

Footsteps



**Port Macquarie & Districts
Family History Society Inc.**

SOCIETY ORGANISATION AND CONTACTS

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

President: Diane Gillespie.....0416 311 680 president@pmdfhs.org.au
Vice-Pres:....Alastair Moss.....(02) 6584 2509....akmoss@bigpond.net.au
Treasurer:.... Clive Smith0418 206 330 treasurer@pmdfhs.org.au
Secretary:.... Jennifer Mullin.....0475 132 804 secretary@pmdfhs.org.au

SUPPORT COMMITTEE

Sue Brindley.....0407 292 395 webmaster@pmdfhs.org.au
Janet Brown.....0407 924 134 roster@pmdfhs.org.au
Ken Hunt.....0408 262 527 kenpmdfhs@gmail.com
Narelle Milligan.....0411 236 124.....editor@pmdsfhs.org.au

AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY ~ 2021–2022

Acquisitions/Archives..... Clive Smith
Find a Grave..... Carol Smallman
Footsteps Narelle Milligan
General Meetings Roster..... Dawn Stephens
InfoEmail..... Diane Gillespie/Jennifer Mullin
Journals..... Alastair Moss
Library Assistant..... Pauline Hincksman
Library Roster..... Janet Brown
Membership/Minutes..... Jennifer Mullin
Museum Heritage Group..... Diane Gillespie
NSW & ACT Association – Delegate..... Clive Smith
Public Officer..... Clive Smith
Publicity/Facebook..... Pauline Every
Research Co-Ordinator Trysha Hanly
Ryerson Index Transcribers..... Kay and Terry Browne
Social Coordinator..... Jennifer Mullin
Website Sue Brindley
Welfare..... Narelle Milligan

SUPPORT GROUPS

Convict Studies Group..... Clive Smith
DNA Support Group..... Ken Hunt/Pauline Every
Family Search..... Robyn Denley
Research Support Group..... Clive Smith
Writers' Group..... Diane Gillespie

CURRENT PROJECT COORDINATOR

Port Macquarie Rate Books..... Rex Toomey

Life Members: Terry Browne, Kay Browne

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item	Page
Society Organisation and Contact	2
Presidents Two Cents Worth	4
From the Editor	5
The Elford Reunion	5
Battling the Elements	6
Pioneers of Telegraph Point	8
From Telegraph Point to Tobruk	13
Technology Versus Tradition	16
Port Macquarie Forget Me Not Project	17
The DiNA Diary # 21	19
New Galway Records	20
July 1919 – The Pneumonic Flu Epidemic	21
What’s in a Name?	22
Vale – Coral Turner	23
Furphy	23
Farmers. A Poem	24
Footsteps Contributions	25
Some Hints for Writing Articles	25
Society Membership Fees	26
Publications for Sale	27
Port Macquarie & Districts Family History Society Inc.	28

COVER PHOTO

*Bertha and Annie Bauman ploughing a field.
Photo courtesy of Fay Boal, Queensland.*

NEW & RETURNING MEMBERS

We hope you enjoy your association with our Society and that you will benefit from the resources, meetings and workshops that are available.

A warm welcome is extended to

NEW	RETURNING
Atha Palos, Hurstville	Wendy Haynes, Port Macquarie
Margaret Bargwanna, Murwillumbah	Elaine Howell, Port Macquarie
Barbara Manly, Port Macquarie	Helen Wade, Port Macquarie
Chris Unicomb, Thrumster, Port Macquarie	Rosslyn Galbraith, Riverside, Port Macquarie
Louise Barr, Port Macquarie	
Warren Bailey, Port Macquarie	
Cath Norton, Port Macquarie	
Jennifer Labone, Riverside, Port Macquarie	
Keiren Freeman, Port Macquarie	





PRESIDENT'S TWO CENTS WORTH

Diane Gillespie

The longevity of our precious family history records and the valuable research we have all undertaken in many years was brought sharply into focus with the floods on the north coast in the past few months. I was distressed to hear the plight of past members and fellow researchers who suffered losses in the floods. It raises the issue of back-ups and having copies of one's records at alternative venues or in the 'cloud'.

In Port Macquarie we have been fortunate to escape the deluge that ravaged towns further north, such as Lismore, Ballina, and other smaller places but the resulting wet weather has given rise to increased levels of humidity and moisture levels within our houses.



Clive **Smith** and Diane **Gillespie** from PMDFHS recently presented Jim **Maguire** of Port Macquarie-Hastings Library with a cheque to maintain the third licence of FindMyPast within the Port Macquarie-Hastings Library for use by library visitors.

Our Society has presented some very interesting speakers this year, with Shauna **Hicks** explaining how DNA highlighted the error in her research. In March, member Julie **Eccles** spoke about the Granville Train Disaster and her part as a first responder. It was a tale of survival and members were moved to hear of her experiences.

In April, members heard from Michelle **Patient** via Zoom. Michelle spoke about photography and was able to detail specific members' photos. This was very educational, as we encountered the different types of photographs, such as daguerreotype, tintype, and glass plate negatives. We also heard when photographic types came to Australia. We look forward to a full-day seminar from Michelle in September.



Clara Elizabeth Bestwick. Photo courtesy J. Mullin

At the May monthly meeting we will be hearing of the Port Macquarie Female Factory and some of its feistier inmates. Speakers for the rest of the year are gradually being engaged. If you hear of someone you feel would be a good speaker, please let us know.

RootsTech 2022 proved to be enlightening as the range of topics and speakers covered not only genealogy but talks by other well-known speakers who shared their expertise in their field of knowledge.

The 'History for Ukraine' event brought speakers together from across the world. These speakers spoke about everything from Ukrainian embroidery patterns to 'The White Ship' and

‘Myth busting the Jacobites’. This 24-hour event raised a substantial amount for the British Red Cross to support refugees from the Ukraine.

I hope you have been able to participate in some of the events we have arranged for you so far this year. The committee appreciates the support of members and I look forward to seeing you at one of our events soon.

FROM THE EDITOR

Narelle Milligan

This issue touches on farming in the Hastings as well as the history of the UK which initially influenced our early agricultural practices.

From the early days of colonisation in Sydney, the establishment of a constant food supply was problematic. The failure to understand the climate and the soil led to the food rationing at times and these difficulties were repeated in the penal settlement of Port Macquarie in 1821. Officers were encouraged to grow vegetables and raise livestock with convict labour. Settlement Farm by the Hastings River (now a recreation, retail, and housing area) was chosen, followed by plots on the North Shore, then surrounding areas.

Sugar cane and tobacco failed, grapes thrived, citrus was taken by carts to the Northern Tablelands, and in season the carts returned with wool to be taken by ship to Sydney.

The lease of lands to free settlers in 1830 brought pasture improvements and a booming cattle industry displaced the Birpai People. We are indeed “a land of droughts and flooding rains” and wildfires, all of which we experienced in recent years.

ELFORD REUNION - 5 NOVEMBER 2022

One of our members, Terri **Topp** (nee **Elford**) is organising a Family Reunion at Telegraph Pt. and would like to spread the word. Her ancestors, Thomas, and Rosetta **Elford** arrived in Australia in 1857 and moved to the Hastings area in about 1885. Thomas took up the lease of the Shamrock Hotel, Port Macquarie.

