GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA INC.
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The illustration on the cover of this issue first appeared in *The Tasmanian Mail*, 11 January 1896 with several sketches ‘by His Honor the Chief Justice, Sir W. Lambert Dobson’. They were executed as a young lad while studying under the ‘late Mr. Chapman of Fitzroy Crescent’—a sketch of Quayle Street being dated 1852. This sketch is...

... from the head of the bay below Government House near the present Powder Jetty, and shows the female convict hulk Anson. This was once a 74-gun ship in the British Navy. She was sent to Tasmania and moored in the Derwent a little to the south of where the powder huts now lie. She was then dismantled and converted into a prison for female convicts. After having been used for this purpose for many years she was broken up, and her oaken timber, most of which was as sound as the day it was put in her, was sold.

*The Tasmanian Mail* goes on to say the sketches...

... were etched on glass, and then reproduced on zinc by our artist (Mr. B. J. Lane) in a manner which, for its faithfulness of reproduction and accuracy in detail, has met with the warm approval of the Chief Justice himself.

In *Blue Gum Clippers and Whale Ships of Tasmania*, p.212, Will Lawson wrote, this vessel ... was handed over to the Prisons Department in 1843, for use in Van Diemen’s Land as a hulk. She was altered at Sheerness from warship to transport at a cost of £12,307 and sailed from Portsmouth on October 1, 1843, commanded by Lieut.-Commander F. R. Coghlan, and reached Hobart Town on February 4, 1844. She received 250 female prisoners and was used as a hulk in the Derwent till 1850, when the prisoners in her were transferred to the buildings at the Cascades ... She was ultimately taken to Prince of Wales Bay.

Perhaps somebody can tell us where the conversion actually took place.

The youngest female convict, and one of those stationed on the *Anson*, was Margaret Burke, tried with her mother at County Galway in 1848 for stealing clothes. They arrived on the *Australasia* in September 1849 and her Conduct record gives her age as 10. She married Benjamin Collard (Free) in Hamilton, Tasmania, January 1854.

For the next journal, we plan to include material with an Irish flavour. We will appreciate your contributions or information—but don’t forget the deadline.

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Rosemary Davidson

The opinions expressed in this journal are not necessarily those of the editorial committee nor of the Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc. Responsibility rests with the author of a submitted article and we do not intentionally print inaccurate information. The society cannot vouch for the accuracy of offers for services or goods that appear in the journal, or be responsible for the outcome of any contract entered into with an advertiser. The editor reserves the right to edit, abridge or reject material.

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We all complain about having family photographs without names on them. Many of us have inherited albums and boxes of photographs of our ancestors and yet haven’t a clue who they are. It’s a familiar story. We spend hours poring over them to see if the ears of the man in one photograph are the same shape as those in another, or if the eyes are the same distance apart. All in a vain attempt of trying to work out who the person in the photo was.

But how many of you are guilty of exactly the same thing, of taking photographs of family members and never getting around to writing identifying data on the back of them, so that future generations will know who the people are? I know that I am, or rather that I was. Now I take the time and effort to label each photograph as they are printed.

It all came to a head after my son’s wedding in Indonesia last March. Because of the format of the ceremonies Henry and I were unable to take photographs of the wedding ourselves. We gave our cameras to Sony to take some photos for us. (He was a guest at the wedding who had been invited because he spoke fluent English and could act as a translator for us.) Not having to pay for the developing and printing of the films, he had a marvellous time taking roll after roll of pictures of everything. As each roll was finished he came back for another and by the end of the day we had many rolls of film. Luckily he was a first class photographer and there were only a few failures.

When we returned to Australia, however, I was faced with what seemed like a mountain of photographs of John’s wedding. My daughter’s wedding photographs were still in their packets and in the cupboards was an accumulation of over thirty years of family photographs, all without names or dates, relationships or places, written on the back of them.

Over the last few months in what little spare time I have had, I have been gradually labelling all the photographs. The pile has been considerably reduced. Some twenty years of photographs have been labelled and stuck into photograph albums using photo corners and double sided phototapes—not the glue I used in earlier years.

When you read this Henry and I will be in the United States and near the end of our trip overseas. Henry’s grandfather migrated to Australia at the end of last century and several of his brothers and members of his wife’s family went to the USA. The various branches of family have maintained contact and we will have visited several of Henry’s relations. No time was allocated for research in county record offices or other repositories except for a short visit to Salt Lake City. We expect to know more about our families and hope to have many photographs of past and present family members to put into the family albums—properly labelled, of course.

The Annual General Meeting is only a few weeks away and the Launceston branch have prepared an interesting and varied weekend. I hope that as many members as possible will take the time to come to Launceston for the weekend of fellowship, fine food and information.

Anne Bartlett
NOTICE OF MEETING
Notice is hereby given in accordance with Rule 14, that the

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
of the
Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc.
is to be held on
Saturday, 27 June 1998
at the
St John’s Parish Centre, St John Street Launceston
commencing at 2.00 p.m.

Members are reminded that attendance at the meeting is restricted to financial members of the Society and a current membership card will be required as proof of membership.

AGENDA
1 Welcome
2 Roll Call
3 Apologies
4 Presentation of the 1998 ‘Lilian Watson Family History Award’
5 Presentation of Special Awards
6 Read and Confirm minutes of the 1997 AGM
7 Business Arising
8 Reports
9 Election of Office Bearers and endorsement of Branch Delegates
10 General Business:
   i Venue for 1999 Annual General Meeting

Anne Bartlett
PRESIDENT
The new year started off in February with a successful members’ queries night followed by free use of the library facilities. In lieu of the March meeting, members and some friends travelled to the Ulverstone History Museum, where an excellent insight was provided into the family history and genealogical records kept there. It was difficult to get members to leave.

Progress has been achieved with the reformatting of *The Advocate* births, deaths and marriages indexes. We express our thanks to Anne and Henry Bartlett for their time and guidance in this work. It is hoped to have some publications ready for sale by the AGM in late June.

Faye Gardam spoke at the February meeting about her recent overseas trip. She gave an entertaining talk about some of her experiences while trying to locate places and buildings which were associated with her ancestry.

The March meeting was a Library Research Night and many members took advantage of this, doing their own research or perusing some of the new acquisitions.

The recent trip to Stanley was enjoyed by all those who participated. We were thrilled with the bus and tour guide arranged by the Dovecote Motel and enjoyed visiting the Historic Highfield House where we were told some of the history of the area and houses. After a beautiful morning tea provided by our guide, Ruth Eslake, in her charming home, we visited the local museum, enjoyed a walk past many of the historic houses, viewed Lyons Cottage and completed the day with a visit to the cemetery.

Family History Week was a great success. A colourful display was mounted in the Devonport Public Library. An open library day was also held during the week and we were pleased to welcome several visitors who were interested in researching their family history.
We welcome our new librarian Maurice Appleyard. We are fortunate that Morris Lansdell is staying associated with the library administration in a transition stage. All his friends can also see him on duty on his rostered Wednesdays. Morris’ many years of devoted service have been greatly appreciated.

Missing from the committee after many years of great work is Maree Ring. Our treasurer Jeaninne Connors also asked to be relieved of her duties. A treasurer in our society has a very demanding task—there is money to be attended to after library sessions and quite a lot of recording to keep the membership details up to date, as well as financial statements for the two monthly meetings. But the most demanding task may well be the work required to meet the society requirements for annual reporting. Vee Maddock will remain on the committee for the time being and our Past President has stood down. We thank all of them for their very substantial efforts.

Guest Speakers for the ensuing months are:
June—Kim Pearce, St John’s Park.
July—Bern Cuthbertson and the re-enactment voyage of the Norfolk.
August—Don Gregg, Researching New Zealand Ancestors.
September—Sue Hood/Philip Hilton, Reading convict records.

One of the great successes of our Family History Week was the Open Morning for non-members. Sixty-four took the opportunity to come along and see something of our workings. I thank very much the members who looked after them. Our members are also frequently requested to talk to schools, service clubs and senior citizen groups about family history related matters.

The Clarence Council has extended our lease and allowed the Sound Preservation Association of Tasmania to share the building. In due course we hope to again have an extended lease which will allow us to plan for the future.

If you can help with a project or take on some duties please let us know. If not then come along to our meetings at the Rosny Library on the third Tuesday of each month at 8 p.m. or our quarterly Sunday afternoon sessions of the English Group. Don’t forget to let us know of any special functions in our country areas in 1999. We may be able to prepare a cemetery booklet.

Huon
President Betty Fletcher (03) 6264 1546
Secretary Elaine Burton (03) 6264 1335
PO Box 117 Huonville TAS 7109

Our Family History week Open Day 21 March was very successful resulting in some new members.

Our group has only two library rooms now as the Hall Committee has taken one from us. We are also under some pressure regarding the other two rooms, but hopefully we can retain them.
Launceston
President Jenny Gill (03) 6331 1150
Secretary Thelma Grunnell
(03) 6331 2145
PO Box 1290 Launceston TAS 7250
********************************
For security reasons will people direct all correspondence to our Post Office Box number NOT to the Taylor Street address
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May we again draw the attention of readers to the matter of not sending mail to the Taylor Street address. Recently cash has been sent for both renewal and bus trip payments. You risk this sort of mail being stolen as we are only open three times a week. We take no responsibility and you are liable to be charged again if your payment is stolen.

While checking our library holdings for the asset register a disturbing matter came to light. Several of our Church Indexes are missing from the filing cabinet in the reading room. If you have inadvertently swept a file up with your own material please return it. Open access to this material may be rescinded in future.

Our February Clean Up day was again well supported and a rearrangement of the reading room has made more space for researchers. Alan Leighton has reorganised the garage storage space making access to bound copies of the Examiner much easier. Geoff Rapley has taken over the monthly care of the library floors etc. Estelle Ross has volunteered to do the fortnightly care of the facilities at the lunchroom end of the building.

A sincere thank you to all concerned with these vital amenities.

Our year opened with an illustrated talk by Joe Stephens on the discoveries he and Joan made on their recent visit to Welsh research sources. Material stored in one of the ancestral homes had also been given to them which gave fascinating insights into the lives of a well to do farmer/landowner and his family connections. Much envy by members!

Vicki Warden gave members an insight into the pitfalls of attempting to preserve family research material, and gave much good advice on how to avoid these disasters. We hope to invite Vicki to continue this theme at a later date with a workshop. Two catalogues of recommended archival storage materials are available on request at the library.

All offers of assistance will be gladly accepted in the hosting of the State AGM later this month. If you haven’t registered for this event please do so immediately upon reading this journal, as catering arrangements need to be finalised shortly.

Our Family History Week Open Day was not as well patronised as we would have wished. However we were able to find family information for those who did attend and some memberships will be forthcoming.

Dian Smith arranged a second most fruitful Tasmanian Archives bus trip on 21 March. Thanks again to Dian and our volunteer driver Philip Ranson.
A TALE OF FOUR BROTHERS

W. S. Griffith

THIS is the story of four Bryant brothers; George born 1789; Francis 1795; James 1799 and Edmund 1803, who emigrated to Van Diemen’s Land. They were sons of Matthew Bryant and Mary Mills who were tenants of Curry Pool, a farm of some 390 acres in Charlinch and Spaxton parishes in Somerset from 1791. Matthew and Mary were married in Bridgwater in 1784 and the older four of their ten children were born there. He died in 1815 and she about 1829. From that time George held the lease of Curry Pool Farm.

During the 1820’s a great many respectable settlers arrived [in Van Diemen’s Land], bringing the letters of recommendation from the Home authorities which entitled them to land. Immigration of persons with capital was encouraged by Lieut. Governor Arthur, who saw immigration as the servant of transportation. The convict system was based on assignment, and men of capital were needed to maintain it. Land policy in the 1820’s discriminated against the less wealthy settler, as the size of land grants was proportional to the amount of capital held. The need for recommendation to the Governor and the high cost of travel to Van Diemen’s Land also discouraged the poorer person.²

Of the brothers, James and Edmund, both bachelors, went first. They wrote jointly, from Guild Hall Coffee Shop, London, to Earl Bathurst on 25 April 1823, soliciting a land grant in Tasmania. Their letter of recommendation to Lieutenant Governor Sorell was dated 30 April 1823. They sailed in the ship *Aguilar*, 432 tons, and arrived in Hobart on 4 February 1824.

After arrival in Hobart with about £1,000 capital each, James and Edmund Bryant took up land near Jericho. This is about seventy kilometres by road north of Hobart. Even forty years later it was fairly wild country. James was granted 800 acres and Edmund 700. Afterwards they were to receive further grants of 700 and 800 acres on account of additional stock imported.

Lengthy sea voyages or a lonely life in the bush are good for romance. In October 1824 in Hobart, James Bryant married Ann Roe, the widow of Thomas Roe, another passenger on the *Aguilar* who had died on the voyage.

Meanwhile, Edmund had departed again for England in the brig *Woodlark*, 196 tons, on 4 April 1824. There he married Jane Mogg by licence on 15 February 1825 at St Mary’s Church, Bridgwater. They were to have seven children. Edmund arrived back in Hobart in the brig *Mountaineer* on 24 October 1825, with his bride, and Francis Bryant, with his wife and five children. They brought pure-bred sheep and cattle and a two-year-old thoroughbred stallion as well as goods for sale. Francis had married Jane Carver about 1815. They were to have a further six children in Tasmania.

The brothers did much jointly and had a store in Hobart which was also a butchery at one stage. They imported pure-bred sheep and cattle and ran stock on their various properties. It seems James and Edmund ran their properties at Jericho jointly. However, before James died on 27 January 1833, Edmund had leased ‘Trafalgar’ at Evandale and was in occupation by October 1831. He was to run other properties later.
Francis Bryant received, with William Nicholls, a grant of 1,118 acres in Bandon Parish in 1826 and 700 acres in Newark Parish in 1827. He also was to own or lease other properties later.

As Edmund Bryant imported the first thoroughbred stallion, Viscount, it seems likely that the brothers were much involved in racing.

In spite of Governor Arthur’s disapproval, there had been a day of horse racing on the Fourteen Tree Plain, Jericho as far back as 3rd April, 1826. The day following these races a meeting was held at Jericho at which it was unanimously decided to form a Turf Club with a limit of fifty members. This was the foundation of the Tasmanian Turf Club and was the first club in V.D.L. to use the word “Tasmanian”.

Meanwhile, back in England George still held the lease of Curry Pool when the property was sold in October 1833 and he was 44. Although the lease at a rent of £520 a year was for 14 or 21 years from Michaelmas 1831, George and his family sailed to join his brothers in Van Diemen’s Land aboard the Sarah, a ship of 488 tons. She sailed from London on 14 October 1834 and arrived in Hobart on 14 February 1835.

George Bryant had married Ann Legg in Bristol in 1811 and they had ten children between 1812 and 1833. It would appear that George and his family lived with his brother Francis at ‘Redlands’, Plenty, for some years after arrival in Van Diemen’s Land, probably until Francis left ‘Redlands’ on expiration of the lease at the end of 1841. George died in Hobart on 8 November 1853. His wife Ann Legg seems to have gone to live with her son James in Victoria soon after. She died on 7 December 1867 aged 77, at his property, Frogmoor Farm, Yarram Creek.

As early as 1836 E. and F. Bryant, with John Atkin, had shipped 1,000 sheep to Port Phillip, where Atkin had them at Salt Water River, twenty miles from what became Melbourne. Edmund and Francis were signatories that year of a Memorial from settlers at Port Phillip to Governor Sir Richard Bourke, requesting the same consideration in respect to land grants as the Port Phillip Association, which wanted a monopoly. Both Edmund and Francis made several crossings of Bass Strait in the next ten years.

In 1845, Edmund and his family were living at ‘Kingston’ near Ben Lomond, their property of 5,000 acres thirty miles from Launceston. T. Thorpe reported to the police magistrate, Fingal, on 22 March 1845:

About 8 o’clock this evening two armed men (Priest and Smith) went to Mr. Bryant’s hut near Ben Lomond. The bushranger presented their pieces and ordered them to remain quiet. One of them tied the men whilst the other stood sentry (there were eight men in the hut). They then marched the men up to the house and opened the parlour door and ordered Mr. Bryant and his family into the kitchen—they demanded the key of the stores which was given to them by Mr. W. Bryant [16 year old son]. One remained sentry over the whole of them while the other plundered the stores of the following food stuffs, viz. a quantity of tea and sugar, tobacco, flour, two new hats, a topcoat (black pitch cloth), a double barrel gun (percussion), one pair blankets, one pair of white fustian trousers and two white shirts, etc., which they packed up in their knapsacks and after drinking two glasses of ale they ... [left], cautioning Mr. Bryant and his servants not to report them for an hour and a half.

It was late in 1845 that Edmund Bryant moved to the Port Phillip District with his
family. They sailed from Launceston in *Tamar* on 25 October 1845 and arrived in Melbourne on 31st of that month. He was first at ‘Charlotte Plains’ station with H. N. Simson (who later married his daughter Janet) before acquiring ‘Cairn Curran’ in 1848. It was there that he died on 21 April 1849. His wife, Jane Mogg, survived him, all her sons and her eldest daughter. From 1870, she lived at Hamilton House, Lennox Street, Richmond, Melbourne, where she died on 28 December 1893.

On 20 August 1845, Francis offered 2,186 acres at Jerusalem for lease. It is not clear when Francis and his family left Tasmania for Victoria but it may well have been about this time. By daughter Eliza’s account, they certainly were living in Melbourne, in 1850/51. The Victorian Electoral Rolls for 1856/57 show Francis Bryant, Gentleman, at 27 La Trobe Street, Melbourne. His wife, Jane Carver, died on 15 March 1857 at Victoria Street, Melbourne, aged 65.

Francis Bryant of Spaxton Cottage, South Yarra, Melbourne, born Charlinch, Somerset, late of Surrey, gentleman aged 63, married Lucy Matilda (née Marzetti), aged 38, widow of George John Marzetti on 9 March 1859 at Christ Church, South Yarra. A Marzetti family was prominent in the New Norfolk area in Tasmania. Francis Bryant died in London, England, on 29 January 1863.

These brothers from Somerset were well known for improving the quality of stock in Tasmania in difficult pioneering days.

### References:

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**WILLIAM COLE**

In August 1997 *The Mercury* printed an article on a rare silver salver which was to be included in the next Sotheby’s colonial sale. The inscription reads that it was presented to Thomas Wilkinson jnr by the people of Bothwell in appreciation of his work as postmaster, while the reverse reads ‘W. Cole Fecit’. Although research was undertaken by some of the country’s silver experts, the identity of its maker remained a mystery until Denise Pierce of Claremont saw the article and was able to provide the solution. With the help of her notes and our own research, here is the story of William Cole, silversmith.

Born circa 1810, William Cole was tried at the Surrey Quarter Sessions on 18 February 1833 on two indictments—both for robbing his master of watches. With a sentence of 7 years transportation for each offence it was not long before he was sent on board the *Stakesby* which arrived in Hobart Town 4 September 1833. His gaol report stated he was of ‘good character’ and the hulk report that he was ‘indifferent’ and ‘single’. The surgeon reported his behaviour as ‘good’. Cole was described as a watchmaker by trade, from Shadwell. Aged 23, he was 5’3½” with a round head and fair complexion, with brown hair, whiskers, eyes and eyebrows. He had a broad visage, medium high forehead, a small nose, medium wide mouth and a short chin. A distinguishing feature was a small scar on the right side of his chin. The conduct record of William Cole, number 1598, shows that he was assigned to David Barclay, a watchmaker of Hobart Town. On 15 January 1834 the Assistant Police Magistrate recorded
Cole ‘Absent from his Masters premises after Hours without leave, Admonished’. This was followed by ‘Misconduct in working for his own benefit in his Masters time, 25 lashes’ in December and ‘Improper conduct on his Masters Service, T[read] Wheel 7 days to sleep in a Cell at night & to be fed on B&W’ in March 1835. In January 1836 he was put in a cell for 24 hours after ‘Using indecent language’, and then for a week for again ‘working for his own benefit’. Over a year passed before Cole was charged with ‘Stealing one screw driver value 6d his Masters property’ and sentenced to ‘hard labor for 2 years at Port Arthur’. ‘Severe discipline’ was the decision of the Lieut Governor on 5 April 1837. It seems William Cole was not the only convict to suffer while assigned to Barclay. Charles Jones, a jeweller from Birmingham, sentenced 1832, received a term in the stocks, bread and water, fifty lashes and twelve months labour in chains. Joseph Forrester, a silversmith transported in 1829 was also known to be in Barclay’s service in 1832.

O’Driscoll says no Barclay silver is known to exist before 1834 or after 1841 which may indicate that Barclay depended on skilled convict workmen to produce silver articles with his pseudo English marks. The theory is further supported when snuff boxes manufactured by Jones are compared with those “made” by Barclay.
Cole was granted a Ticket of Leave 12 March 1840 and a Conditional Pardon 4 August 1842. In March 1845 approval was given to extend it to the Australian Colonies. For almost a year during 1840 and 1841, Charles Jones and William Cole formed a partnership and in August 1841 Cole was a signatory at the wedding of Charles Edward Jones to Mary (Christina) Thompson, the daughter of Mrs Martha Thompson, a well known actress of the day.

Four and half years later William Cole, watchmaker and jeweller, age 34, married Christiana James, age 22, at the Presbyterian Church, Sorell, in the district of Richmond, on 16 March 1846. She was the daughter of John James and the signatories were John H. Dawson and John Harris.

A daughter, Elizabeth Selina, was born 19 February 1847. She married William Hogg in Victoria in 1869. Other children were Maria Louisa, born 1848, who married Edward George Miller in Victoria in 1872; Frances Christina born 1850 who died aged 3 in 1853; William John Alfred born 1852 married Evelyn Leary in 1897; John James born 1853 and died the following year; Annette Louisa born 1855; Florence Augusta born 1858; Frederick Ernest born 1861 and Herbert Leslie Restless born in 1864.

William Cole, Watchmaker, died 31 August 1880, at Elizabeth Street Hobart, age 73, from epilepsy. His obituary appeared in The Mercury a few days later.

