

GENIE ALLERGY



Journal of Coffs Harbour District Family History Society Inc.



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Journal Published Quarterly by

COFFS HARBOUR DISTRICT
FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

ABN NO: 22 081 981 363



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Research Co-ordinator: Bill BUCKLER
Equipment Office: Vacant

MEMBERSHIP FEES:

Annual Membership Fees: Single \$45.00
Joint (2 persons at same address)..... \$60.00

A fee of \$10 will be charged if you would like your "Genie Allergy" posted.

RESEARCH:

Library Hours: Tuesday to Thursday 10.00am – 12.00pm then 1.00pm – 3.00pm
Saturday: 10.00am – 12.00pm then 1.00pm – 3.00pm (except 4th Saturday of the month)

Library Fees: Members - free on production of current membership card
Visitors - \$7 for 2 hours
Duty Monitors are available for advice and assistance

Library Rules: * Current membership cards are to be worn in the rooms.
* Attendance Book to be signed on arrival and departure.
* Bags to be left in area indicated by Monitor.
* Pencils only to be used in Library.
* Photocopies available through duty Monitor and will be charged according to price schedule.
* One microfiche only (do not remove plastic sleeve) to be removed from drawer.

Correspondence Inquiries: Research will be undertaken for an initial fee of \$30.00.

For more information, email coffsgenie@gmail.com

Workshops: are held on 4th Saturday of each month or as otherwise advertised.

RECIPROCAL RIGHTS – Reciprocal rights are offered to members of all family history societies who visit our rooms to do research. Proof of current membership is required.

The Society does not hold itself responsible for statements made or opinions expressed by authors of the articles published in "Genie-Allergy". All care is taken to be accurate, however the Editor reserves the right to publish abridged articles/special features due to space constraints.

Contact Persons: President – Fiona Hulbert 653 3866 Secretary – Cheryl dal Pozzo 6652 5145
Vice President - Robyn Little 6651 2529 Treasurer – Ruth Doward 0413 841 911

AGM – Annual General Meeting of our Society was held at the Cavanbah Hall on Saturday 23rd October.
This was followed by a Q and A session. The above Committee was elected. We still have a couple of vacancies to fill so if you would like to join our friendly Committee, please contact Fiona or Cheryl.



Our New President's report.....

As the incoming President I would like to take this opportunity to thank the out-going committee for the hard work over the last few months. For those who may not know me, I have been a member of the Society for over 13 years and a monitor for almost as long. I look forward to working with the new committee over the next 12 months.

As many of you will be aware we are negotiating with Council regarding our pending move to the new Cultural & Civic Space. Following a request at the Annual General Meeting our secretary, Cheryl Dal Pozzo, has sent out the responses to our first round of questions that we forwarded to Enzo Arcadia at the Library. I encourage you to browse through the questions and answers. If you have any questions that you feel haven't been answered please send them in to the Secretary via email at coffsgenie@gmail.com or by post. They will be compiled and forwarded to Enzo in the foreseeable future.

I would like to thank those monitors who have decided to call it a day for personal reasons. Your efforts over a long period of time have been appreciated. Also, welcome to our new monitors. As a monitor you are constantly learning, having success and disappointments in equal measure. For most of us it's the thrill of the chase that keeps us coming back.

Christmas is fast approaching but our rooms will remain open, with the necessary COVID 19 safety measures in place. Bookings are essential for planned visits to the rooms.

Stay safe and happy researching

Fiona Hulbert

WELCOME TO OUR NEW MEMBERS



A warm welcome to our new members. We hope you will make yourself at home and find us to be a friendly and helpful group. Don't be afraid to ask the Monitors on duty for help – they will do their best to steer you in the right direction with your research.

Ruth Doward
Avril & Pete Daniels
Isabella Rowell
Duncan & Frances Shield
Michelle Winter

A big thank you from Meg Johanssen, to the volunteers who helped her find the genetic pattern in her DNA which has caused serious medical conditions throughout numerous generations of her family.

OUR FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY LIBRARY

Over the past few months, we have worked on ways to assist Members and Visitors find books more easily on our Library Shelves. Now in the Rooms there is a Folder on the Bench Table titled **“Looking for a Book in Our Family History Library.”**

First Page contains a List of Call Numbers for all Books and Folders. Second Page contains a detailed list of Call Numbers for all Cemetery Books. For New South Wales the Call Number 929.50 has the extra nine State Area numbers added to simplify further. We have 250 NSW Cemetery books of which the majority are not on Computer. Many of these Cemetery records have been prepared by various NSW Family History Societies over the years.

The Folder then contains Complete Lists of Books and their Call Numbers for the following Subjects: **Cemeteries; Coffs Harbour and Surrounds; Pioneer Registers; Family Histories; Autobiography and Biography.**

We have an excellent Library which is such a rich research tool. The assembly of our Library has been the work of many members over the years. The Committee would like to acknowledge the dedicated work that two of our members have done over the past 20 years. Gloria Small our Resource Officer has kept the Accession Register and Marlene Gordon has entered all these records onto the Library Catalogue Access Database. This has all been for the benefit of our Members and the Society. Thank you both so much for all you have done in these essential areas.

Rosie Doherty #396 (Library)

MEMBERSHIP RENEWALS, CONTACT DETAILS ETC.

Memberships are due for renewal on 1st JULY each year

Renewal forms were sent out with the June Newsletter and from now on you will be issued with a **membership badge** replacing the current membership cards. Badges will display your name and membership number and if required prior to the renewal of your membership, they will be available for \$6.50 with a pin or \$7.50 with a magnet. If you are interested, please let Bev Salter or Stan Gordon know. When renewing your Membership:

1. A completed membership form **MUST** be completed for all payments made. Be sure to complete Section 2 with your Membership type, how you would like to receive your quarterly journal, sign the form and show the method of payment. Note: The completed form is used to ensure our records are kept up to date and therefore it is vital we receive a form to cover all membership payments.
2. Membership will now be \$45 a single and \$60 a double + \$10 if you would like your “Genie Allergy” posted to you each Quarter. They will no longer be available for collection.
3. Payment methods:
 - (a) Cash is payable only in person at our Research Room.
 - (b) Cheque is payable in person at our Research Room or by mail to
PO Box 2057, Coffs Harbour 2450.
 - (c) EFT/Direct Deposit: BSB, Account No., etc. as details on our membership form
and **you must quote your member number and/or name at the time of payment.**
 - (i) Online through your financial institution; OR
 - (ii) In Person at a BCU branch (Bananacoast Credit Union).

