persons in the dense population of Westminster, and some parts of Chelsea, is such that the streets cannot long retain their cleanliness, for filth of every sort is thrown out in the kennels from those lodging-houses in many parts of the division which are always crammed with lodgers of the lowest description, and thus the streets are never free from the refuse of vegetables, ashes, oyster-shells, etc. From this cause, and the imperfect way in which they were cleansed formerly, they appear as if that operation had never been performed.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Edward Lowry
Superintendent

This area of Westminster is today, of course, one of the showplaces of London, and an attraction for tourists, with Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament; and Buckingham Palace just around the corner.

How different it is from the conditions of 180 years ago!

1. *The Standard* 2 December 1831 p1; The British Newspaper Archive; British Library www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk



GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND Inc.
Enriching family history



Our GSQ facebook page is continuing to draw in both members and non-members. If you're a member of facebook, then you can search for GSQ Genealogical Society of Queensland in the search box and our page will come up. Or click the facebook icon on our home page. Ticking 'Like' on that page will ensure that our posts feed into your facebook.

We try to put up links to news within the family history world, so keep an eye on it, and go back over past posts, as you might just find a new site that you've never used before. GSQ also appreciates it if you spread the love around and share our news with your facebook friends.

We now have an active and informative facebook group. The facebook group – GSQFB is a private group, so only members of the group can see what you post. Here you can ask questions, share your genie successes and frustrations. It is an interactive space where you will also learn more about the resources that GSQ has and how to continue your research. We will continue to build our GSQ community and encourage more to join us. Do tell your friends about the GSQFB Group. You don't need to be a GSQ member to join the group.

If you have any questions about the GSQFB Group, then please email Rhoda Copeland on gsqfbgroup@gsq.org.au To join the group click on the link below and answer THREE questions. <https://www.facebook.com/groups/548139069596908>



Family history: writing and research



The Queensland Writers Centre at the State Library is holding a workshop for family historians to learn how to craft an engaging family history.

Date and time:
Sat 24 June 2023, 10:30am – 1:30pm

Hybrid Workshop:
In person at State Library of Queensland and online via Zoom

Presenter:
Sarah Klenbort (academic and prize-winning writer)

Cost:
\$39 (Zoom) \$ 115 (In-person)

For more information and to book, see https://events.humanitix.com/family-history-writing-and-research?mc_cid=257f05098f&mc_eid=6de337dcc4



Event Report

THE DEAD DO TELL TALES



On 25 February 2023, GSQ held a virtual presentation via Zoom on death and burial in Queensland. Presenters were Dr Kerry Raymond and Dr Hilda Maclean.

Kerry began her presentation by stating that the 'end of life creates records which are a means to learn more about our ancestor's life'. She then gave an outline of the

history of death and burial in Queensland, from the early 1800's to the present day. Kerry then discussed in some detail the resources created by death, including death certificates, burial registers, newspapers, inquests, wills, and monumental inscriptions.

Hilda then followed on by discussing memorialisation and the reasons memorials may not exist and records may not be found. She then briefly discussed the types of memorials and the timetable of memorial personalisation in Australia. Hilda then gave a detailed discussion of the meaning of symbols on headstones, giving examples from her own research studies, and highlighting the difficulties of interpretation.

Both presentations were interesting and informative on the topic of death and burial/cremation in Queensland, and very useful to family historians.



Paul Chiddick

The Family History Federation has launched a series of monthly podcasts, beginning in September 2021. The Really Useful Podcast brings together speakers from across the family history world including professional researchers, enthusiasts, authors, lecturers, and people involved with family history societies. These conversations have our guests sharing their thoughts on a wide range of topics relating to family history.

For more information and links to upcoming podcasts, see <https://www.familyhistoryfederation.com/podcast>



FOCUS ON

In each issue of *Generation* we will focus on one of GSQ's Special Interest Groups. For the dates and times that each of the Special Interest Groups meet, mostly every second month, check out the GSQ website or the dates elsewhere in *Generation*.

GSQ SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS

GSQ DNA GROUP

The **DNA Group** launched in May 2015 and has now grown to over 100 members. GSQ members are welcome to join our monthly meetings as well as our closed Facebook group, only available to GSQ members, where questions on DNA testing and analysis can be asked in a friendly environment. To join, search for GSQDNASIG on Facebook and then answer a couple of questions.

Because our meetings are usually attended by 30 – 40 members we meet currently only via Zoom and an invitation with the meeting link goes out about five days before the event. It is planned that post-COVID they will be hybrid meetings to allow participation by all our members.

During the meeting we have a presentation on recent updates in the DNA world, usually one other presentation and Q&A sessions. Another feature of the group is the Mentoring sessions where those attending decide which Zoom room they'd like to join to learn more about a specific subject i.e., DNA general, DNA Painter, Clustering, Y-DNA/FTDNA, My Heritage/23&Me/Ancestry etc.

GSQ members with DNA problems can arrange a one-on-one virtual help session with one of our admin team during our DNA Clinic nights on the 5th Wednesday of specific months from 7 – 8:30pm. Dates can be found in the GSQ Events calendar.



MEETINGS

These are held every month and begin at 9:30am sharp, with the Zoom room open to login from about 9:15am most months. For odd numbered months – the meetings are on the third Sunday and for even months they are held on the 4th Sunday except for December and January when we have a break.

CONTACT DETAILS

If you wish to join our group then further information is available from the convenor, Greg Carlill, or group secretary Di Kennedy by emailing dna@gsq.org.au



GSQ Special Interest Groups • e-News - <https://www.gsq.org.au/what-gsq-offers/enews/>

N@WS

The **Genealogical Society of Queensland** publishes a monthly electronic newsletter about Society news and upcoming events. All are welcome to download and read it.

For information on the activities of all our Special Interest Groups, see GSQ's monthly newsletter, E-news.



DNA: WHAT IS ALL THE HYPE?

Helen Smith

Based on a GSQ blog in May 2015 by **Helen Smith** and an article about the DNA SIG in the June 2018 issue of *Generation*.

Everybody seems to be talking about DNA testing now but what does it all mean? Is it the magic test that suddenly finds all your ancestors? And just what do all those words mean? Who do you test? Which company? How much?

Testing of Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) is an additional tool that can be used in genealogical research. It does not replace the traditional research we know but can be a valuable tool to help in your research. Another term is genetic genealogy, the use of genealogical DNA tests, in combination with traditional genealogical methods, to infer genetic relationships between individuals.

There are three types of tests: YDNA, mtDNA, and atDNA, used for different purposes.

YDNA is restricted to patrilineal descent. It is used to track back along the father's father's line and in our traditional English-speaking countries this also follows the male surname and is often used for One Name studies.

Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) follows matrilineal descent, that is the mother's mother's line which means you get a change of surname each generation. This line consists entirely of women, although both men and women have their mother's mtDNA but the man does not pass on his mother's mtDNA to his children. Often this test does not help a lot genealogically as a good match could potentially match an ancestor anytime in the recent past to hundreds or even thousands of years in the past. It can however be a very useful test to prove/disprove a theory.

The third test can be taken by both males and females and is the newest of the tests. It is the autosomal or atDNA test. It is designed to find relatives on any of your lines back approximately five generations. It works on the principle that you inherit roughly 50% of your DNA from each of your parents, approx. 25% from each of your grandparents, 12.5% from your great grandparents etc. This is a simplistic explanation, but this test can be very useful in finding ancestors and cousins.

DNA testing is offered by several commercial entities, all of whom offer the autosomal (atDNA) test and matching databases, together with various additional tools:

- **AncestryDNA** has the largest database of DNA tests. It shows DNA matches, ethnicity estimates, as well as ThruLines, which use Ancestry trees to suggest how a person may be related to their DNA matches through common ancestors.
- **Family Tree DNA** (FTDNA) calls their autosomal test 'Family Finder', which suggests its purpose. FTDNA also has additional tools and is the only testing company which offers the YDNA and mtDNA tests.
- **23andMe** offers, as well as DNA Relative Finder and ethnicity origins, personalized genetic insights to give a more complete picture of a person's health. The title is based on the number of pairs of chromosomes (23) in the human genome.
- **MyHeritage** offers DNA matches, an Ethnicity Map, a Chromosome Browser (A tool for viewing shared DNA segments between you and multiple DNA Matches, which can help point to a common ancestor), and AutoClusters (an automatic tool that organizes your DNA Matches into clusters that likely descend from common ancestors)



- **Living DNA** is the most recent addition to the DNA testing world. As well as the ancestry kit, it provides a Wellbeing Kit which helps customers understand the role genetics plays with their health and lifestyle.

- **GEDmatch** does not offer testing but provides a free service in which DNA test result data from major testing companies can be uploaded for comparison with other GEDmatch members.

A highly recommended book on DNA testing is Blaine Bettinger's: *The Family Tree Guide to DNA Testing and Genetic Genealogy*. It is written in easy-to-understand language and shows the use of DNA in genealogical research. A review appeared in the September 2017

issue of Generation. This is a book that everyone who has even the slightest interest in using DNA in genealogical research should have on their bookshelf.

DNA tests are an additional tool in genealogical research. They are not meant to replace our trail of documents and traditional research methods. Using DNA as a tool helps in research by showing that paper trails are correct.

Family historians need to understand how to use DNA testing. As genealogist Roberta Estes says in her blog: 'Genetic genealogy is a world full of promise, but it changes rapidly and can be confusing. People need to understand how to use the numerous tools available to unravel our ancestral history.'

FEATURED SOURCE • NEWS & TOOLS

International Society of Genetic Genealogy

...the first society founded to promote the use of DNA testing in genealogy.



The Society (ISOGG) is a non-profit organisation with the mission to: *Advocate for and educate about the use of genetics as a tool for genealogical research while promoting a supportive network for genetic genealogists.*

ISOGG's website (<https://isogg.org/>) contains a wealth of information about genetic genealogy, the application of genetics to traditional genealogy, and the use of DNA in family history research. DNA testing for family historians became available on a commercial basis in the year 2000. The ISOGG Wiki, a free encyclopedia, was established for the benefit and education of the genetic genealogy community and contains over 700 articles.