Special guests at the Reunion will be Vivienne and Mervyn **Elford** who hosted the last reunion in 1990. As well, some sporting greats will attend; John **Elford** (football), Janelle **Elford** (swimming) and Shane **Elford** (football).

Many of the names are familiar to us: **Clark, Eyles, Farrawell, Freeman, Fowler, Garrett, Gilmore, Gray, Herman, Hayward, Hooper, Hyde, Lee, Neill, Scheefe, Seymour, Skimmings, Styles, Turner, and Wallis.**

Terri is the author of “Our Settlers on the North Coast” and is publishing another family history after the reunion. She is also administrator of a family Facebook page which has over 440 relatives and is growing. Her contact details are M.0439 860 339/terri.topp@bigpond.com

BATTLING THE ELEMENTS

Diane Gillespie

From Roman times and before, the fertile lands in Britain have been tilled and planted to produce grain to feed the population. Farmers have been essential since men realised it was more beneficial to stay in one place and not be hunters and gatherers.

The crops grown by ancient Britons fed the great Roman armies that occupied the northern most outpost of the Roman Empire. Crops have been grown on these same lands since then. However, land ownership in Britain has changed over time, from 'common ground' that became enclosed and tenant farmers were pushed off the land to become labourers who worked in other areas, offering their services for a wage.

When the canal networks were built from the 1770s many farmers changed their occupation to become part of the workforce that dug the canals, by hand. These canals provided an easier way of transporting produce and marketable goods from one place to another were superior on their time to road transport. Many of these navvies were originally farmers or farm labourers (ag labs). They found the digging of canals much more demanding than the labour of farming, where different tasks filled the day, rather than being on the end of a shovel, mattock or pick for 10 – 12 hours per day.



From internet clipart. Mediastorehouse.com

In the early 1800s tenant farmers or crofters in the highlands of Scotland were also moved on. The wealthy landowners found that grazing sheep on the moors provided more income and required less expenditure on crofters and cottars. A few shepherds could tend the sheep and the crofters were moved to less productive land or shore areas where they were collecting and drying seaweed to earn a living. This was definitely a hand-to-mouth existence.

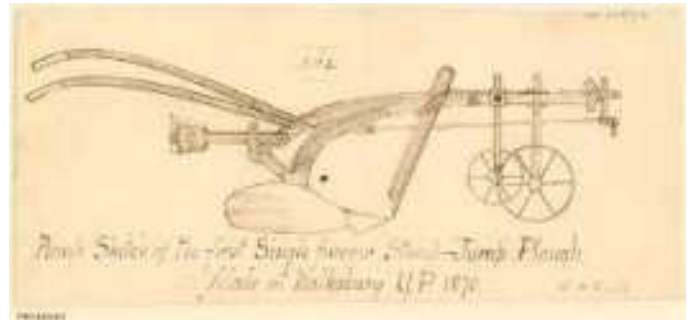
The Scottish Highland clearances became the instigation of the assisted immigration schemes that brought many of our free settler ancestors to Australia. My **Paterson** family arrived in 1837 after leaving their families in County Argyll to relocate as farmers in New South Wales. Brought to Australia by George **Bowman**, their family worked as farm labourers in the Bathurst area under the terms of the agreement where Bowman had paid £30 for this family to emigrate. Mary **Paterson's** sister, Christina and her husband, Robert **Mackay** were also part of this emigration scheme. Malcolm **Paterson** listed his occupation as a farmer, but Robert listed his occupation as a farm labourer. Was there a difference? Was it due to experience or some other reason?

My **English** family were Irish settlers who arrived nearly 20 years after the **Patersons**, and they were also part of an immigration scheme. This family were in the Camden/Campbelltown area but eventually settled in the Boorowa area, where their family grew and expanded, tending the land in the area around the Young district. Some members of this family later moved from the area seeking their fortune in mining, gold, copper, and other minerals.

Farming in Australia would have been a completely different scenario for these immigrants – the seasons were back-to-front, and the size of the properties would have daunted many a man. Producing crops from dusty paddocks was and always will be dependent on the seasons, the amount of rain and the availability of labour. Paddocks tilled by traditional methods would not have yielded the same amount of produce and the early tools would not have been up to the task.

The invention of the stump jump plough in 1876 and other improvements in farming have helped tame this sunburnt country.

It was definitely not a “land of fields and coppice.... with ordered woods and gardens”. I admire the tenacity of farmers to persist in battling the seasons to bring food to our tables.



Drawing from clipart Internet - the first Stump-Jump plough - collections.slsa.sa.gov.au

The **Paterson** family soon moved from the land and became publicans, managing many hotels or pubs across western New South Wales over the following years but that’s another story.

Dorothea Mackellar’s C 1908

Core of my Heart / My Country

Verse 1

The love of field and coppice
Of green and shaded lanes,
Of ordered woods and gardens
Is running in your veins.
Strong love of grey-blue distance,
Brown streams and soft, dim skies
I know, but cannot share it,
My love is otherwise.



Verse 2

I love a sunburnt country,
A land of sweeping plains,
Of ragged mountain ranges,
Of droughts and flooding rains.
I love her far horizons,
I love her jewel-sea,
Her beauty and her terror
The wide brown land for me!



PIONEERS OF TELEGRAPH POINT

JAMES JOSEPH MCCUE AND CLARA ANN ROWSELL

Diane Palos

James Joseph **McCue** was a renowned poultry expert and beekeeper who established a highly successful poultry farm at 'Moorside' south of Telegraph Point. He was born 3 December 1856 in Maitland, NSW. His grandparents Timothy **McHugh** (changed to **McCue**) and Sarah nee **Ryan** came from Barnaderg, County Galway, Ireland. Timothy and Sarah sailed to New South Wales aboard the *Albatross* in 1841 with their children, Winifred, Michael, John Edward, Mary, and Patrick. The family settled in East Maitland where Timothy prospered owning several acres of land and a hotel.

James's parents were John Edward **McCue** and his wife Ellen **Kennedy** from Lorrha, County Tipperary. His Aunt Winifred married Denis **Keough** from Telegraph Point; perhaps while on a family visit there he met Clara Ann **Rowsell**, the eldest daughter of William **Rowsell** and Sarah **Churchill**. Clara was born 1 January 1865 and christened at St Thomas Church Port Macquarie.¹

William was born in Chard, Somerset, England. He arrived in the colony about 1853. His occupations were cheesemonger and sheepman. He married Sarah **Churchill** in the home of her father John at Rollands Plains in 1859. Sarah was born in 1837 in Bladon, Oxford, England. Her father was a cabinet maker.

William supported his local community in diverse ways: signing many petitions to establish a school at Telegraph Point, offering a building on his property to house the first school, applying for the role of postmaster and setting up the first post office which was run by Sarah and their descendants.²

The **Rowells** also ran a private river punt at Telegraph Point which changed to a public ferry with fixed tolls for passengers and livestock. Foot passengers paid 2 pennies, each horse or mule was 6 pennies, each sheep was a halfpenny, a cart with two wheels was 1 shilling, a dray with four wheels was 1 shilling and 6 pence.³



From Trove - Telegraph Point Post Office, The Land Farm and Station Annual July 27, 1938. When Country Towns Were Very Young. Sent by Mrs. J. J. M. Davidson, "Gowan Brae," Maria River, via Telegraph Pt.