THE LATE MR. W. COLE.—Another old colonist has passed away. Mr William Cole, a resident of 45 years’ standing, and long identified with the mercantile and trading interests of the colony, died at his late residence, Elizabeth-street, in this city, on the evening of Tuesday last. He at one time carried on in Hobart Town, the largest business as a jeweller and watchmaker, and during the early gold discoveries in Victoria became an extensive purchaser from returned diggers of the precious metal. He entered largely in 1854 into the export of timber from the Huon district, and for this trade purchased the “Swansea Packet,” by which he sustained heavy losses. Some years ago he entered into business in Victoria, but declining health compelled him to return to Tasmania. He married a daughter of late Mr. John James, by whom he had a family of three sons and four daughters, and had he survived only a few years more would have participated in the large property, real and personal, of his late father-in-law. Mr. Cole was a man of quiet, unassuming manners, did not take any part in political matters, and made for himself no enemies. Unfortunately Mrs. Cole is absent in Victoria, having gone over there to bring over to Tasmania her grandchildren, who lost their mother a few weeks ago. His son-in-law the Rev. Mr. Hogg, is expected to arrive by the train to attend the funeral, which will be strictly a private one.

References:
1 CON 31/7
2 CON 18/20
3 CON 31/7
5 ibid.
6 CON 31/7
7 RGD Marriage 1841:869
8 RGD Marriage 1846:203
10 RGD Death 1880:2683
11 The Mercury, 2 September 1880 R.D. ■

Our thanks to Mrs Denise Pierce.
JOHN NEARY—SOLDIER OF THE QUEEN
Valerie R. Kennedy

One of my earliest memories in childhood is of gazing at a faded copy of my great-grandfather's baptismal certificate:

Place: St Peter's RC Church, Birmingham
Name: John
Parents: Martin and Bridget Nary
Godparents: James and Mary Kelly
Date: 10 October 1839

I must have known I was going to be a family historian, as the certificate of baptism travelled with me to Australia as an eighteen-year old migrant and I had kept it safely stored away until some thirty years later when I began yet another journey to discover the past lives of my ancestors.

Nothing more was known about John's life, so the next step for me was to order some census films through my local LDS Church to see if I could discover John with his parents and family as he was growing up, hopefully picking up siblings and extended family. Luckily someone had indexed the 1851 Census - so I began with that and found him as a child of 11 years, living with his family in the Irish quarter of Birmingham, as follows:

Address:
24 Green's Village, Birmingham

Martin Neary
H M 34 Sawyer Ireland
Bridget Neary
Wife 42 At home Ireland
Edward
Son 14 Tip Maker Birmingham Warks
John
Son 11 Shop Boy (Errand) Birmingham Warks
James
Son 9 Scholar Birmingham Warks
Peter
Son 5 Scholar Birmingham Warks

Martin
Son 3 Scholar Birmingham Warks

John wasn't entered in any of the census districts in Birmingham for 1861, 1871 or 1881, but I discovered his marriage in Birmingham on the 1 May 1882 to an Ann Sweetman. Where to begin looking for the missing thirty years?

During a visit to the UK, after some thirty years living in the Antipodes, I asked an aunt, who was John's grand-daughter, if she had any idea where he would be living as a young man, as I couldn't find him in Birmingham after the age of 11 years. She laughed and told me that I most definitely wouldn't find him in Birmingham, or England for that matter. He had spent almost thirty years of his life in India after joining the Army, completely cut off from his family — and indeed at some stage during this time, his mother had asked the parish priest to write to see if he was still alive, as his family hadn't heard from him for many years. When he enlisted, he couldn't read or write and made his mark with a thumb print. One uncle told me he had served in the Irish Guards, another that he had served in the Connaught Rangers and he had been a Colour Sergeant, no less. This information came to me at the end of my visit — no time to visit the Army Records at the PRO, which meant further long distance research from the Antipodes, but made much, much easier with the use of those marvellous indexes.

First the Turner Index^, which revealed several possibilities. Neary/Nary isn't a very common name, but there were quite a few John Nary entries, nearly all of whom hailed from the west of Ireland and mostly all in Irish Regiments. I could
eliminate nearly all of them because of their ages and it was the least likely one who turned out to be my great-grandfather. He was listed as John Nery and he had joined the Kings Own Scottish Borderers in Birmingham in 1861—a Scottish regiment, not an Irish one—what happened to the Irish Guards and the Connaught Rangers? Then followed the most wonderful stroke of good luck in the form of a newly acquainted genealogical friend in Birmingham, who told me that she was going to the PRO at Kew to research her great-grandfather in the Hussars. Her husband was going to accompany her and he had kindly offered his services in following up relevant and available information relating to John Neary in the Kings Own Scottish Borderers. In due course, I received a weighty envelope containing several large facsimile pages of wonderful Army information, as anyone knows who has researched military sources. His Discharge Papers told me that he had joined the Kings Own Borderers in Birmingham on the 28 February 1860, was 19 years of age at last birthday and his occupation was a Striker. He was 65 inches tall upon joining and had moderate muscular development. It stated that on leaving the Colours he was of ‘Regular Habits, Good Conduct and had showed Temperance’ in his time in the service. There were details of his transfer to the Royal Irish Fusiliers (an Irish Regiment, if not the Irish Guards or Connaught Rangers) and the absolute gem, general entries in his medical records. These not only told me his state of health during his stay in the Sub-Continent, but also exactly where he had been serving for more than twenty years. He had not only served in India, but Ceylon and Burma—on the road to Mandalay, no less!

John’s Proceedings of Discharge told me that he was 40 yrs 11 months and was 5 ft 6½ ins tall with a fresh complexion, hazel eyes and brown hair. He had a cut on left eyebrow and left cheek—a mole on either side of chin (a fact which later positively identified him on an old photograph) and that he was a Striker by trade and intended to reside in Birmingham. His discharge papers also stated that his conduct had been good, he had obtained four good conduct badges, that his name had been entered sixteen times in the Regimental Defaulters Book and that he had been three times tried by Courts Martial and never convicted by a civil power. As there is supposed to be a photograph of John in his sergeant’s uniform, I wonder if one of the three Courts Martial permanently reduced him to the ranks.

From the general entries in his medical records, I discovered where he was stationed in England after joining, and when he sailed for Ceylon where he remained for five years. He then spent eight years in India, two years in Burma and a further two years in India before leaving the Sub-Continet. The records show the place, date and duration of the illness, age at time of illness, how many years in regiment at the time of illness, treatment and circumstances in or by which the disease was induced. Following are examples of random entries:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Yrs of Serv.</th>
<th>Cause etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edinburgh</td>
<td>1863</td>
<td>Contusion*</td>
<td>3 days</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Injury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Ceylon 1864:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>1863</td>
<td>Abscesses</td>
<td>10 days</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Not known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>1865</td>
<td>[Unreadable]</td>
<td>7 days</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Malaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>1866</td>
<td>Dysentery</td>
<td>25 days</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Climate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>1867</td>
<td>Contusion</td>
<td>8 days</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>A fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Ceylon 1865:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>1866</td>
<td>Social</td>
<td>14 days</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Contagion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aden</td>
<td>1875</td>
<td>Inflammation of Int. Ear</td>
<td>4 days</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>A cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madras</td>
<td>1875</td>
<td>Contusion—right eye</td>
<td>7 days</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Accident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madras</td>
<td>1876</td>
<td>Sun Stroke</td>
<td>6 days</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Exposure whilst on march</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Burma:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thayetmyo</td>
<td>1876</td>
<td>Neuralgia</td>
<td>9 days</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rangoon</td>
<td>1878</td>
<td>Neuralgia</td>
<td>6 days</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Malingering suspected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madras</td>
<td>1879</td>
<td>Gl Debility</td>
<td>9 days</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Climate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgau</td>
<td>1881</td>
<td>Tonsillitis</td>
<td>7 days</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>A Cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discharged 4th October, 1881</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Contusion often meant ‘as a result of fighting’—in all, John had only thirty entries over 21 years—30% of which were Contusions—30% Boils/Abscesses—20% Neuralgia—5% Climate and a few odds and sods including one bout of Social Disease—not bad for twenty-one years’ relative isolation!

All the above information was accumulated entirely from his medical records and Proceedings of Discharge. What delights await at the PRO after perusal of:

- a) Soldiers’ Documents (WO 97/I)
- b) Description Book (WO 25/351)
- c) Muster Roll (WO 10/2086)
- d) Medal Roll (WO 100/46)
- e) War Diaries (WO 95/2654)
- f) Rolls of Honour (RAIL 527/993)

Before I obtained great-grandfather’s medical records, I knew only that he had served in India for many years. As well as ascertaining his general health and well-being whilst in the Sub-Continent, I was able to chronologically follow his traversing through the region. However, he seems not to have been involved in any serious soldiering action, as he was definitely too early for all the skirmishes relating to the Indian Mutiny. There is nothing so far to indicate he was involved in the battle for Afghanistan and he had taken his discharge by the time his regiment had sailed for Africa and the Sudan in 1882. He certainly lived in interesting times and from his medical records I knew that he was well enough to enjoy them—let’s hope he did so and
that it wasn’t all *spit ‘n polish* and day to
day grind under the blazing, pungent
Indian sun.

John married *Ann Sweetman* on the 1
May 1882, at the age of 42 years, just ten
weeks after returning to Birmingham—
she was 26 and already the mother of five
illegitimate children. Ann was reputed to
be very fond of the bottle and of a battle
and I believe John saw more action in this
union than during all of his time in the
Army. My grandmother was the younger
of the two children of this marriage and
after he was widowed John was
eventually to spend the last few years of
his life with her. He continued to work as
a Smith’s Striker until he was well into
his 70s and died in Birmingham in 1920
aged 80 years.

1 1851 Census Index: Mrs A. Garner, 29a
   Windmill Close, Kenilworth, Warks CV8
   2GQ.
2 Turner Index: Army ‘Other Ranks’ Mr F.
   Turner, 27 Kings Barn Lane, Steyning, West
   Sussex, BN44 3YR.

**Editorial note:**
The striker was the man who wielded the
heavy hammer (14 or 28 pounds) while
the blacksmith held the hot workpiece
with his tongs in one hand, and held the
forging tool by its handle against the
workpiece with the other. The forging
tools were shaped to form the hot metal,
and the striker only hit the workpiece
when direct reduction in thickness was
needed.

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**More from the ISLE OF MAN**

**DO YOU KNOW JOHN GELLING?**

A year ago we printed a list of convicts
transported from the Isle of Man which
was sent to us by Mrs Patricia Power

Another Manx convict transported to
Tasmanian has been discovered—John
Gelling, who sailed on the *Mount Stuart
Elphinstone* on 24 December 1847 after
spending four years on the Justicia hulk.

Patricia writes that he is of particular
interest because it was at his trial that the
Lt Governor, on instructions from the
Home Office, excluded the Members of
the House of Keys (equivalent to our
MHAs but at the same time appointed
rather than elected) from the Court of
General Gaol Delivery. Gelling’s lawyer
argued strongly that, for this reason, the
Court was improperly constituted and no
cases should be tried that day. He was
overruled by the Deemsters (judges) but
reams of legal argument followed before
his case was tried. Gelling himself was a
lawyer who shocked the island by
seriously assaulting an old woman called
Mary Boyd while stealing clothes from
her house—hence the severity of his
sentence of 14 years.

If anyone has a connection with John
Gelling, Patricia would be most grateful
for any information.

Mrs Patricia Power
Lloobs Cottage
The Eairy
Foxdale
Isle of Man via UK
IM4 3JA
THOSE CURSED MALLETT MEN
Ronald Mallett BA

ONE possible meaning of the Old French surname of Mallett is ‘cursed’.\(^1\) The tragic history of the Malletts of Wynyard, Tasmania, seems to attest to that interpretation. James Mallett was born in Ireland around the year 1812.\(^2\) The first surviving trace of his existence in Tasmania is the registration of the birth of his eldest daughter Bridget, who had been born on 29 December 1866.\(^3\) He was employed by Moore and Quiggin’s Sawmill.\(^4\)

James Mallett’s partner was Emma Catherine Davis, the wife of blacksmith John Davis. Emma Catherine had married Davis on 25 December 1860 at Torquay.\(^5\) She was born Anna Catherine Handley in Launceston on 10 October 1842 to Robert and Bridget Handley.\(^6\) Her father Robert was described as a labourer on her birth registration and her mother’s maiden name as Macnamarra.\(^7\) Her name is usually recorded as Emma Catherine Mallett, although occasionally it is spelt as Anna Catherine Mallett.\(^8\) Emma Catherine had two children by Davis: John Thomas Davis born on 1 September 1861 and Emma born on 24 August 1862 and christened Emma Jane at the Anglican church, Circular Head.\(^9\) John Thomas Davis died of convulsions aged 7 months on 22 March 1862.\(^10\)

There is no record of marriage for James and Emma Catherine Mallett of Wynyard. On her record of death, Emma Catherine’s spouse is listed as James Mallett and her age at marriage is listed as 19 years.\(^11\) This is the age she was when she married John Davis in 1860, although on their marriage record she is listed as being 20 years old.\(^12\) This disparity seems to suggest that James and Emma Catherine Mallett were never legally married. Regardless of that possibility, they raised a family of several children at Wynyard. The children included an older male, James, Bridget, Catherine, Mary Ann, Arthur and perhaps another female.\(^13\)

The first tragedy was the accidental death of the eldest son. It is unsure how old this son was when he died, or even if he had been named. Like a number of the children, his birth was not registered. He was reported to have ‘fell’ on a glass bottle and as a result of a severe cut to his arm, bled to death.\(^14\)

Tragedy struck the family again in 1890. Fifteen year old Arthur Mallett was killed working for William Moore and Robert Quiggin on 22 April 1890.\(^15\) He died from a fractured skull.\(^16\) The official inquisition into the accident revealed that Arthur was entangled in a driving belt and was battered to death against a piece of timber.\(^17\)

Fortune then seemed to shine on the Mallett family for a few years. They purchased a farm at Sister’s Creek, Boat Harbour, around 1890.\(^18\) However tragedy was never too distant for the Mallett men and the older James Mallett died of natural causes on 26 September 1896.\(^19\)

The Mallett women seemed to enjoy much better fortune than the men. Bridget Mallett married John Milton at the Wynyard Church in a Methodist ceremony on 16 September 1883.\(^20\) They had at least four children.\(^21\) Mary Ann Mallet married James Henry Wenn at the
Wynyard Roman Catholic Church on 28 July 1897. The Wenns had five children and celebrated a Golden Wedding Anniversary in 1947. Catherine Mallett married Henry John Jones at his house in a Roman Catholic ceremony on 17 August 1898. They had a least one child.

However James Mallett’s step-daughter was not always so fortunate. Emma Jane Mallett had a number of illegitimate children to a man named Richard Harman, who eventually seems to have deserted her. There is no doubt that she is Emma Catherine Mallett’s daughter by Davis, as on her six known children’s birth registrations her maiden name is variously recorded as Davis or Mallett. Her son Albert was killed in World War 1. In later years she reverted to the surname Mallett and continued to live at Wynyard with her mother.

None of James Mallett’s sons were destined to survive long into adulthood. The younger James Mallett, or ‘Jim’ Mallett, was working as a miner at Corinna when the final tragedy struck. He and two friends, William Brakey and Thomas Welsh, left Pieman Heads in a small boat on 4 October 1900 at 11.00 a.m. bound for Corinna. The men had been on a property prospecting for tin. Before they left they tried to persuade a Mr R. Ewart to join them. Ewart declined on account of the weather and the fact that the centre-board boat carried a sail that was too heavy.

The three men vanished without trace and the subsequent search for them was to prove futile. Once the alarm was raised, a search party was dispatched under the supervision of Constables Listner and Marshall. They did not find the men, but they did find one oar, a spirt and a boat on its side in the Pieman. The wreckage was found halfway to Corinna. The search continued for a number of days but only a swag and a pair of boots were discovered. The firing of forty shots evoked no response. No track could be found. The river was dragged on 9 October. By 11 October the search was called off. On 13 December 1900 the bodies of Welsh and Brakey were discovered near Pieman Heads—one was in a very decayed state. James Mallett’s body was never found. There was never a written inquiry into the event.

The newspaper coverage of the accident seems to suggest that ‘Jim’ Mallett and his two mates were very popular residents of the area. They were listed as ‘all Circular Head men, being great favourites here’. ‘Jim’ Mallett and Brakey were said to be prominent members of the Wynyard football team, as well as being well-known in the cricket field. They had both been members of the Wynyard football team that won the premiership against Burnie in 1895 and were collectively described as ‘strong and hardy types of vigorous manhood’. The authorities had no trouble gaining assistance in their search for the three men.

Emma Catherine Mallett’s grief at the loss of her last remaining son is well documented. One account has her ‘nearly distracted with grief’. As ‘Jim’ was not known to have been married, nor have any descendants, his mother, Emma Catherine Mallett, claimed his estate. James Wenn, the husband of his sister Mary Ann, was one of the witnesses who signed the letters of administration at a session of the Supreme Court at Latrobe. His entire estate amounted to 207 pounds and that included the value of fifty acres of land at Wynyard.

The last trace of the Wynyard Malletts vanished on 4 December 1926 with the
death of Emma Catherine Mallett. For many years she and her daughter Emma Jane, had been the local midwives. Fate seemed to have decided that the male line of the family would die out, although their daughters ensured they had descendants.

When tracing my family tree I asked my grandfather what happened to his grandfather, a William James Mallett, born at Circular Head around 1862. Apparently my great great grandfather was only around long enough to leave his name and his genes to one son: William Thomas Mallett. I was frustrated by the fact that I couldn’t find a birth registration or any record of death for William James Mallett. He and his wife Mary Colgan had married young and the relationship did not last. When asked about his grandfather, my grandfather informed me that he eventually drowned in an accident on a river in the North-West. He went on to tell me they never found him, only some of his gear. My grandfather also knew he was related to a family of Handleys and his father was unhappy he never received any money following the accident. Ironically, it was through the unrecognised ‘Bill’ Mallett that the Mallett family of Wynyard endured.

References:
2 Death Registration 407/156, Emu District, 30 September 1896.
3 Birth Registration 329/351, Emu Bay District, 1 February 1867.
4 Birth Registration 44, Emu Bay District, 24 December 1871.
5 Marriage Registration 688, Devon District, 25 December 1860.
6 Birth Registration 1220, Launceston District, 19 November 1842; Record of Death No. C 0794/1926, Central Folio, 7 December 1926.
7 Birth Registration 1220, Launceston District, 19 November 1842.
8 Certificate of Marriage 1032, Wynyard District, 17 Aug 1898; Record of Death No. C 0794/1926 Central Folio, 7 December 1926.
9 Birth Registration 759/1930, Port Sorell District 16 September 1961, Birth Registration 185/196, Emu Bay District, 20 September 1862.
10 Death Registration 110/46, Emu Bay District, 7 April 1862.
11 Record of Death No. C 0794/1926, Central Folio, 7 December 1926.
12 Marriage Registration 688, Devon District, 25 December 1860.
13 Record of Death No. C 0794/1926, Central Folio, 7 December 1926; Birth Registration 329/351, Emu Bay District, 1 February 1867; Baptism 1/577, Smithton Catholic church, Circular Head Parish, 17 November 1868; Death Registration 407/156, Emu Bay District, 30 September 1896; Letters of Administration No. 2192, Supreme Court of Tasmania; Birth Registration 44, Emu Bay District, 24 December 1871; Baptism 1/680, Smithton Catholic church, Circular Head Parish, 18 February 1873; Certificate of Marriage 94, Emu Bay District. 28 July 1897; Birth Registration 751/326, Emu Bay District, 23 April 1875.
14 The Tasmanian Mail 20 October 1900, p.35.
15 Death Inquisition, 23 April 1890.
16 Death Registration, Emu Bay District, 24 April 1890.
17 Death Inquisition, 23 April 1890.
19 Death Registration 407/156, Emu Bay District, 30 September 1896.
20 Marriage Registration 159/16, Emu Bay District, 16 September 1863.
21 See Pioneers Index.
22 Certificate of Marriage 94, Emu Bay District, 28 July 1897.
23 See Pioneers Index and TAMIT Records.
25 See Pioneers Index.
26 Certificate of Marriage 1032, Wynyard District 17 August 1898.
27 See the Wynyard Honour Roll.
28 Electoral Roll, Division Darwin, 1914, p.28.
29 North-West Post 6 October 1900.
30 Daily Telegraph 8 October 1900.
31 Examiner 8 October 1900.
Reader
Pause at this Humble Stone
It Records
The fall of unguarded Youth
By the allurement of Vice
and the treacherous snares
of Seduction
SARAH LLOYD
on the 23d of April 1800
in the 22d Year of her Age
Suffered a Just but Ignominious DEATH
for admitting her abandoned seducer
into the Dwelling House of her Mistress
on the night of 3d Oct. 1799

and becoming the Instrument
in his Hands of the crime
of Robbery and House-burning
These were her last words:
May my example be a
warning to Thousands

IN MEMORY OF
ADRIAN LUCAS
who died May 13th 1672
AGED 72 YEARS

Here lies the CONQUEROR, conquered
Valiant as ever: ENGLAND bred
Whom neither Art nor Steel nor Strength
Could e’er subdue till death at length
Threw him on his back and here he lies
In hopes hereafter to arise.
PORTRAIT OF A SURVIVOR
Joyce Browne

Trade: Dressmaker  Head: Long  Eyebrows: Black  Chin: Medium
Height: 5’ 3½”  Hair: Black  Eyes: Brown  Native Place: Sheerness
Age: 33  Visage: Oval  Mouth: Rather large  Religion: C of E
Complexion: Dark  Forehead: High  Nose: Long sharp  Can read and write

A NYONE you know? You are looking at the official police description of convict Emily Witheridge, aged 33.

Emily Witheridge, then aged 32, was convicted at Exeter Assizes on the 23 February 1847 of stealing, on three occasions, items of clothing including a pair of boots. The only items recorded about her were her age and that she could read and write. She was sentenced to transportation for seven years, but I had no evidence that she was actually transported.

