**Ask a Family History Librarian – Webinar 14-08-19**

**\*Speakers: Ruby Berry (R), Andrew Sergeant (A), Leisa Fox (L), Shannon Sutton (S)**

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R: Alright welcome everyone and thank you for joining us this afternoon and this is our learning program webinar "Ask a Family History Librarian.” So my name is Ruby and I'm the learning program coordinator here at the National Library. I'm joined by three of my colleagues: Andrew, Shannon and Leisa, who are some of our finest family history experts, and will be answering some of your questions today.

Today's webinar is the second in a new series of webinars where we respond to your questions. Walking through how we research them and how best to find the answer you were looking for... This webinar will feature a selection of our family history librarians here in the Reader Services team at the National Library, with each librarian taking it in turns to answer one of your questions. This webinar provides a glimpse into the day-to-day world of being a family history librarian and the questions we get asked through our Ask a Librarian service...

We're looking at three questions today: Andrew will be looking at how we can locate Surgeon White's Hut, Leisa will be searching for naturalization records for shipping details, and Shannon will show you how to get started researching Aboriginal family history.

We'll be spending around 15 minutes on each question and we'll have time after each to answer any questions that you've submitted through the Q&A box. These question breaks will be focused on answering questions about the content of today's webinar. So if you do have a new enquiry you can send it through to us through our Ask a librarian service...

I'm going to start off today's webinar with the brief introduction to the website and answering a few quick questions. So each of the questions we're covering today were submitted to us for this webinar. So really big thank you to everyone who submitted a question. Unfortunately we're not able to answer every question that was submitted but we can still provide answers to your questions at any time through our Ask a librarian service.

You can submit your question through our website you can see the link on the screen and just by clicking on that enquire now form. So we receive about 20 questions a day through our Ask-a-librarian service, around 600 a month, of those around 72 questions are specifically family history enquiries.

So you can see this little second field here is equal third to the questions that we answer we spend up to an hour of research on each question and can help you with your family history dead ends. So starting off with one of the questions we got asked Bec asked "What does your day-to-day job involve and how did you get to doing it? For example what courses to study?"

So here we have a photo of our family history team who's a little bit shy but they come from a range of backgrounds. So they have library archaeology, and arts degrees, and other experience before ending up at the National Library. Our family history team all have library experience and often work in other library areas before ending up in the family history team. The day-to-day job of a family history librarian is staffing the family history desk in our reading room, answering family history questions through Ask-a- librarian, managing online content and presenting sessions like the one today. Their work is centered on helping individuals with their own family history research whether it is helping them with the resources we hold or pointing people at resources held at other libraries and Archives. If you're interested in working as a family historian there are now courses in family history. Leisa has just recently completed her diploma or family history from the University of Tasmania...

So let's take a look now at the National library's website and I'm just going to click through and here we can see the national library homepage. So I'm just going to highlight how you can start accessing our collections, looking at the catalogue, Trove and eResources. So if I scroll down under the picture banner here we can see the catalogue, Trove and eResources.

So starting with the catalogue here in this purple box this is the main place to search for material held at the National Library, it searches our entire collection and allows you to request items to read in the reading rooms or access digital material online. If you're after material in the National library's collection such as, published family histories or newspapers, this is the best place to start. If you find published material in our collection but cannot visit us here in Canberra, we can organise an interlibrary loan to have the item sent to your closest public library. Please talk to staff at your local library if you're interested in this.

Moving onto Trove, so I'm sure most of you are very familiar with Trove but for those who are unfamiliar, Trove is an amazing resource you should definitely explore. Trove is a collection of collections it's a single point to access information on millions of items from collection institutes from around Australia. It has an enormous digital collection that is freely available to search and access from anywhere around the world. It's strengths include it's large collection of digitized newspapers and government gazettes. We have previously delivered webinars on Trove and Trove for family history and I'll show you where to access these recordings in a moment.

And last we have our eResources portal, which is where you can discover the electronic databases we subscribe to. We hold a number of databases that you can access from home with the National Library card. We hold over a hundred genealogy databases and dozens of newspaper databases. Last week we did a webinar on Newspapers for family history where Shannon explores our newspaper databases to find articles that are not held on Trove. The biggest genealogy databases we subscribe to, are ancestry and find my past. Unfortunately you must visit the library building here in Canberra to access these, however most public libraries around Australia provide access, so I'd recommend visiting your local library to see what access they can provide to those databases.

So I touched on needing a library card for accessing to our eResources and we can see here there's a link to getting a library card. So you don't need a library card to explore the website, Catalogue or Trove, however you do need a card to access the physical material in our collection and to access our off-site electronic resources. So even if you live far away from the library building in Canberra, I would like to encourage you to get a card with us, if you haven't already and any Australian resident is eligible and the card is posted out to you free of charge.

So scrolling to the top of the website now, under using the library I wanted to highlight our "Family History Research Guide". So if I click on that, this is the really great starting point for looking at our family history resources, and scrolling down we can see all the different separate research guides that we've created around family history records, in particular I want to highlight, we've got our "Birth, Marriage and Death records", "Electoral rolls", we've got some information on maps, as well as shipping and passenger records and convict records. This is where I go when I get asked a question about our family history resources because it's a really great guide to providing a breakdown to a very complex topic.