First Presbyterian Church and Manse. William Street Port Macquarie. From "Pictures from the Past". Image courtesy of Port Macquarie Historical Society and PMDFHS Inc.

The marriage of James and Clara took place at the Presbyterian Manse, Port Macquarie, officiated by the Rev. R. **Davidson**.⁴

In true pioneering spirit they established their first home at 'Moorside' south of Telegraph Point in an area "so heavily timbered, indeed, that only a person favoured with exceptional health, strength and resolution would undertake the herculean task of clearing and subduing. It was in such a place that the intrepid **McCue** pitched his tent and shouldered his axe, it was here he judged poultry, would thrive and industry would conquer."⁵

After eighteen months of dogged determination and effort James had erected model poultry houses with yards, beside a number of additional outhouses. Clara's faith and resourcefulness were rewarded with "a comfortable house and kitchen garden where potatoes, pumpkins, corn, grass, fruit trees and a variety of useful additions attract the eye as marks of progress, happiness and contentment." Their farmhouse was described as "a happy and smiling homestead (which) had been wrested from its natural and apparently impenetrable solitude."⁶

Their five children Ellen Evelyn born 1892, Clara Elisha born 1895, Emilie Eileen born 1897, Mary Monica born 1900 and James John born 1902, thrived in this environment.

Within three years of settling at 'Moorside' James won the second National Prize offered by the Government for the best Poultry Farm in the colony in 1892. His success was reported in his hometown newspaper *The Maitland Mercury*. He also wrote a book providing guidance to other poultry farmers.⁷

The first edition of his book *The Australasian Poultry Guide* was published in 1896 with almost all of the five thousand copies sold within the first fifteen months. The preface to the second edition of *The Australasian Poultry Guide* reads: "I cannot help thanking the many readers of the first edition who wrote me so many flattering letters. If the little book gave them half the pleasure that their kind letters gave to me, I am amply repaid."⁸ The stunning illustrations by A. J. Compton complement the quality of the written material. These books are extremely rare. A review in *The Clarence and Richmond Examiner* 5 September 1895 praised the author for speaking with authority on the results of his many years of experience among fowls in the Hunter and North Coast districts. All three editions of James's books are in the archives of the NSW State Library and the Australian National Library.



Three editions of the Australasian Poultry Guide at State Library of NSW

On the strength of his success as a poultry breeder and published authority James was engaged as a lecturer at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College at Richmond from 1897 to 1901. He also taught at Broken Hill Technical College in 1901. A reporter from *Windsor and Richmond Gazette* observed James at the College and gave the following appraisal:



"Mr **McCue** is a regular encyclopedia of poultry lore, and though he says he doesn't know everything about them and is still improving his vast store of knowledge we venture to think that what he does know is considerably greater than what he doesn't. He is

always experimenting, and consequently, he is always picking up fresh information, which he freely imparts to those who seek his advice and counsel. Not only is Mr. **McCue** a ready conversationalist on almost any subject, but he wields a ready pen, and many of his articles, published in the "Agricultural Gazette," are widely circulated throughout the colony. They are in good demand.”⁹

Charles T Musson and his wife Ada with J. J. McCue (left) (Poultry) [Hawkesbury Agricultural College (HAC)]



Mr McCue standing near a flock of ostriches - a feed tin next to him [Hawkesbury Agricultural College (HAC)]. 1910

Images courtesy of Western Sydney University Archives.

Once James’s tenure at Richmond ended, the family returned to Telegraph Point where James and Clara established another poultry farm at Five Mile Hollow. Unfortunately, this venture was not a success. James was very ill for several years afterwards, and this caused great distress to his family.

The wider community was kept informed of his situation. He had been treated for his illness in Kempsey for six weeks but was still in a critical state of health. His doctor advised him to enter a Sydney hospital where he would undergo an extremely rare and complicated operation.



*Steamship 'Yulgilbar'.
Image Courtesy NSW State Library*

He and Clara sailed to Sydney on the steamer *Yulgilbar*. “Much sympathy is felt for the sufferer, and also for his good wife, who has been assiduous in her watchfulness and attention throughout his illness here and accompanied him to Sydney last week”¹⁰

James had been an invalid for the last twelve months of his life, he was unable to provide for his family. Friends and relatives from the surrounding districts organised a fundraiser to support them. The *Port Macquarie News and Hastings River Advocate* informed its readers in Telegraph Point that “the concert and dance in aid of the **McCue** Benefit Fund that was held on Friday Night was highly successful. Proceeds amounted to £9 - 11s - 6d.

“Supporters of the fundraiser came from each centre of the district. Visitors came from as far afield as Port Macquarie, Beechwood, Hamilton, Rawdon Island, and Rollands Plains. The

total proceeds, inclusive of several donations from absent well-wishers, amounted to £15 - 6s - 6d, of which £16 has been handed to the beneficiary ...”¹¹



Mrs J. J. McCue (wife of Mr James J. McCue, Poultry and Bee Manager, Hawkesbury Agricultural College 1897-1901) - standing outside a residence holding a golf iron with two golf balls at her feet. Hawkesbury Agricultural College (HAC) c.1897.

Sadly, James’s surgery the year before was not successful. He died 11 October 1910 in Port Macquarie Hospital.

Details of contributions to the **McCue** Benefit Fund were published in December that year. The journalist praised the organiser and collectors who had reason to be proud of “the magnificent sum of £75 to be placed to the credit of the widow”. This sum represented the proceeds from the concert and donations received from relatives and friends in the surrounding river towns. Names of the collectors included **Rowell, Keough, Fowler** and **O’Neill**.¹²

Following James’s death Clara demonstrated her tenacity and resourcefulness by carrying on the pure breed poultry farm and vegetable garden. The reporter for *The Macleay Argus* invited “all old friends of Mr J. J. **McCue** – and he had many in this district – to give his widow a helping hand by ordering settings of eggs and birds of a pure strain from the Telegraph Point Poultry Farm ... We trust that all poultry fanciers will patronise Mrs **McCue**”. The article stated that James “did more to advance the poultry industry on the North Coast than any other man in Australia.”¹³ Three years later, still mourning their loss, his family arranged for an *In Memoriam* to be published:

McCUE. — In loving memory of our dear husband and father, James J. **McCue**, who departed this life 11 October 1910, aged 54 years:

*No one knows how much we miss you,
Friends may think the wound is healed;
But they cannot see the sorrow,
Deep within our hearts concealed.*

Inserted by his loving wife and children.¹⁴

Clara remained in Telegraph Point performing domestic duties. Her life was disrupted in 1917 when the NSW Government Railways Department had her home demolished to make way for the Telegraph Point station master’s yard. His cottage had been built directly in front of her residence. Her first home had been destroyed and then rebuilt by Government Railways. Her replacement dwelling was sold and knocked down to provide the yard for the station master.¹⁵

Clara suffered the loss of her daughter Mary (Mollie) **O'Neill** in 1934. Mollie suffered from rheumatoid arthritis for eight years prior to her passing. She had pressure sores from her immobility and was exhausted towards the end. She was being cared for at the Waratah Rest Home, 40 Dalhousie Street Haberfield, when she died 26 February at the age of 34.¹⁶

In her later years Clara resided at various times with her daughters and her son. She passed away at the home of her daughter Ellen Evelyn **Fowler** in 1937. She had become ill in Sydney a few months before and returned to Port Macquarie to recuperate.¹⁷

James and Clara are buried in the peaceful bushland setting of Telegraph Point Cemetery. Though their headstone, covered with lichen, is now mostly illegible the mark they made as a pioneering family of Telegraph Point is indelible.