Following payment by EFT/Direct Deposit, **IT IS ESSENTIAL** that a copy of the completed membership form be **emailed, mailed or delivered to our Research Room. Renewed membership badges will be placed in the Badge Box on the Admin Desk in our Research Room for your collection if you haven’t included a stamped addressed envelope with your renewal.**

Membership forms are available on our website

<https://www.coffsharbourfamilyhistory.com>

DNA SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP



from Diane Smith - DNA Special Interest Group Convenor

The DNA Special Interest Group will be meeting again next year subject to COVID restrictions. It is open to all financial members of the Society. If you have recently had your DNA tested or received one as a Christmas present, coming along to our meetings is a great place to start finding out about your results. The group provides a friendly and informal forum to help you understand and interpret your results in a more comprehensive way. The group meets from 10am-12noon at the Curran Centre in Gordon St Coffs Harbour. There is a small charge to cover room hire and please remember to bring your own laptop. Wi-Fi access available. As the kitchen at the Centre may still be closed, you will need also bring your own morning tea.

If you are interested in joining us, please contact Diane Smith at dilin.smith@gmail.com

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN A MEMBERS' INTEREST GROUP?



If you are interested in the formation of a Group relating to another area of research (other than DNA), the Committee will be pleased to hear from you - email coffsgenie@gmail.com. Possible Groups could be of a country (e.g. Irish), a particular family history software program (e.g. Legacy or Brother's Keeper), Convicts, FamilySearch, etc. When the Society forms an Interest Group, a convenor or joint convenors will be appointed to the Group and each Group formed by popular demand would be for members only, meeting on a regular basis, time and place (possibly once a month), with the aim to help participants in that specific area of interest.

- If you are interested in a **My Brother's Keeper** please contact Jim on walledcity@live.com.au

Please contact Fiona or Cheryl if there is any other area that may be of interest to you.

SCANNING SERVICE FOR MEMBERS

The Society is offering this service to members who would like their old photos, slides or negatives digitised. **Stan Gordon** has offered to assist members by doing the scanning. He would prefer that members go to his home at Toormina and take their photos, negatives and slides as well as a USB drive so the scanned images can be saved to the USB. The cost of this service is 50 cents per image which will be added to our Society's funds. If you would like to take up Stan's offer, please phone him on **02 6658 7955** or email him at stngordon@gmail.com to arrange a suitable time. If you have large documents, such as foolscap BDM certificates or newspaper pages up to A3 size, etc., you are able to scan them using the A3 Book Edge Scanner we have in our room. This Scanner is now installed on the WIN7 computer and the scanner unit is on a trolley under the bench ready to wheel out and use. The scanned images will be saved to the computer and then can be copied to your USB drive or you will be able to print them. As our Society's printer is an A4 one, the scanned images are reduced in size to fit but if you would like to have them printed as A3, you will be able to do this at a print shop. Please ask the monitors on duty for assistance.

MEMBER ENTITLEMENTS

- Use of Society's resources including books, microfilms, microfiche, computer system, etc
- Receive quarterly Journal Genie-Allergy
- Attend meetings and monthly workshops
- Guidance with research in our library
- Resource borrowing scheme
- Free entries in Member's Interests Directory
- 2 hours free research per year for members who are resident 50km or more from Coffs Harbour.

Tell us your story!

Do you have an interesting story or an article to share? Include photos if you have them as they always add interest. You may want to share humble origins, or a grand adventure, wars, marriages or even why you became interested in Family History in the first place. If you do, I would love to hear from you. Please contact me on shaz@ingersole.com. Members are invited to submit stories of interest, enquiries regarding their research, or questions about research for inclusion in our Journal. Material needs to be received by the deadline to be included in the next available issue. The closing date for the March Issue is 1st February 2022.



How Did Christmas Start?

The middle of winter has long been a time of celebration around the world. Centuries before the arrival of the man called Jesus, early Europeans celebrated light and birth in the darkest days of Winter. Many peoples rejoiced during the Winter solstice, when the worst of the Winter was behind them and they could look forward to longer days and extended hours of sunlight and the end of December was a perfect time for celebration in most areas of Europe. At that time of year, most cattle were slaughtered so they would not have to be fed during the Winter. For many, it was the only time of year when they had a supply of fresh meat. In addition, most wine and beer made during the year was finally fermented and ready for drinking.

In Scandinavia, the Norse celebrated Yule from December 21, the Winter solstice, through January. In recognition of the return of the sun, fathers and sons would bring home large logs, which they would set on fire. The people would feast until the log burned out, which could take as many as 12 days. The Norse believed that each spark from the fire represented a new pig or calf that would be born during the coming year.

In Germany, people honoured the pagan God Oden during the mid-winter holiday. Germans were terrified of Oden, as they believed he made nocturnal flights through the sky to observe his people, and then decide who would prosper or perish. Because of his presence, many people chose to stay inside.

In Rome, where Winters were not as harsh as those in the far north, Saturnalia, a holiday in honour of Saturn, the God of agriculture was celebrated. Beginning in the week leading up to the Winter solstice and continuing for a full month, Saturnalia was a hedonistic time, when food and drink were plentiful and the normal Roman social order was turned upside down. For a month, enslaved people were given temporary freedom and treated as equals. Business and schools were closed so that everyone could participate in the holiday's festivities. Also, around the time of the Winter solstice, Romans observed Juvenalia, a feast honouring the children of Rome. In addition, members of the upper classes often celebrated the birthday of Mithra, the God of the unconquerable sun, on December 25. It was believed that Mithra, an infant God, was born of a rock. For some Romans, Mithra's birthday was the most sacred day of the year.

In the early years of Christianity, Easter was the main holiday; the birth of Jesus was not celebrated. In the fourth century, Church officials decided to institute the birth of Jesus as a holiday. Unfortunately, the Bible does not mention a date for his birth (a fact Puritans later pointed out in order to deny the legitimacy of the celebration). Although some evidence suggests that his birth may have occurred in the Spring (why would shepherds be herding in the middle of winter?), Pope Julius I chose December 25. It is commonly believed that the Church chose this date in an effort to adopt and absorb the traditions of the pagan Saturnalia festival. First called the Feast of the Nativity, the custom spread to Egypt by 432 and to England by the end of the sixth century. The traditional Christmas narrative, the Nativity of Jesus, delineated in the New Testament says that Jesus was born in Bethlehem, in accordance with messianic prophecies. When Joseph and Mary arrived in the city, the inn had no room and so they were offered a stable where the Christ Child was soon born, with angels proclaiming this news to shepherds who

then spread the word. By holding Christmas at the same time as traditional Winter solstice festivals, church leaders increased the chances that Christmas would be popularly embraced but gave up the ability to dictate how it was celebrated. By the Middle Ages, Christianity had, for the most part, replaced pagan religion. At Christmas, believers attended church, then celebrated raucously in a drunken, carnival-like atmosphere similar to today's Mardi Gras. Each year, a beggar or student would be crowned the "Lord of Misrule" and eager celebrants played the part of his subjects. The poor would go to the houses of the rich and demand their best food and drink. If owners failed to comply, their visitors would most likely terrorize them with mischief. Christmas became the time of year when the upper classes could repay their real or imagined "debt" to society by entertaining less fortunate citizens.