The ISOGG website contains a few links to pages and articles for the family historian and those interested in the use of DNA:

- This link to a page provides the history and scientific background to genetic genealogy, as well as the benefits and drawbacks.

- This article attempts to dispel some of the genealogical DNA testing myths.

- The Wiki contains many success stories submitted by ISOGG members, showing how genetic genealogy has solved significant problems in their research.

- This page link contains a list of resources which are particularly appropriate for genetic genealogy beginners. They include articles by family history experts, commercial organisations, and guidelines and standards for DNA testing, as well as Facebook groups, videos, webinars, and e-books.

- The Wiki contains a glossary of terms commonly used in the study of genetics and genetic genealogy.

- Portal pages provide a gateway to finding more information and resources on Autosomal DNA, Mitochondrial DNA, and Y-chromosome DNA.

- The final link provides information on how to get involved with ISOGG.

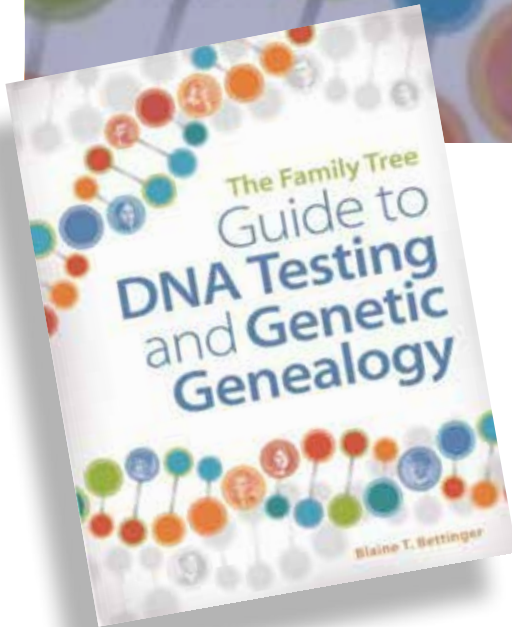
If you want to learn more about the use of DNA to assist your research, you should visit the ISOGG website which could provide a starting point to knowledge about genetic genealogy.

BOOK REVIEW

THE FAMILY TREE GUIDE TO DNA TESTING AND GENETIC GENEALOGY

BY BLAINE T BETTINGER

PUBLISHED BY PENGUIN GROUP USA 2016



Helen Smith (Published in Generation September 2017)

- o Ethnicity Estimates
- o Analysing Complex Questions with DNA
- o Genetic Testing for Adoptees
- o The Future of Genetic Genealogy

I really like how Blaine has set this out as giving a simple explanation of Genetic Genealogy followed by eleven of the most common misconceptions about genetic genealogy. These include that only men can do the test (everybody can do the autosomal test, only men have Y-DNA so only they can do that test), that DNA testing will replace traditional genealogical research (no it works best in conjunction with your traditional research methods. You need your paper trail).

Next is a very important section on Ethics and Genetic Genealogy. In our traditional research, we have found things that our ancestors would have preferred to be kept quiet. The six-month baby, no marriage at all, sometimes too many marriages at the same time and even more! DNA can reveal unexpected biological relationships and also disprove expected relationships. Because we are testing living people, this can have issues that finding the unexpected when researching a few generations in the past might not.

Then we get into the science section talking about the actual tests. Blaine explains the tests in Plain English, so no-one needs to be scared of the science. It is important to read the science and have an understanding as knowing the inheritance patterns of each of the types of DNA will help tremendously as each type of DNA test can be used in your DNA research, but each have their purposes. You need to choose the right person to test with the appropriate test to break through your brick wall. Showing how each DNA test can be used with real genealogical examples is one of the major strengths of this book as well as Blaine's ability to explain concepts in easy-to-understand language.

"Have you had your DNA tested yet?" seems to be the question many people are asking. What is it all about? Can it really help me in my genealogical research? All that science stuff is just too much for me!

These are all good questions and just like starting research in a new country or a new record type you do need to do a little background research. This book written by Blaine Bettinger in easy to understand 'Plain English' is an excellent place to start.

Blaine has broken the book down into three parts:

- Getting Started
 - o Genetic Genealogy Basics
 - o Common Misconceptions
 - o Ethics and Genetic Genealogy
- Selecting a Test
 - o Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) Testing
 - o Y-Chromosomal DNA Testing
 - o Autosomal (atDNA) Testing
 - o X-Chromosomal (X-DNA) Testing
- Analysing and Interpreting Test Results
 - o Third Party Autosomal DNA Tools

Part three of the book looks at what you can do now you have tested, have your results, and have your match list from the company. Blaine shows what third party analysing tools you can use. He goes through the ethnicity estimates. This is an ever changing field and scientific work is improving in this area all the time due to more research and larger databases (as of August 2017 Ancestry has 5 million autosomal tests!).

In chapter 10 Blaine gives research strategies for using your DNA results to answer your questions and solve those brick walls. Chapter 11 relates to the use of DNA

testing by adoptees and how with work (and the right people being tested in the right databases) answers can be found.

In the last chapter Blaine talks about the future of genetic genealogy.

This is, in my opinion, a book that everyone who has even the slightest interest in using DNA in genealogical research, should have on their bookshelf. It is available in GSQ's library with call number WW/308/001. The 2nd Edition was published in 2019.



DNA Painter (<https://dnapainter.com/>) is a website created by Jonny Perl, a genealogist, DNA enthusiast and web developer based in the United Kingdom. The site contains several tools that can help family historians demystify and interpret their autosomal DNA test results. The basic DNA Painter is free, but a subscription is required to use some of the tools.

DNA Painter is known for chromosome mapping, but also includes ancestral trees, which allows you to visualize your direct line and create an elegant searchable page for your direct ancestors.

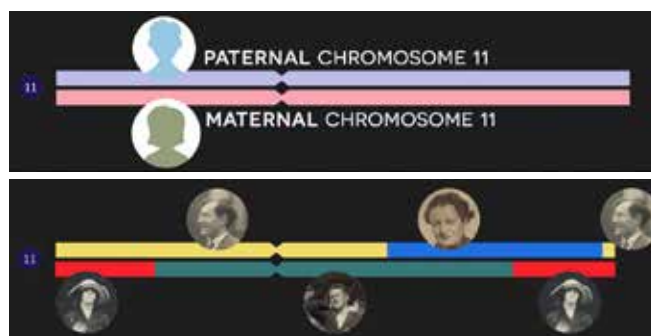
You can figure out how you're related to a DNA match. Enter the number of cMs of DNA you share with a match and the shared cM tool will help you consider possible relationships.

You can map segments of DNA to ancestors. Chromosome mapping is a fascinating puzzle that helps

you to decode your inheritance by tracking known matches and comparing them to others.

If you have a group of matches you can fit into a family tree, 'What are the Odds?' (WATO) can help you figure out how you might be related to them.

In a quote from Blaine Bettinger: *'DNA Painter is an easy-to-use tool that helps genealogists make sense of DNA testing. ... it has quickly become an essential tool for genealogists!'*



With the COVID-19 pandemic continuing, GSQ has instituted a number of virtual meetings using Zoom. These meetings provide support for members' research, and discussion about resources available and interesting topics.

Check the Events Calendar on the GSQ website for further information and confirmation





How to book

Calendar of events

GSQ web site:

Go to www.gsq.org.au and select Events

Use the Events Calendar to find the event and then select the number and type of ticket (Member/Non-Member).

Add your event to the Cart and proceed to the Checkout page adding in all details and selecting the payment type.

In person:

Come into GSQ and have a library assistant help you fill out the online registration form for your chosen event.

By post:

Post in a cheque nominating the event for which you wish to book. The cheque must be received by GSQ at least 5 days prior to the event.

By phone:

Telephone GSQ on 07 3349 6072 during opening hours for EFTPOS credit card payments.

Payment types

Credit card:

Can be used online, in person at GSQ or via telephone.

Direct Bank Transfer: Transfer the funds to GSQ using GSQ's bank details provided at the time of booking. Payment must have been received at least 2 days prior to the event.

Cash: In person at GSQ

Cheque: By post or in person at GSQ

Once payment has been confirmed, a ticket will be emailed to you. If you do not have an email address, it can be posted or provided to you on the day of the event.

Remember

For most courses, bookings are essential, especially for computer courses as these are limited to 13 attendees.

Also, please note that the GSQ education program is prepared many months in advance. Occasionally, changes need to be made due to circumstances which are out of GSQ's control.

Please check the GSQ website www.gsq.org.au/gsq-events/ for up-to-date information and for booking to attend sessions.

Date	Day	Event + Special Interest Groups [SIG]	Time
March 2023			
25	Sat	Presentation – The Hidden Web: Digging Deeper	9am
26	Sun	German SIG	10:15am
29	Wed	DNA Clinic	7pm
April 2023			
2	Sun	English/Irish SIG	10am
9	Sun	Convict Connections SIG	10am
16	Sun	Writing SIG	10am
22	Sat	Presentation – The Scarlet Legacy	9am
23	Sun	DNA SIG	9:30am
29	Sat	Presentation – Bringing our Ancestors to Life	9am
May 2023			
7	Sun	Scottish SIG	10am
10	Wed	Presentation – The English Workhouse & Poor Relief System	7pm
13	Sat	Half-day Seminar - Methodologies	9am
14	Sun	Family History Technology SIG	10am
14	Sun	Military Group	1pm
21	Sun	DNA SIG	9:30am
21	Sun	Scandinavian SIG	1pm
28	Sun	German Group	10:15am
31	Wed	DNA Clinic	7pm
June 2023			
3	Sat	Presentation – New Zealand online	9am
4	Sun	English/Irish SIG	10am
11	Sun	Convict Connections	10am
17	Sat	Presentation – Staying out of Trouble	9am
18	Sun	Writing SIG	10am
25	Sun	DNA SIG	9:30am



• **Events and Special Interest Group Meetings are held at GSQ:**
25 Stackpole Street, Wishart, Qld. *(Current restrictions considered)*

Due to unforeseen circumstances, some of these events may be cancelled or re-scheduled. **Please check GSQ's website for up-to-date information on the education program.**

EDUCATION PROGRAM 2023

WATCH THE GSQ WEBSITE OR E-NEWS FOR INFORMATION ON DATES, LOCATIONS AND TOPICS AS THEY MAY CHANGE.