I thought there was circumstantial evidence that she was Emily Blake. I now have proof that she was Emily Blake Witheridge, born circa 1815, and that she arrived in Van Diemen’s Land, in 1848.

Emily Blake married Abel Witheridge in East Stonehouse, Plymouth, in January, 1838. He was described as a bachelor of full age and she as a spinster of full age. Abel’s father was William Witheridge, a millwright and Emily’s father was Charles Blake, a tailor. No profession was noted for Emily, but Abel was a stonemason. The place of residence for both was Plymouth.

Subsequent documents from the penal system give Emily’s place of birth as Sheerness, Kent, so how she came to meet and marry Abel in Devon we do not know.

Their first child was William Moses Bowden Witheridge, born in June 1838. Abel, as father, registered the birth, and the family were still living in Plymouth. A girl, Phillipa, was born in 1841 and by that time Abel and Emily had moved to Devonport, in Devon. George Henry, born 1845, was the next and last child.

We shall never know why Emily committed the offences. Her husband’s uncle Arthur was a builder in comfortable circumstances, and a freeman of the City of Plymouth.

Her father-in-law, William, was a burgess of the City, owning property and entitled to vote. Other relations would seem not to be so poor as to be unable to help if Abel and Emily had desperate money troubles. Was Emily a compulsive shoplifter?

Whatever the reason for Emily’s offences, did no-one appeal against the sentence on behalf of those three children, aged nine, six and two years? It was unlikely that any appeal would have succeeded. Sentence of transportation of women was seldom remitted, and, faced with a shortage of women in Australia, with the utmost inhumanity and cynicism, the authorities regarded a woman prisoner as an item, men for the use of.

Emily left England on the ship Cadet (2). She was never to see her husband and children again. Women had to endure the bad conditions on convict ships and suffer the attentions of guards and prisoners alike. Many women became more depraved than the men, and many took to drink, which was obtainable, to dull the pain of their existence—but Emily survived the voyage.
From the year 1840 a new penal system was decreed for Van Diemen’s Land. Called ‘The Probation System’ it forbade the hiring out of convicts as labour for settler families. Instead the prisoners were to pass through five stages of probation, and earn their freedom through a system of marks for industry and good behaviour. Men serving sentences of fifteen years or more were sent to Norfolk Island for a specified period. If they survived this they were transferred to Van Diemen’s Land where other convicts were working out their stages of probation, doing hard labour on clearing land, and building roads and bridges. The next stage was a pass to work for an approved master, the fourth stage was a ‘Ticket of Leave’, which meant that a man could choose his own master, and the fifth stage was a conditional or an absolute pardon.

The system was the same for women, but they were not sent to Norfolk Island, and did not do heavy work in a gang, although they still had to serve six months ‘gang probation’, working in a place of detention.

This system was intended to give the convicts some incentive to work, and by giving them some religious and practical instruction, fit them to re-enter the community, able to resist the temptations which would confront them.

It sounded good, but it didn’t work. The Government failed to honour its promises of support with money and equipment. (There is nothing new under the sun.) Administrators were sadistic, corrupt, or merely incompetent, and the economy of Van Diemen’s Land was in deep recession, so that there was no work for convicts passing into the later stages of probation. By 1846 the penal system of the island was a farce and in a state of chaos. The Female Factories at Hobart and Launceston were said to be ‘sumps of chaos and evil’, and the British Government was forced to suspend transportation for two years.

Was Emily lucky or unlucky to be among the first convicts to arrive in January, 1848, when transportation was resumed? The Government had promised to build a new prison for females at Hobart. It was to be under the supervision of a Dr and Mrs Bowden, a humane and enlightened couple. The prison was never built. Instead, an old warship, the Anson, was fitted out as a floating penitentiary. It was supposed to have new ideas of ventilation and cleanliness, but if you look at the plan of the orlop deck you will see that it has only four lavatories, placed amidships, for 300 prisoners. I doubt if any ventilation system would have been equal to that.

Emily saw the Anson, where she was to serve her six months’ gang probation, anchored on the Derwent River. What a contrast to the teeming ports of Plymouth and Devonport! The Derwent River looks tranquil, nevertheless there was constant activity aboard the Anson. Mrs Bowden believed that idleness led to wickedness and instituted schemes to keep her prisoners busy. One of her schemes was to buy large quantities of textiles and straw and have the women make clothes and hats to sell to the inhabitants of Hobart. It was here that I think Emily was lucky. She was a dressmaker, and her skills may have given her a privileged position. At the end of her probation her report reads ‘Very good’. Emily seems to be making the best of her new life.

On the 10 September 1850, Emily was granted a Ticket of Leave—this meant that she could find paid employment as
long as it was not in Hobart—which did not wish to be swamped with convict labour. Was this when she met Alexander Coyle, her future partner?

In 1852 she was granted a conditional pardon and a free and full pardon followed in 1854. She had no entries of bad behaviour on her record.

Alexander Coyle was Scottish, from Argyllshire. He was a seaman convicted of theft, and transported to Van Diemen’s Land where it would appear he met Emily. We hope to know more about him later.

Alexander Coyle applied to marry Emily on the 11 February 1851, and permission was granted. Did he know that Emily was married with three children in England? Emily said she was a widow, and the authorities did not enquire too closely. After all, a husband in England was lost, as good as dead. There was not much prospect of Abel and the three children being able to join Emily, even if they wanted to, and very little likelihood of Emily being able to afford the passage back home.

Emily and Alexander Coyle were married in St John’s Church, Ross, in the district of Campbell Town, on the 10 April 1851. Ross is a settlement on the banks of the Macquarie River, forty-nine miles from Launceston which is on the banks of the river Tamar, a reminder to Emily of her lost home. She was nine years older than her new husband, but perhaps with her black hair and brown eyes she looked younger, despite the hardships she had endured.

An unexpected development may have made it possible for Alexander and Emily to prosper. Gold was discovered in Australia in April 1851—which revolutionised the economy. Whole ports and towns were deserted as people scrambled to the gold fields. There was a drain of labour from Van Diemen’s Land, and skilled and steady workers were in demand.

On 3 February 1852, Emily gained her conditional pardon. Before she obtained her full pardon, transportation from England ceased. Van Diemen’s Land determined to put its convict past behind, and in October 1853, the island changed its name to Tasmania, after the Dutch navigator who had discovered it. Emily could not put her past behind her completely until her full pardon was granted in 1854. Where she and Alexander went then we are trying to discover.

Did Emily know that her husband, Abel, was styling himself ‘Widower’? He died in 1861, a few months before his father, William Witheridge. Did she know that her eldest son, William Moses Bowden, went to the Midlands of England, married, and founded a family line there? Her daughter Philippa died unmarried in Devonport in 1868, aged 27. Most poignant of all, did she know that her baby George Henry, aged two when she was sentenced, died aged 13? His death certificate tells us that he died of typhus fever, which he had had for two months, with diarrhoea and exhaustion. His father, Abel, was present at the death. (I suspect that the cause of death was typhoid and not typhus fever).

Among all the uncertainties, one thing is clear—Emily was a survivor, and Emily, I salute you!

Reprinted with the kind permission of Joyce Browne, Luton, England. The original was first published in The Witheridge Times, Vol.8 No.3, Autumn 1994, of which Joyce is the editor.
I found the following item in the *Hobart Town Gazette and Van Diemen’s Land Advertiser*, Saturday July 19th, 1823.

Ship News.—Arrived Saturday last the ship Elizabeth, Captain R Dacre, from England the 10th March, touching at Madeira on her passage, with a valuable cargo of merchandise, and upwards of 40 passengers including Mr and Mrs John Elliott.

However, it was not Mrs Elliott, but John Nathaniel Elliott’s sister Sarah Jane (25), who married Reuben Chapman three years later at St David’s, Hobart. Reuben was the younger brother of Henry who designed, among others, the eminent Hobart house *Westella* and Wesley Church. The Chapmans and their five children sailed to Adelaide in 1838.

One might wonder why John and Sarah decided to emigrate. Possibly a family feud in the appalling conditions of East End London 200 years ago. Their father died in the Debtor’s Prison from charges brought by their younger brother Robert’s executors.

John Nathaniel Elliott was a carpenter/builder (and estate agent? as the Titles Office lists sixty entries in his name between the years 1829 and 1881, just after his death). The earliest item recording his work I can find is a quote for carpentry and joinery work in the original Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Melville Street dated 5 July 1825. The earliest building officially recorded was the two-storied *White Hart Inn* built about 1827 on the corner of Patrick and Elizabeth Streets. It was demolished in 1973.

The first family home at what is now 111 Warwick Street (and still standing) was on a 2½ acre block bounded by Warwick, Murray, Devonshire Square and Brown Streets. This was surveyed for him in 1828. In 1844 he purchased land diagonally across Elizabeth Street from the old *White Hart Inn*, on which he built a two-storied shop and dwelling, and established an extensive Produce Merchant’s business. This business was handed onto son Robert and it was here that my father was born. Robert and family moved to Tasma Street in 1899.

John Nathaniel Elliott married Eliza Bye who arrived with parents and two brothers also in 1823 (in August). Her father thought Hobart Town was too rough for his young daughter and sent her back to London. She returned to marry John at St John’s, New Town on 2 October 1836. They had six children. The first three, girls, never married. John Henry married Rebecca Broadribb (their daughter Dora married Alfred Pedder). Eliza Jane married Charles Draper Hazell whose father (also Charles) was a farmer at Copping and was Sorell district’s first magistrate. Their eleven children included Robert Owen Hazell, father of brothers Rowley and Donald.

John Nathaniel Elliott’s sixth child Robert married Charles Draper Hazell’s sister Sophia at St George’s, Sorell in 1873. Robert and Sophia also had six
children. Two boys died in infancy from diphtheria and whooping cough. Two girls never married. These girls were both students at The Friends’ School when it was founded in 1888. The elder girl, Amy Marion, was the first woman to gain a science degree at the University of Tasmania. She taught for a while at Friends’ and founded the Old Scholars’ Association there. The second girl, Helenor May, studied languages at the University, then at the outbreak of WWI went to England to work at the Woolwich Arsenal armament factory. On her return to Hobart, she attended to her large garden in Tasma Street and ran a Home Industries shop in her father’s and grand father’s building on the corner of Patrick and Elizabeth Streets. The building still stands. The fifth child was Charles Hazell Elliott, AMP and Lieutenant Colonel WWI (including the Gallipoli landing). He had one son, Charles, now in Glasgow.

Robert Elliott’s sixth child, Edmund Alfred (my father), was born 1884. After The Friends’ School, he joined the Tasmanian Museum and then the Agricultural Department where he developed his interest in growing walnuts, and founded the Field Naturalists’ Club. He later returned to his studies to begin his medical career—Sydney University then to Brisbane for hospital training, where he met Sister Doris Jane Merchant to bring back to Hobart in 1918 as his wife. His medical practice was in New Town and Macquarie Street until he retired to his beloved walnuts at Lunawanna, Bruny Island. Here he quickly became the government medical officer until fire destroyed the house (including all family history records and photographs). Alf and Doris had five children: Ken—farmer on Bruny and then Merseylea, Bruce—RAAF pilot in WWII then farmer in West Australia and later Raliton, Betty—an early SIDS casualty, myself (David)—mainly banking and teaching budgeting to Tasmania secondary students through Bank Education Service, and Margaret—potter and artist who married Edward Shaw (also potter).

That just about wraps up my family with one very important exception. In 1828, Ikey Solomon, (Charles Dicken’s ‘Fagan’) escaped from English custody and made his way to join wife and children in Hobart. Shortly after his arrival he purchased from one Robert Makepeace the Somerset Arms Inn in upper Elizabeth Street, a few doors down from Patrick Street. A fortnight later he completed the purchase of the White Hart Inn from John Elliott. The land on which these two inns were built had been swapped by Makepeace and Elliott. The two had also been involved in various land deals, including a ten acre block in Providence Valley.

Robert Makepeace arrived in Hobart on 28 June 1823, a fortnight before John Elliott. Having sold the Somerset Arms, Makepeace moved to Swansea where he established himself as hotelier. It would be nice to think that Makepeace and Elliott were friends from their arrival in Hobart because the more interesting outcome is that Robert Makepeace’s great great granddaughter Rhondda Dilger, trained nurse of Swansea, married me nearly forty four years ago—a hundred and thirty one years after our forefathers’ arrival in Hobart Town. Should this article be titled ‘175 years of family association’?

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THE DESERTERS OF 1870
Lou Daniels

In 1870 the last British regiment was withdrawn from Australia and the defence of the colonies was left to local militia. It was a significant, and for some, a traumatic event. When the troops were ordered home, quite a number chose to stay behind, and became, at least technically, deserters. My great-great-grandfather was one of those who remained in Hobart.

John Beattie was born in Manchester, England, in May 1843, the son of John Beattie. He enlisted in the British Army on 11 April 1859, aged 16, and from April to June 1860 he was stationed at Mullingar and Curragh Camp, in Ireland, a member of the 14th (Buckinghamshire) Regiment of Foot, 2nd Battalion. The 14th Regiment was first raised in Kent, taking the name of the colonel in command, until in 1751 when it became the 14th Regiment of Foot. From 1809 to 1876 it carried the name of the county of Buckinghamshire, then becoming the Prince of Wales Own (West Yorkshire) Regiment. The uniform included buff facings and gold lace.

Later in 1860 most of the Battalion sailed for New Zealand, but John did not go with them. It seems that he was at Fermoy in Ireland as part of a recruiting team, and for the month of November his Muster Record lists him as ‘guard’.

He arrived in New Zealand early in 1861, at the same time as the Battalion received a large contingent of recruits from Britain, so presumably he came out with them. The Battalion was raised in 1858, and arrived in New Zealand in 1859, serving in the Maori Wars of 1860 to 1861, and 1863 to 1866, taking part in many engagements, including Kuit Kara, Kohera, Rangariri, and Waikato Pah.

The Maori Wars were fought as a series of campaigns against various combinations of Maori tribes, mainly in the North Island. The trigger was land ownership as the colonists clashed with traditional culture and land use. After a period of peace, conflict broke out again in 1859 in Taranaki, known as the Second Maori War. The Third broke out in 1863 in the Waikato area, continuing into 1864 in the Tauranga area. In 1868 another uprising led by Te Kooti saw a massacre of Europeans at Poverty Bay. At the peak of the trouble about 20,000 troops were involved, including 10,000 regulars. Five hundred and sixty British and New Zealand servicemen died, while 2,500 Maoris were killed.

John Beattie, regimental number 1182, was stationed as follows:

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1 This and subsequent information regarding John’s military career comes from a search of the Pay and Muster Rolls for the two regiments to which he belonged. They are available on microfilm in the National Library in Canberra, and most State Libraries. R. H. Montague; How to Trace Your Military Ancestors in Australia and New Zealand, The Family History Series, Hale & Iremonger, Sydney, 1989, proved very useful.

2 Dress and Insignia of the British Army in Australia and New Zealand, 1770–1870; Ronald Montague; Library of Australia History, 1981), page 98.
Early in 1867 the Regiment was transferred to Melbourne, eventually embarking for England in March 1870. But on 13 March 1870 John Beattie transferred to the 2nd Battalion, 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment, along with many of his fellows. Apparently he had no desire to return to Britain, and had three years to go before his fourteen years' enlistment was up. He retained his regimental number, 1182. This regiment was originally one of eighteen raised in Ireland from Independent Garrison Companies, starting life in 1684 as Colonel the Lord Granada's Regiment of Foot. From 1751 to 1881 it was the 18th (The Royal Irish) Regiment of Foot, finally being disbanded in 1922. The Regimental nickname was 'Paddy's Blackguards', and their facings were blue, with gold lace.3

The Royal Irish were the last Imperial regiment to be stationed in Australia or New Zealand, who wanted the popular regiment to stay, and their departure was delayed a few months. In February 1870 the regiment transferred to Australia, with regimental headquarters at Sydney, and detachments sent to Melbourne, Adelaide and Hobart. John Beattie was posted to Hobart Town. The 2nd Battalion of the Regiment sailed from Auckland to Sydney in two groups, the first on the Hero sailing ship out of Melbourne, arriving on 25 February, and the second on the steamship City of Melbourne out of Sydney, arriving on 1 March. In the first party were twelve officers and their families in cabins, and 183 rank and file, with sixty women and 133 children in steerage, along with civilian passengers. It must have been a crowded ship. In the second party were ten officers, three ladies and eleven children in cabins, and sixty-nine rank and file, with twenty-one women and forty-six children in steerage. It is very frustrating that the rank and file were not listed by name. Presumably Beattie was on board one ship or the other, as was Mary Collins.

John Beattie was sent to Hobart and for the next three musters he was on duty there. Finally he ensured that he could stay in Australia by deserting on 7 August 1870.

During the 1860s the cost of maintaining Imperial troops in Australia became prohibitive for the British Government, and by 1870 a policy decision to make colonial governments responsible for their own defence resulted in a disagreement between the colonies and the British government over colonial payment for imperial troops in Australia. So they were withdrawn. Once the ‘self reliant policy’ was promulgated on 14 August 1870, the 2nd/18th immediately prepared to return to England, with the main body embarking on the Royal Eagle on 27 August and the rear party left Sydney on 6 September.

Hundreds of soldiers took their discharges in Australia during the 1860s, and so it was no surprise that when the Regiments sailed away, they were somewhat depleted in strength. In 1870 the 14th sailed with only twenty-one officers and 283 other ranks. Over 100 NCOs and privates applied for discharge to stay in Australia. Another thirty-seven, including John Beattie, deserted just before the regiment embarked. The departure of the last imperial troops from Hobart was quite an occasion. On 9 August the Governor of Tasmania, Charles Du Cane, inspected the detachment on the military parade ground at Anglesea Barracks in front of a large crowd of Hobart citizens. The edition of The Mercury next day recorded the occasion:

During the time the officers and men of the 2–18th Royal Irish Regiment have been stationed in Hobart Town, they have ingratiated themselves into the affections of the of the inhabitants of this city, and their approaching departure from these shores will occasion a feeling of regret both deep and lasting. On the parade ground was the band of Hobart Town Volunteer Artillery under Mr Thomas, which played before, during, and after the parade various selections of music. Precisely at half past two o’clock the Governor and party arrived on the ground, and immediately the inspection commenced. The troops numbering altogether 106 having been drawn up in line, the Vice-regal party rode around the line, examined the general appointments of the men, etc, and expressed themselves highly pleased with their appearance. Captain le Mottee then put the men through a number of military evolutions, including the platoon exercise, bayonet exercise, formation of columns from line, formation of fours, all of which were gone through with a precision that reflected great credit to them as a body of men, and also to the officers who commanded them.

The Governor then addressed the Regiment, saying in part:

There is no danger that the spirit of loyalty to the throne and attachment to the mother country will be shaken by your withdrawal, for that is a spirit which I am convinced is too deep-seated in the hearts of all Tasmanians to be affected by the removal of any outward visible of their union and identification with our vast and worldwide English Empire. But the sight of Her Majesty’s soldiers’ uniform is one with which the inhabitants of this country have been familiarised since the very earliest commencement of the history of the colony, and I am sure that I may further say that the sight of a redcoat has been a welcome one amid all classes of Tasmanian society.4

On 17 August the troops marched out of the barracks down to the docks to embark on the Southern Cross for Melbourne, and from there to England. Again it was a big occasion, with thousands of people crowding the streets to see them go.

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4 The Mercury, 10 August 1870
Again *The Mercury* reported at length, with several significant observations:

One incident of a very painful nature came under the notice of our reporter, which brought out strikingly the disabilities and amenities of a military life. A young soldier, who had married without the consent of the military authorities, had to leave his wife, who, with a little child in her arms, was sobbing most bitterly at the prospect of the separation from her husband. And no less affected was the soldier, who, as well as he was able, was trying to comfort his wife, by assuring her that he would return to her in two year’s time, when having served his country for fourteen years, he would be able to claim his discharge and the sum of 10 pounds.

John Beattie had no such conflict of interest, quite obviously deciding to stay with his new partner, even at the risk of deserting. He wasn’t the only soldier in Hobart to avoid leaving. According to *The Mercury*, seventeen men were missing when the contingent marched out:

The battalion was composed of one captain, two lieutenants, one staff—assistant surgeon, one assistant-purveyor, seven sergeants, two drummers, and seventy-eight rank and file; there were sixteen women and fifty children belonging to the soldiers of the battalion. The number of men missing was seventeen, but these principally consisted of married men who had previously belonged to the 2–14th Regiment.

According to the page from the regimental records that I have a copy of, they could have included the following men, although there is no record of where each man deserted:

Corporal Hugh Higgins, born Belfast, labourer, enlisted 19 May 1859, deserted 16 August 1870.

Drummer Thomas McIntyre, born Downpatrick, enlisted 1 June 1863, deserted 18 August 1870.

Drummer John Simons, born Honbella East, shoemaker, enlisted 3 July 1859, deserted 22 August 1870.

Private George Bailey, born Athy, shoemaker, enlisted 5 March 1858, deserted 16 August 1870.

Private Patrick Barrett, born Bantry, labourer, enlisted 22 May 1858, deserted 17 August 1870.

Private Richard Barry, born Fermoy, labourer, enlisted 19 February 1858, deserted 15 August 1870.

Private John Beattie, born Manchester, slater, enlisted 11 April 1859, deserted 17 August 1870.

Private Patrick Bierne, born Elphin, labourer, enlisted 13 January 1860, deserted 23 August 1870.

Private James Bird, born Beauminster, labourer, enlisted 26 January 1859, deserted 16 August 1870.

Private John Botton, born Whitehaven, roller, enlisted 5 November 1858, deserted 17 August 1870.

Private Edward Boyle, born Gowran, groom, enlisted 14 March 1860, deserted 14 August 1870.

Private John Brandon, born Limerick, labourer, enlisted 14 November 1860, deserted 21 August 1870.

Private Patrick Bready, born Clones, labourer, enlisted 8 September 1858, deserted 18 August 1870.

Private John Brown, born Galway, labourer, enlisted 24 May 1858, deserted 17 August 1870.