In the early 17th century, a wave of religious reform changed the way Christmas was celebrated in Europe. When Oliver Cromwell and his Puritan forces took over England in 1645, they vowed to rid England of decadence and, as part of their effort, cancelled Christmas. By popular demand, Charles II was restored to the throne and, with him, came the return of the popular holiday. The pilgrims, English separatists that went to America in 1620, were even more orthodox in their Puritan beliefs than Cromwell. As a result, Christmas was not a holiday in early America. From 1659 to 1681, the celebration of Christmas was actually outlawed in Boston. Anyone exhibiting the Christmas spirit was fined five shillings. By contrast, in the Jamestown settlement, Captain John Smith reported that Christmas was enjoyed by all and passed without incident. After the American Revolution, English customs fell out of favour, including Christmas. In fact, Christmas wasn't declared a federal holiday until June 26, 1870. It wasn't until the 19th century that Americans began to embrace Christmas. It was re-invented and changed it from a raucous carnival holiday into a family-centred day of peace and nostalgia. But what about the 1800s piqued American interest in the holiday? The early 19th century was a period of class conflict and turmoil. During this time, unemployment was high and gang rioting by the disenchanted classes often occurred during the Christmas season. In 1828, the New York city council instituted the city's first police force in response to a Christmas riot. Certain members of the upper classes began to change the way Christmas was celebrated in America.

Also, around this time, English author Charles Dickens created the classic holiday tale, A Christmas Carol. The story's message was the importance of charity and good will towards all humankind which struck a powerful chord in the United States and England and showed members of Victorian society the benefits of celebrating the holiday. The family was also becoming less disciplined and more sensitive to the emotional needs of children during the early 1800s. Christmas provided families with a day when they could lavish attention-and gifts-on their children without appearing to "spoil" them.

The celebratory customs associated in various countries with Christmas have a mix of pre-Christian, Christian, and secular themes and origins. Popular modern customs of the holiday include gift giving; completing an Advent calendar or Advent wreath; Christmas music and carolling; viewing a Nativity play; an exchange of Christmas cards; Church services; a special meal; and the display of various Christmas decorations, including Christmas trees, Christmas lights, nativity scenes, garlands, wreaths, mistletoe, and holly. In addition, several closely related and often interchangeable figures, known as Santa Claus, Father Christmas, Saint Nicholas and Christkind, are associated with bringing gifts to children during the Christmas season and have their own body of traditions and lore. Because gift-giving and many other aspects of the Christmas festival involve heightened economic activity, the holiday has become a significant event and a key sales period for retailers and businesses. The economic impact of Christmas has grown steadily over the past few centuries in many regions of the world. www.history.com

Early Australian Christmas Cards



In 1881 John Sands, Stationer, of 274 George-Street, Sydney, organised a competition to encourage Colonial Art, in which the public were invited to submit designs for Christmas cards. Prizes were offered for the winning designs. All designs had to be in colour, "Australian Subjects Only", and not to exceed 8 inches by 6 inches. All designs became the property of the stationer who organised copies for sale in December 1881, with a portion of the proceeds going to the artist.

Old Time Identities of Woolgoolga

Susannah Charlotte HUGHES, born to parents James HUGHES & Elizabeth PAYNE at Ganmain, and Great granddaughter of First Fleet Convicts John SMALL & Mary PARKER, and granddaughter to first school teacher Matthew HUGHES of Richmond. Susannah aged 5 years, her parents and 4 siblings all moved to Ulmarra area in 1865 where another 6 siblings were born. Susannah was only 18 at the time of her marriage to George Henry COLLINS which required her father James to consent to her the marriage.

George Henry COLLINS, born to George COLLINS and Margaret FLEMING at St Albans, The Collins family with 6 of their children also moved to Ulmarra area in 1872.

George & Susannah lived in the Swan Creek, Coldstream & Ulmarra after their marriage in 1878 where 9 of their children

were born; George was a farmer. In 1897 They moved to Woolgoolga where George was employed as a labourer and Mill Fireman at the towns Sawmill. George & Susannah had 10 children the first George Arthur 1880 only lived for 16 days. And their 10th child Frederick Collins born in Woolgoolga 1898 sadly only lived 9 days.

George COLLINS had a contract in 1899 to build the road between Woolgoolga and Corindi. He also worked as a butcher, farmer and sawmill Fireman in Woolgoolga. According to a newspaper report in 1917 George was running for election in the Government details as reported:

Daily Examiner Thu 15 Mar 1917 Page 4

“On Thursday evening Mr. Collins, the selected Labour candidate, addressed about thirty-five electors in the Sea View Hall, and was accorded a patient hearing. His address was on similar lines to that delivered at other centres, and which have already appeared in print. He advocated the abolition of the Upper House, and twitted the recent Government with having deliberately failed to carry out their pledge in this respect when they had the opportunity. He was in favor of the nationalization of health, and also considered that the National Party was covertly trying to bring about conscription. At the conclusion of the address several questions were asked and answered. The usual votes of thanks concluded the meeting.”

George & Susannah's children are Ethel Susannah Margaret married Henry HOFFMEIER 1906. Ilma Georgina Elizabeth married James Alexander KNOX 1904. Alice Isabella May married Richard WALLBANK 1903. Harrietta/Henrietta Emma married George TURNER 1907. Owen Alfred Victor married Elsie Eveline Matilda SMITH 1909. Cecil George married Annie Kathryn RIESON 1916. Minnie Eliza married Ernest HOFFMEIER 1914. Eric James married Gladys PIKE 1916.