ALL paid events need to be booked online via the GSQ web site.

March - April - May

Presentation (Virtual platform)

The Hidden Web: Digging Deeper

WHEN: Saturday 25 March @ 9am – 11am AEST
PRESENTER: Cyndi Ingle
COST: \$20 Members \$30 Non-members

Presentation (Virtual platform)

Bringing our Ancestors to Life

WHEN: Saturday 29 April @ 9am – 11am AEST
PRESENTER/s: Janice Cooper & Sue Reid
COST: \$20 Members \$30 Non-members

Half-day Seminar (Virtual platform)

Energising Your Family History - Methodologies

WHEN: Saturday 13 May @ 9am – 1pm AEST
PRESENTER/s: Various
COST: \$30 Members \$40 Non-members

Presentation (Virtual platform)

Staying Out of Trouble: The Rights and Responsibilities of Today's Genealogists

WHEN: Saturday 17 June @ 9am – 11am AEST
PRESENTER: Judy Russell
COST: \$20 Members \$30 Non-members

Presentation (Virtual platform)

The Scarlet Legacy: The British Army's forgotten presence in Moreton Bay

WHEN: Saturday 22 April @ 9am – 11am AEST
PRESENTER: Jeff Hopkins-Weis
COST: \$20 Members \$30 Non-members

Presentation (Virtual platform)

The English Workhouse and Poor Relief System

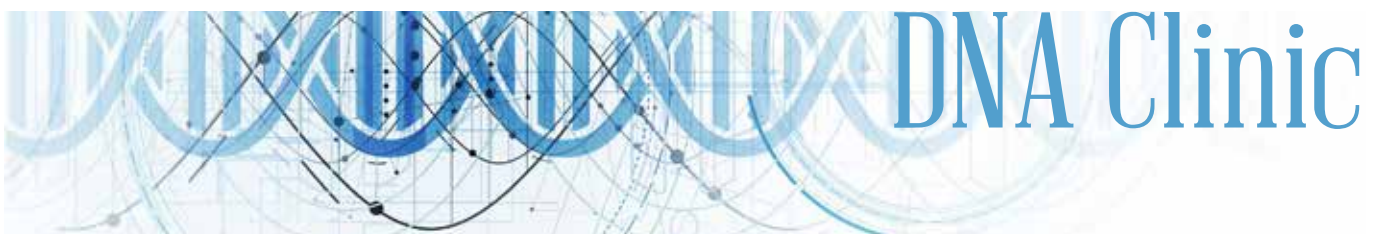
WHEN: Wednesday 10 May @ 7pm – 9pm AEST
PRESENTER: Peter Higginbotham
COST: \$20 Members \$30 Non-members

Presentation (Virtual platform)

New Zealand: What is available for family historians online.

WHEN: Saturday 3 June @ 9am – 11am AEST
PRESENTER: Ailsa Corlett
COST: \$20 Members \$30 Non-members

We hope you enjoy the education program for 2023. Remember to look on the GSQ website for up to date events & times.



The clinic help sessions are available to all GSQ members only and will be in your home with a one-on-one virtual meeting through Zoom or GoToMeeting. The next clinic will be on Wednesday 29 March 2023. Other 2023 sessions will be held on 31 May, 30 August, and 29 November.

If you'd like to make an appointment, please email dna@gsq.org.au **by the Wednesday prior to the session**, stating you

would like an appointment and set out your DNA problem.

The appointments will be for approximately 30 mins each on that Wednesday evening between the times of 7pm – 8:30pm. A virtual meeting link will be sent to you the day before the DNA Clinic with your appointed time and the name of the person who will be assisting you.

SIG Meeting Dates 2023

Special Interest Groups for 2023 are full of bright ideas and tips. All members of GSQ are welcome to attend. Watch the GSQ website or eNews for information on dates, topics, and any event changes.

<https://www.gsq.org.au/gsq-events/list/>

Special Interest Groups



Convict Connections • 10:00am – 2:30pm



9 April, 11 June, 13 August, 8 October,
10 December
• 2nd Sunday, even numbered months

German Research Group • 10:15am – 2:30pm



26 March, 28 May, 30 July, 24 September,
26 November
• Last Sunday, odd numbered months

DNA Group • 9:30am – 12:00pm (2:30pm even months)



19 March, 23 April, 21 May, 25 June
• odd months 3rd Sunday, even months 4th Sunday

Military Group • 1:00pm – 2:30pm



12 March, 14 May, 9 July,
10 September, 12 November
• 2nd Sunday, odd numbered months

English/Irish Group • 10:00am – 2:30pm



2 April, 4 June, 6 August, 1 October,
3 December
• 1st Sunday, even numbered months

Scandinavian Group • 12:30am – 2:30pm



19 March, 21 May, 16 July,
17 September, 19 November
• 3rd Sunday, odd numbered months

Writing Group • 10:00am – 2:00pm



16 April, 18 June, 20 August, 15 October
• 3rd Sunday, even numbered months

Scottish Group • 10:00am – 2:30pm



5 March, 7 May, 2 July, 3 September,
5 November
• 1st Sunday, odd numbered months

Family History Technology Group • 10:00am – 12:00pm



12 March, 14 May, 9 July, 10 September,
12 November
• 2nd Sunday, odd numbered months

Wednesday Night @GSQ

4th Wednesday each month – 7pm-9pm

Guest Speakers online via Zoom

• Gold Coin Contribution

If you have been meaning to drop in to one of these nights too, NOW is your time to put it in your calendar, before the year is out!

GSQ is open on the 2nd and 4th Wed night each month. On the 4th Wednesday night there will be a guest speaker.

Check out the GSQ website closer to this event

Our Special Interest Groups hold meetings at GSQ, 25 Stackpole Street, Wishart or online via Zoom.

Members of GSQ are welcome to attend.

Energising Your Family History – Methodologies

VIRTUAL VIA ZOOM

Interpreting the Thousand Words

Find digital images such as maps and paintings in museums and libraries and interrogate the image to uncover the additional contribution it can make to the narrative.

Dr Imogen Wegman, Lecturer in the Family History program at the University of Tasmania

Exciting Discoveries – Organise your Research

Step by step guide to creating a good organisation system for both physical and digital records.

Fiona Brooker, professional genealogist

Ancestry Card Catalogue

Handy tips for using the Ancestry Card Catalogue
Jason Reeve, Ancestry.com Head of Content & Community for Australia and New Zealand



Genealogical Society of
Queensland Inc
+61 7 3349 6072
education@gsq.org.au

Wild Cards

Using Wild Cards in commands and searches to solve family history problems caused by spelling variations.

Sue Reid, Fellow of the Queensland Family History Society

Privacy & Copyright

Handling ethical and privacy issues, ensuring we meet obligations to family and the records we source.

Pauleen Cass, author, Cassmobfamilyhistory Blog

WHEN

Saturday 13 MAY 2023
9:00 AM - 1:00 PM AEST

This session will be recorded and available for one month after the event to registered attendees.

PAYMENT

GSQ/QFHS members \$30
Non-members \$40
Book & pay online:
www.gsq.org.au/events



Queensland Family History Society Inc

Finding the family farm: Using land records and maps for Queensland pastoral properties

Presenter: Charlotte Sale

When: Friday, 12 May 2023 – 10.00am – 11.30am AEST

Where: Online

Limit: 25

Cost: \$15.00 members (QFHS and GSQ) - \$25.00 non-members

Keen to know when your family first settled in an area? When they acquired the property? Who held it before them? Land records can answer these questions and much more.

Learn how to use historic maps to locate a property, to identify the right land files, and to locate those files at the Queensland State Archives. Find out how to interpret the

contents of the files when you see them.

Discover the difference between a pastoral run and a grazing farm, and between a resumption and a selection. Learn where to find the 'rules' that governed who got what land and under what conditions.

This talk will help you access a source rich in historic documentation for a place, a family, and a community.



THREE RED SUITCASES

Lyndall Maag (from a GSQ blog – 5 March 2018)

I have heard of family historians being gifted or inheriting documents, memorabilia, or an entire family archive, precious as a result of age and sympathetic attachment. I remember being pleased and disappointed at the same time. Pleased for them, for the tangible connection they now had with those who had gone before. Disappointed that, while I have appreciated very much the moments of genealogical serendipity that have come my way, pieces of information that have demonstrated the types of people my ancestors were, that tactile connection had not happened for me.

Then ... several months ago ... it did, in the form of three red suitcases. Their contents tell the tale of the Taylor family from Tullamore. Letters, photographs, newspaper articles and memorabilia give Taylor descendants the tangible connection, one I have so longed for, to their Irish immigrant ancestors who journeyed from what was Kings County to Australia. They travelled inland to Queensland's Burnett region to become the pioneers we now understand them to be. Their stories link me to my heritage; a fact I find both fascinating and a responsibility.

The cases are cardboard, very sturdy, and into the interior of each lid my grandad etched in blue ink his name and different addresses at which he and his family lived over time. This same grandfather marked many of his black and white photographs, writing in ink people's names above their heads or marking certain friends with an 'X'. Many of the photographs are of horses, not unusual for a family well known for breaking and racing them. An old metal cash tin, notebooks listing cheques written to family members, telegrams sent by granddad to his brother congratulating him on a TKO; the family also well known as boxers.

One of the items most meaningful to me is a collection of sympathy cards and ribbons from wreaths given by mourners on my grandmother's funeral. A grandmother I never met; I was born 11 days before she died. These



mementoes have been placed in an old-fashioned photo album with self-adhesive pages that have yellowed as they have aged over the years. To prevent any further deterioration, I should remove the cards and ribbons, but my aunt put them in this album, and I want to preserve, not only the items, but the context. I have placed some of the larger items, such as cardboard photograph albums that are beginning to come adrift in Glad Snaplock bags. This will keep the loose parts of each item contained, the bags are easy to write on with a marker pen and can be sealed to keep out dust and vermin. According to the Glad web site, the bags are Bisphenol-A (BPA) free, but I seem to recollect hearing that they are also acid free. If so, they would make ideal long-term containers for precious family artefacts. Can anyone confirm this?