Private John Browne, born Somerset, enlisted 24 January 1859, deserted 14 August 1870.

Private John Burens, born St Helens, Jersey, enlisted 25 February 1859, deserted 16 August 1870.
The implication is that their mass desertion was not unexpected, and accepted by the authorities. Officially only a handful of officers remained behind, including the officer-in-charge of the Commissariat, A. C. G. Castray, one clerk and one messenger. Captain Warren remained in charge of the Ordnance Department to hand over to the colonial government the imperial buildings, including the penal station at Port Arthur. Clearly Beattie had begun his relationship with Mary Collins in the midst of all this while still in New Zealand, for their first daughter Catherine was born on 29 September 1870, seven months after their arrival. There was a fellow private called John Collins in the regiment, an Irishman born in Limerick, who enlisted on 4 October 1857, and who deserted on 21 August, cutting it even finer than Beattie. Was Mary something to do with him? She could have been his daughter, as family tradition has always remembered her as Irish. Mary had a brother, John Joseph Collins, in Hobart, and a close friend who could have been a relative, Mary Donovan. Both were godparents to Mary’s children.

John Joseph Collins, 26, a waiter, married Mary Ann Ryan, 24, a dressmaker, at St Joseph’s Church, Hobart, on 21 April 1880 (311).

John Beattie-Holt worked on the Tasmanian Railways until his retirement. On 5 July 1883 John Beattie-Holt, adult, born in 1843, was conditionally baptised at St Joseph’s Catholic Church, Macquarie Street, Hobart, so he was not born into a Catholic family, or he had no documentary proof of having been baptised as a child back home in Manchester. The staunch Catholicism of the Beattie-Holt family clearly came from their Irish mother, not their English father. One suggestion is that his baptism was necessary for his acceptance into the Masonic Order. He was a member at the time of his death.

Mary is thought to have been born in Ireland in 1850. No record of her arrival or of their marriage has been found. What is certain is that this couple raised a large family in Hobart from 1870, mostly in Hobart, and both died in Hobart, John on 27 February 1903 at his home, Norma Cottage, Ware Street, North Hobart, from phthisis pulmonalis (collapse of the lungs), and Mary on 4 May 1911 at 468 Macquarie Street, South Hobart, the home of her daughter Mary Aming, from a tumour of the liver and jaundice.

They had ten children, seven daughters, then two sons, and finally another daughter. There is confusion too about the family name. On the birth records of the younger children, those that were recorded, Mary was the informant, and puts her

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5 *The Mercury*, 9 August 1870
mark, until the last occasion, when she has learned to sign her name. In each case the registrar has had trouble with the surname, spelling it Holtbeatie, Holt Betey, Holt bitey and Holt Battie. Then when John was the informant for two of the later children, he has Beattie Holt in 1883, then in 1887, Holt, with the Beattie added before it later, and initialled. By the time they died, the Holt had disappeared. When Mary married Richard Anning, Holt was added after Beattie in each case in her handwriting. Her younger brothers called themselves Beattie. There is a story here that may help uncover the origins of the family.

1 Catherine Beattie Holt, (Kate), born 29 September 1870, Harrington Street, Hobart, (1380), baptised St Joseph’s, Hobart, married Richard McMahon, 1892, St Leonards, (6886), died 1932, Canterbury, New South Wales, (17725), aged 62.

2 Elizabeth Beattie Holt, born 18 March 1872, Glen Leith, near New Norfolk, (1106), baptised St Mary’s Cathedral, Hobart, 1872, married Frederick Henry Gray, from Swansea, 4 May 1892, Hobart, died 1918, Redfern, New South Wales, (14464), aged 46.

3 Lucy Honora Beattie Holt, (or Alma), born 3 August 1874, Harrington Street, Hobart, (609), baptised St Joseph’s, Hobart, married John Charles Sainsbury 31 July 1893, died January 1951, Marrickville, New South Wales, aged 76.

4 Margaret Bridget Beattie Holt (always known as Margaret Winifred), born 30 October 1876 Melville Street, Hobart, (2352), baptised 19 November 1876, St Joseph’s, Hobart, godparents John Joseph Collins and Mary Donovan, married Francis Joseph Winch 2 October 1897, died 1956, Hobart, aged 80.

5 Mary Frances Beattie Holt, born 13 September 1878, Melville Street, Hobart, (305), baptised 20 October 1878, St Joseph’s, Hobart, godparents Patrick McNamara and Mary Donovan, married Richard Ingram Anning, 19 May 1897, died 21 April 1948, Royal Hobart Hospital, aged 69.


7 Cecilia Beattie Holt, born 16 February 1883 Hampden Road, Battery Point, (612), baptised 1 April 1883, St Joseph’s, Hobart, married Victor Saul Lyons, 20 June 1903, died by 1916.

8 John Beattie Holt, born 1885, baptised 5 July 1885, St Joseph’s, Hobart, married Teena Finch, 1910, (0320), enlisted in the AIF, served overseas, died 30 January 1918 Hobart, aged 33.

9 James Charles Aloysius Beattie Holt, born 20 July 1887 Hampden Road, Battery Point, (657), baptised 31 July 1887 St Joseph’s, Hobart, godparents Mary Walsh, married Ruby May Knight, 1910, (0432) enlisted AIF, died 31 August 1960 Hobart, aged 73.

10 Ellen Dorothy Ada Beattie Holt, born 3 May 1890, Hobart, baptised 13 July 1890, St Joseph’s, Hobart, godparent Ellen Johnson, married Edward John McMullen, 11 May 1912, Redfern NSW, died 1941, NSW, aged 51.

Clearly the deserters of 1870 were an interesting and significant group of new settlers. How many stayed in Tasmania is unclear, but it may be that if you have an Irish great-great-grandfather surrounded by some mystery, he may be one of them. I would be delighted to hear from anyone who can shed more light on the Beatties, especially Mary Ann. Please write to 46 Baracchi Crescent, Giralang, ACT 2617.

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TASMANIAN ANCESTRY June 1998 31
WHEN I started researching my family about ten years ago, the only solid evidence I had was my paternal grandparents’ wedding certificate. Two stated facts started me off on a wild goose chase, which in one case was solved relatively quickly, but in the other, took many years of diligent research, a few inspired guesses looking in obscure corners, and an immense amount of luck.

Bertie Mansfield, of Franklin, had married at St John the Baptist Church, Goulburn Street, Hobart, 17 March 1905, Elizabeth Leary, of Hobart. The two statements that caused so much trouble were; Bertie stated he was born in New Zealand, and Elizabeth stated her mother Maria Leary’s maiden name was Earl.

Bertie was found to have been born at Underwood, Pipers River, outside of Launceston, which is the other end of the island from Franklin, and Elizabeth stated her mother Maria Leary’s maiden name was Earl.

Bertie was found to have been born at Underwood, Pipers River, outside of Launceston, which is the other end of the island from Franklin, and a world away from New Zealand, which is another story in itself. But Maria Earl?

I won’t discuss all the merry-go-rounds I boarded and fell off, dizzied. I sought the advice of my father’s estranged eldest sister. As in a lot of families, there had been a quarrel, (not discussed in front of children) and very little contact over many years. She, however, was quite eager to help.

She told me that our ancestor James Mansfield’s father was a ‘Sir’ James back in England, James junior had been a doctor, and had been buried on the Isle of the Dead at Port Arthur. She also stated quite categorically that her grandmother Maria’s maiden name was Page, she had been an only child, her name was pronounced Mar-eye-a, and that her father had been a sea captain.

So I went searching. The Mansfield stories turned out to be just that, and the only fact to be proven about her grandmother was the name Page.

Such a simple name Leary, you would think, but you wouldn’t believe the trouble in tracing Maria Leary’s children. Not dates, but names. To start with, Maria Page had married Daniel O’Larey in 1877. Daniel clearly signed all his children’s registrations as Larey, but just look at the list of their children below!

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<tr>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Baptism</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jane Leary</td>
<td>1878</td>
<td>(Emily?)</td>
<td>Harrold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Leary</td>
<td>1880</td>
<td></td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter Larey</td>
<td>1882</td>
<td>Walter Harold Leary</td>
<td>Page</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jane Larcey</td>
<td>1884</td>
<td>Elizabeth Leary</td>
<td>Harold</td>
</tr>
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<td>Henry Larcy</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>?</td>
<td>1891</td>
<td>Arthur Leary</td>
<td></td>
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I started off with Earl and ended up with Page and Har(r)old! I ran with Page, and found a Maria Page, born 25 December 1853 in Hobart to Thomas Page and Jane neé Burns. Well that explained the Page, but what of the Harrold and the still unknown Earl? I could find nothing more, except for a possible death. A Thomas Page, Mariner, aged 66, had died of a heart attack on 1 December 1854. The informant had been his son James, of Argyle Street. I asked my father about the name Harrold, and he replied that the family was related to them but he didn’t know how. He also said his grandmother was a little lady, who was always helping people and smoked a clay pipe.

Whilst searching I had come across a puzzling birth. A Jane born to Edward Harold, Miner, and Jane neé Page on 11 November 1861, at the Tasman Peninsula. I filed it away for future reference. In the meantime I pursued the O’Learys. I could find the birth of Daniel O’Leary, but no reference as to how or when his parents, Daniel senior and his wife Jane Caley/Neilly/Reilly/etc. had come to Tasmania. To this day, I have not been able to trace them except for possible deaths.

I then found a reference to a Mercury newspaper article, ‘Mrs Harrold, wife of an early settler’. I now lived in a country town, and found getting to Hobart was a problem. Often running out of research time, I left this little snippet until I could get back again. What I eventually found, was a death notice and an obituary. Not pre-1900 as I had searched for, this mysterious Jane, Page/Harrold/Earl, but 1930!

On 20 March, 1930, at her late residence, 128 Harrington Street, Jane, widow of the late Edward Harrold, of Hobart, aged 100 years. The obituary had a very grainy photograph (unfortunately, not on file at the Mercury) and made no reference to her children, or a husband named Page, but gave extremely interesting anecdotes and occurrences that she had recounted seeing during her long life. It did however, say she had been in Parramatta, New South Wales, had gone to Sydney with her employer, a music master. She said she had still been a mere girl when she came to Tasmania on the brig Wild Irish Girl and had met in Hobart Mr Harrold, who was to become her husband. She had accompanied him to Port Arthur where he worked in the Coal Mines. Aha!

I sought my father’s advice again. He was really puzzled, as I had found his grandmother Leary died in 1940, and this one had died in 1930. He was under the impression that his grandmother, not his great-grandmother had died before the war (WWII). In fact, he thought he had been speaking about one person. I believe he was mixing up in his memory two grandmothers. Jane, who smoked the clay pipe, and Maria who was so well liked and helped people.

You have no idea how far I was from the real truth still! Here is a condensation of what I eventually found over the next few years. There is still a lot more to find.

- **William Byrne(s)/Burns** was transported from Dublin, Ireland, for 7 years aged 15. He arrived in Sydney on the ship Mangles (4) in 1826. He sought permission, when free, to marry Jane Holmes, on bond, which was granted 2 December 1833. **Jane Holmes** was transported from Liverpool, England, for 7 years aged 23. She arrived in Sydney on the Kains on 11 March 1831. They married at Scots Church, Sydney on 16 December 1833.

- **Jane Burns** was born to them on 8 January 1836 and baptised at St Mary’s Roman Catholic Cathedral Sydney on
24 January 1836. Her age at death was actually 94. Jane Byrnes married Thomas Page (divorced) on 7 March 1853 at Scots Presbyterian Church, Pitt Street, Sydney. Steerage passengers, unnamed, were on the brig Wild Irish Girl from Sydney to Hobart, arriving 16 July 1853.

- Maria Page, was born, 25 December 1853. Thomas Page—possible death 1 December 1854 (still not proven to be our Thomas).

- 1842, an Edmond Harrold was transported for 10 years at Somerset Wells. Native of Bath. Coachpainter. Protestant who could read and write. Arrived 1843. In Tasmania he had a ‘rap sheet’ as long as your arm. He was covered in tattoos and was very badly behaved. His sentence was regularly lengthened for absconding, larceny, threats to assault, or misconduct. He was flogged, put in chains, given solitary and hard labour, and regularly sent back to Prisoners Barracks or Port Arthur. He was originally assigned to a Gang at Bridgewater, but was also assigned to many different people for work, and sent to the coalmines on the Tasman Peninsula. One of his more imaginative crimes (for which he was given 30/36? lashes) was to make (playing) cards out of the leaves of a Bible. He was certified free in 1853, but managed to get into trouble again twice up to 1855.

How he met Jane Page is not known. However, he seems never to have been convicted again after their first child was born in 1855, though this child seems to have got in trouble himself, as an adult. No marriage has yet been found of Jane Page neé Burns to Edmund/Edward/ Edwin Har(r)old, even though he was unmarried and Jane was possibly a widow. Maria Page, born 1853, was obviously not an only child.

Jane and Edward had nine children, mostly registered as Harold or Harold. Of the mother’s maiden name, two were shown as Page and seven shown as Burns.

The really interesting one is their fourth child, registered as Jane Harold, 1861, Tasman Peninsula, father a Miner—mother’s maiden name Page—was baptised as Elizabeth Jane Earl, at Port Arthur. Parents Jane and Edward Earl.

Their other children were—a male (Edward?) 1855, Argyle Street; a male 1857, Morley Street; Henry 1860, Battery Point; William 1864, Tasman Peninsula; Esther 1866, Port Arthur; Ellen 1868, Hobart, incorrectly entered as a male; Jane 1871, Battery Point and James 1875, Battery Point.

1885—Edward Harrold died 27 June 1885 aged 70? years.

1930—Jane Harrold died.

What convoluted lives! Jane Byrne marries Mr Page who may have died, has one daughter, takes up with Mr Har(r)old who occasionally used the name Earl, has another nine children, of whom one daughter was baptised as Earl, and at least one son used, the name Earl(e) during his adult life. So many maiden names were used, it was no wonder the family were confused—but I had incredible fun and satisfaction finding it all out!
A QUARRY OR A CUTTING, WHAT’S THE DIFFERENCE?
An investigation into the interchanging of the names Quarry & Cutting
Keith A. Wools-Cobb

It is not unusual to come across something of a puzzle when researching one’s ancestors, and here I document one of those occasions, with details of some of my research to solve the puzzle. A researcher on the mainland first drew my attention to the fact that James William Farthing married Emma Cutting, but when their son Cecil was married Emma gave her maiden name as Quarry.

I am aware that there are a number of people in Tasmania by the name of Quarry, but have not sought their help, so maybe I will receive confirmation or otherwise of my research and assumptions. This I would welcome.

The initial investigation into James Farthing’s family lead to the following:

- Tasman Russell Farthing born 18 November 1875, mother Emma (Cutting), informant J. A. Farthing (L’ton #2278)
- Cecil Leonard Farthing born 27 March 1877, mother Emma (Cutting), informant Emma Farthing (L’ton #2830)
- Male (Wm. James Farthing) born 20 July 1878, mother Emma (Cutting), informant Thos. Doolan, friend (L’ton #3380)
- Ethel May Farthing born 1 February 1881, mother Emma (Quarry) informant Emma Farthing (L’ton #1064)
- Ruby Constance Farthing born 19 July 1882, mother Emma (Cutting), informant J. A. Farthing (L’ton #281)
- Mabel Myra Farthing born 22 April 1884, mother Emma (Quarry), informant Emma Farthing (L’ton #1429)
- Irene Janet Farthing born 11 February 1890, mother Emma (Cutting), informant J. A. Farthing (L’ton #898)

Obviously then, there was a change of name between 1878 and 1881 even though Emma on some occasions still used the name Cutting, right up to the marriage of Tasman Farthing in 1902. (The 1882 and 1890 births were informed by the father, who gave his wife’s maiden name as Cutting, whilst the 1881–1884 informant was the mother, giving Quarry as her maiden name.)

Going back to early settlement, I found records of three men by the name of Thomas Quarry.

1 Thomas Quarry, aged 18, transported on Southworth (1), Ref. #79. Height: 5’9½”, Hair: light brown, Eyes: dark grey, Trade: Ploughman, Tried Northumberland 27 February 1830, Sentence: Life, Native place: Northumberland. Arrived Tasmania 19 October 1830 (born c.1812). Marks, etc. small brown mole on left arm. Talks through his nose. CON 31/37 & 23/3 (CON 31/37 very difficult to read).

2 Thomas Quarry, bachelor, married 3 May 1836 to Catherine Clark at Hobart, by T. Beagley Naylor. Both signed with their mark. Witnesses, W. Naylor and Robert Scrutton, Newtown. (No ages given.) Ref. 36/1 #3337
3 Thomas Quarry, Ticket of Leave, bachelor, per Southworth (1) married 3 September 1838 to Eliza Stillman, Ticket of Leave, Spinster, per Hydery, at Hobart Town by Wm. Bedford. Thomas signed with his mark, Eliza signed ‘Eleanor Stillman’. Witnesses were Isaac Stephens and Wm. Holdship. (No ages given.) Ref. 36/1 #4104

Eliza Stillman, aged 19, housemaid and needlewoman, sentenced in Kent to 14 years on 18 October 1831 (unable to read charge) Con #218. Transported 11 August 1832. Conditional pardon 6 April 1842.

In the Microfiche titled ‘Lists of Assisted Passages 1841–89’, Reference Reel 14-6 p.196 CB 7/12/8 I found the following:
4 Thomas Quarry, emigrated with his family under assisted passage on the ship Trade Wind in 1858. Age given as 34. Thus he would have been born circa 1824 (Married 31 August 1846 to Ann Clark). Ref. Examiner 13/8/1906.

Family as listed:
- Ann Quarry aged 32 (born c.1826)
- Arthur aged 11 (born c.1847)
- Fanny aged 9 (born c.1849)
- William aged 7 (born c.1851)
- Susan aged 5 (born c.1853)
- Ellen, infant (born c.1858)

(I obtained a copy of the Examiner for 13 August 1906, but could not find the microfiche reference).

It appears that shortly after their arrival in Tasmania the family changed their name to Cutting (perhaps because a quarry was a cutting in a hillside?) I believe this was done because of the stigma of being mistaken for the convict Thomas Quarry. It is possible that the two Thomas Quarries were cousins, as assistance was given to people emigrating who had relations already in the country. From here on the names Quarry and Cutting become almost synonymous. It will be seen that

children born with the name Cutting were married with the name Quarry in many cases. I also believe that two of the girls either changed their names, or ‘pet’ names were used on shipping lists. Fanny, born about 1849, becomes Agatha Frances; and Susan, born about 1853, becomes Louisa. I have not been able to find a birth for Emma but as she was a minor when married in 1875, her birth would be no earlier than 1855, and as her age at death in 1923 was given as 68, this also gives 1855 as date of birth. Since she does not appear on the shipping list I suggest that the earliest it could be is 1859, making her 15 at marriage, and 64 at death. All names given are as they appear on the records. It is not known whether Thomas (2) and Thomas (3) are one and the same man, but the 1836 marriage did not refer to convict or ships, etc. I suspect they are the same man, and Rev. Bedford made better records than Naylor. Perhaps Catherine Clark died before 1838. It is obvious that Thomas (1) and Thomas (3) are the same person! I also wonder if there is any significance in the fact that the wife of Thomas (2) was named Clark, as was wife of Thomas (4).

**Children of Thomas and Ann Cutting/Quarry**

**Arthur Quarry** born c.1847 to Thomas Quarry/Ann Clark, in UK. Arthur Cutting (23) Printer married 6 July 1871 to Annie Wilks (17) L’ton. Witnesses, Richard Ferrall and Agatha Frances Cutting. Ref. #322

**Fanny Quarry** born c.1849 to Thomas Quarry/Ann Clark, in UK. Agatha Frances (Fanny?) Cutting (24) Dressmaker, married 26 January 1874 to William T. Edwards (23), Baker. Witnesses, Arthur Cutting, Emma Cutting, Thomas Christmas Cutting and Henry Alfred Edwards. Ref. #408
William Quarry born c.1851 to Thomas Quarry/Ann Clark, in UK.

Susan Quarry born c.1853 to Thomas Quarry/Ann Clark, in UK.

Louisa (Susan?) Cutting (23) Tailoress, married 2 January 1876 to Henry James Ferrall (25) Witnesses: Ellen Cutting and Thomas Christmas Cutting at house of Thomas C. Quarry. Ref. #510

Ellen Quarry born c.1858 to Thomas Quarry/Ann Clark in UK.

Ellen Quarry (Adult) married 16 April 1881 to William Price (Adult). Witnesses, Thomas Christmas Quarry and Alice Minnie Quarry at residence of T. C. Quarry. Ref. #332

Albert Edward Cutting born 16 August 1862 to Thomas Quarry/Ann Clark. Ref. #332

Alice Minnie Cutting born 14 February 1865 to Thomas Christmas Cutting/Ann Clarke Ref. #85

Alice Minnie Quarry (Adult) married 23 February 1891 to William King (Adult). Witnesses: T. C. Quarry and Ann Barnes. Ref. #592

Emma Cutting (Minor) married 3 October 1875 to James William Farthing (Minor) Witnesses, Thomas C. Cutting, James A. Farthing, Independent Church by licence, at residence of Thomas Christian (sic) Cutting. Ref. #479

From the chronological table it can be seen that Thomas changed his name to Cutting between his arrival in 1858 and the birth of his son of Albert in 1862, and that he reverted to the name Quarry by 1886, when his daughter Louisa was married.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tr>
<td>1858</td>
<td>Thomas Quarry and family, arrival</td>
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<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>Albert Edward Cutting born</td>
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<td>1866</td>
<td>Alice Minnie Cutting born</td>
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<td>1871</td>
<td>Arthur Cutting married. Witness Agatha Cutting</td>
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<td>1872</td>
<td>Herbert Quarry born, mother Annie (Wilks), father Arthur Quarry</td>
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<td>1875</td>
<td>Emma Cutting married. Witness T. C. Cutting, home of T. C. Cutting</td>
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<td>1876</td>
<td>Tasman Farthing born, mother Emma (Cutting)</td>
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<td>1878</td>
<td>Louise Cutting married. Witness T. C. Cutting, home of T. C. Cutting</td>
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<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>Cecil Farthing born, mother Emma (Cutting)</td>
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<td>1881</td>
<td>Ethel Farthing born, mother Emma (Quarry)</td>
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<td>1882</td>
<td>Ellen Quarry married. Witness T. C. Cutting, home of T. C. Cutting</td>
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<td>1884</td>
<td>Ruby C. Farthing born, mother Emma (Cutting)</td>
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<td>1885</td>
<td>Mabel M. Farthing born, mother Emma (Quarry)</td>
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<td>1890</td>
<td>Irene J. Farthing born, mother Emma (Cutting)</td>
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<td>1891</td>
<td>Alice M. Quarry married. Witness T. C. Quarry</td>
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<td>1898</td>
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<td>1902</td>
<td>Tasman Farthing married, mother Emma Cutting</td>
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THE PORT ARTHUR CONVICT DATABASE

AGAIN a hello from Port Arthur Historic Site, and for any of your members who may not have heard of the database project and the service we offer, perhaps I can take this opportunity to bring you a little detail.