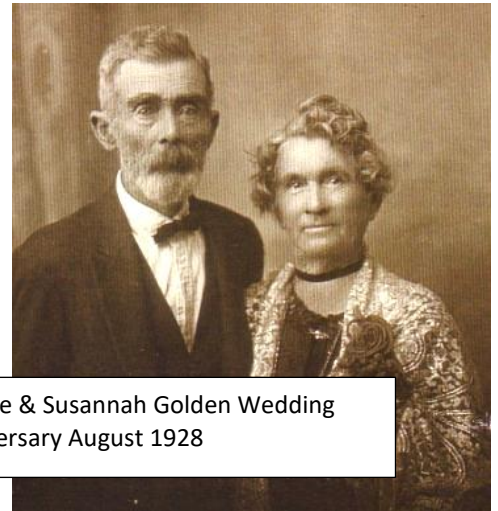
Some of the names of Susannah's descendants still living in Woolgoolga, other parts of Australia and Malta are COLLINS, HOFFMEIER, KNOX, TURNER, WALLBANK, DAVIS, JENKINS, SKINNER, MAHONEY, LATTIN, HEWITT, DONOHUE, KOHN, WHITE, NORTHAM. (Please accept my apologies to names I've missed)

Many of the long-time residents of Woopi will remember Howard Knox and daughter Peggy playing at dances held in the old pavilion in the 1950's, Howard was George & Susannah Grandson and Peggy Great Granddaughter.

Susannah helped form a large part of the Woolgoolga's early development, many of her obligations and community activities include in the 1910's was instrumental in organising and holding many fetes & dance functions in the town raising funds for the building of the first Church of England, and many other building projects built.

Resuscitating the School of Arts & Library. Was a founding member of the Red Cross. A Member of committee's arranging functions honouring men who enlisted prior to going to both WW1 & WW11 and again on their return and sending of parcels to Australian soldiers overseas.

Susannah Charlotte, ran a fruit shop and tea rooms on the eastern side of River Street, as well as being a mid-wife at most births in the village and delivered most of her grandchildren. Future owners of the Tea Rooms were Mrs.



George & Susannah Golden Wedding Anniversary August 1928



1934 L-R Front Marie & Bruce Davis, Glen, Max & Ray Jenkins, Daphne Jenkins (Nee Turner) Ethel Hofmeier nee Susannah Charlotte Collins

CROSSLEY then Mrs. TOOVEY. (These tea rooms were in what was later to be Billy Richards Draper Store). She was a founding member of the Woolgoolga CWA in April 1933 as described in the following newspaper article from **Coffs Harbour Advocate Friday 8 April 1938 Page. Woolgoolga CWA.** "On Friday afternoon last Woolgoolga Branch celebrated the fifth anniversary of the formation of that branch at a birthday party on the beach. Twenty-four members attended and it was a most enjoyable outing. A feature of the occasion was a decorated birthday cake surmounted by five candles, which was cut during afternoon tea time by Mrs. COLLINS, the oldest member of the branch. The refreshments were served in the pavilion, and several appropriate toasts were honored. Dancing afterwards was indulged in".

Then the most honoured form of recognition was bestowed upon her in 1938 as per following Newspaper articles **DAILY EXAMINER Sat 17 Dec 1938 Page 4 - SWITCHING ON - C.R.C.C EXTENSIONS.** "Yesterday was a gala day for Woolgoolga, when the town was en-fete to celebrate the official switching-on of electric light generated by the Nymboida hydro-electric scheme. A picnic for the children was held in the afternoon, and at night a community tea took place in the jetty pavilion which was presided over by Mr. A Johnson, chairman of the celebrations. Committee. Among those present were Crs. Carl T Schwinghammer and Joseph Reid (Clarence River County Council), Mr. CM Pollack (Grafton), Messrs. M Cunningham (President Coffs Harbor Chamber of Commerce), H Lovett (Secretary Coffs Harbor Chamber of Commerce), Crs. P Burke and RG Jackson, Mr. AW Lord (Chief engineer Clarence River County Council), F C Tregurtha (Southern Superintendent), A C Smith (Coffs Harbor staff), W Cody (installation Inspector, Coffs Harbor) O Featherstone (Chairman, Woolgoolga Progress Association), WHC Graham (member of the celebrations committee). Apologies for absence were received from Sir Earle Page, MHR, Messrs. C G Wingfield, MLA, Roy Vincent, MLA, Cr GW Fitzgerald (Chairman Clarence River County Council), Ald. D W MacPherson (Mayor of Grafton) and Cr Hooson (Dorrigo Shire Council)".

"The lights were officially switched on by Mrs. G Collins, one of Woolgoolga's oldest residents. To the accompaniment of hearty cheers which echoed the residents' appreciation and joyfulness. Other old residents present as guests of the celebrations committee were Messrs. W Redpath, H Light, E Hawkins & Mrs. G Young. The first benefits of the light were reflected in hundreds of bulbs brilliantly lighting the pavilion for the occasion, which made new history for Woolgoolga. The toast of the "Clarence River County Council" was proposed by Mr. Johnson and supported by Mr. Colin Pollack and Cr Burke. Responses were made by Crs. Schwinghammer and Reid. Mr. Lord responded on behalf of the staff. Dancing was held when the tea ended".

THE DAILY EXAMINER Friday 23 Dec, 1938 Page 9 – ELECTRICITY - WOOLGOOLGA EXTENSION

SWITCHING ON CEREMONY - "As briefly reported in the "Daily Examiner" on Saturday, the official switching-on of electricity in Woolgoolga took place on Friday last at the beach reserve. The function took the form of an entertainment for the children in the afternoon and a community tea and dance at night. In the afternoon a romp for the children was held on the reserve. Each child was given sweets, nuts and drinks. The main ceremony commences at 6pm with a community tea the beach pavilion. The hall was decorated with flags and bunting and the tables set in the form of a square, were also prettily decorated with flowers and heavily laden with dainty foods. About 150 persons sat down to tea. To exemplify the announcement of modern lighting over that of other days, tea was taken by the light of candles. These were extinguished when the lights were switched on and kept as souvenirs by those present".