Many thanks to Port Macquarie & Districts Family History Society Incorporated for their diligence, generosity, and enthusiasm in providing detailed research in response to my enquiries! Their amazing resources such as the Bibliographic Database and wealth of print materials and images are invaluable for family historians. The dedication of family history volunteers conserving the treasures of the past is a gift to future generations. I'm currently writing a non-commercial family history book about the **McCues** of East Maitland, Scone and Telegraph Point and related families such as the **Rowsells** and **Keoughs** of Telegraph Point to be self-published and shared with family members, history societies, libraries and interested parties.



Grave of James and Clara McCue at Telegraph Point Cemetery

In Loving Memory of
James Joseph **McCue**
Died Oct 11, 1910, Aged 53 Years
Also, our dear Mother
Clara Ann **McCue**
Died Sept 23, 1937
Aged 72 Years

References

1. Baptisms Administered in the Parish of St Thomas in the County of Macquarie in the Year 1864 to 1865 courtesy of PMDFHS Inc.
2. Port Macquarie and Districts Pioneer Register 1821- 1900 PMDFHS Inc.
3. <https://www.telegraphpoint.com.au/history>
4. *Macleay Argus*. 18 July 1890.
5. *Macleay Argus*. 8 January 1892.
6. *Macleay Argus*. 8 January 1892.
7. *The Maitland Mercury*. 7 November. 1893.
8. J. J. McCue, *The Australasian Poultry Guide*. George Robertson, 1896.
9. *Windsor and Richmond Gazette*. 25 November 1899.
10. *Port Macquarie News*. 6 February 1909.
11. *Port Macquarie News and Hastings River Advocate* 17 December 1910.
12. *Port Macquarie News and Hastings River Advocate* 24 December 1910.

13. *Macleay Argus* 18 November 1910.
14. *Port Macquarie News* 11 October 1913.
15. *Port Macquarie News* 21 April 1917.
16. *The Sydney Morning Herald* February 27, 1934.
17. *The Northern Champion* 6 October 1937.

FROM TELEGRAPH POINT TO TOBRUK - JOHN JOSEPH "SEPH" MCCUE

Diane Palos

John Joseph McCue was the grandson of James Joseph **McCue**, renowned poultry expert, and his wife Clara nee Rowsell from Telegraph Point. His mother was Ellen Evelyn **McCue**. Nicknamed "Seph" he was born 11 July 1914 in Paddington, New South Wales. He was a well - known and respected young man in the community. Seph had been working in the dairying industry at Rollands Plains for four to five years when World War II broke out. He enlisted at

Victoria Barracks, Paddington on 4 June 1940. His service number was NX24973. He joined the 2/1st Pioneer Battalion raised in Sydney.¹



Photograph: National Archives of Australia NAA B883 NX24973 Photographs in the public domain

Seph's friends gathered at the School of Arts in Telegraph Point to bid him farewell. His mother Evelyn who married Thomas **Fowler** in 1920 was a special guest. Seph was presented with a fountain pen and a parcel of knitting by the president of the Comforts Fund, Mrs. **Thompson**. "Everyone joined in singing the usual songs and trusted our local boys would soon return victoriously".²



*School of Arts Telegraph Point
From Internet clipart – pmhc.nsw.gov.au*

According to Seph's military record he was transferred to Greta in the Hunter Valley for training. He came home to Telegraph Point on long leave for a weekend³ before returning to Sydney from whence he embarked for Palestine on 2 November 1940.

While serving overseas in the Middle East Seph received a Christmas parcel from local ladies, the Misses Marie and Jean **Barlow**. The parcel included a Christmas cake made by Miss Jean. Seph thanked the young women in a letter mentioning that "several Port lads, including Gunners, Ted **Gibson** and Ken **Radley**, and Privates, J. E. **Hall** and T. **Atkins** had sat round and helped (him) polish off the cake. It must have been a happy meeting for the lads, and an enjoyable thought that it proved so appetising, and it had come from their hometown."⁴

Sadly, five months later the Port Macquarie postmaster was informed that Seph was mortally

wounded in action at Tobruk. He died in Libya on 6 May 1941 at the age of 26.



Tobruk from sketches made January 1941 by Ivor Hele (1912-1993).

Australian War Memorial Canberra. ACT.

The postmaster contacted Evelyn's minister Pastor **Allum** to convey the tragic news to her. At Evelyn's request a Memorial Service was held at Port Macquarie Masonic Hall. The service was conducted by Pastor **Allum**, the Rev. M. **Walker**, Mayor E.A. **Mowle** and Mr **Davidson**, President of the RSS & AILA.

The hall was filled to overflowing and the table was draped with the

Australian flag; at each corner of the table stood a returned soldier. This flag and other flags were on loan from the Returned Sailors & Soldiers Imperial League of Australia (RSS&AILA). Amongst the prayers and speeches for the memorial was a reading of Rupert **Brooke's** poem "The Soldier".



Masonic Temple Hall in Hay Street, Port Macquarie.

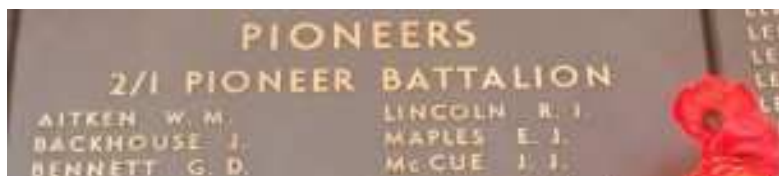
Image courtesy of Port Macquarie Historical Society Photographs No 7451

At the conclusion of the service members of the RSS&AILA, led by Mr **Davidson**, and members of the congregation proceeded to the Soldier's Memorial where several wreaths were placed at the base.⁵ In a personal touch the reporter in a follow up article added "Our sympathy goes out to his mother. He was a nice lad".⁶

Seph's name appears on the Roll of Honour at the Australian War Memorial Wall of Remembrance (Commemorative Area) in Place 72. He is buried in the Tobruk War Cemetery Grave Number 311.

His inscription reads:

"Greater love hath no man; he gave his life for his friends" ⁷



Seph McCue's Poppy at the Australian War Memorial Wall of Remembrance.

Seph's family arranged for an inscription to be added to his grandparents' headstone in Telegraph Point Cemetery.

In Loving Memory of
James Joseph McCue
Died Oct 11, 1910, Aged 53 Years
Also, our dear Mother
Clara Ann McCue
Died Sept 23, 1937, Aged 72 Years
Also, Seph McCue
Died of wounds in Middle East
May 6, 1941, Aged 26 years

The Hall of Service at the ANZAC Memorial in Hyde Park Sydney was named in acknowledgement of the original Memorial Halls. It recognises more than a century of service by Australian servicemen and servicewomen.

At the threshold are the words: “NSW Service with and for All Australians”.⁸ Soil from Seth’s home district features in a major artwork by Fiona Hall where 1,701 soil samples from each New South Wales town, suburb, and locality of World War I enlistees were collected by volunteers.