Firstly, the Port Arthur convict database is a major research project on site. In brief, we are identifying the convicts who came to Port Arthur between 1830 and 1877, and transcribing the details from their conduct records in order to know once and for all how many came through the settlement, as well as gain in-depth knowledge of the convicts for research and interpretation purposes. We are also taking down basic information on the convicts who came to Tasman Peninsula, but not to Port Arthur. In order to accomplish this, we must read or scan all 75,000+ conduct records (under the custodianship of the Archives Office of Tasmania) of those people transported to Van Diemen’s Land between 1803 and 1853. To date we have identified 4,000 convicts who came to Port Arthur and Point Puer.

As a consequence of now having read many thousands of original documents, I am able to proficiently read and transcribe the convict records, and have for some time been offering a service to those interested persons who may have Tasmanian convict ancestors. I am happy to search for the relevant convict records — whether the convict was at Port Arthur or not — and provide copies of the filmed originals from the State Archives, as well as produce a typed transcription of the core records if desired, as many have trouble deciphering the abbreviations found on them. Did you ever wonder what ‘NN’ meant, or ‘h.l.c’, ‘H.W. Hill’ or ‘L.G.D.’? It can get a little confusing, especially when you were hoping to get some idea as to your ancestor’s location or situation at any given time whilst within the convict system. This has become a popular service, and I have received much positive feedback from members of various societies who have utilised it.

I will also conduct limited genealogical searches in relation to those convicts—for example, check to see whether a marriage took place, birth of any children, etc. Other Archives indexes can also be checked for further references to the person(s) concerned. Ultimately, time does not permit me to conduct detailed genealogical research surrounding the convicts, but I am happy to put you in touch with those who may be able to assist.

Copies of our enquiry form outlining the service and fees are available either through your local genealogical or family history society, or by writing to me c/- Port Arthur Historic Site, Port Arthur 7182 or phone (03) 6250 2731 or 6250 2363 if you have any further queries.

I should also mention that in recent months, a number of people have contacted me who have the same convict ancestor, and it has been satisfying to be able to put them in touch with each other for the sharing of information.

Again, I would like to thank you for your support, and for the lovely letters I have received from some of your members. I trust I will be able to of assistance in the future.

Susan Hood—Database Assistant
Port Arthur Historic Site.
ENROLLED PENSIONERS
FROM VAN DIEMEN’S LAND TO VICTORIA 1852

Nominal List of a detachment of Enrolled Pensioners who have Volunteered & Embarked for service in Victoria under the command of Captain Blamire 99th Regiment —

(Probable family allowances £5.7.9 per diem, commencing from 1st Feby.

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In the original list the names are written with first name followed by surname, in order of rank and regiment—Sergeant Major followed by Sergeants, Corporals, Buglers and Privates. They are grouped by regiment in numerical order. Privates begin with Royal Artillery, Dragoons and then Foot Guards from 1 to 99th, and end with Marines and the East India Company. As with all lists, it is essential that spelling variations be considered as some names that appear both in this list and others, including ‘Military Pensioners who arrived per Eliza 1850’, (Tasmanian Ancestry March 1997 pp.262–264) have different spellings. Lucille Andel has written a very informative article ‘Military Pensioners ex H. M. Forces Enrolled for Service in Van Diemen’s Land and Victoria’ which appeared in the Journal of Police History March-May 1995 pp.16–19; a copy of which is held in the Hobart Branch Library. Many of the wives stayed in Van Diemen’s Land (particularly in the Westbury area) while their husbands were serving in Victoria. 

R.D.
Dear ...

Frontier Light Horse
Kambula Camp
Col. Wood’s Column
Zulu Land
South Africa
Feb 19th

My Dear Missie

You are the dearest girl that “ever was” for writing me such a nice long letter, it was quite the nicest I have ever received - I got it about a fortnight ago - (the letter I mean is the one telling me about Romen Williams being engaged to your friend.) I herewith enclose you a letter for Willie (which I wrote a few days ago, but was ordered to go out on patrol, so did not mail it) when you have read it, please send it on to him - I got a huge letter from all of you this morning which was written at A at [sic] Xmas time - how you must all be enjoying yourselves - A day or two ago some of my men caught some Zulus, & one had a letter which was address, “To the Kurnel of the Regiment”, it was from Oham (Zulu Chief) to say he had been at the Rorkes Drift fight, and had got the revolvers and rifles of our men & officers that were killed there; he wants to join us against Kenchwayo with all his men (about 2000) - My Regiment is going on patrol in a few days to bring him & his men into Camp. I hope it is not a trap that he is laying for us - it is just the sort of thing they would do - Oham also says in his letter, that Kenchwayo is going to attack the Column or Col. Pearson’s, on the day of the new moon (which is the 21st of this month, next Friday). He had an action skirmish with the enemy a few days ago, killed between 30 & 40 and captured about a 100 head of Cattle.- I dare say you will be surprised to see a English penny stamp on this letter - the reason is, one of our officers is going to England tomorrow, and takes this letter with him.- Emma says in the “combined letter” that she wrote to me some time ago - I have never received it - Tell me in your next where most of the letters have been sent to, so that I may have them forwarded - I suppose we will have 8 or 9 regiments out here soon - I hope this business will be over soon as I should not like to stay out here a year longer. I am getting quite sick of it - I can’t get any of my luggage, it is all at Pretoria (about 400 miles from here; I expect it is all “jumped” by this time, (a nicer way of saying stolen). Harry Vaughan is with us at this column with us (I suppose you can hardly remember him) he sends his kind regards to all, is a good deal changed, I did not know him, he is quite grey.- I am very glad to hear Josie is all right again & also that the little Chick is doing well - give her my love, & likewise to yourself and all the others.- Tell me in your next how my dog “Meg” is getting on.

Ever your aff° Brother

Tochey[?]”

P.S. Mr. Lloyd tells me that my Canteen came back in the ship I came out in. I have it sent to Dobbie’s the boot maker’s (25 Jermyn St.) care of E. Christain Esq' Lieut Frontier Light Horse (he is the officer who takes this letter) & will bring it back to me.
P.S. I don’t know anything against Romen William’s character but he is not “my sort of man” you can spell his name in three letters.
Address the same as above but miss out Kambula Camp.

This letter was found in a suit pocket in ‘City Missions’ thrift shop, presumably in Launceston, in the early 1980s. The finder has been unable to trace the owner/s.

We discovered it was written during the Zulu War in 1879. Cetewayo had become the absolute ruler of the Zulu in 1872 and endeavoured to revive the military methods of his uncle Shaka. In January 1879, the British under General Lord Chelmsford invaded Zululand with a force of 5,000 Europeans and 8,200 natives. Cetewayo had an army of 40,000. Chelmsford divided his force into three columns. His centre column advanced from Rorkesdrift 22 January but were attacked and overwhelmed near Isandhlwana. Of the other columns, Col. C. K. Pearson was besieged at Eshowe until achieving victory at Ginginhlove in April, while Col. Evelyn Wood, who had fallen back on fortified headquarters at Kambula, repulsed the pick of Cetewayo’s army 29 March. Kambula and Ginginhlove marked the turning point in the war. We hope our letter writer survived!

It seems the letter was to his family in England, as he refers to Jermyn Street, which is off Piccadilly in London. Presumably what he has written as Kenchwayo is Cetewayo? Any information would be appreciated.—Editor.

Reference: Encyclopædia Britannica, 1963

THE video camera is a popular accessory these days at all sorts of family gatherings and special occasions. The inexplicable success of television’s Australia’s Funniest Home Videos is further testament to the popularity of the medium. But does anyone worry or even vaguely know about caring for video cassettes?

The movies we hire from the local video store aren’t really of concern here, nor the everyday blank tapes we buy to record programs at odd hours, but what about our favourite movie collection or those tapes we’ve made of the family? How can we give them the best chance of survival?

It’s useful to first know what a video cassette actually is. In simple terms it consists of a magnetic tape spooled into a plastic cassette. Generally, this tape is made up of three layers—a plastic layer, an adhesive layer, and a layer of metal oxide particles mixed with binders and lubricants which is then coated onto the tape. In manufacture, the raw tape is passed through a strong magnetic field which puts the metal oxide particles into alignment.

When you record on a blank cassette, you change the alignment of these particles to hold the signal of the images being recorded. When you replay the tape the realignment results in the images you see on screen. So it is important not to let your video tapes get too close to a stray magnetic field (such as headphones, stereo speakers or the magnet little John or Maggie got...
FEELINGS TOO

memento december 1997

for their birthday) as the particles will again change alignment and your image will be adversely affected and possibly lost altogether.

If you want to keep your precious memories, always make recordings using Short Play (SP) mode rather than Long Play (LP). The quality of the LP mode is substantially inferior to SP and not all video recorders have an LP mode anyway, so you might find your LP tape won’t work on a friend’s machine.

So what about all those tapes gathering dust near your television set, or the video in a box somewhere of your child’s first birthday, or the tape that’s been sitting in the player for over a month—how can you look after them?

The accompanying hints will help you preserve your videos as well as your audio tapes, computer tapes and floppy disks. Our Archives Advice sheet (No.5) covers caring for different types of magnetic media.

If you’ve read this far then you’re either feeling pretty self-satisfied that you already look after your videos or you’ve resolved to clean up your collection tonight. Either way that’s good news!

How to look after your tapes:

- Avoid cheap tapes
- Store your tapes in a dust-free environment—dust particles can interfere with playback and cause image drop-out
- Store your tapes away from direct sunlight or hot spots—heat can cause the binders to soften and may even cause the plastic cassette to warp
- Avoid unwanted magnetic fields such as headphones, stereo speakers or electric motors. Keep at least a 10 cm distance from these sources
- Store your tapes vertically in their plastic boxes or slip cases
- Always completely rewind the tape—don’t stop in the middle and leave it there. And don’t pause for long periods as it may stretch the tape
- Play the original tape through and rewind it about once every 12 months—this will ‘exercise’ the tape and keep it flexible
- Keep your video player in good condition. Have the heads cleaned at least every 12 months by a qualified service centre. Avoid cleaning tapes as some are abrasive and can damage the heads.
WE LOVE LISTS
C. B. Ward

DON’T genealogists love lists of names? Take a sheet of names into a meeting of genealogists and just watch the eyes light up and the eager arms stretch out for it, in the hope that somewhere on the sheet there may be a reference to a family name, especially one of those still covered to our eyes by the mists of time.

As we are always searching to find new lists in the myriad of untapped resources that must abound in our various communities, the Hobart branch approached Graham Family Funerals to ask if they had any old records to which we could have access. Mrs Anne Graham was able to tell us that she had some old Pierce J. Keating records which had come to her when they bought the business. She let us take the books away to extract the data. A proforma was devised and a team of helpers put to work. After checking our transcriptions, we were then able to return the valuable old records to Mrs Graham. We are now preparing the data which will be available possibly both in print and on fiche in the future.

A wealth of information will become available. Some will find details of family funerals as I did while checking, while others will find interesting social and historical information. Much of the information is not easily obtainable elsewhere. As well as recording the name of the deceased, there is information on who arranged the funeral and who paid for it. Those names may well provide a missing link in your research chain. Also you will find the type of funeral carriage, the number of mourning carriages, the place of death, the style of coffin, the gravesite, clergy, newspapers in which notices were placed and any special arrangements. Sometimes the gravesite information will name others in the grave which also may be another helpful factor for a genealogist.

Much social history is unfolded—the names of country undertakers in adjacent areas to whom coffins and bodies were despatched by rail or river steamer, the cost and time involved in holding funerals in nearby country areas, or in transporting a body for somebody who may have dropped dead at Snug and wished to be buried at Brighton. Or the early use of a hired car to transport such a body, or for mourners, and sometimes as a hearse until motorised hearses became an option, and then came into universal use.

The books also show that most funerals were from the home or that of a close relative with services at the graveside and that they were usually ‘tomorrow’ and sometimes ‘today’. The burial of somebody in a lead lined coffin on the day of death would indicate to me a death from an infectious disease. Such a view is easier to sustain when the place of death was a specialist hospital. Sometimes hospitals such as Highbury were a place of death for several country people, while many young ladies died at cottage hospitals and midwives’ homes. Such details bring home the number who lost their lives in childbirth—some were young but many were older ladies, possibly worn out after years of continual childbirth. Often, after the death of these ladies their husbands would have
remarried young girls and continued to build large families, thus ensuring plenty of research for their descendants. We can also see the great strides which medical research has made in a comparatively short time.

It is also possible to find some information on still-born babies which were not registered. Perhaps they fill the two year space you have left open while you continue to search for a missing name. The avid genealogist will find much of interest in these records. We need to search out and find sympathetic supporters like Anne Graham who hold other records from yesterday. Too many have already gone to rubbish tips. Unfortunately the records are only of those buried by Pierce J. Keating and these were mainly southern burials, but many will find personal and historical information in them.

When asked what I do in retirement, one of my daughters says, “Searches for dead rellies”. Through the help of Mrs Graham and the enthusiasm of our members your chase for some of your dead relleys may have been made easier.
DID YOU KNOW?
Wayne Smith

• That Ah Kaw Creek, Ringarooma, was named after Chinese miner Chin Ah Kaw.
• That Alhambra Creek Ringarooma was ultimately named after a palace and fortress built with red bricks by the Moorish leaders of Grenada, Spain c.1238 AD. However, the creek was probably named after a mine situated on this creek named after Alhambra palace. Alternatively it may have been named by forestry workers.
• That Akaroa (ack-a-rowa), St Helens was named by Maori fishermen after Akaroa near Christchurch New Zealand. Akaroa, New Zealand, was initially a French settlement. Akaroa is a Maori word meaning Long Harbour.
• That Alcomie (al-coh-mee), Irishtown, North-West is allegedly Aboriginal for ‘very nice view’ (corrupted from Alcoomie). Alcomie is a small rural community named by 86 years of age resident Mrs Reid when the Post Office decided on a name change around 1914. The name was approved by the Circular Head Council.
• That Apsley was named after Lord Apsley (son of Henry, 3rd Earl of Bathurst and British Secretary of State for the Colonies 1812–27). Lord Apsley inherited his title from Baron Apsley, his grandfather. William Lyne, an early East Coast settler, brought a letter of recommendation from Lord Apsley when he came to VDL in 1826. Lyne suggested in 1828 that the Big River near Lyne’s grant be named Apsley after his benefactor. The Surveyor General subsequently took this advice, presumably because he thought it would please his superiors in Britain such as the Earl of Bathurst who had just finished his term as Secretary of State. The settlement which eventually took place on the river was subsequently named Apsley.
• That the Blackhole, South Cape Bay, is an inlet walled in by steep and towering cliffs with the water below looking dark and forbidding when viewed from the cliff top.
• That Cressy was named in the 1840s after the Cressy Company, a British-funded pastoral company which had large landholdings here. The Company presumably took its name from a famous British military victory at Crecy (note spelling) in France.
• That there were several phantom ‘Dream Towns’ in the south-west of Tasmania which did not materialise. The Government in the 1830s firmly believed that the south-west was suitable for settlement and consequently set aside several reserves for future townships. For example, the town of Bathurst was named after Bathurst Channel on which it was to be sited, itself named after the British Secretary of State, Lord Bathurst. Bathurst Harbour and Bathurst Street were also named after Lord Bathurst. Other phantom towns in this area were Montgomery, Macquarie, Cracroft and Salisbury.
• That Ranelagh Parish was named around 1843 by Molesworth Jeffery, an eccentric aristocratic settler at Lachlan, New Norfolk, after his British friend Lord Ranelagh. Lord Ranelagh once occupied the mansion, Ranelagh House in London and the grounds are now called Ranelagh Gardens. The township of Ranelagh took its name from Ranelagh Parish.
This is a select list of books on history and genealogy which have been added to the Tasmaniana Library between January and the end of March, 1998. They are mostly, but not all, new publications; the Tasmaniana Library often acquires older works which relate to Tasmania and which it does not already hold. The list has been kept as brief as possible; normally only author, title and the Tasmaniana Library’s reference number are given. If you would like further information about any of the books listed, please contact the Tasmaniana Library at 91 Murray Street, Hobart 7000 (telephone (03)6233 7474, fax (03)6233 7902). Further information is also available on TALIS, the State Library’s on-line information system. TALIS terminals are available in all city, and many branch, libraries throughout Tasmania. It is also possible to connect to TALIS through the State Library’s Home Page on the World Wide Web; its URL is


Please note that, while all of these books are available for reference in the Tasmaniana Library, they are not available for loan (although some of them may be available in city and branch libraries).

Acer Wargon Chapman, in conjunction with Lesley Gulson and Andrew North, City of Hobart open space study. Volume 1, and Volume 2: New Town case study. (TLQ 333.780994661 ACE)

Akehurst, James, The Dunorlan story. (TLP 942.23 AKE)

Anderson, Margaret A., and Ian D. Woolley, The convict and the captain’s daughter. (TLQ 929.2 RIC)

Anderson, Margaret A., The Pilcher family from Fooridan 1808-1995. (TLQ 929.2 PIL)

Anglican Parish of Brighton and the National Trust of Australia (Tasmania), The Anglican Parish of Brighton in association with the National Trust of Australia (Tasmania) invite you to enjoy a springtime day excursion from Austin’s Ferry to Bagdad on Sunday 19 October 1997. (TLP 919.665 ANG)

Anglican Parish of Brighton and the National Trust of Australia (Tasmania), The Anglican Parish of Brighton in association with the National Trust of Australia (Tasmania) invite you to enjoy a springtime excursion in the Broadmarsh Valley on Sunday 19 October 1995. (TLP 919.665 ANG)

Anglican Parish of Brighton and the National Trust of Australia (Tasmania), Tour of the Tea Tree Brush organised by the Anglican Parish of Brighton in association with the National Trust of Australia (Tasmania) on Sunday 13 October 1996. (TLP 919.665 TOU)

Arm Collectors Guild of Tasmania, Celebrating 25 years 1972-1997: a pictorial history. (TLP 623.4 ARM)

Armstrong, Lance, Good God, he’s Green! a history of Tasmanian politics 1989 to 1996. (TL 324.2946 ARM)

Avery, Terry, Blood, broken bones and breakdowns. (TL 610.92 AVE)

Bebbington, Warren (Ed.), The Oxford companion to Australian music. (TLQ 780.99403 OXF)

Bingham, Mike, Cascade: a taste of history. (TLQ 338.766342 CAS)
Boon, David, *Under the Southern Cross: the autobiography of David Boon.* (TL 796.358 BOO)

Branagan, J. G., *55 not out!: a history of the Launceston Literary Society.* (TLPQ 806. BRA)

Branagan, J. G., Tom Brooks and Clem Kent, *6th Launceston Boy Scout Troop (St John’s).* (TLPQ 369.430994611 BRA)

Brasch, Nicolas (Ed.), *Contemporary Australian women 1996/97.* (TLR 920.094 CON)

Brown, George, *Anglican parish of Brighton and National Trust of Australia (Tasmania), The Anglican Parish of Brighton in association with National Trust of Australia (Tasmania) invite you to enjoy the day after the Annual General Meeting: Sunday 23 October 1994, visiting places of interest on the Eastern Shore and in the Parish of Brighton.* (TLP 919.665 BRO)

Brown, Pat, *From Montagu Swamp to Togari: a job well done.* (TLQ 994.638 BRO)

Calvert, Hedley and Alex Graeme-Evans, *Always a competitor: Hedley Calvert, Tasmanian yachtsman, orchardist and raconteur.* (TLQ 797.1246 CAL)

Carpenter, Leonie C., *Top of the World amateur swimming and lifesaving club inc., Dynnyrne, Tasmania: 70 years of the club 1926-7 season to the 1996-7 season.* (TLQ 797.21 CAR)

*Copper mining at Mount Lyell.* (TLPQ 622.09946 COP)

Crowder, Norman K., *British army pensioners abroad, 1772-1899.* (TL 929.431 CRO)

Cunningham, Ann, *Background paper for the Minister of Community and Health Services on issues relating to historical adoption practises in Tasmania.* (TLQ 362.73409946 CUN)

Datta, Ann, *John Gould in Australia: letters and drawings.* (TLQ 598.092 GOU)

David, Andrew, *The voyage of HMS Herald to Australia and the south-west Pacific 1852-1861 under the command of Captain Henry Mangles Denham.* (TLQ 919.40431 DAV)


Egloff, Juliet de M. R., *Coal Mines-Lime Bay landscape planning study.* (TLQ 711.50994671 EGL)

Evans, K. Jane, *Tabart of Fonthill: from England to Van Diemen’s Land.* (TLQ 929.2 TAB)

Gee, Diana, *To Clifton or bust: a review of eight decades at Clifton Beach in Tasmania.* (TLQ 994.67 TOC)

Geeves, Jock, *The Arga saga: the story of Australian water transport ship AK96.* (TLQ 940.545994 GEE)

Given, Sheila, *In the spirit of family: the Friends School, Hobart, 1945-1995.* (TL 373.946 FRI)