SWITCHED ON - After tea had been disposed of Mr. A Johnson, chairman, **called on Mrs. G Collins**, one of Woolgoolga's oldest residents, to officially switch on the lights. This was done amidst cheers and the pavilion and grounds were flooded with light. Hundreds of lights were strung along the terrace adjacent to the pavilion and made a brilliant spectacle. **THE TOAST LIST** - The chairman (Mr. Johnson), after the toast of "The King" had been honored, proposed the toast of "The Clarence River County Council". Mr. Colin Pollack supported the toast, in doing so he eulogized the CRCC for their enterprise in making electricity available to the Central and Far North Coast. Their undertaking was the hallmark of success and wherever electricity was mentioned the council was referred to as an indication of what perseverance and service could do. That night they could see the result of years of agitation. Woolgoolga was now within the ambit of the council's activities. They had suffered from the lack of electricity in the past and he felt a new era was now open for Woolgoolga. Thanks were due to the council and its staff and he hoped the people of Woolgoolga would assist the council by availing themselves of the facilities offered. Cr. P Burke, of Dorrigo Shire Council, also supported the toast. He thanked the committee for the invitation to be present. He referred to differences he had had in the past with the C.R.C.C. but said the members of the council were men of such high calibre that, all differences had long been forgotten and their associations now were most happy and friendly. The CRCC was definitely a SERVICE TO THE COUNTRY, continued Cr Burke, and their undertaking was second to none in Australia. Their activities were far reaching and there was no telling what their limit might be in the future. Cr. Carl T Schwinghammer, in replying apologized for the absence of the

chairman of the CRCC (Cr GW Fitzgerald), who was indisposed. He thanked them for the way in which the toast was honored. He referred to the wonderful progress the council had made in the past and to the contemplated activities of the future. They had the most efficient staff procurable to manage their affairs and there was not a better managed concern in Australia. There were no dividends to pay as was the case with a proprietary company, as all profits were returned to the people. To date this great concern had spent £800,000 in extensions, he continued, and in the near future the expenditure would be over £1,000,000. The service was almost 100 per cent efficient. They had a permanent staff of 140 or 240 with casuals. The wages bill amounted to £30,000 per year. He said that very shortly the council would be extending its operations to the commercial side of electricity by the establishment of a sales department for electrical appliances. He trusted that the people of Woolgoolga would avail themselves of the opportunity offered to further assist the council in its endeavour to provide modern utilities to the people by enjoying the benefits electricity provided. Cr. Joseph Reid also responded. He gave a brief history of the formation of the CRCC and the arduous work of the pioneers of the movement, mentioning the names of the late A J Pollack and Sir Earle Page, but he said one great pioneer of the movement must not be forgotten, Mr. W J Mulligan, to whom the fullest credit must be given. He was a silent worker who did yeoman service in the early days of the movement. They did not receive much support, but by pluck and dogged persistency brought into being the organization seen today. It was the first undertaking of its kind in Australia brought about by their own efforts. Mr. A W Lord, Chief Engineer of the CRCC responded on behalf of the staff. He thanked the people of Woolgoolga for the help given to his officers which made the work of the extension to Woolgoolga most pleasant. He hoped they would enjoy the benefits electricity would provide for them. Electricity was going to be a great factor in the progress of Woolgoolga. He paid a tribute to the work of his investigation officer, Mr. Claude Smith, and construction foreman Mr. I Amos. Referring to the southern superintendent, Mr. F C Tregurtha, Mr. Lord said he was an office in whom he had great confidence, and he assured the people of Woolgoolga that when they had had dealings with him, they would hold him in the same high esteem he and the people of Coffs Harbor and other places did. **CUTTING THE CAKE** - A beautiful three decker cake, which had occupied pride of place on the official table during the proceedings, was cut by Mrs. Carl Schwinghammer, Mayoress of South Grafton. Mr. R G Jackson proposed the toast of the ladies, and congratulated Mrs. Graham (Secretary) on the success of the function. Mr. M Cunningham responded on behalf of the ladies. Cr Burke proposed the toast of other helpers, including Grafton City Council for loan of bunting and the press, to which Mr. O Featherstone (President of the Progress Association) responded on behalf of helpers. Mr. Jackson proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried by acclamation. **BALL** - A grand ball followed. A huge crowd attended and danced until the early hours of Saturday morning. Music was provided by Hann and Pardoe's orchestra, and Mr. R Toovey efficiently controlled the proceedings."

George Henry Collins died in 1933 aged 80 and Susannah died 1945 aged 85, both are buried in a joint grave at Woolgoolga Cemetery.



Susannah outside her house Ocean Street 1944
This house is long gone, it was 3 houses up from cnr Ocean & Carrington west side.

*Holding shovel is Eric Collins with his wife Gladys. This photo was taken around 1963-64. It is said that **The Event** was to commemorate electricity coming to Woolgoolga and Eric Collins and family were chosen to plant the tree honouring his mother Susannah Charlotte Collins who turned the ceremonial switch on to supply the township of Woolgoolga. The two girls being held by Gladys & Eric are Great Granddaughters of Susannah Charlotte and also Eric's nieces, the eldest is Katherine Dolby born 1959, the youngest girl is Lana Donohue (nee Turner) born May 1961*

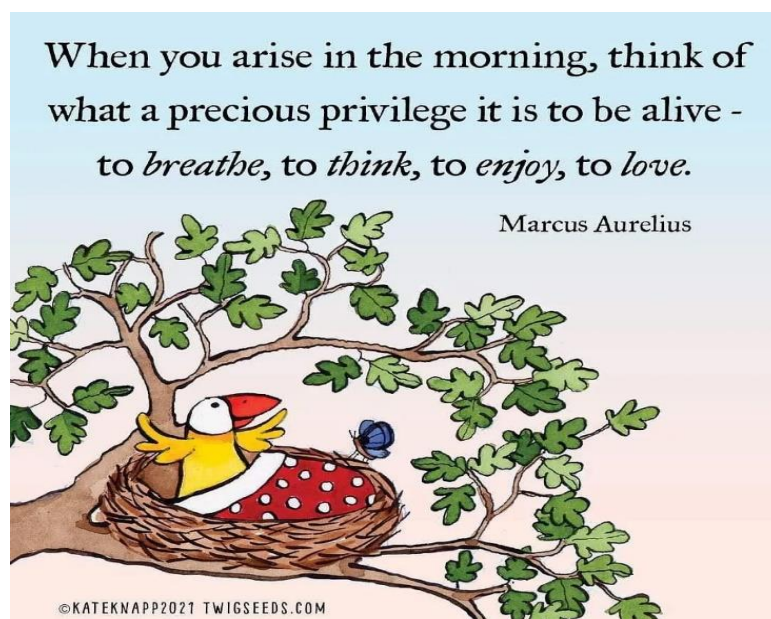




Sent in by Cheryl dal Pozzo – not her Mum though!

EXCHANGE JOURNALS

As exchange journals are no longer being printed, they will now be available for viewing by members from the Admin desktop at our rooms. Monitors can access these journals and you can download them onto a USB. If anybody would like particular journals emailed to them, please contact Lyn via email at lynette.brotherton@gmail.com



The next three articles show what life could be like for early settlers in Australia.

Help or Hindrance? The Servant's Question 1881

“Some of the best town housekeepers would find themselves sadly at fault if they should find themselves transplanted into the far bush, miles from a shop, store or the daily tradesmen.