One question we got asked was from Cheryl about finding arrival details for American ancestors to Australia. So that would fall under our shipping and passenger records. So if I click on that research guide, we get a little bit of an overview at the front, and we can click on "General" on the side here and scrolling down there's actually a lot of lovely information but there's some really key questions if you're looking at your ancestors arrival, that you might want to consider, for instance, when did they arrive? And where they might have arrived in Australia? So if you know that your ancestor may have arrived in New South Wales, we can scroll back up, click on "New South Wales" and we can see what databases hold what information. So depending on what sort of immigrant they were and when they came over we can see what sort of resources are held and where you can find them. So really recommend looking for our research guides. So when you start your family history research, in addition we also have some frequently asked questions, so if I go back to the family history research, or I can click up here to frequently asked questions but I'll go to this page for now we can see just down the side we have some very specific frequently asked questions that we've provided answers to such as where can I find Australian electoral rolls and where can I find military records. So potentially you have a question that we may have already answered.

Scrolling back to the top, another resource I mentioned is our webinar recordings and so to find previous webinar recordings we can click on "Learning Sessions", just here under "Learning", and then on the side here we've got our "Past Webinar Recordings". So we can see last week's webinar recording for "Newspapers for Family History", we've got our "Discover Trove" webinar, we can see quite a number of ones we've done over the last year and all the way down the bottom we have our "Trove for Family History" as well. So like the webinar today I would encourage you to watch those if you haven't already as they can be really thorough.

Rachel actually asks the question, What is the Pandora electronic collection and can it be useful for family history? So the Pandora collection for those who don't know is a bit of our, is a web archive collection that we have here at the library and so for your question Rachel I'd recommend watching our webinar on the Australian Web Archive, as that gives an overview of the archived websites on Trove and how best to search for them and there is a number of relevant websites in the web archive for family history including First Families 2000, a State Library of Victoria family history directory of records and stories on the earliest members of the family known to have lived in Australia. So if that's peaked your interest please watch this video for more.

And in addition to that we also write stories as well and blogs around family history questions that we get asked. So clicking on that we can see yesterday Alison, one of our family history team members, wrote a blog on published family histories which I'd recommend reading after as well...

So jumping back to the PowerPoint now, we got a few other quick questions that I'm just going to cover, before handing over to our first presenter, where Carol asked how to research more effectively overseas and any tips?

So the National Library has extensive resources for each Australian state and selected overseas countries. So our overseas resources are predominantly resources from the United Kingdom, with a few specific collections covering other countries. So to get started researching your family history overseas family history in particular as with any family history research work out what you know and what you want to know.

So looking a little bit more at a more specific question that Fiona asked, around tracing Scottish heritage, you can start your family history research with yourself working backwards up your family tree. You can start with Australian records that we have in our collection, such as passenger arrival records, birth, death and marriage, records as these will include birthplace, indicating which ancestor was the one to immigrate to Australia from Scotland.

The next step would be to look at material that's been published around researching family history in your specific country, start by searching our catalogue and it's as simple as searching for keywords such as "Scotland genealogy" or "Scotland family history", to see what comes up. We have quite a number of books that detail how best to search for family history records in your ancestors country. These books can help describe historical contexts what is and isn't available and what are the main institutions and archives that hold these records.

We also have a very large collection of published family histories here at the library. So searching for Scottish family histories will bring up 145 results, will possibly include family histories directly related to your ancestors, you can even search the catalogue just using your ancestors name, especially if they were the first to immigrate to Australia... and searching more broadly especially with Scotland we can search for things like Tartans and clans as there will be a lot of resources printed around that information.

And last but not least we've got, we can do a search for Scottish newspapers, that can be as simple as typing in Scotland and limiting your results to newspapers. We have quite a selection of overseas newspapers available digitally in our newspaper databases that you can access from home with your library card. And remember if you find material in hardcopy you can ask your local library to arrange an interlibrary loan for you.

Continuing just looking at Scotland as our example of overseas, there's also often a number of, there's a number of websites and research options that explain how best to research that country family history. So with Scotland they have the "National Records of Scotland", which manages these top two sites, including Scotland's people where you can search for your Scottish ancestors by name and the other key places to start researching overseas ancestors is the family history databases, Ancestry and Find My Past, which contain records from all around the world. we also have a number of freely accessible bases which are these ones down here, that you were able to access from home through our eResources. So you might find information in our 19th century UK periodicals or our early English books online databases.

So just looking at Fiona's question, um we looked at Scotland but you could easily substitute other countries in our catalogue and any resources search, such as Germany or America and see what results come up. But what if you come up against records from non-english countries where you don't understand the language, and that was Milena's question, she was particularly curious about um finding family history with Serbian language.

So a few quick tips ensure you have the original spelling or the correct spelling, so a non- anglicised version, and see if there's a country specific genealogy Society online I was quickly able to find on google the Serbian genealogy society which has an english website, so that would be the best starting point and you can also see if you have local cultural groups in the area, as they might have volunteers who can help you translate text. Alright so that was a quick little overview of some of the quick questions we got asked and also how to get started researching family history through our website. I'm now going to hand over to our first presenter now Andrew will be answering our first big question.