Soil from Telegraph Point



Beneath the Oculus in the Hall of Service lies soil from 100 battle sites of significance to New South Wales military history set into a ring in the floor.⁹

These soils represent the beginning and the end of Seth’s journey.



Soil from Tobruk

*Many thanks to the researchers at Port Macquarie and Districts Family History Society Incorporated for their diligence and generosity in providing newspaper articles and photos to support this contribution.
Diane Palos.*

References:

- 1 <https://www.naa.gov.au/explore-collection/defence-and-war-service-records>
- 2 *The Port Macquarie News and Hastings River Advocate* 5 October 1940
- 3 *The Port Macquarie News and Hastings River Advocate* 7 September 1940
- 4 *The Port Macquarie News and Hastings River Advocate* 18 January 1941
- 5 *The Port Macquarie News and Hastings River Advocate* 24 May 1941
- 6 *The Port Macquarie News and Hastings River Advocate* 28 June 1941
- 7 <https://www.cwgc.org/visit-us/find-cemeteries-memorials/cemetery>
- 8 <https://www.anzacmemorial.nsw.gov.au/explore-memorial/hall-service>
- 9 <https://monumentaaustralia.org.au/themes/conflict/multiple/display/23135-anzac-memorial>

TECHNOLOGY VS TRADITION

Was it inevitable? QR codes are now being attached to cemetery headstones to enable people to hear and see the family history of those buried. It is linked to a website so can be updated if needed. An internet search shows that it is becoming a trend in USA and there’s at least one organization in Australia that sells the bronze plaques on which the QR code is inscribed.

PORT MACQUARIE “FORGET ME NOT” PROJECT

Trysha Hanly

Did you know that we had a Female Factory in Port Macquarie? Actually, we had two, but the first one was abandoned because it was unhealthy. The second one ran from about 1827 to 1842 but it was never recorded at its full capacity of 50-70 prisoners, and often it was either unoccupied or had less than half its compliment.

Inspired by Professor Hamish **Maxwell-Stewart** and the Tasmanian Convict Past digital project, our Society would like to have its own ‘Forget Me Not’ project to identify and document the female convicts who were in Port Macquarie.

What does the forget-me-not flower symbolise?

*Forget-me-nots symbolize **true love and respect**. When you give someone these tiny blooms, it represents a promise that you will always remember them and will keep them in your thoughts. They are also considered a symbol of fidelity and faithfulness.*



From <https://www.farmersalmanac.com> › forget-me-not-blue-flowers.

While there is little evidence of a Female Factory building remaining in Port Macquarie today, thanks to many historic documents and local information we have identified just over 300 female convicts who passed through the settlement of Port Macquarie from the time it was established in March 1821.

We believe that the real stories are found in the lives of those females. We would like to create ‘Forget me Not’ stories on our social media where we can start to tell their stories beyond the facts of their crime, trial, sentence, and ship.

Following are 2 examples of our feisty females in the Port Macquarie Factory and settlement:



Irish girl **Margaret Murphy** was just 18 when she was convicted in County Cork for stealing a cloak. She was sentenced to transportation for seven years and sailed on *Hooghly* arriving in Sydney on 27 September 1831.

Of the 184 females who arrived on the ship, seventy-one of the “*indifferent characters*” were forwarded straight to the Female Factory at Parramatta. Margaret, however, was assigned to Mrs Collins in Sydney.

She didn’t escape the Factory though, because in between a number of short-term assignments as dairy maid, nurse or laundress she was sent there. In March 1833 Margaret was one of twelve refractory women authorised by the Colonial Secretary to be removed to Port Macquarie on *Isabella*.

In February 1834 Margaret was walking towards the Cookhouse in the punishment yard, when

Watchhouse Keeper Edward **Burn** heard Margaret say to his wife that “*she was a simpleton*”. He ordered her out of the yard, but she resisted. The Magistrate ordered her to be reprimanded for being insolent and disobeying orders.

Three months later, Margaret was again before the Court for assaulting a fellow prisoner in the kitchen and sentenced to two months in the third class at the Factory which meant that she was restricted to menial tasks and hard labour.

As was customary, the women were locked up in the Factory each night, but in June 1834 Margaret thought she might change her circumstances and managed to escape during the night. It wasn't until the next day that the Watchhouse Keeper got a ladder and found that there was a “*great hole*” in the roof which was how Margaret escaped. When she was found she was sentenced to a fortnight in the cells. Margaret later married Daniel **Shea** who was also an Irish convict and she received her Certificate of Freedom in 1839.



Sarah Piper who arrived on the *Princess Royal* in 1829 with a Life sentence for stealing a coat, was aged 40 and according to the surgeon, should not even have come to New South Wales. He described her as “altogether she may be considered a helpless object, unfit to undertake a Voyage to New South Wales”. His recommendation was overturned.

Sarah suffered badly from ulcers on her body and was treated during the voyage, with the surgeon recommending that “she be allowed 4oz of wine daily and sores to be dressed nightly”. She was considered unfit for service and because of her health, on disembarking in May 1829, Sarah was sent to Parramatta Female Factory. About 12 months later, Sarah was sent to Port Macquarie Female Factory in as one of 20 females considered “generally old and past labour”. This label didn't stop Sarah from being assigned from the Factory as a servant in the settlement many times.

While she was assigned to **William Wilson**, Superintendent of Convicts, she was before the Court in 1833 for being drunk, abusive, and using bad language and was sentenced to seven days in the Cells. In 1836, assigned to publican James Houston, she was again before the Court for drunkenness and insolence. Her punishment was to be returned to the Factory.

Sarah received her Ticket of Leave allowing her to remain in district of Port Macquarie and died here in 1842, aged 51.

We will never be able to tell the whole story. We can't really ‘walk a mile in their shoes’ to understand why they did what they did. But we can share the stories so that other people interested in female convicts can freely access this information.



If you have a female convict who was in Port Macquarie, you may be able to add to our research, or submit your name as a person who could be contacted for more information. Please contact: secretary@pmdfhs.org.au





THE DiNA DIARY – # 21

Using Genetics for Genealogy

Ken Hunt

“Each year on April 25 we celebrate the 1953 ... discovery of DNA’s double helix. The day also marks the completion of the first human genome sequence in 2003.

*In February 2018, I gave an invited lecture at the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory in New York on forensic DNA and the role of the National Institute of Standards and Technology in strengthening forensic science at a special event honoring **Watson and Crick**’s discovery. At the event, I had the honor of meeting Watson himself. I enjoyed sharing a copy of my latest book on forensic DNA typing with this great scientist as we reviewed the application of DNA to solve crimes and its impact over the years.” John **Butler**.¹*

National DNA Day

While we in Australia are commemorating ANZAC Day, in the USA April 25 means something different. To them the day is a celebration of DNA. In 2003, the United States Senate resolved that this date would mark the 50 years since the publication of the description of DNA’s double-helix structure by James **Watson** and Francis **Crick**. The recognition of the work done in this area by Rosalind **Franklin** and Maurice **Wilkins** has, somewhat belatedly, also been acknowledged.

Since 1953, the world of genomics has come a long way. Who would have imagined that in a little under 70 years, many of us would be using DNA tests for confirming our family history, discovering our ethnicity and in the field of medicine to diagnose our illnesses and tailor our drugs? In other fields such as agriculture, genetically modified animals and plants provide better yields and disease resistance in a much shorter time and with more accuracy than older methods such as selective breeding.