The household on a Station must be a miniature town in itself; it must have its store and those who make up a list must be far-seeing not to find that something has been forgotten or the consumption of some article miscalculated. Then the lady of the Station is supposed to possess medical and surgical knowledge from pulling a tooth to mending a broken leg! She must be a Lady Bountiful too and have the discernment to know when to give and when to withhold.

In the bush, the servant's question is surrounded with difficulty: a mistress may be kind and considerate, and yet to be unable to keep her servants. The young ones will get married ...and the old ones get drunk, whilst if deluded into engaging a married couple, she has made a rod for own back. If one is good, the other is invariably worthless and though they quarrel with a perseverance worthy of a better cause, a word of rebuke said to either party causes the devoted couple to immediately unite into a defensive alliance against their common enemy – the Mistress.

The bush girl, out of a shepherd's or stockman's hut, is a creature too fearful almost to be believed in. Her capacity for breaking and destroying is marvellous. When waiting at the table, she joins in the conversation and bursts into a hoarse laugh at anything that amuses her; she drops knives and forks like leaves in a storm; when spoken to, answers 'yes', 'aye' or 'what do you say' without prefix or affix and is altogether such a rough, uncouth specimen that many a young, inexperienced housekeeper has been reduced almost to despair at having to convert the raw material into the semblance of a civilised domestic. Accustomed as she has been in her father's household to well trained servants who perform their duties with deftness silently and regularly, the introduction of a bush-hoyden with a step like a troop of horses and a voice like a boatswain, is both trying to the patience and aggravating to the temper.

Many a tenderly reared lady has had to be her own servant, making bread, washing dishes, scrubbing and cleaning with unaccustomed and weary fingers. She must know how to do many things that town housekeepers know nothing about. She must understand how to make bread, butter, candles, brew beer, rear chickens and make garments of every description for there is no getting in a needlewoman for a day or two when the season changes”.

From the “Silverleaf Papers” 9 July and 6 August 1881. Silverleaf was the pen name of Jessie Georgina Lloyd (1842-1885) whose husband was Manager of various sheep stations in NSW.



Making Ends meet on a Governess's Salary 1899

"Sir,

While perusing the advertisement columns of the daily newspapers, I have often been struck by the small salaries offered in many cases, to Governesses by their employers. I have known of one instance where, on a station, the Governess received less than the housemaid and not half as much as the cook! It seems very unfair that any girl whose parents in all probability, have expended considerable sums upon her education and who is expected to dress as a lady, should be offered the small sum of £15 or £20 a year for filling what is the most important position anyone can occupy in the household. Unless she is assisted by her relatives, I do not see how she can make her salary cover her expenses.

I am in receipt of £30 per annum, with residence and it is only by exercising the greatest economy – walking to save tram fares (by the way, this walking reduces my Chemist's account), taking as few trips into town as possible and denying myself many luxuries, that I have managed to make ends meet with a little to lap over. Next year I shall have a Dentist's bill to pay and I hope to do so by spending less on my clothing. My dress account for this year, owing to various reasons, exceeds by £3 the average amount expended in the same way for the three previous years.

As I have kept a careful account of my expenditure during the past 12 months, I subject the items for the edification of your numerous readers.

Dress:	Coat and skirt	£2. 9. 6
	Winter Costume	£2. 3. 0
	Summer Costume	£1.19. 3
	Blouses	14. 2
	Underclothing	18. 6
	Wrapper	5. 11
	Boots & shoes	£2.12. 5
	Gloves	£1. 7. 2
	Hats	£1.19.10
	Dressmaker's A/c for renovations	8.10
	Ties, belts, haberdashery	18. 9
		<hr/>
		£14.17. 4
	Trams, fares & Travelling expenses	£3. 1. 2
	Concerts & Lectures	7. 6
	Preterm	£1.11. 4
	Chemist	6. 4
	Postage & telegram	£1. 5. 9
	Literature, stationery, music	7. 9
	Fruit & sweets	5. 8
	Sundry expenses during holidays	10. 5
	Church & charity	£3. 1. 6
	Saved	£3.15.0
		<hr/>
		£30. 0. 0

Penelope"

Australia Invites the British Domestic Girl 1929

“Omitting all colouring which is calculated to give too rosy a tinge to the picture, this pamphlet seeks to afford such information to the domestic worker as will enable her to decide whether, for her, Australia is the Land of Promise.

What kind of Country is Australia? Upon disembarking at any one of the principal ports in Australia, the newcomer is immediately impressed with the general evidence of the well-being and prosperity of the people. From the steamship the visitor is whisked away in a train, electric tram or motor car and within a few minutes is in the metropolis possessing all the conveniences and facilities of an English City. In language, dress and habits as well as in political, social and moral notions. Australia is essentially the same as the Mother Land and the average Australian is a cheery and friendly soul.

What Australia has to offer - Throughout the social life of the Commonwealth, there is an absence of the stiff conventionality which is perhaps, the inevitable development of older lands. This is not to say that there are no conventionalities in Australia, but such as there are sit more lightly on the individual and are less hampering to those who may wish to better their condition in life. There is much less emphasis on class distinction and the average working girl, just as the average working man, stands for more as an individual. Beyond the needs of the individual home, the country needs her. Unlike Britain where there is a surplus of women, the Commonwealth has a surplus of men. In the near future this relative position may become more pronounced as greater numbers of men now in Britain, come across to seek a future in Australia. That they will come in increasing numbers, there is no doubt; and it is not reasonable to suppose that those of them who are not already married will turn their thoughts to life partnerships when they feel themselves established. The domestic girl, in coming to Australia, has the certainty not only of a good living while she needs to earn one, but of also improving her chances of a satisfactory marriage and ultimate establishment in a home of her own.

Wages and general conditions – The greatest demand is undoubtedly for the general help, wages, in addition to board and lodgings, vary from 20/- to 35/- a week. Cooks are always in demand and those who are well trained and experienced, can command from 35/- to 50/- each week. Children’s nurses generally find that there is not much difficulty in placing well trained women of good address, manners and speech with wages from 30/- to 35/- each week. The general conditions of employment are good. The industrious and willing girl is usually certain of a comfortable home with good food and abundant outings. There is no general rule for time off. This is usually arranged with the employer at the time of employment. As a rule however, a girl will get a fair proportion of public holidays – which are numerous in Australia – one afternoon a week and most evenings after 8.00 o’clock. The tendency everywhere is to reduce Sunday work to a minimum especially in the Summer months.