A: Good afternoon everyone my name's Andrew Sergeant and I've been a reference librarian here at the library since 2000. I'm still learning things about our wonderful collections and hopefully I can impart a little bit of my knowledge to you now. There's two types of questions that we often receive, are about convict ancestors and about the history of people's houses. Ruby's already mentioned the research guides and we have one on convicts and if you go to the FAQs and then look under "Architecture" you'll find an FAQ on house history. Now I won't go into these today as we do have quite limited time, but if you're interested in either topic I'd encourage you to go through both of these guides when you have time.

Now this is a question that we receive just recently of course and it's a little bit different, it's not quite about convicts, although it's the right time period, and it's not quite the usual question about the history of the house that you might be living in, but it does involve the location of a building so it also brings maps into the equation. Now as you can see this is exactly how the question came in to us, which brings me to my first point please make sure your question is clear and understandable otherwise we may have to ask you for clarification which will only slow down the whole process.

Now in this case I happen to know exactly what the enquirer was referring to, surgeon John White was the senior naval surgeon on the First Fleet and the stream that she's referred to was the tank stream, which Sydneysiders will no doubt recognize for those unfamiliar with it this was the first water supply for the colony, a short stream running from a marshy spring just west of where Hyde Park is now, down into Sydney Cove and it still actually flows under the streets today but just as a stormwater tunnel.

So the first thing I needed to pin down really was a time frame, I knew that white had arrived on the First Fleet but when did he leave? I needed some biographical information and I turned to the Australian Dictionary of Biography for help... Now we've got print copies of all 18 volumes of the ADB in our Reference Collection but it's nowadays also available online through the National Center of Biography at the ANU. We have a link to it through eResources portal or you can just google it and I'll just go to it now.

Now the ADB entry showed that White left the colony in 1794, I think it's down here somewhere, there it is... and although it didn't mention anything about his Hut specifically, and I didn't expect it to, this at least gave me a firm time period to look in and it also mentioned that he had a hospital built within the first year. So logically, I'd expect the surgeon who have had his own accommodation quite close by the hospital and given that a hospital was a major construction it would be more likely to show up on a map. The next thing I wanted to do was check whether White himself had written about this...

Now White, as did quite a few other officers, sailors and Marines kept a journal recording his experiences of the voyage and his time in the colony. Most of them had these journals edited and published back in London, usually very successfully. As people were fascinated by the whole Botany Bay story these are nowadays collectively referred to as "The Journals of the First Fleet" and there's a Wikipedia article that has summarizes these as well as surviving letters and the only known convict narrative by James Martin.

So you can look that up at your leisure, just type in "Journals of the First Fleet" into Wikipedia. White was a keen amateur naturalist and his journal was and still is particularly popular as it was profusely Illustrated with all these exotic never-before-seen birds, animals, and trees, as you can see in the title "Animals, birds, lizards, serpents, curious covens of trees and other natural productions" First editions of this book a highly sought after by collectors. They're certainly out of my reach but happily they're now accessible in facsimile and reprint editions and also electronically. The thing to consider with journals from this or any time period really is they're primary sources, their first-hand accounts of events in which the writer participated. In this case the foundation and early years of the colony, but often go into considerable detail and being individual accounts they'll sometimes report the same things but from the personal perspective of the journal writer. So you may get different interpretations and different information coming through. So if you have ancestors who came out in the early years of News South Wales, I recommend you check out at least a couple of these accounts. Even if your ancestors name doesn't appear directly, you'll at least get a good understanding of what their life was like.

Now there are a few ways to access the published version of White's journal online and I'll quickly show you. The first, is through the eResources portal, on a database called "18th century collections online". Now you can just type ECCO into the eResources finder box there and that'll take you to the link and as you can see it's got that little gold key next to it which means that you need the National Library card if you're accessing it off-site. You can also get to the ECCO database through the catalogue record for the book. Just make sure you select the right record. This is the catalogue record for one of the digitized versions of the book and you can see the 'format' descriptor in the square brackets there, electronic resource. You'll see the link here to the ECCO database... you can also get free access to HTML text versions through either the library of Australiana section of the, 'Project Gutenberg' Australia site or through a site hosted by Sydney University called SETIS 'Scholarly Electronic Text and Image Service", the Australian literary and historical texts section of it. Both of these sites are quite old in internet terms, they got going in the late 90s, but you'll find a lot of interesting free stuff there and if you search for the book through a Trove, of course, you should get all these access options...

Now this is the project Gutenberg version of White's journal, but whichever way you access it, being electronic means that you can quickly search it by keyword. I searched using the words "Tent" and "Hut" and low I couldn't see a reference to an exact, indicating to exactly where it was, where the hut was, in the entry for the 24th of June, here, White complains about still living in tents, this is five months after the landing, and that only four officers had so far had Hut's built for them. You'll see there he's complaining about the conditions. Um by the 21st of July he'd had a hut built, as he writes, writes, that he's looking for suitable cabbage trees to cover it but again he doesn't mention its location.