Godden Mackay Heritage Consultants, *Maria Island brickfields precinct conservation plan.* (TLQ 363.690994674 GOD)

Gorman, Lyn, *The cold war: a listing of National Film and Sound Archive’s holdings.* (TLNFSA 791.430994 NAT)


Hobart City Council, *St Joseph’s Church 1841.* (TLPE 919.4661 YOU)

Hobart City Council, *Blandstone’s Factory 1912.* (TLPE 919.4661 YOU)

Holmes, Janet (Ed.), *Princes Street School: a glimpse of the past: memories of the early days in celebration of the 75th anniversary 1922-1997.* (TLQ 372.9946 PRI)

Hopwood, S. J., and Wendy Collins (Comp.), *Tasmania to Tarakan, 1943-1945: letters of World War II of S. J. Hopwood.* (TL 940.548194 HOP)

Jeffreys, Max, *Wreck of the Sydney Cove.* (TL 910.452 JEF)

JPG Consultants Pty Ltd, *Shot Tower residence, Channel Hwy., Taroona: measured survey report.* (TLQ 363.690994661 JPG)

Kelly, Leslie G., *Marion Dufresne at the Bay of Islands.* (TL 910.92 DUF)

Lake Pedder: an Australian lake and quartz beach are drowned and the world’s first green party is born. (Videocassette) (TLVC 919.65 LAK)


Lawler, Peter John, *Catholic education in Tasmania.* (TLQ 371.0712 LAW)


Lennox, Geoff, *Richmond Gaol historic site: a directional plan.* (TLQ 725.60994673 LEN)

Loone, A. W. and Mary Dent, *Tasmania’s north-east: index.* (TLQ 994.68 LOO)

Lovett, Laurie, *Toughness was a help.* (TL 920. LOV)

Luckman, J. S., *The warmth of sandstone: how our early buildings were made by hand.* (TLQ 691.209946 LUC)

McKay, Barry, *Tackley to Tasmania: pauper emigration from an Oxfordshire village and the wreck of the Cataraqui 1845-6.* (TLPQ 325.24209946 MCK)


McLaren, Ian F., *Australian explorers by sea, land and air, 1788-1988.* (9 volumes) (TLQ 016.9194 MCL)

McMullen, Gabrielle L., ‘An able, practical and scientific man’: Gustav Adolph Hugo Thureau, German-trained mining engineer. (TLP 549.092 THU)

Mikac, Walter with Lindsay Simpson, *To have and to hold: a modern-day love story cut short.* (TL 364.1523 MIK)


Rae, C.J.E., *Robert Geddes Rae, 1823-1897, master mariner.* (TLQ 387.5092 RAE)

Read, Ralph and Amy, *Into history: the Australian historical directory.* (TLQ 929.10994 INT)
Rieusset, Brian, Hobart Town 1831: an indexed listing of Hobart Town population, commerce and occupations for the year 1831 compiled from the Van Diemen’s Land Anniversary and Hobart Town Almanac for the year 1831. (TLPQ 994.661 RIE)

Robson, Lloyd, updated by Michael Roe, A short history of Tasmania. (TL 994.6 ROB)

Samms, Aileen, From Dublin to Parkes: Thomas Nash and Margaret Fitzgerald and their descendants. (TLQ 929.2 NAS)


Smee, C. J., The pioneer register, Volume XXX. (TLQ 929.2 SME)

Smee, C. J., The pioneer register: spouse supplement to Vols XXVI-XXX. (TLQ 929.2 SME)

Speeches in the House of Assembly on 9 November 1988 to express condolence on the death of the Honourable Mervyn George Everett, AO, QC, 7 October 1917-27 October 1988. (TLP 324.2946 EVE)

Stephenson, Ian, The architecture of Bernard Walker: an inspection of “The Elms”, 452 Elizabeth Street, North Hobart and an exhibition on the work of Bernard Walker. (TLPQ 720.9946 STE)

Steward, John, Tasmanians. (A biographical dictionary of prominent Tasmanians.) (TLQ 920.09946 STO)

TAFE Site Research Team, A history from 1833-1933. (Launceston TAFE site) (TLPQ 994.611 TAF)

Tarvydas, Ramunas, From amber coast to apple isle: fifty years of Baltic immigrants in Tasmania, 1948-1998. (TL 305.891930946 TAR)

Tasmania. Dept. of Housing and Construction, Campbell Court: architect selection competition. (TLQ 728.30994661 TAS)

Tasmania. Dept. of the Premier and Cabinet, Historic Tasmania at work. (TLQ 363.6909946 TAS)

Twentieth century buildings for the National Estate Register: addendum: list of buildings considered. (TLQ 720.9946 TWE)

Twentieth century buildings for the National Estate Register, Vol. 2. (TLQ 720.9946 TWE)

Trip overland to the West Coast by the Mayor of Hobart, April 1928, The. (TLP 919.464 TRI)

Ulverstone Meals on wheels: 30 years of service, 1967-1997. (TLP 362.630994634 MEA)

Watson, Frederick, Peter Chapman and Tim Jetson, Historical records of Australia: resumed series III: despatches and papers relating to the history of Tasmania: Vol VII, Tasmania, January-December 1828. (TLR 994.01 HIS)

Watson, Reg A., Canadian/American rebels in Van Diemen’s Land. (TLQ 994.603 WAT)

Wellington, Hugh, For the enthusiast, Vol. 1: the Ilfracombe blast furnace 1872: an historical and technical study of one of Australia’s earliest iron smelters. (TLQ 622.3422 FOR)

Whishaw, David, That airman! last of the seven. (TL 940.548194 WHI)

Wilson, J. W., Lawyers and the community: from Tasman Shields, K.C. to John Kable, Q.C. (TL 340.09946 WIL)
PART OF THE LIFE OF A HOUSE
2 Taylor Street Invermay, Launceston
Thelma L. Grunnell

In October 1913 a Mr Crompton filed plans with the Launceston City Council for the construction of houses at Nos 2, 4, 6 and 8, Taylor Street. These houses still exist and are basically of the same pattern. The description of the land states:

Lot 1 on diagram 46395 being the land described in Conveyance 66/1607.
Derivation: Part of 35 acres located to I. Tibbs & 24 acres granted to D. Kennedy.
Derived from CT 46395/1.

The eventual owner of 2 Taylor Street was Mr Eber Goldberg, who had a clothiers business in St John’s Street. The family was connected by marriage to the Joseph family, also clothiers and both were prominent in the affairs of the Launceston Jewish community.

In later years, the house, which had become rather run down, passed to the possession of Mr and Mrs Anthony Dallas, who did a lot of restoration work on the old home and leased it to The Genealogical Society in 1993 to use as a library for the Launceston Branch. Committee members found a copy of the plans while clearing out a cupboard when moving in.

The house was sold a short while after our lease was signed, to the present owners, Mr and Mrs Vincent Bailey.

During the Christmas recess I received a phone call from Mrs Sarah Israel, (granddaughter of Eber Goldberg) asking if it would be possible for her to look over the family home. When showing her around she was touched and pleased to see that the ‘Mezuzahs’ were still in place on some of the inner doors.

It had been 35 years since Sarah had been in the house as a child of seven, but she remembered quite a bit about the furnishings. She slept in a partitioned section of what is now the reception room and remembers watching the revolving lights on the old Star theatre shining on the ceiling. There was a heavily decorated piano in the room and she remembers the whole house as seeming much larger. The present reading room was her grandmother’s bedroom with heavy mahogany Victorian style furniture. The microfiche room she recalls as being the room of her Uncle, Harry Joseph. In the kitchen was an iron range and floor to ceiling cupboards with coloured glass in the many doors.

In the rear garden along the Invermay Road fence was a row of raspberry canes which cropped abundantly and were a delight to the small girl. The building stopped at the connecting door to the present lunch room which was added by later owners.

It was a pleasure to assist in a walk down memory lane and learn a little of the history of ‘Our library’.

Thanks to Ross Smith, Community History Museum, for tracing the builder of the four houses.

Mezuzah: a parchment inscribed with religious texts and attached in a case to the doorpost of a Jewish house as a sign of faith.
Lost, Stolen or Strayed ...

William Arnold Kelly was born in Canada in 1870. In 1898 he married Emily Sykes who was born in Manchester, England, 9 June 1879, the daughter of John Sykes and Mary Wilson. William and Emily had two daughters, Vera born in Seattle, Washington, USA about 1903 and Marie, born in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada about 1909. A studio photograph, possibly taken around World War I, shows Vera aged about 12 and Marie about 6, with a little boy believed to be Rudolf Kelly. Under the photo is written ‘The Kelly children just before leaving Launceston’. What were they doing in Tasmania? Patrick Kelly of 4190 Blenkinsop Road Victoria BC Canada V8X 2C4 is anxious to solve the mystery. Did Emily have family or friends here? □

The Chairman of the Yass Heritage Project is looking for descendants of two ‘orphan’ girls Jane and Ruth Stephens, who arrived in NSW on the Thomas Arbuthnot in 1850. The girls were sent from Sydney to Tasmania to be reunited with their father, convict John Stephens, in 1850. Stephens, aged 34, was convicted at Wicklow for stealing a cow in 1846 and transported for ten years. From the Tasmanian Pioneers Index, it appears Jane Stephens aged 16, married William Caldwell at Longford in 1850 while her sister Ruth, aged 17 married William Eley at Longford in 1853. A John Stephens died in Longford in 1870. If you know of any descendants, please contact Ray Cocks, Chairman Yass Heritage Project, PO Box 471 Yass NSW 2582 or email: celcon@interact.net.au □

The Hyde Park Barracks Museum in Sydney is planning a major Convicts exhibition to be shown from late 1999 to the year 2000. They are currently trying to find pictorial representations of convicts, their children and grandchildren. They are hoping to present stories of several convict families from around the country and to represent a range of class backgrounds. If you think you may be able to help please contact Inara Walden at the Museum, Queens Square Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000, fax (02) 9241 1817, or email iwalden@mos.nsw.gov.au □

Email received:
A few years ago I was back home in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and went up to the cemetery in my home town, Gatooma, now called Kadoma. I noticed that next to the grave of my ancestor was one for Gordon Arthur Robinson, born Tasmania 17 July 1888, who died on the 9 November 1944 in Gatooma. I thought I would mention this in case there is anyone in your society who is interested. Best wishes, Jane McIntosh. mcintosh@icr.com.au □
Ballarat Base Hospital Registers, 1856–1913, are now available on microfiche for $25.00 plus $2.50 postage from the Secretary, Ballarat and District Genealogical Society Inc. PO Box 1809 Ballarat Mail Centre Victoria 3354.

The journal of the Northumberland and Durham Family History Society, Spring 1997, reports on the auction of registers of Gretna Green marriages from 1790s to the 1890s. They were purchased by the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies in Canterbury who plan to publish an index and produce copies.

Matti Pekkarinen from Finland sent two copies of his new genealogy shareware program called Sukutaru to try. They will be distributed at the AGM. For those interested, Matti’s email address is matti.pekkarinen@pspt.fi.

The journal of the Northumberland and Durham Family History Society, Summer 1997, contains an item on Victoria Cross holders. Although a great deal has already been recorded, the Victoria Cross Commemoration Society are seeking further information. Contact VCCS, C/- 79 Beaumont Terrace Westerhope Village Newcastle-Upon-Tyne NE5 5JQ England.

News of the formation of the Scaife Study Group in the UK—a worldwide study of the name Scaife/Skaiife/Scafe and variants, with a journal, the Scaife Sentinel, published three times a year. Australasian Secretary is Kim Hatherly at PO Box 716 Gymea NSW 2227.

Datapoint offer a Certificate Extract/Transcription Service under licence with the Victorian Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. They have their own set of films of Victorian Birth to 1913 and Death and Marriage to 1930. The cost of a single Extract/Transcription is $9.00 compared with a full Official Victorian Certificate costing $16.00. For further information write to Datapoint, 1st Floor 295 Queen Street Melbourne Victoria 3000 or (03) 9603 5890.

The Family History Centre Resources Group have the new Tasmanian Colonial Index available on microfiche. Over 80,000 entries taken from musters, jury lists, passes, pardons, ticket of leave, writs, etc. $45.00 inc. post from PO Box 75 Kiama NSW 2533.

If you have family interests in the Wakefield area of Yorkshire you may be interested to know that the Wakefield & District FHS was formed last year. Contact Mrs E. Piper, 46 Leger Lane Outwood Wakefield WF1 2PH England.

In February, a large envelope containing many black and white negatives was delivered to Hobart branch library. There was no letter attached but two packets of negatives have the name W. R. Forbes, Essendon, and descriptions. There are a few larger negatives but they are mainly 35mm. We would like to know who sent them and something of their history. Please telephone or write to the Hobart secretary.

... and Found
From the Exchange Journals
Thelma McKay


‘Dorset Record Office—The Work of The Research Assistant’ by Ann Smith from the County Record Office, in The Greenwood Tree, the journal of the Somerset and Dorset Family History Society, May 1997, Vol.22, No.2, p.50. The Dorset Record Office carry out research in their archives for a fee of £15 per hour, minimum time ½ an hour to a maximum of 2 hours. Records held are Gaol registers; school log books from 1870; Minute Books of the Overseers of the Poor which included mothers and children tracing the father for maintenance; plus parish registers and the National Probate Index. Contact Dorset CRO, Bridport Road, Dorchester DT1 1RP UK.

Three articles of interest in Metropolitan, the journal of the London and North Middlesex Family History Society, July 1997, Vol.20, No.4.
1 ‘From Asylum to Hospital—An Evolution of St Andrew’s Hospital’, pp.142–44 by Christine Springer. Before this hospital was opened in 1871, the sick and poor were admitted into the workhouses or asylums. A description of St Andrew’s hospital when first opened and a short history is included. Situated in Devons Road in the East End of London it is still a busy hospital today.
2 ‘Know Your Patch—Tottenham’ by Susan Lomas, pp.145–46. If your ancestor came from Tottenham this article on its history will be of interest. Famous for its tavern and the Tottenham Hotspurs (est.1880), with the Liverpool Street railway line constructed in the 1870s just some of its history.

‘Nonconformists’ in The Pivot Tree, July 1997, No.54, p.25, Geelong Family History Group. People who did not follow the Church of England were known as dissenters—Congregationalists, Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Huguenots, Lutherans and Quakers. Many of their registers have survived and although some are held in the PRO, Kew, others can be found in County Record Offices. Addresses to write to and where records are held are included.
Two articles in *Suffolk Roots*, the journal of the Suffolk Family History Society Vol.23, No.2, August 1997.

1. ‘Stowmarket Business Families Project’ by Sue Cowling and Steve Williams, p.114. A project to gather information about the business families of Stowport and publication of a book is planned. Information about further families is invited. Those included so far are listed. Contact address, 49 St Peters Road, Stowport IP14 1LE UK.

2. ‘FHS Internet Page’ by Pete Norman p.96. Suffolk FHS member Lee Ann Beer has created a database of Suffolk surnames, and people are invited to add their own names of interest. http://www.visualcreations.com/pers/leean/suffolk/


‘40th Regiment at Eureka and 12th Regiment, 1st Battalion at Eureka’ by Christene McKeman in *Ancestor*, the journal of the Genealogical Society of Victoria, Vol.23, No.7, Spring 1997, pp.56–57. The 40th Regiment was the first to have its Headquarters stationed in Melbourne. A list of these men with rank, service number, some with added information as to where they served, was taken from the War Office reference W012/5366, reel 3777, April 1854 to March 1855. The second listing is from musters of the 12th Regiment who were at Ballarat at the end of 1854. Many of these men were in New Zealand by 1869. Cornwall Family History Society celebrated their 21st anniversary in 1997 and published a special edition of their journal in September, featuring articles from previous editions. Three are mentioned here.

1. ‘Emigration From Cornwall in the 19th Century’ by John Higgans, pp.24–25, (originally in journal No.17). This interesting article describes the reasons why large numbers of Cornish families migrated to other countries, including Australia. Agricultural labourers, farmers, miners, bricklayers etc., are mentioned, with the areas in Cornwall they came from noted, e.g. mining areas, St Just and Redruth.

2. ‘Cornish Methodist Forebears’ by Rev. Thomas Shaw, pp.26–27. Where to begin searching for your Cornish Methodist relations and where these records are held. Many registers of baptisms, marriages and burials may be at the County Record Office. Descriptive records are mentioned such as Sunday School admission registers, Minute books and the Methodist Magazine. Methodist material is also held in the Shaw Collection in the Courtney Library of the Royal Institution at River Street, Truro, where over 20,000 pages can help trace Methodist ancestors, under various subjects.

3. Cornish Smugglers’ pp.28-30, (originally in journal No.56) by James Perriman. This is another interesting article and covers the history of smugglers on the coast of Cornwall and tips for research.
‘Wesley Street Scholars: A 19th Century Methodist Sunday School’ by Alex Glendinning in *The Channel Islands Family History* journal No.75, July 1997, pp.339–341. The admission registers, for children into the Wesley Street Methodist Sunday School 1852–1870, were recently donated to the Jersey Archives. The original church was built in 1827 but demolished and rebuilt in 1975. These records, found in the building which for many years was used for other purposes, contain information on where the children lived, when they left the church, with being some noted as ‘Gone to Australia’.

‘Assisted Immigrants—What Does This Term Mean?’ by Alan Thompson in the Cedar Log, the journal of the Richmond-Tweed Family History Society No.53, September 1997, pp.871–872. This article describes assisted immigration to Australia from the Government Scheme in the 1830s to the Bounty Scheme.

‘How Wokingham got its Nickname of Louse Town’ by Marilyn Wooldridge. *Berkshire Family Historian* Vol.21, No.1, September 1997, p.17. The Berkshire Family History Society. This intriguing tale will be of special interest to people with ancestors from this town.

‘The Forgotten Fortress Women of the North’ by Barbara James in the *Progenitor*, the journal of the Genealogical Society of the Northern Territory Vol.16, No.3, September 1997, pp.73–79. This is the story of the women and their children who in the 1820s went to live on Melville Island, known as Fort Dundas, to join their husbands who were either convicts, military men or ships’ captains. This research was undertaken by Barbara James for her book ‘Nomans Land, Women of the Northern Territory’ published in 1989. Barbara is interested in any descendants of these families. Many names are mentioned, e.g. Sophia and William Hicks; Catherine and Patrick Tierman; William Nixon, Jane and John Richardson are just a few.

‘Soldier Ancestors—Beginning Your Search’ by Col. Iain Swinnerton in the *International Society for British Genealogy and Family History Newsletter* Vol.19, No.4, October-December 1997. Soldiers who received a pension on discharge from the British Army pre 1913 can be found in the records of the War Office. W097, has been indexed by the Friends of the PRO in England, arranged in five groups commencing in 1760 and finishing 1913. Many contain personal documents and mention wives and children.

‘Old Occupations: Thames Lightermen’ in *Branching Out*, the Proserpine Branch of the Genealogical Society of Queensland, October-December 1997, pp.4–5. Lightermen carried goods on the Thames River on barges or lighters. The Watermen and Lightermen Company helped boys find apprenticeships in this trade and these records from 1688 to 1884 are held at the Guildhall Library in London. By the 1841 census, 1500 Thames Lightermen were listed.

‘Convict Ages’ in *The Mail* the Descendants of Convicts Group, No. 83, November-December 1997, pp.6–9. A list of convicts with their ages, the youngest 13 to the oldest 56, taken from the Group’s ancestry files. Plus pp.11–12, lists convict names (with ship of arrival) being researched by the Cape Banks Family History Society of NSW. Exchange journals are held at Hobart Branch Library and may be borrowed through local branch libraries.
BOOK REVIEWS


The story of the Henschke families in Australia goes back to the decisions of Christian and Martin Henschke to emigrate in 1841 to the new colony of South Australia, and of Georg Henschke to follow them in 1856. The account given here covers five families and their descendants because Christina and Georg both married twice. It is thought that all of Georg’s children from his first marriage came with him to Australia.

As happened so often, the decision to leave the homeland was prompted by religious dissension. In 1817, Frederick III of Prussia, wanting to make his nation strong, decreed that the Lutheran and Calvinists among his subjects should unite and the union be administered as a State department. He tried to impose on the united church a new order of service devised by himself. The Lutheran majority resisted union with the Calvinist reformed Church, resisted the new order of service and demanded that church and state be separated. Eventually, many people decided that if they could not have religious liberty in their own country, they would go elsewhere to get it. Many Germans had already gone to the new colony of South Australia, and the Henschkes decided to follow.

The committee which compiled this book has produced a volume which begins by setting the scene in the family’s homeland, then describes the journey to the new land and early days of settlement there. Extracts from the diary of Johan Sigismund Herrmann Henschke give interesting insights into the pioneer days of the family. A useful and interesting inclusion is the section which indicates the derivation of the name and its connection with other related surnames.

The contents of the book fall into three natural sections dealing with the Johan Christian Henschke descendants, those of Johan Georg Henschke and those of Johan Martinaz Henschke. Each section has a substantial biography of the founder of that group, together with shorter ones of other family members and photographs of individuals and groups. Each section is illustrated with appropriate family trees. Of its 558 pages, 35 form a comprehensive index of names.

This very full account of the Henschke families of Australia is available from the Henschke Heritage Group Inc., c/- Dominic Henschke, 4 Daly Crescent, West Lakes Shore, SA 5020.

Theo Sharples


Although based on the author’s family, from their life in Glasgow to their migration to the Free Church Otago settlement and subsequent life in Southland, this book will be of interest to anyone whose ancestors are from Scotland and particularly Glasgow.