I am so thrilled to have been entrusted with this wonderful archive; my plan to share it is simple. I aim to catalogue each piece. I prefer using a spreadsheet, with a small photograph next to each entry to enable easier identification of each piece. Columns will be based on author or creator's name, item date, description, ancestor's name, and source. This will allow me to data sort by category, identify gaps and forward plan any research I might want to undertake. Once I can create a list of the contents based on date, I hope to begin a blog site with regular posts; each post to include images of the Taylor's items beginning with the oldest and gradually making my way to the most recent item. Now to consider layout, design, and a title for the site that I hope to unapologetically use as cousin bait. Any tips on wording, branding and how to present the content would be appreciated.

QUEENSLAND TOWNS

• LONGREACH



WHERE OUR FAMILIES LIVED

The town of Longreach, approximately 700 km west of Rockhampton, and located on the Tropic of Capricornia, is the largest locality in the central west region of Queensland.

The town lies within the traditional tribal lands of the Iningai people. The first European through the area



The Thomson River

was Thomas Mitchell in 1846. The following year Edward Kennedy discovered and named the Thomson River. In 1863, William Landsborough acquired a pastoral

lease of about 500,000 hectares, which became known as Bowen Downs. An area on the Thomson River, known as Forrest Grove, became a camp for teamsters overlanding and carrying supplies to Bowen Downs.

In 1885, lots were sold along the river and in 1887, the town was gazetted as Longreach, named for a large waterhole on the Thomson River: a 'long reach'. In 1892, the railway line was extended from Barcaldine to Longreach, which resulted in a population increase and its development as an important rural service centre for the pastoral industries of sheep and cattle.



Longreach 1890s

In the late 20th century, tourism became a major industry in Longreach. In 1988, the Australian Stockman's Hall of



Australian Stockman's Hall of Fame

Fame and Outback Heritage Centre was opened by Her Majesty the Queen, as a museum which pays tribute to pioneers of the Australian outback.

Longreach was the first operational base for Qantas, Australia's domestic and overseas airline, founded in 1920. The Qantas Founder's Museum, opened in 1996, tells the story of Qantas from the early days in outback Queensland to the present day.

The town of Longreach had a population in the 2021 census of over 3100. It is the administrative centre of the Longreach Regional Council, established in 2008, with the merger of Longreach, Ilfracombe, and Isisford shires. The Longreach Region covers an area of 40,638 square kilometres (roughly the size of Denmark).



Sources

- Wikipedia - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Longreach,_Queensland
- Aussie Towns – <https://www.aussietowns.com.au/town/longreach-qld>
- Queensland Places – <https://www.queenslandplaces.com.au/longreach>
- Longreach Regional Council - <https://www.longreach.qld.gov.au/region>



SHORT Tales

Pauline Williams

ADJUSTING TO A PLACE IN THE SUN



Arrival in Brisbane in Winter in August 1974 was heavenly for someone coming from Summer in England. The sky was an incredible blue, the light was brilliant, no rain or cloudy grey skies. We had come by air, and I remember seeing Concorde shimmering in the sunlight in Bahrain. A big adventure to travel across the world – we had signed on for two years and were guaranteed accommodation for two weeks. All I had to my name was contained in a big suitcase in the migrant hostel. Everything else was in a crate somewhere on the high seas on its way from England to Australia. Staying in the equivalent of a tin shed, where our accommodation consisted of two single metal beds, a metal cupboard, and walls that didn't reach the ceiling, was not an ideal introduction.

We caught a ferry from Kangaroo Point to the city on Saturday afternoon to look around – where was everyone? The streets were deserted, the shops were closed. What do people do on a weekend? Can we find somewhere to have lunch or at least a coffee?

A migrant has to adjust to many things when moving from one country to another – the adjustment can sometimes be problematic. Foods that don't taste the same even though they are the same brands you knew from back home; different customs and traditions – what does 'bring a plate' really mean? Finding a job – sorry, we won't employ you because you're not Australian and you don't know our ways – but a secretary is a secretary anywhere – we take shorthand and type – it's all the same.

Walking along the streets of Brisbane, trying to establish a context for my life. It all takes time and a willingness to adjust to this place in the sun.

For the Writing Group meeting of 21 August 2022, members were given an exercise to write a story - 250-300 words - from a perspective different from their current one.

A selection of these stories is published in this issue of Generation.

Linda Kuhn

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY



No-one ever had a good word to say about him. "How could he do it?" they asked. "How could he leave her and the children, and the baby only six weeks old?" She had to take in washing to support herself and her six children when he left town with another woman.

Digging into his background revealed a series of tragic incidents. His parents had married and lived in England for ten years before emigrating to Australia. During that time, they had six children, three of whom died as infants. They lost another on the voyage.

The family came from a small community, within walking distance of grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, and extended family. In Australia they knew no-one. Over the next five years, three more children were born but the mother and her newborn infant did not survive.

By the time he was twelve, the boy had lost his mother and six siblings through their deaths and his English family through distance. These tragedies must have impacted on the way he saw the world. As an adult, he dabbled in Spiritualism, perhaps seeking to have contact with those he had lost.

And although his family never saw him again, among the possessions of his second son was found an unnamed photograph of his missing father.

WOMEN WERE THERE TOO



The Battle of Waterloo is a men's story. Women were there too.

Each French regiment had their *cantinières*; women in coats, pants, and boots, paid to supply tobacco, refreshments, and even cognac right to the front lines. They also retrieved and cared for the wounded. Other French women donned a uniform. It was good pay. Dress your own wounds. Keep to yourself. Fight like a man.

The British women through necessity gathered in camps. Some wives had no choice. Army pay didn't always make it home. In the camps they cooked, sewed, nursed the wounded, and raised children.

Some gave birth during the campaign. Martha Deacon was searching for her wounded husband. Heavily pregnant in torrential rain, in a light silk dress, dragging three children behind her, she walked the nine miles back to Brussels. He was there safe and sound. Her daughter was born the following day.

Women were at the front. Cannon did not discriminate. Battle hardened officers' wives died beside their men. One was found with a child curled beside her. Others were shot dragging wounded from the lines. The lucky ones were sent to the rear. One watched the action from a church tower.

Afterwards hundreds of women swarmed over the battlefield, searching for the wounded and the dead, some mad with distress. Now they were also widowed, homeless, and penniless. Local women scavenged for valuables, looting from the dead.

Among the French casualties, two women in uniform. One with a musket ball through the head, another cut in two by a cannon ball.

Dressed like soldiers. Fought like soldiers. Died like soldiers.

Women were there too.

DIFFERENT STORIES - DIFFERENT PEOPLE.



One of my cousins recently got back to me about a request I had made to her on our last get-together about a month ago. As I knew she was attending a family celebration at another cousin's farm in Dalveen and I wasn't, I asked if she would mind carrying a few copies of the family story I published last year.

That cousin's brother, Kevin contacted me to say he would collect the books and take them up for me. The pickup time came and over a cup of tea we reminisced about our visits to our grandparents.

I recalled that on my visits with Mum and Dad to Merkara, a beautiful old Queensland on Old Cleveland Road at Coorparoo, the house was always dimly lit, my Mum, Grandma Irvine, and myself sat in the huge back room adjoining the kitchen and had a cup of tea, me listening to the stories Grandma Irvine had to tell. Her mother was a Webster of Scottish descent, so she was fond of a tale or two. I recalled the strange picture of a lion set back behind bars within the dining room wall, Kevin's memory of it was hazy but he did remember it was in one of the main rooms.

He seemed to know the lounge room at the front, whereas I never went in there. It seems he spent his time with Grandpa Irvine. I hardly knew the man, except as a stern figure, yet Kevin explored under the house with him and even got lollies! How come I missed out on that one with my sweet tooth. I had always been told about a deep hole by the back fence with a sheet of corrugated iron over it; the tale was that it was a disused tin mine, although that seems rather a tall tale to me now, which Kevin did not know about that.

After Kevin left, I sat and thought about our various revelations. How different our grandparents treated us, quite sexist really. It seems as if girls' business was in the house, boys' was outside? What are your thoughts?

Queensland Communal Settlers Register 1893-1896

It is a little-known fact that between December 1893 and February 1896 up to 2000 people lived in government-sponsored communes across Queensland. In response to high unemployment, a severe economic downturn, disastrous flooding, and a surge in popularity of communal experimentation, the Queensland Government introduced *The Co-operative Communities Land Settlement Act of 1893*. Under the terms of the Act agricultural land was made available to groups of 30 or more men who were prepared to live on and farm the land communally. The men had to be aged 18 or over, natural born or naturalised British subjects and to have been resident in Queensland for at least a year. Twelve groups were formed, initially with a total of 485 male members, most of whom were married with families.

A further 61 members were admitted later. One group was formed entirely of Ipswich residents; however, most groups were comprised of men from Brisbane with a small number of members drawn from places such as Cairns, Charters Towers, Charleville, and Thargomindah.

The groups struggled for around two years before the government withdrew support and dissolved them. Many members had not even changed their entry on



electoral rolls in that time, so for many families little evidence remains of their participation in the scheme, making this register a valuable resource for family research.

The register lists the 546 members of settlements formed under *The Co-operative Communities Land Settlement Act of 1893* and the groups to which they belonged. It is enriched with information such as age, occupation, name of spouse, births, and deaths during the settlement years and more, where further research has made positive identification of the men possible. Not included in this register are the members of three other, non-government-sponsored communes known to have been formed in Queensland in the 1890s.

The register was compiled by historian and genealogist Veronica Dawson, derived from lists of the foundation members of each group from the Queensland Government Gazette, together with additional information from Lands Department records. The core list of communal settlers has been enriched where possible with additional personal and family information that has been derived from numerous sources, most of which are familiar to the family historian.