Now these were the only mentions that I could find in his journal, of his own accommodation. So the next thing I thought I'd try would be one of the other contemporary journal accounts. So again I found nothing in Arthur Phillip's own journal but I struck gold or at least 'bricks' with David Collins' journal... and that's a copy of the title page from Collins' journal. Now he was the senior Marine officer and the deputy judge advocate and this, his own journal was another one of another very popular publication.

Now again using a keyword search this time I found what I was looking for and here we go in Chapter 12 he states that "At Sydney the house for the surveyor general was covered in and the carpenters were employed in finishing that for the clergyman. Bricks were also brought in for a house for the principle surgeon. To be built near the hospital on the West side. This was in April 1791, this gives us confirmation that White's house at least in 1791 was near the hospital, as I suspected and it could be safely assumed that his previous dwellings the tent and the hut would also have been near the hospital. But the hospital was on the West side of what?

Now that I knew I was looking for the hospital a major feature of the colony, I could turn to our Maps collection... A keyword search in the catalogue for the words "Port Jackson maps", and "Sydney Cove" would also work, and limiting the format, and you drop down menu here, to "maps" that brought up a lot of hits, which I was then able to sort by date, pushing the earliest to the top and I came up with several likely results, one of which was this one. It was published in 1789 from a sketch map made in July 1788. So just about the time that white was moving out of his tent into his first wooden hut. And if I click through to the Trove viewing screen and we zoom in a bit, we can see that the hospital is Number 9 in the references and there's the tank stream but there's Number 9 up here, on the West side of Sydney Cove, right in the middle of what we now know is the Rocks, it's roughly between present day George and Harrington streets for those who know Sydney, you can clearly make out the tank stream in the map.

So we considered the question, this assumption that White was located somewhere near the tank stream turned out to be incorrect. He was actually near the hospital, on the Western side of the cove itself. Now the hospital stayed in that location until 1811. Housed in a prefabricated portable building that arrived on the second fleet and in 1811 a new hospital was started on the current Sydney hospital site in Macquarie Street, but of course White was long gone by then...

Now for interests, I mentioned that White's house was being built from bricks. That might surprise some of you that the colony was making its own bricks only a couple of months after landing, White actually mentions this in his journal on that same page that I just showed you a few paragraphs down from his comment about the tents. They'd found a suitable source of clay at what became known as Brickfield hill, just to the south of the main settlement, approximately in the area bounded by current day George, Campbell Elizabeth and Golburn streets. As you can see on this 1802 map of Sydney, produced in France and you can see Sydney Cove and here's "le village de Brickfield", Parramatta Road and the hospital and buildings are clearly marked as number 15 and 16. So that's quite possible one of those little squares is White's actual house...

Now finally, if you're interested in the First Fleet, oop, hit the wrong one there, if you're interested in the First Fleet and the early years of the colony I can recommend the State Library of New South Wales' website, "From Terra Australis to Australia", which includes a section on the First Fleet journals. They actually hold nine of the surviving original manuscript journals in their collections, of course while these are also available digitally they're a bit harder to search than the printed editions that I've shown you but it's still terrific to be able to view the original journals in their own handwriting.

That's just about all I have for you. I hope this example might give you some inspiration even if it's not directly relevant to your particular research. Consider what you need to find and then the types of the resources that might help you find your answer. In this case narrowing down the possible date range first of all, was a big time-saver and then it was a matter of going to the most likely sources personal narratives and maps and remember if you don't find what you're hoping for from the most obvious source keep looking and you might just get what you're after. Thanks very much.

R: great thank you Andrew, now we've had a few questions asked to our Q&A; box and some of them we might touch on later in the session, but if you do have a new inquiry about an ancestor the best thing to do is to submit that through our Ask-a-Librarian service.

Um but Marie did ask "When searching overseas newspapers are they free to access?" Yes so if you are wanting to access any of our overseas newspaper databases, we provide free access through our eResources with your library card. Alright I think that's all the questions for now.

Thank you Andrew and we're now going to hand over to our next presenter, Leisa....

L: thanks Andrew. Good afternoon everyone my name's Leisa and I work in the newspapers and family history section. So today I will be answering a question from Julie who has requested the naturalization record from one of her ancestors. So she's hoping with the naturalization record to find the name of a ship her ancestors arrived in Australia.

So now I'll just show you the question. So I apologize if I pronounced this incorrectly. So she would like to access their naturalization record for Heinrich Adolph Friedrich Lucke or Luck? I apologize if I pronounced that incorrectly. Now she's provided a great deal information about the naturalization record, she's indicated that he was from, he lived in Bundaberg. That Place of birth was Germany. The age was 33- so that would make his birth year about 1854 to 1855. His profession is a 'Timber getter". So that was a woodchopper or a lumberjack, I guess you could say that. Um now the naturalization year was in 1888 and the number, the naturalization number.

So she's provided this information from a book by Eileen Johnson called Wide Bay Naturalization. So we don't actually hold this book in the National Library, it's held at the State Library of Queensland but it's, that information will help us find the naturalization record. Now, so she has requested to access the, the name of the, the ship that her ancestors arrived into Australia now the first step we were take is to search for passenger arrival records, before we search the naturalization records.