The book is divided into four parts: Scotland, The Voyage, Dunedin and South-
land, New Zealand. The first section, set in Glasgow, is written as semi-fiction (but with a clear explanation of what is fact and what is fiction). The voyage out of the brand-new ship *Mooltan* in 1849 is described in tragic detail, largely based on the diary of Francis Pillans, one of the cabin passengers. There were thirteen deaths mainly from cholera. There is more information drawn from other mid 19th century voyages to Otago, and to other parts of New Zealand and Australia. The MacGibbon family lived in Dunedin until 1858. There is a detailed description of the hardships and politics of life in that most Scottish town. After nine years they moved to Southland that was to become a separate province in 1861. The book includes many interesting illustrations; some contemporary but others are modern drawings reconstructing events in the life of the MacGibbon family. There are lots of newspaper advertisements reproduced. It’s a book that you open with enjoyment at any page. John MacGibbon has written, designed and published the book. His web site is most impressive and worth a visit http://www.actrix.gen.nz/users/ Apart from describing the book and enabling you to place your order, it includes a 4-page index to the book, and annotated passenger lists for twenty ships carrying migrants to the Otago Settlement between 1847 and 1851 (not included in the book). Both my wife and I have family roots in Glasgow and we were fascinated by the dramatic description of life in Glasgow in the mid 19th century. It really makes the city come to life. In addition, my Scottish great great grandparents and great grandparents arrived in Dunedin in 1848. I warmly recommend the book.

Don Gregg

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The book describes the use of the International Genealogical Index on CD-ROM. It covers searching, printing and copying records, and ways of using the download data on home computers. It describes use for IGI analysis and genealogy packages, conversion utilities, and mapping programs, with many examples. Appendices give examples of all IGI event types and features, description of GEDCOM formats, and detail of the way source descriptions are included in GEDCOM version 5.5 as used in PAF 3.0.

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TASMANIA

Unless otherwise notified, all Tasmanian Historical Research Association (THRA) Meetings take place on the second Tuesday of the month in the Royal Society Room, Custom House, Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Macquarie Street Hobart starting at 8.00 p.m.

9 June—THRA
Filming ‘For the Term of his Natural Life’, Mr Brian Rieusset.

27 June 1998
Annual General Meeting of the Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc.

14 July—THRA
Oral History by Snail-Mail: Java to Australia, March 1942, Mr Hugh Campbell.

11 August—THRA
“Under My own Observation”: Miss Roberts’ Visit to Van Diemen’s Land, 1830, Ms Gillian Winter.

29 September—THRA
Eldershaw Memorial Lecture, Lecture Theatre One, Faculty of Law, University of Tasmania, The Deakin Circle: Melbourne Cultural Life before the Great War, Professor John Rickard.

3 October—THRA
The Bully of Tasmanian Politics: J. D. Balfe, 1850–1880, Dr Stephan Petrow

10 November—THRA
Zephaniah Williams—Convict, Dr David Jones.

8 December—THRA
Oral History, Ms Jill Cassidy.

INTERSTATE AND OVERSEAS

12–14 June 1998
The Victoria County History Society of Essex invites you to A History Weekend to celebrate 350th anniversary of the Siege of Colchester in the English Civil War, at the Wivenhoe House Hotel, Colchester Essex. Contact: Prompt Corner, 20 Park Drive Romford Essex RM1 4HL UK.

27 June 1998
The Yorkshire Family History Fair at York Racecourse. Details from Mr A. Sampson, 1 Oxgang Close Redcar Cleveland TS10 4ND England.

July 1998
1798–1998 Irish Rebels Celebration & Conference, Sydney NSW.

July 1998
Young Irelanders Gathering, Tipperary, Ireland. Contact Tipperary Clans Office, 45 Main Street Tipperary Town Ireland.

31 July–3 August 1998
Gathering and Heritage Celebration of the Kavanagh Clan at Ferns, County Wexford. For further information contact Michael Kavanagh at ‘Coolnaleen’ Ryland Buncloody County Wexford Ireland, or email cavana@indigo.ie

November 1998
Hills Family Reunion
See Vol.18 No.3 p.178 for further information.
COMING EVENTS

15 August–22 August 1998
The Twelfth Family History in Wales Course at the University of Wales, Aberystwyth. Brochure available from The Course Directors (FHW'98), The Department of Continuing Education, University of Wales 10–11 Laura Place Aberystwyth SY23 2AU Wales UK.

11–13 September 1998
9th Conference of the NSW Association of Family History Societies at Dubbo RSL Club.

19–21 March 1999
Yass Pride of Erin Festival—Family reunion of descendants of Irish Orphan Girls Immigration Scheme 1848-1850. Contact: Ray Cocks, Yass Heritage Project PO Box 471 Yass NSW 2582.

1999
The Famine ‘Orphans’ Gathering. Contact Tipperary Clans Office, 45 Main Street Tipperary Town Ireland.

April 2000
9th British Family History Conference at Marlborough College, Wiltshire, UK.

27 September–1 October 2000
Let Records Speak, the 9th Australasian Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry at University of Western Australia, Perth Western Australia. For details contact: Mrs Diane Jarvie, PO Box 980 Rockingham WA 6168. http://www.cohsoft.com.au/afhc/ags/html

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Griffith’s Valuation for Ireland Series with 1879–1889 St Catherine’s Index

Old Parochial Records and 1881 Census Indexes for Scotland with 1890–1900 St Catherine’s Index

GRO Consular Records with 1901–1911 St Catherine’s Index

GRO Index 1923–1942 with 1912–1922 St Catherine’s Index

BURNIE

Accessions—Books

* A Chronicle of Methodism in VDL 1820–1840, comp. R. Pretyman
* Annals of the Poor
* Basic Facts About ... Irish Family History Research, Bill Davis
* Blue Gum Clippers and Whale Ships, Will Lawson
* Dougalls Index Register to Next of Kin, Heirs at Law and Unclaimed Money Adverts
* Examiner 1842–1992
* Guide to Genealogical Sources at National Library of Wales
* How to Locate and Use Manorial Records, Patrick Palgrave Moore
* Illegitimacy, Eve McLaughlin
* Index to Research Enquiries 1992–1997 (GST)
* McLaughlin Guide—Family History from Newspapers
* My Ancestor was a Migrant, A. Camp
* Tasmanian Year Books, 10 Volumes
* The Germans in Australia, I. Harmstorf and M. Cigler
* The Hearth Tax and Association Oath Rolls, Jeremy Gibson
* Trying to Find a Seafaring Ancestor, R. Parsons
* Indicates items donated

DEVONPORT

Accessions—Books/Folders

* An Index to Norwich City Officers 1453–1835, edited Timothy Hawes
* An Old Soldier’s Family—John Dell, Delma R. Carne
* Britain Century by Century, Stephen Usherwood
* English Genealogy: An Introductory Bibliography, Stuart A. Raymond
*Examiner Death Index  1957 May-August, November, December
1972 November, December
*Guide to the Parish & Non-Parochial Registers of Devon and Cornwall, compiled by Hugh Peskett
*Historic Stanley, Marguerite Close
*Isle of the Dead, Margaret Peacock
*John Batman the Founder of Victoria, James Bonwick F.R.G.S.
*Martin Cash—The Bushranger of Van Diemen’s Land 1833–34, His Personal Narrative
*Pioneers of Van Diemen’s Land, Reg A. Watson
*Scottish Seafarers of the Seventeenth Century, David Dobson
*Shipping History of the Port Sorell Estuary 1798–1991 and A History of the Griffiths Family, D. G. Cunningham & Bryant Griffiths
*State Library of Tasmania—The Derwent Region—A Bibliography of Local History (February 1912)
*Tasmanian Heritage Directory
*The Book of Ulster Surnames, Robert Bell
*The Brief History of the Launceston Western Railway 1867–1904, compiled by Brian R. Chamberlain

The North West Post 1887–1916 Vol.3 1906 (Devonport Branch Publication)
*World War I Army Ancestry, Third Edition, Norman Holding
*Basic Facts About … Using the Family Records Centre, Audrey Collins

Accessions—Microfiche
1851 Census Devon
1851 Census Norfolk
1851 Census Warwickshire
Ballarat Base Hospital Victoria Admission Register 1856–1913
Emigrants from Hamburg to Australia 1854
*Maryborough & District Hospital Victoria Index to Admissions 1855–1907
New South Wales—Naturalisation Index 1834–1903
Queensland Intestacy Index 1896–1910
Transmission of Real Estate by Death Vol. 8 1925–1929
*Return Owners of Land 1873 (UK) Cambridge Cornwall Dorset Somerset
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Accessions—Books
*A Chronicle of Methodism in Van Diemen’s Land 1820–1840, comp. R. D. Pretyman
*A History of Dover and Port Esperance Tasmania, Norm Beechey & Dorothy Baker
AJCP Part 4 War Office 2nd ed. (replacement copy)
*Descendants of Robert Bailey, H. McLaren
*Index to News Items and Obituaries of WWI Servicemen and Women, Vol.2 Weekly Courier, Wendy Knolle

Index to Research Enquiries 1992–97, GST Inc.
*Introduction to Reading Old Title Deeds 2nd Edition, Julian Cornwall
*Sir George Arthur Papers 1821–1825
*The Life of James Cooper, James Coope
*The Ludbey Family—A Brief Chronology 1691–1900, Frank Ludbey
*The Merediths of North West Bay, Margaret Siegmann
*The Spencers of Hamilton Vols 1–2, Pauline Steadman
*The Tasmanian Almanac 1978–79
*Who’s Who in Australia 1971

*Accessions—Fiche
*Baptism Index and Burial Index 1801–1837 Cambridgeshire
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Around the Country Circuits, Jennifer Hemsley
*Art Mac Cooey & His Times, Tomas O.Fiaich
*Caragher Clan Record, Caragher FHS
*Childhood Memories, NZSG-Dunedin Branch
*Coroners’ Records in England and Wales, Jeremy Gibson & Colin Rogers
*Kent—A Genealogical Bibliography Vol.3, Stuart A. Raymond
*In Search of the Forlorn Hope, John M. Kitzmiller
*Just a Simple Soul, Patricia Margaret Colman
*Official Guide to County Cork, Cork County Council
*Scottish Family Histories, Joan P. S. Ferguson
Tasmanians, John Stoward
Tasmania’s North East, A. W. Loone
*The Blyth Spirit, Sandra Duck
The Queensland Source Book, Perry McIntyre,
*Who’s Who in Australia 1997, Michael Wilkinson, (Pub)
*1823 Before & After, E. F. Lawrence

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TASMANIAN ANCESTRY June 1998


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Vol. 1 1816–1840 ........................................ $25.00
Vol. 2 1841–1846 ........................................ $30.00

Index of Obituaries from Walch’s Tasmanian Almanacs ‘The Red Books’ 1870–1979/80,

Sandra Duck ........................................ $18.00

Lilydale: Conflict or Unity, 1914–1918 Marita Bardenhagen .......... $17.00

The Jordans of the Three Isles, Alma Ranson ......................... $35.00

Tracking Ancestors—A Beginner’s Guide, Anne Lavers ............... $6.00

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The library is open at 7.00 p.m. prior to meetings.

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1st Wed. of month 12.30 p.m.-2.30 p.m., 7 p.m.-9 p.m.
Meeting Branch Library, Ranelagh, at 7.30 p.m. on
2nd Tuesday of each month except January.

LAUNCESTON
Phone: (03) 6331 2145 (Branch Secretary)
Library 2 Taylor Street, Invermay, Launceston
Tuesday 10.00 a.m.-3.00 p.m.
Wednesday 7.00 p.m.-9.00 p.m.
Saturday 2.00 p.m.-4.00 p.m.
Meeting St John’s Parish Centre, at 7.30 p.m. on
1st Tuesday of each month except January.
MEMBERSHIP OF THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA INC.

Membership of the GST Inc. is open to all interested in genealogy and family history, whether resident in Tasmania or not. Assistance is given to help trace overseas ancestry as well as Tasmanian.

Dues are payable each year by 1 April. Subscriptions for 1998–99 are as follows:-

- Ordinary member $30.00
- Joint members (2 people at one address) $40.00
- Student/Pensioner/Unemployed over 6 months $20.00
- Joint pensioners $28.00
- Corporate members $50.00

Membership Entitlements:
All members receive copies of the society’s journal *Tasmanian Ancestry*, published quarterly in June, September, December and March. (NB Airmail postage is extra.) Members are entitled to free access to the society’s libraries. Access to libraries of some other societies has been arranged on a reciprocal basis.

Application for Membership:
Application forms may be obtained from the GST Inc. State Secretary, or any branch and be returned with appropriate dues to a branch treasurer or sent direct to the GST Inc. Treasurer, PO Box 60 Prospect Tasmania 7250. Dues are also accepted at libraries and branch meetings.

Donations:
Donations to the Library Fund ($2.00 and over) are tax deductible. Gifts of family records, maps, photographs, etc. are most welcome.

Research Queries:
Research is handled on a voluntary basis in each branch for members and non-members. Rates for research are available from each branch and a stamped, self addressed, business size envelope should accompany all queries. Members should quote their membership number. A list of members willing to undertake record searching on a private basis can be obtained from the society. The society takes no responsibility for such private arrangements.

Advertising:
Advertising for *Tasmanian Ancestry* is accepted with pre-payment of $25.00 per quarter page in one issue or $75.00 for 4 issues. Further information can be obtained by writing to the journal committee at PO Box 60 Prospect TAS 7250.

ISSN 0159 0677
AUSTRALIANS IN PARAGUAY 1893–1910
I would like to contact descendants of those who travelled to Paraguay to establish a ‘New Australia’. Some who left Tasmania were: Tom WESTWOOD, Walter WOODE, Walter HEAD, Jim MOONEY, William HOLLINGSWORTH and Joseph BEADLE. Any information would be appreciated.
M. Wilkinson, 24 Frederick Henry Parade Cremorne TAS 7024

BOOKPLATES
Also known as Ex Libris. I am compiling a register of Australian personal bookplates for eventual publication. If you or a family member, living or deceased, has had a bookplate, I would be interested in receiving a copy, or photocopy, together with details of the artist and date of production, if known.
Andrew Peake, 14 Tudor Street Dulwich SA 5065

PHOTOGRAPHER—Charles A. WOOLLEY
Information is sought on any photographs taken by early Hobart photographer Charles A. WOOLLEY. He specialised in portraits but also photographed buildings and landscapes during the period 1850–1880.
Any information would be appreciated. Please contact Lewis Woolley, 34/1 Battery Square Battery Point TAS 7004 (03) 6223 1303

TASMANIA’S FURNITURE HISTORY
We are very interested in hearing from anybody whose relatives were involved in furniture making—cabinetmakers, upholsterers, furniture importers and retailers, sawmillers who supplied timber to local manufacturers etc. Often the undertaker was also a cabinetmaker, or in some communities the carpenter did some cabinet-making. If research into your family mentions any of these trades, or there is mention of furniture being made for the family by a particular firm or cabinetmaker, please get in touch. Robyn and Denis Lake, (Antique Furniture Restorer), 20 Veronica Crescent Norwood Launceston TAS 7250 (03) 6344 8694

ARMSTRONG
I hope members can help trace any ancestors/descendants of ARMSTRONG, William Askew; wife Mary; children William Charles, born 1849 Tasman; Henry George, born 1851 Hobart; Female, born 1853 Hobart and Eliza Ann, born 1860 Campbell Town. Sister Mary married Chares Allen GALT. Brother Oliver Goldsmith Armstrong. Mother Catherine GOLDSMITH, born Canada, died Hobart 1879, was wife of Capt. W. A. Armstrong, nothing known of him—whether he came to Tasmania or not. Capt. W. A. Armstrong’s father was Capt. Archibald Armstrong, Atlantic, 3rd Fleet, 1791.
Mrs Joyce Armstrong, 532 West Pine Road Penguin TAS 7316

BELL FAMILY
George BELL married Elizabeth CARGILL in 1841. Children were: Stephen born 25 September 1842; Mary Ann 21 October 1884; James Alfred George 14 March 1849;
William Thomas 15 February 1852 and Charles Henry 19 October 1855. Charles Henry was my great-grandfather. Any information please to Connie Newman, 14 Box Street Doveton VIC 3177 ☎️ (03) 9791 8136

BROWN
James (28), widower, married Jane CAMPBELL at George Town, 1860. Jane had immigrated from Moray, Scotland, that year. Children: James (born 1862) married Isabella ADAMS; Isabella (born 1866) married BAKER; male (born 1867); Herbert (born 1870); Louisa (born 1872); Devenia (born 1874) married CASBOULT; Ethel (born 1876); Ada (born 1878) married HOLLOW; Lily (born 1881); Emily (born 1884); Leonard (born 1887) married Eva PERRY; Leslie (born 1888). The couple lived most of their married life at Lefroy, where both are buried. James died 1893, Jane 1929. As a young man James may have been employed by the Effingham Lawrence family. Any information on this family, especially James’ origins and first marriage would be much appreciated. Jan Kelly, 32 Taylor Street Invermay TAS 7248

CROCKER
Information is sought on descendants of Richard Robert CROCKER, born 1806, Castle Cary, Somerset, England who settled at Sorell, Tasmania and his half brother, Robert Crocker, born 1814 Greenwich, England who settled at Rosedale, Victoria. Some associated names include JENKINS and PEACOCK, (Tas.) and LITHGOW, (Vic.). Two other brothers were Thomas Andrews Crocker (a Master of the ship Augustus Caesar, who died at Sierra Leone) and Lewis Thripp Crocker, who died at Rosedale, Victoria. Both these men died single. Sandra Duck, 71 Gibson Street Kings Meadows TAS 7249

DOWDE/CASSIDY/FLEMING
Daniel Robert DOWDE born 1 December 1889, Launceston, KIA France 3 May 1917, married 1910 L’ton, Emily Elizabeth Bernice CASSIDY, born 9 October 1890 L’ton, died 8 September 1970 L’ton, one daughter Kathleen Joyce Dowde, born 23 February 1910 L’ton, died 16 November 1987 L’ton, married ? Leslie Gordon FLE(M)ING, born c.1904 died aged 47 and buried 11 December 1951, Carr Villa. Kathleen and Leslie had one daughter, 1 son Leslie Gordon Flen(m)ing, born c.1933 died 13 July 1968, buried Carr Villa and had one adopted child. Emily was daughter of Samuel Cassidy born 2 January 1865 Hobart, died 20 April 1937 and Emily BURGESS, born 14 August 1867 Horton, died 23 December 1941, both buried Carr Villa. Any information on Emily, Kathleen, Leslie and their families would be greatly appreciated. Susan Hinds, 6 Parnella Drive St Helens TAS 7216 ☎️ (03) 6376 3271

HENRY HILLS and MARGARET CASWELL
Henry HILLS married Margaret in 1837 in Launceston. They settled in the East Tamar area and later on ‘Weymouth Farm’ on the Pipers River. Children were Harriett married Gilbert Langdon EDWARDS, Elizabeth married Robert Langdon EDWARDS, John married Virginia GARDENER, George married Louisa LINTON, Sarah married William BAIN, Henry William married Catherine MALBY, Mary Jane married Charles Aldolphus TRIPP TREE, Isabel married Alfred HOLMES, and Margaret married John
COUNSEL. Any information on these families would be appreciated. A reunion and book are being planned. Please contact Mrs Robyn Morris, 2 Justin Court Summerhill TAS 7250 or ☎ 03 6343 0877

HUGHES/WEAVELL

Stephen HUGHES born c.1822 Ireland, died 1888 Hobart. 1849–1861 (1852 in Launceston) Schoolmaster, Clerk, Postmaster O’Briens Bridge. 1860s–1887 Schoolmaster New Town Public School. Married at O’Briens Bridge 1849 to Maria WEAVELL born London 1827, died Hobart 1895. Children: Edwin born 1850, died 1926, awarded Gilchrist Scholarship 1868 to University of London, did not return to Australia; Anne born 1852, died 1923 married Archdeacon Alfred BERESFORD; Stephen born 1855, died 1855; Maria Celia born 1857, died 1926, married ? BISHOP; Rev. Stephen Henry born 1859, died 1934, married Emily I. SMITH; James born 1861, died 1861; James Emerson born 1863, died 1943 married Alice Sophia ARNETT; John Weavell born 1865, died 1945 married Gertrude M. CRISP; Florence May born 1867, died 1944 married John Allen WHITE; Rosa Eleanor born 1871, died 1949, married Charles E. SMITH. Descendants of Edwin Hughes of Devon, England will be visiting Tasmania August 1998 and wish to meet descendants of Stephen and Maria Hughes. Please contact Mrs Peggy McCormick, 104 Regent Street Sandy Bay TAS 7005 or ☎ (03) 6234 4309

LEVISTON/HALLARD/DENNING/HARRISON/LIVINGSTON/DOWNES

Seeking any information on the following to clarify confused identity! Maria LEVISTON born Glenorchy 18 December 1840, daughter of Henry Leviston and Mary Ann (HOMEWOOD); Maria HALLARD baptised St John’s, New Town, 29 March 1841, daughter of John and Ann Hallard; Maria DENNING who married William HARRISON at St George’s, Battery Point, 9 August 1858; Louisa HARRISON (formerly LIVINGSTON), wife of William, mother of Mary Ann born November 1858 and baptised St David’s, Hobart; Maria HARRISON, wife of William, mother of Mary Ann born November 1858 and baptised St David’s; Maria Downes (formerly Harrison), wife of John, mother of Emma born 13 February 1861 at Hobart. Vivien Rice, 548 Huon Road South Hobart TAS 7004 email: vmark@trump.net.au

LONG

Any information on James LONG, born 1860 Campbell Town Tasmania; married Elizabeth HULCOMBE (Campbell Town) 1883—children, George James, born 20 January 1884; Agnes Ellen, born 3 September 1885; Lucy Isabelle, born 10 February 1889; Frank Long, born 29 May 1890 and Lily, born 20 April 1892.

Mrs Shirley W. Wilkinson, 29 Plymouth Street Aldinga Beach SA 5173

MASON/MORELL/WYLIE

Seeking information on the descendants of Joseph MASON, a drayman and his wife Jane BARKER. Joseph, born England c.1811 and died Federal Street, Hobart, 1 November 1900. Children—Joseph Edwards (born Meadowbanks 1840), the rest born Hobart—Jane Matilda (1841), Frederick James (1843), Mary Ann (1844), twins Martha and Elizabeth (1845), Sarah (1847), Ann (1850) and Emma (1851). Joseph Edward
married Harriett Agnes LLOYD, Jane Matilda married Hermann MORELL, Mary Ann married David WYLIE, Martha possibly married Henry Thomas DREW, Sarah married Alexander WYLIE, Emma possibly married Frederick FLECK.