From the domestic point of view - The Australian house has much to recommend it. The gas stove is in general use, sinks, dressers etc. are so arranged as to minimise walking; lighting, ventilation and sanitation have received attention. Electricity is also being brought to the aid of the housewife and servant and the radiator is fast replacing the coal fire for heating purposes. Whether a girl engages for work in the city or country, will doubtless depend on her own predilections. But the girl who goes direct to a good home in the country will reap certain solid advantages as compared with her sister in the city. She will be going into wholesome surroundings and will get a glimpse of the real Australia. She will probably save more money and spend hardly any at all. She will see fewer people but will get to know them better and the friendships of the bush are generally real friendships. The amusements may be of the simpler kind – races, picnics, sports, parties, dances etc. but they are keenly enjoyable because “all hands and the cook” join in”.

What Is a Cousin?

Cousins are people who share a [common ancestor](#), that is, at least 2 generations away, such as a grandparent or great-grandparent. You and your siblings are not cousins because your parents are only 1 generation away from you. Simple enough, right? But what does it mean to have a second or third or fourth cousin? What Is a Second Cousin?

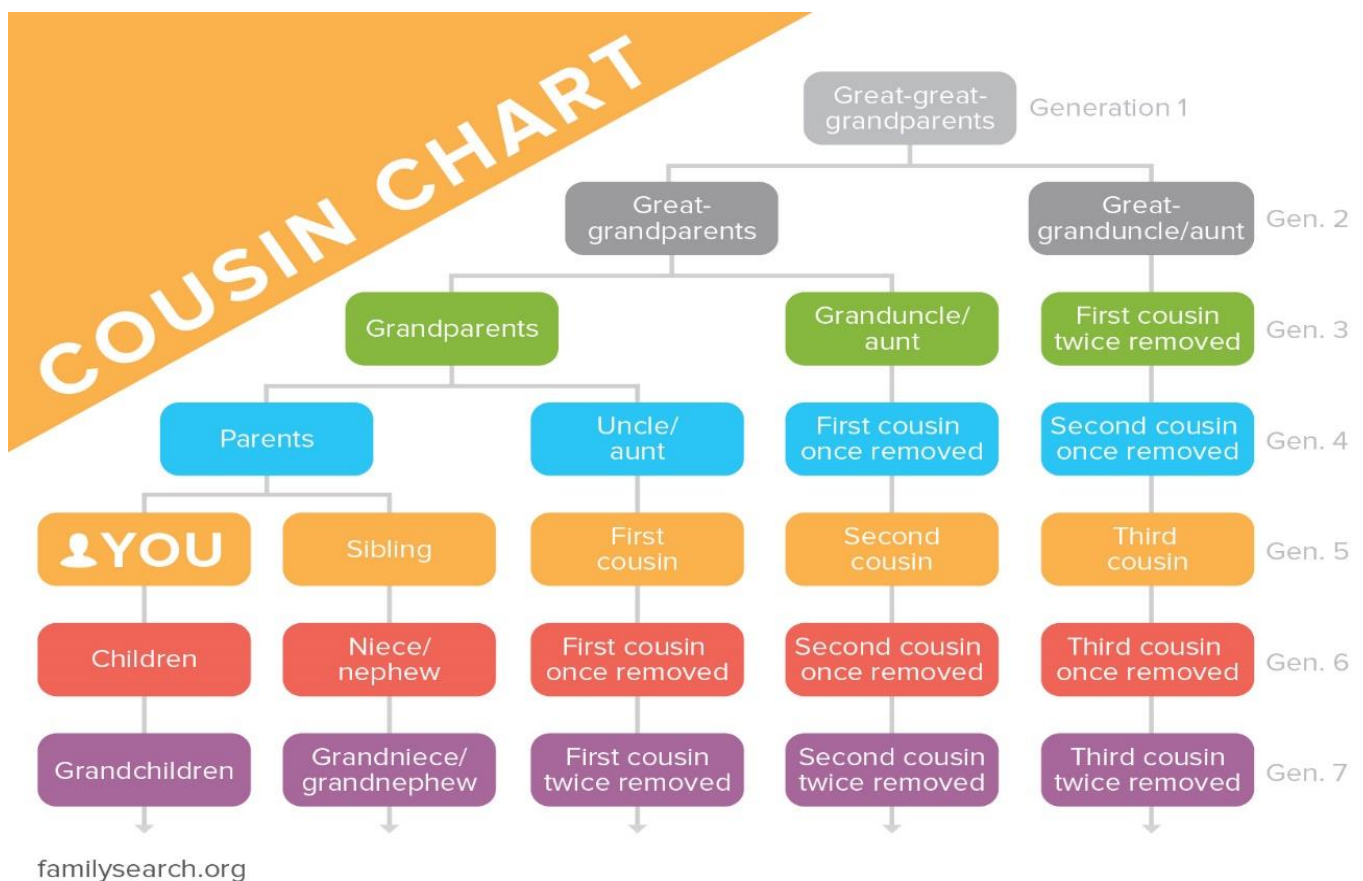
The number associated with your cousin has to do with how many generations away your common ancestor is. For example:

First cousins share a **grandparent** (2 generations)

- **Second cousins** share a **great-grandparent** (3 generations)
- **Third cousins** share a **great-great-grandparent** (4 generations)
- **Fourth cousins** share a **3rd-great grandparent** (5 generations)

Quick Tip: Count how many “greats” are in your common ancestor’s title and add 1 to find out what number cousin your relative is. Note that grandparents have no “greats” in their titles, so cousins who share grandparents are first cousins because $0 + 1 = 1$. However, keep in mind that this trick only works if you are both the [same number](#) of generations removed from the common ancestor.

Sometimes you and your cousin may share a common ancestor, but you each call this ancestor something different. For example, the common ancestor may be *your* great-grandparent, but *your cousin's* great-great grandparent. This is where the phrase “[once removed](#)” comes in handy. To be “once removed” from a cousin means you are separated by one generation. The number before “removed” will always represent the number of generations you are separated (“removed”) from the cousin. If you look at the cousin chart above, you’ll see that each row is color-coded by generation. You, your siblings, and your first, second, and third cousins are all of the same generation. You may have noticed that the boxes labelled “cousin once removed” are either from one generation above or below you. You are “once removed” if you are separated by 1 generation and “twice removed” if you are separated by 2 generations, and so on.



Quick Tip: Your parent's first, second, and third cousins are also *your* first, second, and third cousins—but *once removed*. This is because your parents and their generation are 1 above yours. Likewise, your grandparents' first, second, and third cousins are also your first, second, and third cousins, this time *twice removed*. This pattern continues throughout each generation. So, for example, a first cousin once removed is either the child of your first cousin or the parent of your second cousin. Now that you know what to call your distant cousins, use the chart below to calculate your cousinship! You can also [check out these other ways to calculate cousins](#).