So, I have a feeling that Julie has probably already had a look into this but what I'll do is that I just go through their steps in finding a passenger record first and then get into the naturalization record. Okay so the, um how the passenger arrival records are arranged in Australia they are arranged by state, so all the state archives will hold all the original records for the passenger arrival records. So and a lot of the state archives will actually have online indexes so you can go to their website and search the records online see what they've got.

Now there will be three types of different passenger arrival records, so this could be unassisted. So unassisted passenger record, if they paid their own way to get to Australia. Now assisted passenger records, that they were on some kind of government scheme or that they were sponsored to get to Australia. So um, or they could have been just a member of the shipping crew. So it's, it's good to search all those three different types of records.

Now we have an excellent guide on our, that you can access through our home page, called "Australian shipping and passenger guide". So it's worth actually having a look at that. We will list all the records that we do hold, by state and you can, it will provide you with the list of all the records that we hold through microfiche, microfilm, print or through databases, or so yeah have a look into that a bit later on.

Now I'll just show you what results I was able to locate when I also searched the passenger records, just so you get an idea. Now I did, locate, I wasn't able to locate an exact match, these are the closest matches I was able to locate. So you can see that both, that I've highlight the information that is incorrect, that it doesn't match the information that we've been provided with. So the first record is the New South Wales arrival record. Now, um, the birth year that sounds about right, the name's right, now the arrival date is in 1889. Now the naturalization record that we are looking for, was in 1888. So we know that this is not going to be the first arrival record for this particular person that we're looking for.

Generally with naturalization records, I will go into that a bit later, but with with naturalization records the immigrant needed to be in Australia for at least five years before they could apply to, for naturalization. So we're going to be looking at, for a passenger record around the 1883 or earlier. So now the other record we've got here, that I've, so obviously the surnames incorrect, so this could be a transcription error or just could be the the wrong passenger records. But I've just included this in our, in the slide, just so you're aware of all the different types of records that you, you may come across.

Sow I've also search not only passenger arrival records, I've also searched departure records. Now you can access the Hamburg departure records via Ancestry database or the Find My Past database. Now these databases we hold at the library. They are subscription databases, so if you're not from Canberra you may like to check with your local library if they subscribe to these databases, or you may like you subscribed to these databases yourself. But because we have been provided with information that he was from Germany, it's worth checking to see whether there's any results listed in the Hamburg departure records. And as you can see, I've highlighted in blue, that we know this is definitely not the correct passengers. But anyway I though to just show you this to you anyway.

Okay so, so the next process after that would be the searching of naturalization records. Now I'll just give you a bit of an overview of naturalization records and what they are, what, what the conditions were and where you can access them. So the naturalisation records it's also, you also see it's spelt with a Z in a lot of publications, so it can be either or.

Now with the, it's the legal process to change your nationality. So in Australia it was for immigrants who did not belong to the British Empire to change their nationality. So this included immigrants from countries like America, European countries like Germany Sweden or Norway. And it's also good to be aware so that with the British Empire, countries like Canada and Ireland were regarded as part of the British Empire around colonial Australia. So if you're searching for immigrants from those countries, please be aware that you may not actually find them in the naturalization records.

Okay so now the main incentive for, to apply to, for naturalization was that if you apply for naturalization, you could vote or purchase land. Now it wasn't compulsory for immigrants to apply for naturalization but it was a really good incentive if you, if you wanted to purchase any land. Now it will vary from state to state where naturalization records started, so it's best to go to the State Archives that you're looking at and they'll have an online guide or online records that you can have a look at. So now it was the state's responsibility up until 1903. After this stage, so from 1904, it became the responsibility of the federal government. So those records will be held at National Archives of Australia.

So I'll just show you, now we'll go back to Heinrich and we'll have a look to see what we can find with his naturalization records. So the first thing is with naturalization records, is to search the index. So there are three places where you can, where you can find the index. And so you can find it, the best place is the State Archives of Queensland. It's a freely available website that you can access from home. You also can access indexes through Ancestry and Find My Past.

So those two databases, as I mentioned before, are subscription databases so you can check with your local library if they hold those databases. So once you find an immigrant listed in that index, it will provide you with a reference number and that reference number will then correspond to a microfilm or the original record where you can access those naturalisation records.

Now the original record is held up in the State Archives of Queensland and you've got microfilm copies held at the National Library of Australia or you can check with the state libraries, and possibly a lot of the public libraries in Queensland may hold the the records in microfilm or historic societies. So yeah, you can check to see what they hold.

So I'll just go to the State Archives of Queensland website, just so you can see what the online database looks like. So you'll see here you've got naturalization records 1851 to 1904. So I'll just click on the online database, and you've got here, you can search the data there or you can download an excel sheet which will list all the naturalisation records in alphabetical order.

So what I can do is that, at the beginning of the slide, the Naturalization number was recorded. I can just type in that number but you also can type in the name of the immigrant you're looking for. Or their surname if you're not successful with that, those results. But just to speed things up, I'm just going to type in the naturalization number.

Okay so you will see you've got two results. And if I just expand the given name so you can see exactly what I'm looking at. So yep, the correct name, correct surname, and there's two different given names listed. So you've got 'Heinrich' as the first one and "Meinrich' bottom one. So you'll see, you do have the same number, so it is the same, same naturalisation number but obviously it's a different, different given name, but you'll find especially with 'H' and 'M', its a common transcription error. So it is more likely that it's the same person.