Families are providing their DNA to identify relatives who died in wars – the Fromelles Project² seeking to identify WWI Diggers is a leader in this field. Waterways, the soil, and detritus on the bottom of caves and even the air around us are now able to be tested to identify the DNA of the wildlife occupying those spaces.

As the cost of DNA whole genome testing drops from millions of dollars to merely thousands or even hundreds, more animals and plants are having their complete genome mapped. The original Human Genome Project (HGP) was started in 1990 and completed nine years ago. It cost a huge amount in dollar terms (estimated as \$US450 million)³ as well as the numbers of scientists around the world who worked on the project. “Today, a human genome can be sequenced for \$600, with some predicting that the \$100 genome is not far behind.”⁴

As John **Butler** wrote in the above quotation, law enforcement has been using cousin matches to catch killers, rapists and serial offenders and identify John and Jane **Does**. About 2017, New Zealand born Barbara **Rea-Venter** realised that the techniques used to identify family

members in adoption cases could have wider uses in law enforcement and the identification of suspects and victims of crime.⁵ 2018 was probably the watershed when CeCe **Moore** joined forces with Parabon NanoLabs to identify the killer of 20-year-old Jay **Cook** and 18-year-old Tanya **Van Cuylenborg** near Seattle, USA – a cold case dating back to 1987. That same year **Rae-Venter** identified The Golden State Killer, a serial killer, rapist, and burglar who had been active between 1974 and 1986. It turns out that he was a former police officer. In the USA, cold cases are being solved at the rate of one per week.

For the past few years Australian law enforcement has been looking at the idea of using this technique to solve our own crimes. I recently attended an online webinar called *How to catch a killer with your own DNA* presented by scientists from the University of Technology Sydney (UTS) and the Australian Federal Police (AFP). They explained that because the technology had moved so quickly in such a short period of time, laboratories are now able to sequence a large amount of the genome of an offender from relatively small levels of DNA. Using a tool called a micro-array, scientists can locate and upload between 500,000 to 1 million DNA genetic markers to FamilyTreeDNA and GEDmatch databases. Another point that was mentioned is that about 2% of the population is needed to have tested to be able to give us an almost 100% probability of finding a 3-4th cousin match. So, looking at Australia's population of around 26 million, only about 500,000 Australians need to be in these databases.

Of course, this works both ways, having half a million Australians who have uploaded their DNA to these companies may help catch a killer, but it also makes it easier for us to find our cousins and hopefully gather some family history from them.

1. Butler, John, *National DNA Day and the Birth of Investigative Genetic Genealogy; Taking Measure*
Just a Standard Blog, April 25, 2019: <https://www.nist.gov/blogs/taking-measure/national-dna-and-birth-investigation-genetic-genealogy>.
2. <https://www.army.gov.au/our-work/unrecovered-war-casualties/world-war-one-war-end-all-wars/fromelles-project>.
3. The Cost of Sequencing a Human Genome - <https://www.genome.gov/about-genomics/fact-sheets/Sequencing-Human-Genome-cost>.
4. Innovation at Illumina: The road to the \$600 human genome - <https://www.nature.com/articles/d42473-021-00030-9#:~:text=Today%2C%20a%20human%20genome%20can,genome%20is%20not%20far%20behind>.
5. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barbara_Rae-Venter.

NEW GALWAY RECORDS

The latest release has been compiled by Peter Madden of Newcastle NSW. and documents the immigration of people from Galway, Ireland, to NSW and Queensland between 1829 and 1866. The records are generally run from 1836-48 and are available for the following associations: County Galway, Ahascragh, Ballgar, Castle Hackett, Kilconickny, and Galway Town. Contact: galwayeast.rootsireland.ie and log in or subscribe.



Map from clipart – Ireland Mapstock Illustrations – 12,290

JULY 1919 – THE PNEUMONIC FLU EPIDEMIC

Alice White
Oral History

“It was said that the returned servicemen brought the disease back from the war. The whole world seemed to be involved.

We read about it in the papers, and then all members of the Railway staff were issued with masks. Even me, and I didn't see what benefit or what protection I needed, for the only contact I had was opening railway gates when stock was being taken through. However, we had orders to wear them.



From clipart the Internet Face Masks post World War 1.

One Sunday afternoon I was called out to see a young girl of 17 years who was very sick. I found that she was running a high temperature and looked all over a case of pneumonia, so I advised her people to ring the nearest doctor, 50 miles away in Bourke. They asked me to do this as I could explain the case.

Dr Brown soon advised me: “You cannot put that patient on the train you will have to isolate her there. She has pneumonic flu, it's raging in the cities, I'll send you down some mixture for the cough”. By the time I got back to the house the girl's brother (a returned soldier) was down with it. He had evidently brought it back from the city and had been all round with his old-mates, drinking with one and another, and in a week the township was full of it. There was only George and me to help. The policemen kept well away, also the schoolteacher (the schools were closed).

What could I do? The poor sick people sent for me, and I went. I had to get organised. I got the doctor in Bourke, who by then was flat out attending flu patients himself. He sent down the mixture in big ether bottles. George became the dispenser at our end and found small bottles for different homes. I sent up for linseed meal for poultices and a bag of 20lbs. was sent down. There were no antibiotics or sulphur drugs in those days and the nursing was night and day.

There were only 27 families in the town, and 23 were infected. The Station Master's wife (God bless her) made big boilers of broth and her young son took it round to the homes in billycans, for when one went down with the disease the whole family followed. No, we didn't catch it. I took reasonable precautions, but I was too weary to do much about it.

I remember one night I had just crawled into bed when I was called for. George woke me and told me to hurry. I said, "I can't go I have been without sleep for two nights and days". He replied, "You'll have to go, there's no one else. I'll get you a hot drink ready to go down with you". I got back into my clothes, and he had the hot drink ready. A tumbler full of hot port wine! I drank it, and strange to say I felt fine and tackled the work on hand. After that, when I was tired a cup of port wine re-fuelled the body and I carried on. The port wine was supplied by the hotel keeper who, when I went to settle up, refused to take payment. "That is my contribution," he told me. In fact, he himself often walked home with me late at night and insisted on warming the wine for me. We only lost one patient. That was the first victim, the young girl. She was a diabetic and I didn't know and gave her the mixture prescribed by the doctor and it had a linctus base, which should not have been given to her, but as I say I didn't know."



A gallon pottery jug -
From Internet Clipart

(Ed. Alice **White** was a nurse who migrated from the UK and lived in Western New South Wales. This record of her life was supplied by her descendant, Lesley **Walsh**.)

Pneumonic Flu is also known as Pneumonic Influenza or the Spanish Flu. The population of Australia in 1919 was c.5 million and 15,000 people died. In comparison Australia's population in 2022 is c 26 million and so far, 7,600 deaths from Covid

A FURPHY

The Furphy cart was designed by the Furphy family in Victoria, and it was used from the 1880s for water or sanitation. During WW1 soldiers would gather around the cart for water and gossip.

So, a 'Furphy' means a false report or a rumour or story, especially one that is untrue or absurd. Many carts had the following inscriptions on the back:

"Good, Better Best, Never Let it Rest. Until Your Good is Better and Your better Best".