Irish Records



If you haven't already used it, John Grenham's *Irish Ancestors* website is worth a visit, <https://www.johngrenham.com/>.

It is a different type of website with lots of interesting information, and perhaps clues to the origins of your elusive Irish ancestors. Recently new marriage maps were added to the website (see here for John's announcement about these - [\[maps/\]\(#\)\). These marriage maps focus on GRO marriages from 1845 until 1922.](https://www.johngrenham.com/blog/2023/01/25/new-marriage-</p></div><div data-bbox=)

The website is simple and well-laid out and there is lots of helpful information in the "Sitemap" tab. It is a paid website – but the good news is that GSQ's English/Irish SIG pays for a subscription to *Irish Ancestors* which you can access from home through your MyGSQ login.

Happy hunting!

THE IMPORTANCE OF

Original Records

Janice Wellard

We all have brick walls in our family history research. Recently, I decided to take another look at one of my late eighteenth century brick walls. I had previously traced that branch of the family back to the marriage of Thomas Scrivens and Lucy Chilman in 1810 in Banstead, Surrey in England. That record described Lucy as a widow, which led me to her first marriage in 1806 to John Chilman, in the nearby Chipstead parish. This gave me Lucy's maiden surname – Hyatt or Hyat.

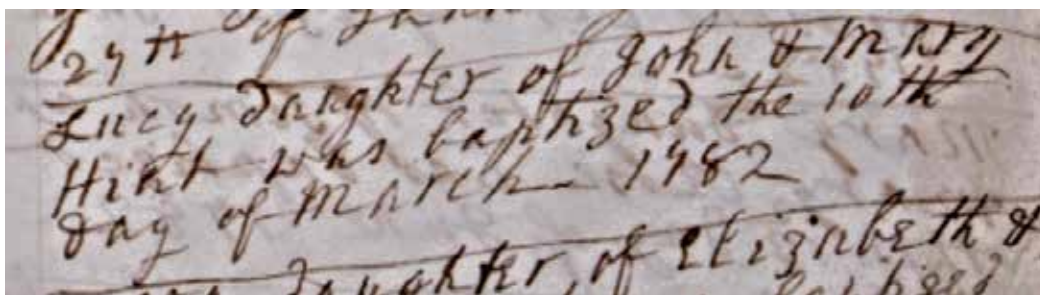
Lucy married her first husband in Chipstead, which may have been her home parish, but I had been unable to find a christening for a Lucy Hyatt (using various spellings of her surname) in the appropriate time frame in Chipstead, or nearby parishes, using the databases of Ancestry, FamilySearch, and Findmypast. No Lucy. Interestingly, Lucy's first husband John was described at the time of their marriage as a minor, though Lucy was not. This suggested that Lucy was at least 21 years old when she married in 1806, therefore born before 1786.

As a challenge, I decided to work backwards through the Chipstead parish registers from 1786, looking for Lucy's baptism. Fortunately, Chipstead St Margaret was not a big parish, and there were only about eight baptisms per year. I found one Lucy, but her surname was clearly Morris – then after six pages the christening of another Lucy! Was this the baptism I was looking for? Was the surname of this Lucy, Hiat? It certainly looked as though it could be. If so, why wasn't it picked up in my previous searches?

A close look at the handwriting revealed that the third letter of the family's surname could be an "a" or an "n". The third letter was consistent with the 'a' in daughter, in

Mary, and in baptised, and also similar to the 'n' in John, all in the same entry of the register.

I wanted to know how others had interpreted the handwriting in this record and how it was indexed. Searching using 'Hint' as the surname brought up the record, which was indexed under this surname in the FamilySearch, Findmypast, and Ancestry websites. A further look at the origin of the record showed that it



Baptism of Lucy Hiat, daughter of John and Mary Hiat, Chipstead St Margaret, Surrey.¹

was also indexed under the surname 'Hint' in the dataset 'England Births & Baptisms 1538-1975'. I also found two earlier baptisms in Chipstead parish where the surname of parents John and Mary was written as 'Herrot'. Perhaps they were Lucy's older siblings. Consulting the original record paid dividends – in this case Lucy's baptismal record.

How did the newly discovered baptismal record for Lucy Hiat fit with other records for her? Lucy lived long enough and was present in the 1841 census, listed under her married surname Scrivens and aged 61 years.² Six years later, Lucy died aged 67 years.³ Both records suggested a birth year around 1780 – not too different from her baptismal year of 1782. One of my brick walls has now fallen! In the process it has created another – who were John Hiat and his wife Mary, and when and where did they marry?

Many years ago, I used the same strategy to find the baptismal record of my husband's ancestor, Henry



Puddy. At the time (before computers) the early New South Wales church records were only available on microfilm. I knew the names of Henry's parents, Joseph and Margaret, from his marriage and death certificates, but his baptism wasn't listed in the indexes under the surname Puddy. I scrolled through the baptismal records (remember the old microfilm readers) around the approximate time of his birth which was reportedly in Maitland area, and I found the following record -

How would you interpret the surname in this record? It was indexed under the surname Pridely.

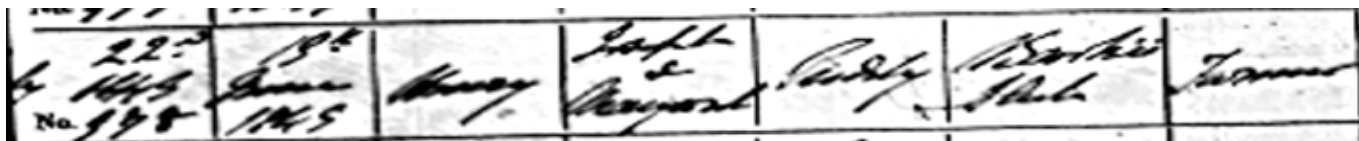
This strategy, examining original records, can be a useful one in helping to break down brick walls. It won't work in all situations, for example in big city parishes, where there are tens or hundreds of records created in a short time span. It is also not as helpful with common first or family names. Don't just rely on indexes.

¹ Baptism Lucy Hiat, 10 March 1782. Surrey History Centre, Surrey Baptisms, 1656-1804, Archive ref. P8/1/1.

² 1841 England census, Lucy Scrivens, Dorking, Surrey. The National Archives, Kew, England, HO107, piece 1081, Book 5, Civil parish Dorking, Surrey, Enumeration District 1, folio 7, p. 7, line 1, GSU roll 474667

³ Burial of Lucy Scrivens, 24 Jan 1847. Surrey Church of England Parish Registers, Surrey History Centre, Woking, Surrey, Reference 2481/1/8

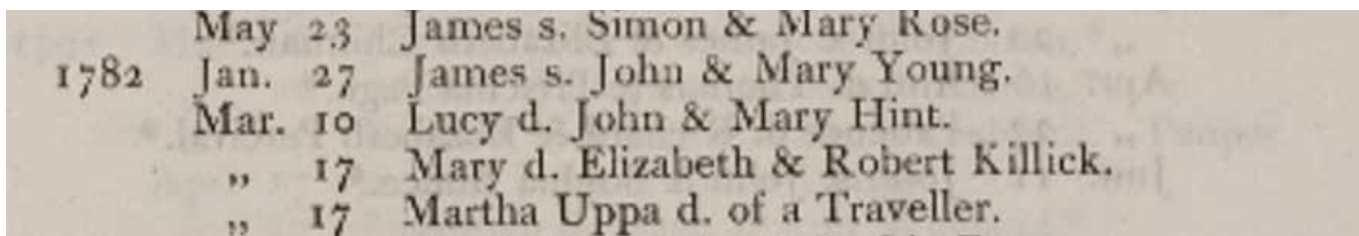
⁴ New South Wales Baptisms, 1788-1856, Henry Puddy/Pridely, 19 June 1849, Vol. 34A, No. 2710, West Maitland



Baptism of Henry Puddy, son of Joseph and Margaret, West Maitland.⁴

HOW A MISTAKE CAN BE PERPETUATED

Janice Wellard



Christening of Lucy Hint, daughter of John & Mary, 10 March 1782.¹

The earliest index I found to baptisms in the parish of Chipstead in Surrey, England was produced in 1909 by the Surrey Parish Register Society.² Just over 100 years later the index compiled by FamilySearch is a partial index of England, Birth and Christening, 1538-1975 records, originally assembled for publication in April 2010.³ The online index is dated 2013.⁴

When images were used by both Ancestry and Findmypast databases, the christening of Lucy was either re-indexed with the family's surname listed as 'Hint' or the previous indexes were re-used.

What does this mean for you as a genealogist or family historian? Whenever possible don't rely on just indexes when you are researching. Always check the original image!

Your brick wall may succumb to this strategy, as mine did.

¹ The Parish Registers of Chipstead, Co. Surrey. Volume VII, edited by Bruce Bannerman. Publisher: Surrey Parish Register Society, London. 1909.

² The Parish Registers of Chipstead, Co. Surrey. Volume VII, edited by Bruce Bannerman. Publisher: Surrey Parish Register Society, London. 1909.

³ FamilySearch Wiki. https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/England_Births_and_Christenings_-_FamilySearch_Historical_Records#Known_Issues.

⁴ England, Birth and Christening, 1538-1975, Salt Lake City, Utah, FamilySearch, 2013.



THE JOAN REESE MEMORIAL SHORT STORY COMPETITION ~ ENTRY 2022 ~

A JOURNEY

Brian Prove

The fledgling Colony of Queensland desperately needed to bolster its population, to work the land and build prosperous communities.

On 31 August 1869, John Douglas was appointed (the fourth) Queensland Agent General for Immigration and Agent for The Colony, he would be based in London.¹

Encouragingly reported in the Brisbane Courier, 1 September 1869 p2, '...we believe that if Mr. Douglas is allowed freedom of action, he will fill the post with credit to himself and great advantage to the colony'.