And you will notice over here, you've got the, so you've got the reference numbers here. So this reference number will correspond to the reference number in the microfilms that we do hold.

Okay so using that information, I'll just go back to our slideshow. And so this is the first record I was able to locate, naturalization record. So you'll see, I'll just, I'll just enlarge it, so you'll see at the top you've got the '9022'. You've got the full name, where they, from Bundaberg that they lived. And you've also got where he was from, how old he was and his profession.

Now unfortunately it doesn't include the name of the ship that he arrived in. So let's see what the second record holds. Okay so I've also got the register for the naturalization record and you'll see includes page 83, and on the left hand side and includes the, the number of the naturalization record. So I'll just enlarge it again and you'll see we've got 'Heinrich' at the bottom here. And the same information, scroll down to the side left. And unfortunately it does not include the name of the ship.

Okay so, so because the naturalization record that we looked at didn't include the name of the ship, these are some other possibilities that you could try. So you could try searching newspapers, sometimes in obituaries if you're looking for the arrival of the ship. The name of the name of the ship would be listed.

If for some reason your ancestor was a ship deserter, if they jumped ship, you maybe have to find the details of the ship's name in the police, police gazettes. Also it's worth checking if there's any biographical registers.

Also how you might like to find out if there's any diaries or Bibles or letters. Sometimes those types of information will include the name of the ship. Also land orders now the state, State Archives of Queensland, they hold land orders. So, and sometimes the ship's name would be listed in the landowner orders.

And also searching for local histories, especially in the Bundaberg area to find out if your ancestor was mentioned, or a bit more information about their particular, about their passenger arrival record was listed. So unfortunately I wasn't able to find the passenger arrival record but these are just some the next steps to take so I hope that was helpful and good luck in finding your passenger arrival record Julie thank you.

R: Great thank you Leisa We might just have one or two quick questions so, I'm just going to have a quick look. I think in the chat Tracey just quickly asked would Henrich's death certificate give a time in colony to help with the immigration search?

L: Well, I think because we've already got the, if it listed the birth year, which we've already got a naturalization record so generally I would be more inclined to look at the naturalization record because the naturalization record, the immigrant provided information, whereas the, the deaths record would have been provided by a relative. So it's, it's more reliable looking at the naturalization record for birth year.

R: Great thank you Leisa, and just one quickly more before we hand over to Shannon, with shipping records Leslie asked what happens if the person embarked in Perth on route to New South Wales where there could be under WA or New South Wales?

L: New South Wales. So if they arrived in, if they finished up in New South Wales with being New South Wales.

R: That's right because it was quite common to have a stopover in Perth but their final destination wasn't until New South Wales. Excellent thank you so much Leisa. We'll now hand over to our last presenter of the day Shannon.

S: Good afternoon everyone. It's Shannon here. We've had a number of very general inquiries about how to research Aboriginal family history, including what resources are out there and what to do if you can't find any records.

I thought it might be useful to very broadly look at some of the resources that family history staff at the library tend to look through when we answer an inquiry about Aboriginal family history research, sent to us by our ask-a-librarian service.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are advised that this webinar may contain names and photos of people who are now deceased. I'll be using examples from my own family history during this webinar. This webinar may also include information that may be sensitive or which may cause distress.

In today's session, I quickly want to give an overview of the following collections that we tend to look through or recommend that members of the public look through when researching they're Aboriginal family history. Including civil registers, so certificates of birth, death, marriage.

Published books often are the best resource is a published book and the library has millions of books in its collections. It's real collecting strength, as you can imagine in the library. Records of church run missions and government-run reserves.

Manuscripts including the letters and diaries of linguists. State records, so records held by State Archives and records such as Public Records Office Victoria or State Archives and Records New South Wales. And I'll quickly show you some of the collections on Trove as well.

To start off, a few very basic tips for researching your Aboriginal family history, which is generally true of any family history research really. Before you start talk to your family. We get a lot of inquiries from people who suspect they have an Aboriginal ancestor because great uncle Charles told them. Usually they're told towards the end of somebody's life, so there's no way to verify this information or ask any further questions. Try talking to other family members to see if they have any information which might verify these stories.

Have a goal. What information is it that you're trying to find out by delving into your family history? Always a good thing to have. It's important to be mindful that Aboriginal family history documents might contain information that can upset you or cause distress. Doing my own family history, some of the records are quite harrowing to read through. It can help to have a good support network around you if you need it.

And finally be aware that there are limits to how far you can generally go back with Aboriginal family history research. For most of my Aboriginal branches, which are both of my maternal grandparents, I generally struggled to go further back then around the mid 1800's, when you've got people like government officials and missionaries coming into Aboriginal communities and recording aspects of their life.

One thing I found while investigating my own Aboriginal family history as well, is that official records are often riddled with inaccuracies. Don't take everything you read as gospel.

Okay so let's take a look at some of the records that we recommend that people have a look through. And we'll start with one of my favorite records which is civil registers. Family history is a process of researching a family history backwards from yourself. Starting with what information you know. One thing I recommend that everyone do is buy any birth, death, marriage certificates from the relevant state or territory birth, death, marriage registry.