As designed 1880's.



As used in WW1.



A modern-day Furphy.

From Internet Clipart

VALE CORAL TURNER

31 May 1937 – 7 March 2022



Coral **Turner** recently passed away and although it is some time since she was a member, she would be remembered by many. Coral was an early member and she, with her daughter Therese, rarely missed a meeting when the meetings were held upstairs in the old library.

Coral Benita was born in 1937 and was the youngest child of George and Ada **Cutler** of Telegraph Point. Her research was the **Cutler** family and, also the **Farrowell** and **Turner** families. Most of her life was spent in and around Telegraph Point which made her so knowledgeable about the district and families in the area. This was helpful when we were researching the cemetery there and for any research enquiries for the area not only for the Society but the local Museum and the Library.

Coral was a very busy lady in her community, always a willing helper to all. Her last few years may have been in Port Macquarie, but her heart would always have been connected to Telegraph Point. Her passion was her love of family, in particular. Our thoughts are with Therese and her sisters.

Submitted by: Kay **Browne**

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Carol **Smallman**

Following on from Trysha Hanly's story on page 5 of February Footsteps, I smiled to myself as I was taken back a couple of decades when I was just getting really involved with our Family History Society.

A member came to me seeking help as she had just interviewed a family who were distantly related to me. She looked quite bewildered after spending a couple of hours with this family. I opened the writing pad she had used, and I started to read the story of this family. There was quite a lot of information on their life on the Hastings. They were generally timber cutters by trade, and some grew vegetables to supplement their wages when they could not work in the forest. They were also a musical family and the father made violins. I could see her plight, the family used nicknames, I put her at ease and gave her the correct names enabling her to complete her stories.

Nicknames/Moniker/AKA				
Shortened	William	Bill, Will, Liam	Elizabeth	Liz, Eliza, Libby, Betsie , Beth, Ellie
Shortened	Alexandra	Al, Alex,☺ Xander	Alexandria	Alexa, Lexi, Sandra, Ali, Sandi, Alexis
Rhyming	Barry	Gary, Harry, Larry, Terry	Belinda	Linda, Lucinda, Melinda
Rhyming	Bryan	Ryan, Flynn, Gwyn	Charlene	Colleen, Eileen, Irene,
Descriptive	Babe, Shorty, Skinny, Bluey, Kiddo, Peanut, Blondie, Shooter, Knuckles, Bitsy, Flash, Angel			

FARMERS - A POEM by Rex Toomey

From out of the silence in pre-dawn the cock, it starts a' crowing,
The darkness soon will disappear, as sunlight beams are glowing
To wake the household of the farm, the work is never ending,
And cows are stirring in the fields, once more they need attending.

The fowls are laying in their nests, their eggs must be collected,
And farmers, busy all the time, do not leave jobs neglected.
If fields are bare, the ploughing starts, the horses soon are panting,
When dragging ploughs across the dirt, in readiness for planting.

And once the seed is in the ground, the farmers soon are knowing,
That if the weather's on their side, a harvest can be growing.
But often when the rain appears, it leaves the farmers crying,
Too much will wash the crops away, too little leaves them dying.

And yet the farmers persevere, the land is why they're living,
Their daily life depends so much on mother nature's giving.
As each day draws to a close and farms prepare for sleeping,
The sun sinks in the western sky, with shadows slowly creeping.

Do farmers sleep in knowledge that their work is satisfying?
The days are long, the work is hard and sometimes leave them sighing.
And when their produce leaves the farm and heads across the nation,
Do other people understand and show appreciation?

(Written on 8th February 2022, this poem was prompted by the photograph of 2 women ploughing an open field with a team of horses at Gatton, Queensland in the early 1900s. The women are my paternal grand Aunts Bertha and Annie **Baumann**.)

SYDNEY HARBOUR BRIDGE - TO BE OPENED 19TH MARCH 1932

Margaret **Yates**



Photo similar to what Ada could see of the Sydney Harbour Bridge from: National Museum of Australia

My mother, Ada Joyce **Hook** (nee **Humphrey**) would be one of the many school children to walk across the bridge the day before and she was 9 years and 1 month on that day.

Two years prior she had been taken ill for some 12 months with pneumonia, pleurisy and diphtheria part of the time having been spent in an isolation ward along

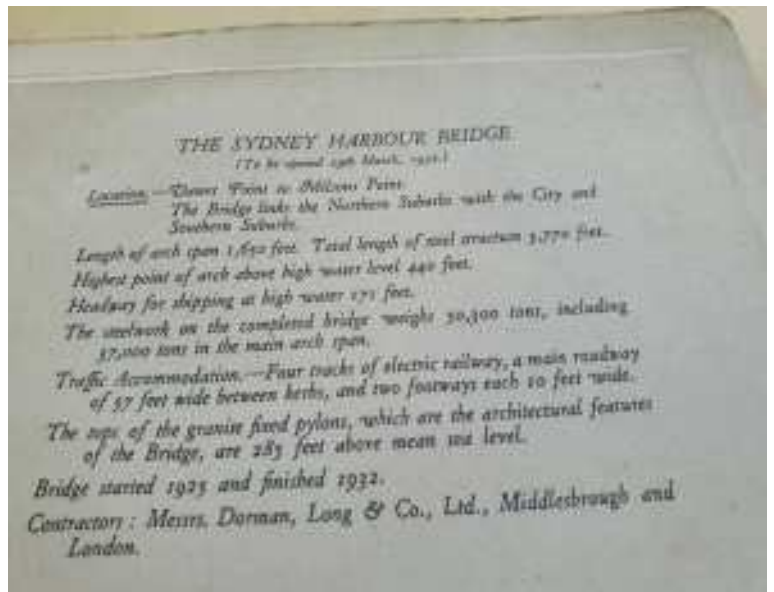


with many other children and they would be tied to the bed so as not to remove a tube that had been put down their throat to help with their breathing. Mum requested not to be tied down and promised not to remove the tube. She was allowed her request.

Whilst recovering at home, 6 Dalley Avenue, Vaucluse NSW, for the best part of twelve months, she learnt of the building of the Sydney Harbour Bridge and on one occasion sneaked out of bed to

watch the last piece of the arch being lowered into place.

Her brother, John, told her to hide as Grandma (Ada **Humphrey** nee **Spring**) was coming, so she hid behind the curtain. “Little Grandma” as I knew her, did spot my mum’s feet still showing below the curtain, but let her stay to watch, then back off to bed it was.



*The two sides of the card advertising the opening of Sydney Harbour Bridge
From Margaret Yates personal library*

AN AUSTRALIAN INVENTION

Diane Gillespie

It is said that “Necessity is the mother of Invention” and this is particularly true of the Stump Jump plough. This plough was invented in South Australia in 1876 by agricultural machinery apprentice Richard Bowyer Smith, and later developed and perfected by his brother, Clarence Herbert Smith. The plough has hinged or pivoting ploughshares which allows the land to be ploughed without needing to thoroughly clear it, as the plough ‘jumps’ rocks and tree roots, allowing the land to be cultivated.

Farming in southeast parts of Australia was quite a daunting prospect, especially on the Yorke peninsular, as the area was covered in mallee scrub, which is notorious for its root development. It is very difficult to clear mallee roots effectively, either by cutting or pulling them out or burning them, as the tree shoots again.