During his first year in office, friction developed between Douglas and the newly formed (Queensland) Government, mainly regarding finances and Douglas's method of recruiting migrants. He resigned and returned home but, not before he secured my German ancestors' passage to Queensland. There were:

...factors beyond Douglas's control...with the difficulties besetting immigration from Germany a case in point. Douglas had been instructed to arrange for 1,500 emigrants from Germany in his first year. While numerous delays were caused through the imposition of strict conditions by the North German Confederation, the first ship the *Humboldt*, finally left Hamburg on 4 July 1870, a few days before the Franco-Prussian war broke out. The outbreak of hostilities led to a blockade of the (Elbe) river and its port, Hamburg, by the French, resulting in the indefinite stranding of some 900 engaged passengers (due to emigrate to Queensland in July and August). This greatly distressed Douglas, because many of the emigrants ... could not return home having already disposed of their homes and possessions. He prevailed on the British Foreign Office to intercede on his behalf,

requesting the French government to 'allow the departure of the emigrants without violating the blockade', but they rejected his pleas...Douglas experienced this conflict at close quarters. In Scotland when the war broke out, he immediately sailed for Cologne where, although seeing German troops crossing the Rhine, he could do nothing to assist his stranded immigrants. They remained stranded for two months until 12 November, when the second emigrant ship, the *Reichstag*, was able to sail from Hamburg, following the breaking of the blockade.²

In the *Reichstag* passenger list, mentioned in the Queensland Legislative Council Journals 1871, we find the names of my paternal great grandparents:

PROWE (Prove) **H.F.W.** (Friedrich), and **WEGNER** **Wilhelmine**

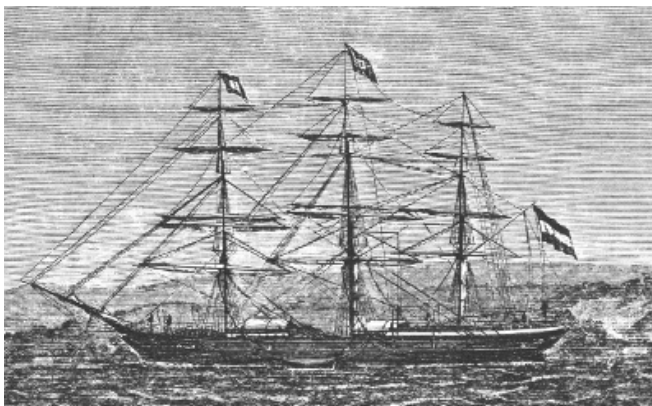
In 1871, 'Just under two thirds of Germany's population lived in rural areas.'³ Friedrich, in the Hamburg passenger list, is described as a 31-year-old 'Arbeiter' (worker/workman) and came from a rural area, Brokelin (possibly in Braunschweig) State, Hannover.⁴ Wilhelmine was only 9, or 11 (two ages given), and her 53-year-old father Johann, was a 'Landmann' (countryman/farmer/peasant), also from a rural area of Grabow/Grabon, origin recorded as Preussen.

The period 1850-1870 saw the German industrial revolution erupt, along with a surge in nationalism. In 1863 Prussia assisted Russia in suppressing the Polish revolt, in 1864 Prussia and Austria declared war on Denmark forcing the Danes to cede the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein jointly to Prussia and Austria. Then, in 1866, Prussia went to war with Austria which it defeated in less than seven weeks.



The warlike attitude of Prince Otto von Bismarck-Schonhausen (Bismarck), during this period President of the North German Confederation, combined with the 'transition of agriculture from the age-old Feudal system of land tenure from small peasant holdings into the hands of wealthy middle-class families' must have created worrying times for the average citizen.⁵ It was possibly the catalyst for seeing hope in the message John Douglas was bringing for a new future in far-away Queensland. Further, because of Bismarck's goal to unite the South German States and North German Confederation into the German Empire, and heightening tensions with France, culminated in the Franco-Prussian War, starting 19 July 1870:

When the war began, the French government ordered a blockade of the North German ports, which the small German navy with only five ironclads could do little to oppose. The blockade proved only partially successful...French reservists...were working in the Newfoundland fisheries, or off Scotland, (the longer they were required for Naval duties-their livelihood suffered) ...and, before long (the French navy) ran short of coal. Spotting a blockade runner became unwelcome...pursuit of Prussian ships quickly depleted coal reserves⁶.



Reichstag 1870

Amid all this, Captain Hauschildt of the Reichstag, in his log, describes events at the start of the voyage, capturing the excitement that must have swept through the crew and passengers as they departed Hamburg heading towards the North Sea. The log, reveals:

The *Reichstag* ship, 737 tons register, sailed from Hamburg on the 14 November 1870, and discharged the pilot on the 18th off Heligoland; experienced heavy head winds and thick weather on entering the English Channel, with occasional calms, and were very politely escorted by three French men-of-war steamers. A strong favourable wind, accompanied by rain, enabled her to shake

them off and escape from their pressing attentions.

It was not only the French the new immigrants had to contend with. It appears the German States were not keen to see the exodus of its citizens.

In his report to the Honourable Colonial Secretary, Brisbane, for the year 1872, published in *The Brisbane Courier* of 14 June 1873, p6, Queensland Emigration Officer for the Continent, Mr. Kirchner, said:


...I had to contend with considerable difficulties during the last year in making arrangements with emigrants in Prussia, the government having forbidden their licensed agents to act for Queensland, and only lately these restrictions were removed. The agents are now permitted again to engage emigrants for Queensland provided they have not to enter into any agreement for repayment of advances made to them in Europe. ...the Prussian government, in order to discourage emigration, (have abolished) cheap railway trains, formerly used by emigrants, and a high rate of carriage is also charged for their luggage...many passengers now leave over Dutch, Belgian and French ports, in order to avoid the high railway fares.

After 'shaking off' the three French men-of-war, Captain Hauschildt's log describes a cruise we might enjoy reading about in one of today's travel brochures:

Sighted Beechy Head on the 29th, and had fair weather and light winds to Madeira,...light variable winds continued to the Equator...it was, in fact, almost impossible to know where N.E. trades ceased and S.E. commenced, as light easterly winds were the rule till past the latitude of the Cape of Good Hope; from thence light favourable winds continued...to meridian of South West Cape of Tasmania...had south-east and southerly winds until sighting Cape Moreton light at 5am on Monday, February 27 (1871).

Then conditions changed and the Reichstag experienced typical Queensland February weather. Captain Hauschildt's log continues:

...(then) it came to blow hard from the S.S.E. with heavy rain, gradually veering to the east, the vessel being put under double reefed canvas for the first time since leaving the English Channel...rounded Breaksea Spit...got Pilot on board...on the 4th, nine miles off Fairway buoy; beat in with flood tide and anchored south of Middle Bank. (after clearing by Customs and Health officers, who arrived by the



pilot schooner *Ethel*) beat up to and anchored off White Cliffs at 8.30pm (6th March)...There were four births on the voyage and seven deaths... from the gentlemen who have visited the vessel officially we are given to understand that this is one of the cleanest and best conducted ships, and the immigrants themselves the finest and healthiest lot of passengers, it has been their fortune to admit ... and we have no doubt they will prove beneficial to the district and be duly appreciated. ... Many of the men are experienced mechanics-such as blacksmiths, engineers, engine fitters, etc., and a large proportion have been accustomed to agricultural pursuits in their native countries-viz, Sweden, Denmark, and the German States; and if healthy looks and good appearance be a criterion, we have no doubt the single girls will be found good general servants.

So often we read accounts of new settlers having to brave lashing gales and mountainous seas or spending weeks in the doldrums on their journey to Australia but, for my forbears, it appears quite a pleasure cruise.

And to cap off this magical voyage, the *Maryborough Chronicle*, Shipping Intelligence of the 11 March 1871, printed the following:

The immigrants by the *Reichstag* were bought up from Hervey's Bay on Thursday evening by the *Lady Bowen*, which arrived at the wharf shortly after 5 o'clock. The immigrants seemed to be thoroughly happy, and were singing in the most hearty manner, and with considerable effect, one of their national songs, 'The Rhine Watch'. A large number of persons congregated on the wharf and the bank of the river awaiting their arrival, and as soon as the vessel showed round the point by the powder magazine, the immigrants commenced cheering, which was heartily responded to by those on shore. As soon as the steamer made fast, the immigrants commenced their disembarkation, and it was a very pleasing sight to notice that hardly one of them landed without shaking hands with Captain Hauschildt and Dr.Schleisser (the surgeon), who came up with them, thus giving ample proof that they had been well cared for on the voyage. In the course of half an hour, all were conveyed to the Immigration Barracks, where they were to spend their first night on shore in Queensland...

The Employment Agreement List, with details of the new arrivals, indicates a large number arrived ready to start work immediately. ⁴ The scene on that first day at the Immigration Depot has been described:

The depot ...presented a busy scene, friends 'long departed together once more...comparing notes as to all the mighty events of the last year, and employers hiring servants and labourers at a great rate. The majority of the passengers have come out under engagement to hire immediately on landing, so that there is little probability of the depot remaining occupied more than a few days. Eighty immigrants have already been engaged at fair rates, Mr. Bonarius, the agent for German immigration, was on board the vessel soon after its arrival and has been in attendance at the depot to interpret engagements and generally to look after the interests of the immigrants. ⁴

These reports paint a rosy picture of the journey, and arrival, for this shipload of 1871 immigrants. But, in the wider community, not all shared their joy.

The NIMBY (not in my backyard) phenomenon was alive and well in the 1870's, generating just as much antagonism as the Italian migration to North Queensland in the mid 1920's, Italian, Greek and mass European immigration post World War Two, the Vietnamese of the 1980/90's and Middle Eastern 'multicultural' programs since the late 1990's.

The ethnicity of the immigrants, and the perceived high cost to the fledgling Queensland government in employing overseas agents and staff, along with the cost of subsidising fares was becoming a point of annoyance in some quarters.

The *Maryborough Chronicle*, 25 September 1873, p. 3, reports on this; a notice circulating in Maryborough:

...to convene a meeting of the inhabitants for the purpose of making representation to the Government respecting the undue proportion of German immigration to this port, and to request them to take immediate steps to remedy the evil, by evenly dividing the proportion of British and foreign immigrants to this colony.