If you have an Aboriginal ancestor, a civil registration certificate often provides details which might help track down further records. Such as whether they lived on the church run mission or the government run reserve. There can be some significant variation in the amount of detail on civil registers.

Here's my great-grandparents George Patton and Susie Murray. And behind them just here, is a certificate of marriage. George Patton was an Aboriginal rights activist and from Victoria. And Susie Murray was an Aboriginal woman of the Thomas Clan from Lake Tyers.

Nowhere on their certificate does it mention the word Aboriginal, even though we can see from photo that they obviously both are. But there are other clues, and the information on the certificates is quite useful for finding further records. Susie's birthplace, over here, is given as Lake Tyers, which was an Aboriginal mission in Victoria.

We can certainly use this information to find other records specifically relating to Lake Tyers mission. Maybe there's a mission managers diary, a book, oral histories. Perhaps there are other records which are maintained by State records office public records office in Victoria. Further down on the certificate, we can see that George's present and usual place of residence was a station. So perhaps there's pastoral station records floating about out there. All really useful avenues for researching Aboriginal family history.

His father Jack's occupation is listed as police tracker, another avenue for investigation. So Aboriginal police trackers, we might find records at State Archives and records New South Wales. And we can see that Susie is living at this time in Fitzroy, which was a significant area in the Aboriginal community in 1940s when they were married.

Going back two more generations, the certificate of Susie's grandparents from 1886 does mention specifically that her grandfather George Thomas was an Aboriginal laborer. So we could see "George Thomas" "Aboriginal laborer". That's Susie's grandfather. And that her grandmother was an Aboriginal servant.

You might find the word Aboriginal on their certificate, other times it won't appear. Usually you do tend to find it on these older certificates, so the pre 1900 ones. On civil registers, it's not information that's required, so it depends on whether the minister recorded extra information.

Pastor Doug Nichols, an Aboriginal minister who presided over the wedding of George and Suesie didn't record it, in the 1940s but a missionary Frederick August Hagenauer does mention it on her grandparents marriage certificate in 1886.

The point I'm really trying to make is that it's certainly worth purchasing the certificates for Aboriginal people. They often do point to a multitude of other records, but you really need to analyze each bit of information on this certificate and not take everything as gospel.

Moving on from civil registers now, records about government interactions with Aboriginal people may be held by a state or territory archive service. Most state and territory archive services have dedicated pages for Aboriginal records and indexes to these records, which during their collection. The issue is that because of sensitivities around some of these records, you often won't find them available online.

So with a lot of Aboriginal family history, it's not as simple as going onto Ancestry or Find My Past or services like that, and pulling up records. Because some of the information in them can be fairly personal. It might mention people who are still very much alive and some of it can be quite traumatic. If you know which state or territory an Aboriginal ancestor resided in, it's always worth just googling State Territory records and Archives and the word Aboriginal to see what they hold. Many archives have a dedicated page for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander records in their collection.

For example the State Records Office of Western Australia have an index to Aboriginal people in Western Australia, which are mentioned in collections, which they hold. But you can't search for names of individuals in this index online. You need to contact the State Records Office of Western Australia about accessing that index...

And here we have another example of records held by a State Archives office, this time New South Wales who hold the records of Aborigines Welfare Board, which ran from 1883 right through to 1969. The Welfare Board exercised extraordinary control over the lives of Aboriginal people in New South Wales, especially those living on missions and reserves. Controlling things like rations, who could and couldn't live on the reserves, employment, marriage. So most aspects of people's lives.

If you do have an ancestor who resided on a reserve, it is worth contacting the State Archives New South Wales about accessing these records, as again the state records don't maintain an online searchable index. And again that's a grim reality of searching for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander family history. It's often not as easy as popping in a name somewhere.

A bit of an exception to this is the Centre for Indigenous Family History Studies, which is a privately run website. It does have an index and act as an index to many records held in State Territory archives about Aboriginal people. You can search for a name or a place on the Centre for Indigenous Family Histories website. If there are any records about an individual or family name or a place which were indexed on the website, it will tell you generally what the records are, and which state territory office these records are kept that at. And then you can contact the relevant archives about accessing them.

Beyond government records, there are also church run mission records which can be a little trickier to locate, because these records held all over the place, usually by, in libraries and archives. Sometimes they're still held at private collecting institutions. Sometimes the church that ran the mission might still have these records. The National Library has a few mission managers diaries and journals, so do State, Territory libraries and so does AIATSIS.

Just like government run reserves, mission managers controlled every aspect of lives of Aboriginal people including whether they could live at the Mission, who they could marry, whether they were allowed to leave the mission and go into town. Everything. And just to give you an idea of the kinds of things you might come across in mission records, does include things like family trees. Names and notes about individuals, photographs. This is a snippet of a tree from the Papers of Lorimer Fison and which is in the National library's collection. He was a missionary and linguist...

The library's real collection, as I mentioned, collecting strength is published books. Whenever we receive an inquiry from somebody researching their Aboriginal heritage, published books are one of the key resources that we start looking through. Books were often an excellent source of information on Aboriginal ancestors. Many of the books written by, for and about Aboriginal people have indexes which mention names of families. Some of them include photographs held in private collections, or by other descendants, or images of collections held in state records or archives offices.