<https://www.samemory.sa.gov.au/site>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stump-jump_plough

FOOTSTEPS CONTRIBUTIONS

The next edition of Footsteps will be published in August 2022 and members are invited to submit stories and articles to the editor@pmdfhs.org.au by **Wednesday 16 July 2022** so they can be included in the August issue.



Any article relating to your research or your family members will be gratefully received. Funny snippets and interesting newspaper articles will also be most welcome.

Articles should be limited to between 1500–1550 words and may include photos, scanned documents. It is always important when researching to cite your references and sources. When inserting the references or sources in your articles, it is requested that you use numbers i.e., 1,2,3, etc. (not Roman Numerals) and that you place them as ‘endnotes’ not ‘footnotes.’

Stories that are submitted for publication in Footsteps should generally be the work of the author or the contributor submitting the story. If the writing is not the work of the author, please seek permission from the original author where possible, and indicate the source of the work when the article is submitted.

All contributions are subject to copyright unless otherwise indicated and no portion of this journal may be reproduced without written permission of the Society. The views expressed by authors and contributors to Footsteps are not necessarily those of the Society.

SOME HINTS FOR WRITING ARTICLES



Topics

General – select a story from your family’s past about a specific person or group of people.
Cookbook – Choose a favourite family recipe and write about their family – include the recipe.
Image – From a family image, person, or subject, write down your thoughts – include the image.

Research – Enlarge on a newspaper item, for example, that you found whilst researching.

Themes – immigration – how your ancestors arrived, ship or aeroplane, their journey.

Successes – ‘rags to riches’ such as gold mining, successful farming, etc.

Conflict – just about everyone has a family member who served their country.

Scope

Try to limit keep that article to one but no more than two pages – this helps to limit ‘waffle’.

Sources/References

Add these as endnotes. Some readers may find them useful when doing their research!
(Some of this article was suggested by an internet article by Kimberly Powell – thoughtco.com)

SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP FEES

	Renewals	New Members*	
	Payable at 1st July each year	1st July to 30th June	1st Jan to 30th June
Single	\$30.00	\$35.00	\$20.00
Family	\$40.00	\$45.00	\$25.00
<i>Footsteps</i> Journal editions—November, February, May, August	4 issues included in Membership fees		
	Subscription is available to Non-Members at \$15.00 for one year.		

*Includes a one-off \$5.00 joining fee.

FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH

The Society will undertake family history research for an initial fee of \$20 and will include a list of records used, entry into *Footsteps* (where appropriate) and suggestions regarding other resources. There may be an additional fee for further research.

Please make your initial enquiry to the Research Officer at secretary@pmdfhs.org.au and include as many details as possible about the person/family and any other relevant information including sources already researched. Alternatively, enquire via mail and include a business size, stamped, self-addressed envelope to the Research Officer, PO Box 1359, Port Macquarie NSW 2444.

INFOEMAIL

Our Society newsletter, *InfoEmail*, is emailed on a regular basis to members who have provided an email address. Remember to keep your email address up to date so you do not miss out. Please email us if you are not receiving the *InfoEmail*.

If you do not have an email address, but have a computer with internet access, the *InfoEmails* are available on our website at www.pmdfhs.org.au to download and read. Journal reviews now have their own separate tab on the left side of the Society's website.

RESEARCH ASSISTANCE

General assistance with family history – local, Australian, and overseas – is available for members and non-members in the Local Studies Room at the Port Macquarie Library. Our volunteers are normally on duty to help on most Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 10am to 3pm, with a break over Christmas. This service is dependent upon the Covid-19 restrictions, so please check with the library for their most up-to-date requirements.

RESEARCH SUPPORT GROUP

The Research Support Group for members is held in the Port Macquarie-Hastings Library in the Meeting Room from 1pm to 3pm on the Wednesday following the General Meeting. There will not be a Zoom link. The topic is advertised in the latest *InfoEmail* and at the most recent General Meeting.

PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Publication Name	Member Price	Normal Price	Weight
Port Macquarie's Last Convicts; The story of the end of the convict establishment in 1847, 204 pages, soft cover	\$18	\$20	737g
Tile Tales; Stories behind the names on the front wall of the Port Macquarie Swimming Pool, 752 pages, hard cover	\$60	\$60	2kg
Cemetery Trail; Port Macquarie – Hastings Full colour, 224 pages (glove box sized)	\$27	\$30	425g
Can You Remember? Memory Joggers for writing a Life Story (A5 booklet – pink cover – 16pp)	\$3	\$3	25g
Starting Your Family History (A5 booklet – yellow cover – 20pp)	\$3	\$3	30g
Pedigree Chart & Family Group Sheets 1 chart, 16 group sheets (A5 booklet – blue cover – 40pp)	\$5	\$5	54g
Certificates of Freedom Records for PM Convicts: Runaways, Robbers & Incurable Rogues (CD-ROM)	\$8	\$12	n/a
Port Macquarie Index to Colonial Secretary's Papers 1796-1825 (CD-ROM)	\$8	\$12	n/a
Harvesting the Hastings – Farming Families (CD-ROM in colour)	\$17	\$20	n/a
Sydney Gaol Records for Port Macquarie Convicts April 1821-1826 (CD-ROM)	\$8	\$12	n/a
General Cemetery Port Macquarie – Transcriptions & Images (CD-ROM)	\$8	\$12	n/a

NOTE: ALL CD-ROM PURCHASES INCLUDE POSTAGE

Postage Australia Wide		
Up to 250g (Large letter)	\$5	Holds one book only
250g to 500g (Large letter/Package)	\$12	
Over 500g (Prepaid satchel)	\$18	Holds several books

Postage charges must be added to the cost of the items purchased. When ordering several books, calculate the total weight and use the table above to calculate postage cost. For ALL overseas rates, or to collect items instead of paying postage, please contact the Secretary (see telephone number on page 2). Some of the above publications can be purchased via our website: <https://www.trybooking.com/BSNGD>

However an order form is also available at: www.pmdfhs.org.au – please complete the order form and send with your payment to: The Secretary, Port Macquarie & Districts Family History Society Inc. PO Box 1359, Port Macquarie NSW 2444.

Please contact secretary@pmdfhs.org.au to obtain the Society's banking details to use EFT or give your Credit/Debit Card details. Pre-payment is required; however Local Government Libraries can be invoiced.

Port Macquarie & Districts Family History Society Inc.

PO Box 1359
Port Macquarie NSW 2444
Website: www.pmdfhs.org.au
Email: secretary@pmdfhs.org.au
Mobile: 0475 132 804

Our Research Home

Local Studies/Family History Room
Port Macquarie-Hastings Library
Corner of Grant and Gordon Streets
Port Macquarie NSW 2444

Our Meeting Room

CC Mac Adams Music Centre
Gordon Street
Port Macquarie NSW 2444
(between Port Macquarie Olympic Pool and Players Theatre)

Port Macquarie & Districts Family History Society is affiliated with:

Royal Australian Historical Society
Parramatta Female Factory Friends
Australian Federation of Family History Organisations Inc.
NSW & ACT Association
of Family History Societies Inc.

This Journal is printed by Snap Printing
1/106 Horton Street, Port Macquarie NSW 2444 – phone: 02 6583 7544