This sparked local reaction and comments from as far afield as Rockhampton and Brisbane. One letter to the editor of the *Maryborough Chronicle*, 23 September 1873, p. 3, under the title HAMBURG IMMIGRATION QUESTION stated:

Sir...I regret that the movers and promoters of the above question should not have previously invited the cooperation of a strong body of foreign residents. The meeting was called, I believe, for consideration of a grievance which is of interest to foreigners as well, and...the matter could have been fairly discussed, perhaps, with some

prospect of success, notwithstanding the varieties of the countries, government regulations and languages...I fear that the justifiable efforts of some of the Maryborough people...will, in the long run, be defeated by the cunning of a gang of agents at home. Immigration (at least from the German States) to our shores will soon diminish, when we consider the restrictions still in force by the powers of Germany, as also the constant stream to the more favoured American Colonies, the hundreds of thousands disabled in the late (France Prussian) war, and the large amount of labour required at present there, together with the high wages ruling.

Ludwig Otto Liebell. Lennox Street, Maryborough.
22 September 1873.

And in the same paper, 25 September, p. 3, titled LATE IMMIGRATION MEETING:

Sir, as one of those who signed the requisition to the mayor...I beg you will allow me space to protest against some remarks made at that meeting. In the first place, I am a Dane, and although I have been twenty-four years in the colonies and have enjoyed all the privileges of an English subject, I may naturally be permitted to have a leaning towards the land of my birth. Judge then my surprise to hear a fellow countryman state, 'all vagrants are arrested in Denmark and compelled to emigrate'. This I most distinctly deny. I think the emigrants by the late ships have given general satisfaction, and from my personal knowledge, many, very many, have not come out empty-handed; proof they are not vagrants. I fancy German, as well as Scandinavians, make as good colonists as any other nation, as remarked by the other speakers at that meeting... In conclusion, on behalf of my countrymen I beg sincerely to thank those gentlemen who so warmly expressed their confidence in the German and

Scandinavian immigrants and trust they will always have reason to speak of them as good servants, honest men, and honourable colonists.

I am sir, your obedient servant.

Fritz Kehlet.

Maybe the last paragraph of Fritz Kehlet's letter poured balm over the 'Immigration Question' as newspaper reports faded on the question, and over the following decade those immigrant names start appearing in news reports as respected citizens, thus proving their usefulness to the community.

Friedrich and Wilhelmine were married in 1877, with Friedrich's occupation shown as miner, and Wilhelmine, domestic. Friedrich's Naturalization papers of 1880 list him as a Labourer, and by late that decade the Queensland Post Office Directory shows him as a Grocer. Their journey to their new homeland saw them raise a family of eleven children, all of whom contributed to the advancement of this new land.

REFERENCES:

- ¹ Queensland Parliamentary Debates, Vol 9, 1869, p. 873.
 - ² "John Douglas 1828-1904: The Uncompromising Liberal. A Thesis" by Jeremy Hodes, March 2006. Chapter 10: Queensland's Representative in London 1869-1871. German Migration p. 250-252.
 - ³ *Modern History and its Themes*, Ed James Hagan, 1966, p. 239.
 - ⁴ *They Came Direct-Reichstag 1871*, Eileen Johnson, 1994, Various pages.
 - ⁵ *Modern History and its Themes*, Ed James Hagan, 1966, p. 167.
 - ⁶ Wikipedia.
- For transcript of Captain Hauschildt's Log, refer *Maryborough Chronicle*, Shipping Intelligence, 11 March 1871.



Photo: Retthammel family members - Settling in Maryborough, Qld from 1877 - family permission to use image.

SNIPPETS – NEWS AND INFORMATION



1921 Scottish Census

The National Records of Scotland has announced the release of the 1921 census records, made up of over 9000 volumes of enumeration district books. 4.8 million individual records can now be searched, and 200,000 images viewed on the online research service Scotland's People. See <https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/>. The enumeration books contain all the information transcribed from the household schedules.



1939 Register

Findmypast has announced the annual rolling release of over 60,000 new records of the 1939 Register of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Register, a critical tool in coordinating the war effort, bridges the census gap between 1921 and 1951. These new records are those that have passed the 100-year rule.



Trove Funding Cuts

The National Library is threatening to cut funding for Trove, its free online service that provides public access to collections from Australian libraries, universities, museums, galleries, and archives. Trove is an internationally recognised resource, with historians and researchers worldwide using it and recommending it to students and other researchers. For Australians, it's a priceless asset, allowing us to see into our history through contemporary reports. It's recommended by universities for many courses and is an essential tool for the thousands of people who are involved in researching their family histories. The future of Trove beyond July 2023 depends on additional government support and funding being made available. A petition and letter-writing campaign in support of Trove and objecting to the funding cuts has been organized.



Ancestry – SideView

Ancestry have released a new feature entitled SideView, which groups your AncestryDNA matches by parent, making it easier to determine how you relate to your matches. This feature will help Ancestry members get a clearer picture of where their unknown matches fall within their family tree.



RootsTech 2023

By the time you read this, RootsTech, held from 2-4 March, will be over for another year. RootsTech, run by FamilySearch, is the largest family history event in the world. It has changed, since first held in 2011 as an in-person event, to a hybrid conference, with world-wide virtual presentations as well as in-person learning and showcasing new technology. RootsTech has always been a celebration of connection-past, present, and future. Bring on RootsTech 2024!



London Metropolitan Archives: The London Picture Archive

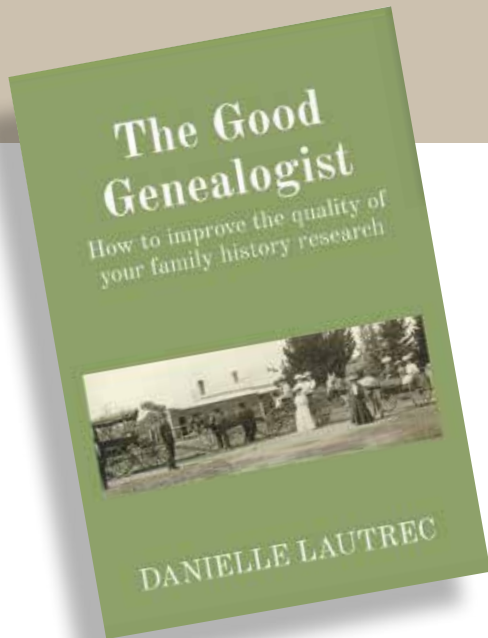
Explore the LMA images of London. Our image website *The London Picture Archive* provides free access to over 250,000 historical prints, maps, and photographs of London. The images date from 1450 to the 1980s and include all aspects of life in the capital, from the Crystal Palace to Second World War air raid damage. London's schools, churches and workhouses are all included, along with many images of previous generations of Londoners. You can browse and enjoy all the images on the website and order digital copies to print at home. <https://www.londonpicturearchive.org.uk/>

BOOK REVIEW

THE GOOD GENEALOGIST: HOW TO IMPROVE YOUR FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH

BY DANIELLE LAUTREC

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIAN GENEALOGISTS



So, you want to be a good genealogist? Genealogist and former Education Officer at the Society of Australian Genealogists (SAG) Danielle Lautrec has written a comprehensive guide on achieving this goal. *The Good Genealogist* is an excellent resource for any current family historian who wants to maximise their skills and knowledge around their family history. Danielle states that her book is for everyone, from professional genealogists to beginners. I think you require some knowledge before starting the book, but it does start at the beginning, which is planning.

Chapter one is very general and discusses the basic concepts of the difference between a family historian and a genealogist, which every researcher should know as it defines what you will subsequently do. In this chapter, Danielle describes a 'Good Genealogist'. Chapter two discusses the research process, including research plans, with the next chapter discussing research, including tools and techniques and discusses that old favourite topic of sources.

Chapters follow on analysis, documents and organisation, keeping your research and resources. What I like about the book's structure is that the first page of each chapter has a short synopsis, and the contents page lists each chapter's headings and sub-headings making it simple to refer to a particular subject. Danielle provides easy

Marg Doherty

to understand examples of her discussions. The author regularly uses dot points to illustrate key points, and the setting out as dot points makes revision easy. The font is also easy to read, and there is a glossary section in alphabetical table form to separate the concepts from their meaning. Illustrations, tables, and diagrams are scattered throughout the book. Some are in colour, which is used discriminately, possibly to minimise cost. The colour increases comprehension and highlights critical parts.

I like the simple discussion on techniques and tools which is included. While the discussion is not in-depth, it provides a taster of what can be achieved using techniques such as Family, Friends, Associates and Neighbours (FFAN), which Danielle prefers to FAN. Danielle also briefly describes mind maps. Mind maps are increasing in popularity, and, in a brief discussion, Danielle shows what can be achieved by their use.

The Good Genealogist should be an essential resource by the side of every family historian. It is easily accessible, it will allow beginners and experienced researchers to dip into the book to remind themselves of definitions, tools, techniques and concepts. As a researcher of over forty years, I acquired new knowledge from Danielle's work.

As mentioned, Danielle defines a 'good genealogist' early in the book, and this is complemented by the last chapter, which provides the author's twelve recommendations for a retrofit on your research. By the time you finish reading the book, this retrofit will be helpful as you will have acquired new ideas to improve your research.

The Good Genealogist is published by SAG and is a good reference volume to use for reference. While it retails for around \$40, there is plenty to learn from reading from cover to cover or by dipping into particular parts. Both strategies increase your competence as a researcher.



BLOG BEAT

Snippets from GSQ's Blog | www.gsq-blog.gsq.org.au/

Dec 2022 - Feb 2023

5 December – Victoria MacGregor (guest blogger)

The simplest of photos can be the catalyst for great things

Victoria makes the point that an old family photograph can be the starting point for a walk down memory lane and gives an example from her own experience.

12 December – Bobbie Edes

My Sad and Glad Tales of PRONI

Bobbie tells of her experiences researching in the Public Records Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI), and lists some of the records available online.