Note: These cousin naming-conventions are primarily used in English-speaking societies and may be different in other languages and cultures.

COUSIN CALCULATOR											
YOUR GRANDPARENT											
	GRANDPARENT	GREAT-GRANDPARENT	2ND GREAT-GRANDPARENT	3RD GREAT-GRANDPARENT	4TH GREAT-GRANDPARENT	5TH GREAT-GRANDPARENT	6TH GREAT-GRANDPARENT	7TH GREAT-GRANDPARENT	8TH GREAT-GRANDPARENT	9TH GREAT-GRANDPARENT	10TH GREAT-GRANDPARENT
YOUR COUSIN'S GRANDPARENT	GRANDPARENT →	1ST COUSIN	1st Cousin, 1x Removed	1st Cousin, 2x Removed	1st Cousin, 3x Removed	1st Cousin, 4x Removed	1st Cousin, 5x Removed	1st Cousin, 6x Removed	1st Cousin, 7x Removed	1st Cousin, 8x Removed	1st Cousin, 9x Removed
	GREAT-GRANDPARENT →	1st Cousin, 1x Removed	2ND COUSIN	2nd Cousin, 1x Removed	2nd Cousin, 2x Removed	2nd Cousin, 3x Removed	2nd Cousin, 4x Removed	2nd Cousin, 5x Removed	2nd Cousin, 6x Removed	2nd Cousin, 7x Removed	2nd Cousin, 8x Removed
	2ND GREAT-GRANDPARENT →	1st Cousin, 2x Removed	2nd Cousin, 1x Removed	3RD COUSIN	3rd Cousin, 1x Removed	3rd Cousin, 2x Removed	3rd Cousin, 3x Removed	3rd Cousin, 4x Removed	3rd Cousin, 5x Removed	3rd Cousin, 6x Removed	3rd Cousin, 7x Removed
	3RD GREAT-GRANDPARENT →	1st Cousin, 3x Removed	2nd Cousin, 2x Removed	3rd Cousin, 1x Removed	4TH COUSIN	4th Cousin, 1x Removed	4th Cousin, 2x Removed	4th Cousin, 3x Removed	4th Cousin, 4x Removed	4th Cousin, 5x Removed	4th Cousin, 6x Removed
	4TH GREAT-GRANDPARENT →	1st Cousin, 4x Removed	2nd Cousin, 3x Removed	3rd Cousin, 2x Removed	4th Cousin, 1x Removed	5TH COUSIN	5th Cousin, 1x Removed	5th Cousin, 2x Removed	5th Cousin, 3x Removed	5th Cousin, 4x Removed	5th Cousin, 5x Removed
	5TH GREAT-GRANDPARENT →	1st Cousin, 5x Removed	2nd Cousin, 4x Removed	3rd Cousin, 3x Removed	4th Cousin, 2x Removed	5th Cousin, 1x Removed	6TH COUSIN	6th Cousin, 1x Removed	6th Cousin, 2x Removed	6th Cousin, 3x Removed	6th Cousin, 4x Removed
	6TH GREAT-GRANDPARENT →	1st Cousin, 6x Removed	2nd Cousin, 5x Removed	3rd Cousin, 4x Removed	4th Cousin, 3x Removed	5th Cousin, 2x Removed	6th Cousin, 1x Removed	7TH COUSIN	7th Cousin, 1x Removed	7th Cousin, 2x Removed	7th Cousin, 3x Removed
	7TH GREAT-GRANDPARENT →	1st Cousin, 7x Removed	2nd Cousin, 6x Removed	3rd Cousin, 5x Removed	4th Cousin, 4x Removed	5th Cousin, 3x Removed	6th Cousin, 2x Removed	7th Cousin, 1x Removed	8TH COUSIN	8th Cousin, 1x Removed	8th Cousin, 2x Removed
	8TH GREAT-GRANDPARENT →	1st Cousin, 8x Removed	2nd Cousin, 7x Removed	3rd Cousin, 6x Removed	4th Cousin, 5x Removed	5th Cousin, 4x Removed	6th Cousin, 3x Removed	7th Cousin, 2x Removed	8th Cousin, 1x Removed	9TH COUSIN	9th Cousin, 1x Removed
	9TH GREAT-GRANDPARENT →	1st Cousin, 9x Removed	2nd Cousin, 8x Removed	3rd Cousin, 7x Removed	4th Cousin, 6x Removed	5th Cousin, 5x Removed	6th Cousin, 4x Removed	7th Cousin, 3x Removed	8th Cousin, 2x Removed	9th Cousin, 1x Removed	10TH COUSIN
	10TH GREAT-GRANDPARENT →	1st Cousin, 10x Removed	2nd Cousin, 9x Removed	3rd Cousin, 8x Removed	4th Cousin, 7x Removed	5th Cousin, 6x Removed	6th Cousin, 5x Removed	7th Cousin, 4x Removed	8th Cousin, 3x Removed	9th Cousin, 2x Removed	10th Cousin, 1x Removed
HOW IT WORKS											
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the grandparents you and your cousin share. (Ex. Your 5th great-grandparent is your cousin's 7th great-grandparent.) 2. On the horizontal line, find your shared grandparent. (Ex. Your 5th great-grandparent.) 3. On the vertical line, find your cousin's shared grandparent. (Ex. Your cousin's 7th great-grandparent.) 4. See where the lines intersect. (Ex. You are 6th cousins, 2x removed.) 											

From Familysearch.org

Wishing you a Merry Christmas and a safe, happy and healthy New Year



JOURNAL DEADLINES

# 1 st February	1 st Quarter	March Issue
# 1 st May	2 nd Quarter	June Issue
# 1 st August	3 rd Quarter	September Issue
# 1 st November	4 th Quarter	December Issue

Members are invited to submit stories of interest, enquiries regarding their research, or questions about research for inclusion in our Journal. Material needs to be received by the deadline as above to be included in the next available issue.

Please Email our Editor Sharon on shaz@ingersole.com if you have a story to tell.

RESEARCH SHEETS, ETC. FOR SALE

Pedigree Charts	20c ea.
Family Group Sheets, etc.	20c ea.
Printouts from Computer (Greyscale)	20c ea.
Photocopies A4 (Greyscale)	20c ea.
Brothers Keeper Family Tree CD	\$3.00 ea.
Legacy Family Tree Standard CD	\$3.00 ea.
Convict Research Booklet	\$2.00 ea.
Beginning Your Family History Booklet	\$1.00 ea.
Seven Generation Charts A3	\$5.00 ea.

If you would like to purchase and of this research material or any publications which may be for sale, please contact the Monitor on duty.