A collection held by many of the state libraries is the Norman D Tindale collection. Tindale is most famous for producing a map showing tribal boundaries of Aboriginal Australia but he also collected information about individuals and families from Aboriginal communities throughout the country. And even created some basic family trees, usually going back about three generations. These trees are known as the Tindale Genealogies and held at many state or territory libraries throughout Australia...

The Tindale genealogies include family trees, information about individuals and sometimes photographs. Some of the states and territories, territory libraries have indexed the genealogies. Sometimes by surname of Aboriginal families, sometimes by full names. So you can search their catalogue for a surname and the word Tindale and that you might get a catalogue record for that.

If you have Aboriginal family in Queensland, New South Wales or South Australia, the Tindale genealogies are all indexed by those states. So State Library of New South Wales has indexed the Tindale genealogies held in their collections. So has Queensland and I believe the South Australian Museum has recently launched the index of the Tindale genealogies for Aboriginal families held in their collection as well.

We don't have the Tindale genealogies in our collection but we generally do search the available indexes and tell people to contact their state, territory library about accessing these genealogies.

The very last thing I wanted to mention is the library's Trove service, which has become a real game-changer for people researching their Aboriginal family history. We've run multiple webinars on using Trove, in the past, which you can view via our website. Such as the "Discover Trove" webinar and the "Trove for Family History" webinar. I recommend you take a look at both of those.

We'll just open up Trove now... Just to give you an idea, I'm just going to search for the name of the mission and my great-grandmother Susie Murray lived at. There we're going to just pop the name of that mission into Trove, "Lake Tyers", it's now known as Bung Yardna, which is its traditional name...

And we can see the range of records about that place. So 450 books, over 630 photographs, 22,000 newspapers, a whole heap of journal articles, gazette notices, maps, diaries letters archives. So included in that might be the diaries of mission managers. And Trove lists... You can also search for records on Trove about Aboriginal people.

So trove is a catalogue of catalogs. It searches the combined catalogs over a 1,000, of over 1,000 libraries, archives and other collecting institutions throughout Australia. If I pop in a name, [typing] there's that photo we saw before, which is held at the State Library Victoria. But we'll also get books. And again journals, diaries.

One thing is that if you are searching for an Aboriginal person on Trove, if you search for a name as I have, you'll get results for everybody called George Patton. Usually if you're searching for an Aboriginal person, if you go a name and the word "Aboriginal"...

We can see we've refined our search a bit more, so we're not getting all of those results that weren't as relevant. If you're getting somebody in the early to mid 1900s who's getting mentioned in a, in the newspaper and they were Aboriginal, the newspaper article is generally going to mention that they are Aboriginal.

We can see here there's a lot of articles about George Patton, who was an activist. Including articles about his wedding. You might not have as much luck with your own family but it is always worth searching.

A lot of Aboriginal people discount newspapers because their family might not have had the agency to write something like a birth, death, marriage notice. That didn't stop a non-indigenous press from writing extensively about Aboriginal people. So it's certainly worth having a look through. And as I mentioned we've got those webinars, which give tips on how to search through Trove and through Trove's newspapers.

Aboriginal family history can be quite complex because of the issues surrounding many of the records. You get a lot of things like spelling variation of people's names. If you are ever bogged down or you're stuck with your research, do write to us and hopefully we might be able to help you.

R: Excellent thank you so much Shannon. We do just have two quick questions that were asked, so Tracy asks, what would be a great place to start researching if there is no information on a biological parent, except maybe the inclusion of the middle name that doesn't appear to be a family name.

S: That would really depend on how far back you're searching I guess.

R: Yeah and I suppose with all family history, its collating what you do know and so hopefully even if you don't know the name of the parent, you would know the name of the children and then that sort of where you start looking especially I would say at birth, death and marriage records and tracing that sort of a lineage back.

S: Yeah what I would recommend doing is perhaps writing as an ask a librarian inquiry, if you are comfortable doing that and we might be able to take a look and see if there's anything out there.

R: So I do want to stress, a few of you do have some sort of new questions about your family history research. Our ask-a-librarian service is here to help. This is what all our librarians who spoke today do every day. And the key thing is just to provide as much information as you can, so even if you have a mystery send through every piece of information that you have.

And the last question that we have from Tracy, is how do you find out what the name of reserves were and where they were?

S: Okay so the AIATSIS website has quite a good page on Aboriginal missions and reserves. Let's have a look. I'll see if I can bring it up... Okay the AIATSIS subject guide how to find mission and reserve records has a comprehensive list of AIATSIS holdings on missions and reserves.

So I'd recommend having a look at that as a start. And again it could be a matter of sort of looking through other records. So civil registers of birth, death, marriage, to see if that mentions the name of a place of ancestor was residing in.

R: Excellent. Thank you Shannon. I think that's all the questions for today, so if you do have any more please visit our ask a librarian website and submit inquiries.

Thank you all for joining us today and like I said at the beginning, we'll be sending around the webinar recording and all the links from today's session tomorrow so keep an eye out for that. But have a good rest of the afternoon.

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