19 December – Guest Blogger

Members Christmas memories

At the last Wednesday morning Zoom session, members were asked to write a short story of a Christmas memory. Some of the stories were included in the blog, from Gayle Albert, Rosemary Meadows, Tricia Smout, Noela Rodgers, and Catherine Thompson.

23 January – Bobbie Edes

Remembering to Accentuate the Positive 2022 challenge.

Bobbie tells of Jill Ball's annual challenge to Accentuate the Positive in the year's research and describes the many positive actions undertaken during the past year.

30 January – Pauline Williams

Accenture the positive 2022 – Jill Ball's yearly challenge

Pauline also mentions the yearly challenge set by Jill; and discusses her own positive actions and achievements for 2022.

6 February – Yvonne Tunny (guest blogger)

Finding my grandfather – William Leonard Tunny (Len) 1884-1942 Part 2

Yvonne continues the tale of her grandfather Len from her blog in November 2022, and the story of his involvement with the Beerburum Soldier Settlement, where he took up land.

13 February – Janine Heggie (guest blogger)

Beyond Doubt – Mary McMillan really was my 3rd great grandmother.

Janine tells the story of her use of a rare DNA mutation, showing vision impairment, as a search tool.

20 February – Ross Hansen

Enjoying the next genealogy journey

Ross outlines his first 'genealogy journey' with his developing interest in his own family history; and examines the challenges of his next journey, researching his late wife's family history.

27 February – Jennifer Harrison

A long way to Queensland: The wreck of the Dacca 18 May 1890

Jennifer tells the story of the immigrant ship Dacca, wrecked near the Suez Canal, and the trials of the passengers and crew before they finally reached Queensland.

FEATURED BLOGS



Maurice Gleeson is an international speaker on genetic genealogy & Irish family history. He runs several Surname DNA Projects, works with adoptees, and authors several blogs, including DNA and Family Tree Research, which offers practical guidance on how to use DNA to advance your genealogy research. See <https://dnaandfamilytreereseach.blogspot.com/>



Roberta Estes has been a professional scientist and business owner for 35+ years, as well as an obsessed genealogist since 1978. In 2005, reflecting her interest and expertise in genetics for genealogy, she formed DNAeXplain, a company providing genetic research, analysis, and consulting services. Since 2012, she has been publishing articles about genetic genealogy in her blog <https://dna-explained.com/>



Blaine Bettinger's blog The Genetic Genealogist was started in 2007 as one of the first blogs to examine the intersection of traditional genealogical techniques and modern genetic research. The blog also explores the latest news and developments in the related field of personal genomics. <https://thegeneticgenealogist.com/>



Mia Bennett is an international speaker on English research and DNA, and a professional genealogist. Her blog outlines some of the topics she presents on, as well as her own family history. <https://www.miagenealogy.com/>



For this issue of Generation, there are over 190 items received into the library; too many to list individually. The list includes about 40 family histories, with the Call Number beginning with 525, followed by the first three letters of the family name. Check out some of these items to get ideas to help you write your own family history!

A large proportion of the new items consist of Scottish parish records in book form, purchased by the Scottish SIG. They include baptism, burial, monumental inscriptions, and early census records for several counties.

Selected highlights from the new items include:

- A general guide to the library collections and archives in the Australian War Memorial
- A guide to the personal, family and official papers of C.E.W Bean
- Bibliographies of military history – held in Australian War Memorial
- Records of war: a guide to military history sources at the Australian War Memorial
- A village remembers: the men from Newhaven on Forth who paid the ultimate price 1914-1919
- Aberdeen shipping 1746-1753: Ships, shipmasters , and voyages (2 volumes)
- Directory of Motherwell 1899: Excerpts – Lanarkshire FHS
- Edinburgh's New Town and its environs – Malcolm Cant
- Gaps in history: sources for finding Renfrewshire – Renfrewshire Local History Forum
- Glasgow Memories – The Sunday Post
- History of the name : O'Sullivan – J.D. Williams
- Mining from Kirkintilloch to Clackmannan and Stirling: an illustrated history – Guthrie Hutton
- On behalf of the people of Ireland: Celebrating the 75th anniversary of Irish-Australian Diplomacy
- Prison Register Index: Greenlaw Prison, Berwickshire: 1840-1862 – Emma and Graham Maxwell (2 volumes)
- The Bridewell Prison: the story of Aberdeen's forgotten jail – Paul Webster
- The Carseldine family of Bald Hills – Dulcie McClure & Garth Carseldine

GSQ Catalogue

The GSQ Library contains thousands of resources, unique records and publications. The library is updated on a regular basis and is a valuable source of information, especially for those records which are not yet online. The Catalogue can be searched by the title of the publication, its author(s), keyword or ISBN and can be accessed from the Society's webpage at:
www.gsq.org.au/library-catalogue/



familytree
MAGAZINE

101 BEST WEBSITES

With so many genealogy websites available for your family history quest, how do you know which sites are the best? Leave it to our genealogy experts! We constantly scour the web for great resources, and once a year, whittle those down to our annual list of the 101 Best Genealogy Websites. Here, we've compiled our picks into a handy directory that makes it easy to find the top sites for your family history goals: Just choose the category that matches your interests to see the best sites to visit. See their website at: <https://www.familytreemagazine.com/best-genealogy-websites/>

12 Signs You're Addicted to Family History Research

SELECTIONS

Interesting articles from other Society journals or from the family history blogosphere (See GSQ research assistants for access to journals)

From MyHeritage Blog by Daniella on 21 October 2022

Getting hooked on family history research might result in behaviour that others may struggle to understand! You might find yourself in the following 12 signs.

1. You spend a lot of time talking and thinking about dead people, and asking questions about a distant, deceased relative.
2. You look up from your family history research and realize that it's 4 A.M., and you started at 6 P.M. the night before.
3. You've climbed over gates and cemetery walls to get the perfect photo of a tombstone.
4. You have found a family connection with a random stranger during a conversation with someone on a train.
5. When planning a trip, you plot your itinerary according to the location of cemeteries and archives.
6. The obituaries are your favourite section of the newspaper, even though they are short of detail.
7. Your home is a museum, with boxes in the spare room stuffed with certificates, newspaper clippings, old photos, letters, and random odds and ends from deceased relatives.
8. You see lifecycle events such as family births, marriages or funerals, and family gatherings as opportunities to add information to your family tree.
9. You get really excited about new census releases.
10. You buy old photos from flea markets, even though they are of somebody else's ancestors.
11. You know where all the bodies are buried! A bit macabre, but for family members only, because you've documented all their burial records.
12. Your morning routine includes checking subscription databases for new family matches or messages from a long-lost cousin.

Even if you find yourself in only one of the above dozen, you might find yourself becoming hooked on family research!

THE LAST WORD. [GSQ • THE EDITOR]



GSQ's quarterly journal, *Generation*, is the Society's flagship publication. The editorial team has a continuing problem with submissions of suitable articles for the journal. We are having to rely on the same group of members for submissions. The journal is competing with other publications within the Society. Some of the SIGs produce their own publications. The Society publishes a monthly electronic news bulletin which is sent to members. GSQ also has a weekly blog published on its website.

The objectives of the journal include providing guidance to members with their research from resources in the GSQ library or online; and publishing original stories from members of the lives of their ancestors, their

families, and their environment; and the research journey members have undertaken.

Members are encouraged to write their family stories as an outcome of their research. Articles from members for the journal are required. We would like to hear your stories about your research – how to get around brick walls, skeletons you have found, local history which impacted your ancestor's lives, or research shortcuts you have stumbled on. Or you may just want to tell your ancestors' stories. We would welcome items from 250 words to 2500 words: from a single anecdote or research tip to an ancestor's life story or the decisions that they made.

Generation is your journal, and we need your submissions.



Get the most out of your

GSQ MEMBERSHIP

The members' only section of our website allows you access to databases such as:

- Funeral Directors Records index and images
- Cemetery Records Index
- Pedigree Charts index
- Unrelated Certificates index and images
- QLD communal settlers index
- Generation journal
- Catholic records index
- Research interests of other members

Other member benefits include:

- Access to GSQ's Resource Centre which includes a large library of books and magazines from Australia and the rest of the world, plus thousands of microfilms, microfiche, DVDs, etc
- Free access to world-wide Library subscriptions to Ancestry, Find My Past, Family Search, and the Biographical Database of Australia as part of your annual subscription fee
- GSQ's monthly eNews and quarterly journal Generation (emailed to members for no charge). Printed copies for members \$45 (Australia) and \$65 (overseas). Printed copies for non-members \$55 (Australia) and \$75 (overseas)
- Special interest groups which meet monthly or bi-monthly
- Education courses and workshops with reduced rates for members and secure online booking via the Events Calendar or GSQ Shop
- Access to overseas and interstate certificate ordering

GSQ members have access to MyGSQ

To log into MyGSQ, select MyGSQ on the Home page and **enter your GSQ user name and password**. If you do not remember your password, you can request that it be reset.

- Discounts on GSQ products such as genealogical books, magazines, etc
- Limited free research for members who reside more than 100km from GSQ
- Free publication of research interests in MyGSQ section of website
- Reciprocal visiting rights to other family history societies – see full list at: <https://www.gsq.org.au/what-gsq-offers/reciprocal-arrangements/>

Member's interest areas:

One of the advantages of membership of GSQ is to be able to contact other members who may be researching a surname and/or place of interest to you.

Log into MyGSQ and access the Member's Interest Areas to search for a surname or place.

Members are encouraged to submit their interests. Just contact GSQ and list the surnames that you are researching, together with location and period details. Your email address will allow other members to contact you.

Try this out. You could find someone who can help with your research. Or, you might find a new cousin!

Now there's even more to your family story



With millions of new records added every year and new discoveries to be made with AncestryDNA, it's little wonder Ancestry is the world's favourite family history resource.

At Ancestry we're constantly working on new and innovative features that will transform the way you can discover and tell your story.

Plus with AncestryDNA, a simple saliva-based test is all it takes to discover your genetic ethnic origins and find and connect with distant relatives.

Discover your story at ancestry.com.au

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