Wendy Evans, King Street, Somerset Dam QLD 4312 ☎️ (07) 5426 0148

McINTOSH
James McINTOSH was born 1 January 1817 in Sydney, NSW, his father Robert, his mother Ellen DUDGEON. Robert was born in Scotland and was the Regimental Sergeant (Bandmaster) of the 46th Regiment. I believe James was apprenticed in Tasmania about 1830 or 1831 for about nine years, he may have married there, I know he had six children. I would appreciate any information on James’ life.

F. McManus, 51 Margaret Street Fairfield NSW 2165

MONTGOMERY
Patrick, weaver, born 1786 County Antrim, Northern Ireland, transported on Minerva for having forged notes, arrived Hobart 1818. Married Ann McGREGOR (who claimed direct descent from Rob Roy McGregor) about 1809. Children: William born 1810, died 1849; Patrick born 1812 and Archibald born 1815. Ann and family arrived about 1824. Patrick senior died 1828 and was buried in old Catholic cemetery, Hobart. Ann MONTGOMERY died 1857. Patrick, carpenter, married Ann FARTHING 14 February 1842, St Joseph’s Church. Children: William James 1844; John 1845; Mary Jane 1849; James Patrick 1851; Henry Edward 1855; Mary 1857 married TURLEY; Ann 1858 married CAHILL; George Alfred 1860 married Elizabeth HARPER; Clara Elizabeth 1863; Alfred Russell 1865. Patrick died 1868, Ann died 1889 and was buried Beaconsfield. Archibald died a bachelor. Am seeking any information of these people or descendants. W. A. Elliot, 46 Henry Street Cannington WA 6107

RICHARDS/BRADY
I am looking for descendants of Frank Arnold RICHARDS born 1864 Westbury, TAS, died 1936 Stoodley, TAS. Son of Joseph Richards (1810–1905) and Ann FARRELL (c.1821–1905). Frank married Rose BRADY 17 May 1889? Latrobe, TAS. Info from one of their children’s birth record. Tasmanian Archives have no record of Rose’s birth or marriage date. The couple only registered the births of two children, Hazel Ethel born 1892 and Joseph Arnold born 1898, both in the Mersey district. Rose Brady may have some connections to the Brady bushrangers in Tasmania. Any information would be greatly appreciated by Cathy Peirce, 44 Forth Road Ulverstone TAS 7315

SIMMONDS and BESSELL
Frank SIMMONDS and Kate Anne BESSELL, married 1873 Launceston. Children were Frank Ernest married Elizabeth Ann DAVIES, Kate married Robert THOMPSON, Edith Mary, Thomas Henry married Elsie May OLIVER, Mary May married Henry Boden, Edith Maud, Grace married Sydney Arthur PARKER, Hubert John. Anyone interested in these names please contact Margaret Walker, 7 Carr Street Kings Meadows Launceston 7249 TAS

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<td>JURASOVIC</td>
<td>Mrs Janice H</td>
<td>622 South Arm Rd</td>
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<td>4748</td>
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<td>Mr Peter R</td>
<td>1436 Main Rd</td>
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<td>4750</td>
<td>MANWARING</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Mr Basil J</td>
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<td>4761</td>
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<td>WALKER</td>
<td>Ms Suzanne</td>
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<td>Mrs Christine</td>
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<td>Mrs Karlena</td>
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<td>Mrs Cathy A</td>
<td>44 Forth Rd</td>
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<td>JAMES</td>
<td>Mrs Marlene J</td>
<td>117 Caroline St</td>
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<td>4770</td>
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<td>Mr John G</td>
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<td>4771</td>
<td>GORRINGE</td>
<td>Mrs Noleen F</td>
<td>15 Sirius St</td>
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<td>Mrs Mary A</td>
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<td>4781</td>
<td>WENDELL-SMITH</td>
<td>Mr Colin P</td>
<td>83 Lipscome Ave</td>
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<tr>
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<td>FRUIN</td>
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<td>MORRIS</td>
<td>Mrs Robyn J</td>
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<td>TOWNSEND</td>
<td>Mr Colin H</td>
<td>2 Linton St</td>
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<td>4787</td>
<td>TAPP</td>
<td>Mrs Tania I</td>
<td>PO Box 791</td>
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<td>4788</td>
<td>REVELL</td>
<td>Mr Terence W</td>
<td>PO Box 733</td>
<td>ULVERSTONE</td>
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4790  NISSEN  Mrs Carolyn R  Ormiston House Esp  STRAHAN  TAS  7468
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4793  PATTERSON  Mrs Helen M  10 Carramar Ave  NORTH SYDNEY  NSW  2113
4794  ROBERTS  Mr R David  123 Capital Ave  GLEN WAVERLEY  VIC  3150
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4796  DUKE  Mrs Sylvia M  P O B 340  RESERVOIR  VIC  3073
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4798  MULLER  Mr Timothy J  PO Box 1175  DEVONPORT  TAS  7310
4799  BELL  Mr Robert D  5 Hamel St  HAMPTON  VIC  3188
4800  EVERETT  Miss Rosemary A  PO Box 297  KINGSTON  TAS  7057
4801  HAMILTON  Ms Rachel F M  104 Ashbolt Cres  LUTANA  TAS  7009
4802  BESSELL  Mr Geoffrey D  43 Amy St  MOONAH  TAS  7009
4803  BURROWS  Mr Geoffrey D  24 Como St  HOWRAH  TAS  7018
4804  MULLER  Mr Robert D  5 Hamel St  HAMPTON  VIC  3188
4805  BESSELL  Mrs Helen R  43 Amy St  MOONAH  TAS  7009
4806  BESSELL  Mr Geoffrey D  43 Amy St  MOONAH  TAS  7009
4807  BURROWS  Mrs Lorna M  24 Como St  HOWRAH  TAS  7018
4808  EVERETT  Ms Rosemary A  PO Box 297  KINGSTON  TAS  7057
4809  HAMILTON  Ms Rachel F M  104 Ashbolt Cres  LUTANA  TAS  7009
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Supplement to

Tasmanian Ancestry

Journal of the Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc.,
Vol.19 No.1—June 1998

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Deadline dates for contributions: 1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October
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Please Note:

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29 August 1998
3 October 1998
7 November 1998
5 December 1998
16 January 1999
27 February 1999
10 April 1999
22 May 1999
19 June 1999

Ian Pearce
State Archivist
April 1998

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- **Vice President:** Mr David Harris  (03) 6424 5328
- **Vice President:** Vacant
- **Executive Secretary:** Miss Muriel Bissett  (03) 6334 4034
- **Executive Treasurer:** Miss Betty Bissett  (03) 6334 4034

### Committee:
- **Mrs Elaine Burton**  Mr Peter Cocker  Mrs Dawn Collins
- **Mr John Dare**  Mrs Isobel Harris  Mrs Pat Harris
- **Mrs Denise McNeice**  Mrs Colleen Read  Mrs Rosalie Riley  Mrs Dian Smith

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- **By-laws Officer:** Mrs Denise McNeice  (03) 6228 3564
- **Exchange Journal Coordinator:** Mrs Thelma McKay  (03) 6229 3149
- **Home Page Coordinator:** Mr Peter Cocker  (03) 6435 4103
- **Journal Editor:** Mrs Rosemary Davidson  (03) 6278 2464
- **Journal Coordinator:** Mr David Freestun  (03) 6243 9384
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- **Members’ Interests:** Mr Allen Wilson  (03) 6244 1837
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### Branches of the Society:
- **Burnie:**  PO Box 748  Burnie  Tasmania 7320
- **Devonport:**  PO Box 587  Devonport  Tasmania 7310
- **Hobart:**  GPO Box 640  Hobart  Tasmania 7001
- **Huon:**  PO Box 117  Huonville  Tasmania 7109
- **Launceston:**  PO Box 1290  Launceston  Tasmania 7250
# Tasmanian Ancestry

**Volume 19 Number 2  September 1998**

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**Journal Committee**
Rosemary Davidson, Cynthia O’Neill, Maurice Appleyard, Jeannine Connors, David Freestun, David Hodgson, Charles Hunt, Lucy Knott, Vee Maddock, Denise McNeice and Kate Ramsay.

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**Deadline dates for contributions:** 1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October
“Sure, ye can’t miss it”, said Kathleen, “’tis well signposted”.

Miss it we did. Determinedly retracing our tracks, we found the unobtrusive signpost, and followed a narrow road up to the Grianan of Ailech. We sat and drank in the view over Lough Foyle, Lough Swilly and Londonderry, and marvelled at this structure, one of the finest stone forts in Ireland, the massive wall nearly 4m thick and its circular area over 23m in diameter. Ancient earthworks surrounding the fort date from the early Iron Age, while the fort is said to have been built in the early Christian era. From about 400–1100 AD it served as the royal seat of the O Neill sept of Ailech—my husband’s ancestors.

Who were the people who laboured, loved and lived in this place? Many generations on, we try to find elusive names of ancestors of just a few centuries ago. It is this longing to identify, to belong, to understand how we reached today that drives the genealogist on. How petty then, is the idea of clutching closely to our chests the bits and pieces of history we find. How selfish in the long-term not to share our discoveries and help each other as we can.

We appreciate the generosity of many people in sharing their knowledge to help others through this edition of Tasmanian Ancestry. We hope you will find articles of interest to spur you on to find more about your Irish heritage and forebears. Maybe you will find something to share with us.

Cynthia O’Neill
FROM THE EDITOR ...

THANKS TO A WINNING TEAM—Left to right: Vee Maddock, Lucy Knott, Charles Hunt, Cynthia O'Neill, Jeannine Connors, Kate Ramsay, Denise McNeice, David Hodgson, David Freestun and Rosemary Davidson, (absent—Maurice Appleyard).

Many of you will be aware that *Tasmanian Ancestry* (June 1997) was judged winner of the Federation of Family History Society’s Elizabeth Simpson Award for 1997. Fifty-three journals were submitted to be judged by a panel of three on content, presentation and readability.

My thanks to a great committee and all those members and friends who have contributed articles and interesting items since Hobart branch took over the journal over two years ago. Keep up the good work! Special thanks to Audrey Hudspeth and Anne Bartlett for setting such a high standard during their time as editors.

Thank you also to those who have written to the journal with their words of praise—I am happy to say they are too many to mention individually!

The committee has been challenged to try to win the award for consecutive years so please let us know how you think we can improve!

Cynthia has been busy collecting and word processing material for this special Irish issue but unfortunately we have run out of space and are unable to include it all. A listing of Irish resources held in branch libraries is one that has missed out but a copy should be available from your branch library.

Congratulations to Alison Carins for winning the 1998 Lilian Watson Family History Award which was presented to her at a very successful AGM in Launceston.

Rosemary Davidson

1999 LILIAN WATSON FAMILY HISTORY AWARD

The 1999 Award will be for a Commercially Published Book. Further information and entry forms are available from GST Inc. Branch Libraries or from the Family History Award Coordinator, GPO Box 640, Hobart TAS 7001. Entries close on 31 December 1998.
PRESIDENT’S MESSAGE

It has been around the world in seventy-nine days (one less than Jules Verne’s book) and there were many memorable moments. One of the highlights was being able to visit distant and not-so-distant relatives in both England and America. After sharing my research results with a connection of my mother’s family whom I had been corresponding with for a number of years, I was surprised and delighted to be told that the June 1997 issue of *Tasmanian Ancestry* had won the Elizabeth Simpson Award. This was only days after the announcement of the winner at the FFHS conference so I was able to email the news scoop to the journal editor, Rosemary Davidson. Congratulations to Rosemary and all members of the journal committee on an excellent production.

Sharing information across the world by letter and email is wonderful but there is nothing like meeting the relatives in person and being able to fossick through their photograph albums, scrapbooks and other family memorabilia. What may seem of little importance to one person may provide valuable information to another family historian. One such find was the scrapbook kept by one of my husband’s great-aunts. In it were baptism records, five marriage certificates, (the earliest being for the marriage of Henry’s great grandparents), wedding invitations, mourning cards and obituaries, school reports, business cards and letters, photographs, newspaper clippings, etc., a gold mine of information. Many questions were answered by the contents of this scrapbook. Inevitably though, a number of other queries were raised and left unanswered.

It was fascinating to meet my husband’s second cousins and observe the number of physical characteristics and behavioural traits shared between the various branches of the family, even though there has been little or no contact for over one hundred years.

On returning home I was able to take out the unidentified family photographs and put names to a few of those that had been mysteries for many years. As well I have a pile of recent photographs to add to the collection.

I arrived home in Launceston to be caught up in the preparations for the Annual General Meeting which was held in Launceston during the last weekend in June. Congratulations to Launceston branch for a very successful weekend. I know that those attending enjoyed the fellowship and opportunities for research and background information provided during the weekend. A highlight of the weekend was the mystery bus tour before the dinner and the guest speaker, Margaret Scott.

Certificates of Meritorious Service were awarded to four members, two of whom were present to receive their awards. Earlier in the year the rules governing the awarding of the certificates were amended by the executive so that they could be presented at the Annual General Meeting. The four recipients were Vernice Dudman (Burnie branch), Irene Schaffer and Jean McKenzie (Hobart branch) and Betty Wood (Launceston branch). Irene and Betty were presented their certificates by Michael Roe, Patron of the society. Vernice and Jean will receive theirs at functions organised by their respective branches.

On a less optimistic note, there were only two nominations for the executive, my own and that of Muriel Bissett for secretary. David Harris accepted a nomination from the floor to serve another term as vice president. The remaining two positions were vacant at the end of the AGM. Afterwards, Betty Bissett offered to serve as treasurer and I thank Betty for her generous offer. This leaves the position of one vice president vacant.

Anne Bartlett

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72 TASMANIAN ANCESTRY September 1998
ADIES and gentlemen, in presenting this my first annual report to the society, I would first like to extend my thanks to the members of the executive who have so ably assisted me throughout the year. I would especially like to thank David Harris who, following the 1997 Annual General Meeting, agreed to undertake some of the duties of the secretary as there was no nomination for this position. David has assisted in a number of other ways throughout the year and without his help my task would have been a much more difficult one.

I would also like to thank Muriel and Betty Bissett who not only agreed to undertake the duties of the executive secretary during the last year but have also agreed to serve again in the year ahead. While Muriel accepted nomination as secretary she has been ably assisted by her sister, Betty.

At the beginning of the 1997–1998 financial year the treasurer, Sharalyn Walters, resigned and John Grunnell stepped in at short notice agreeing to fill this position for the remainder of the year. I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to John and to thank him, on behalf of all members of the society, for the efficient manner in which he has fulfilled his duties. In accepting the position of treasurer, John clearly indicated it would be for one year only.

The problem of finding members willing to take office, either as an elected or appointed officer, continues both at branch and state level. While it is pleasing to see that there are some new faces serving on the branch executive committees, many of those serving on these committees have done so for many years. There is no easy solution to this problem but if the current trend continues there will be very real problems in the years ahead.

At the national level, the society continues to support AFFHO initiatives. During 1997 David Harris, vice president, myself as state president and Bryce Ward, Hobart branch president, gave evidence in support of the society’s submission to the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry into the treatment of census forms when the committee of inquiry sat in Hobart. The society is indebted to David Harris for the excellent submission he prepared on behalf of the society. The patron of the society, Professor Michael Roe, also presented a submission and gave evidence to the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry. It is pleasing to find that the committee of inquiry, in their report, has recommended the retention of census documents and that they be made available for research after one hundred years.

The society’s appointed representative to AFFHO in Western Australia, Alison Brain, found it necessary to tender her resignation midway through the year because of other commitments. Alison had been a councillor on the AFFHO Committee and had ably represented our views. While Alison was not willing to seek re-election as a councillor, she represented the society at Federation’s Annual General Meeting and has presented a comprehensive report of that meeting.

At our 1997 Annual General Meeting six members of the society were granted a Certificate of Meritorious Service and further nominations have been received this year. It is pleasing to see that members are recognising the value of the long and dedicated service some members make to the Society and genealogy in general.
During the last financial year the state has purchased a number of significant resources, the cost of which were beyond the financial capability of individual branches. The records that have been received include the St Catherine’s House Indexes (1923–1942), the GRO Indexes of Overseas BDMs, the Griffith’s Valuations for Ireland, the Old Parochial Records for Scotland and the 1881 Census Index for Scotland. The Probate Calenders for the United Kingdom have been ordered but have not yet been received. The records are being circulated around the branches in the same manner as the circulation of the St Catherine’s House records.

For the second year the society’s journal, *Tasmanian Ancestry*, has received international recognition. The Federation of Family History Societies has notified the society that the June 1997 issue of the journal was the winner of the Elizabeth Simpson Award. Congratulations to the editor, Rosemary Davidson, and the journal committee.

Progress in a number of projects, at both state and branch level, has been achieved throughout the year:

1. After a number of years of hard work by a small band of members lead by Betty Calverley, the updated TAMIOT index is nearly ready for publication. The second edition of the TAMIOT microfiche should be published during the ensuing year.

2. Neil Chick has finished his work on Volume 4 of the *Van Diemen’s Land Heritage* and this will be published during 1998–1999.

3. Denise McNeice has worked at updating the *Blue Book* of ‘Rules, By-laws, Guidelines and Forms’ and preparing an index. This task is nearing completion.

4. Peter Cocker has developed a home page on the Internet for the society and has agreed to accept the position of Home Page coordinator. He will continue to keep the information on the home page up-to-date.

5. Branches continue in their valuable task of indexing the local newspapers. Devonport has published a further two issues of their Advocate index and Burnie is working towards publishing the indexes of the early newspapers of the North West Coast. The first of the indexes of the early Advocates is hoped to be available in June 1998. Launceston branch is working on further volumes of their successful Examiner and Shipping Indexes.

6. Hobart and Launceston branches are working towards releasing TAMIOT indexes to Cornelian Bay and Carr Villa cemeteries respectively.

7. Plans have been set in motion to hold a Family History Conference in Tasmania in the year 2001 and as part of the celebrations for that year, work has commenced on preparing an index to *Tasmanian Ancestry*.

All coordinator’s and branch reports will be tabled at the Annual General Meeting for members to see.

In closing I would like to thank all members who have, in some way, assisted with the running of our society. I have not attempted to name them so as not to cause offence by omitting anyone.

Anne Bartlett—President

DON’T MISS

Exhibition of
Convict Love Tokens
Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery
Hobart
Opening 18 October 1998

TASMANIAN ANCESTRY September 1998
BRANCH NEWS

Burnie
President Ray Hyland (03) 6431 7404
Secretary Judy Cocker (03) 6435 4103
PO Box 748 Burnie Tasmania 7320

Branch member, Peter Cocker, gave a very interesting talk following our AGM in April titled ‘My Ancestor was an Inventor’. Peter showed many original documents and letters, even a scale model of the potato harvester his ancestor, Joseph North Cocker, had built in 1890.

The counties of southern England formed the subject for a discussion at the May meeting, with several members speaking on when, from where and why their forebears came to Tasmania.

Our June meeting was a most interesting ‘For Love or Money’ session when Craig Broadfield gave appraisals on family treasures brought by members.

Several members travelled to Queenstown early in May and spoke to a group of Friends of the Library on the benefits of joining the GST Inc. and also gave some tips on getting started with their research. A similar day was held at Smithton and it is hoped members of both groups will make good use of our library facilities. Jayne Reed offered help for anyone seeking information on cemetery records at Queenstown where she is known as Queen of the Plantation—if they are planted, she’ll find them! Jayne can be contacted at 74 Batchelor Street, Queenstown TAS 7467.

Thanks to Villy Scott and his dedicated band of transcribers and checkers, the first in our series of Indexes to BDMs in early North West newspapers and The Advocate is hot off the press and will be available early July. It covers the period 1931–1935 and will be closely followed by the 1926–1930 Index.

Devonport
President Sue McCrghan (03) 6428 2288
Secretary Isobel Harris (03) 6424 5328
PO Box 587 Devonport Tasmania 7310

Mr Derek Ballard, speaker at the May meeting, gave a very interesting talk, Everyone is a Stamp Collector which made us realise that there are many different types of stamps that can be collected and research can reveal much historical and interesting information about all documents.

The June meeting was held at the Devonport Maritime Museum which is also the home of the Devon Historical Society. After a short meeting, Faye Gardam introduced us to the holdings of both groups. Time was allowed for members to browse through the collections and many members decided to return to undertake further research.

The publishing committee has announced that An Index to ‘The Advocate’, Personal Announcements 1997 has been completed and is ready for sale. Work is progressing nicely on the 1988 and 1989 editions. The first volume in a proposed series of cemetery transcriptions is now ready for publication. The first edition is of the Ulverstone Public Cemetery and it contains the full transcription for over 2,000 headstones. It is illustrated with many photographs depicting the variety of headstones.
A mid-year Christmas Dinner was enjoyed by members and their partners at the Birdcage Tavern at Spreyton. Christmas music, bon-bons and Christmas fare made a relaxing social occasion. Preliminary arrangements have been made for conducting our usual Christmas Hamper raffle. As this is a major fundraiser we would urge all members to make it a great success.

Hobart
President Colleen Read (03) 6244 4527
Secretary Cynthia O’Neill (03) 6228 3175
GPO Box 640 Hobart Tasmania 7001

The past few months have seen many changes in our library. The Clarence Council granted us some much needed extra space and this enabled a complete reorganisation of the microform room, making it a much more pleasant working environment. The records are now filed in a more user-friendly sequence and are available on open access. Marjorie Jacklyn and her library committee took advantage of the new shelving in the book room to relocate all the Q books, thus allowing the exchange journals to be placed more conveniently. The end result is very pleasing indeed.

The branch committee is indebted to the many people who helped so willingly during the moving stage, and also to visiting members for their forbearance during the more difficult periods! Sincere thanks also to past president Bryce Ward for his determination to ensure Hobart branch library’s position was made more tenable, and also for his continued interest and much needed assistance since retiring from office. It is also greatly appreciated that Mike Howe and Bryce have agreed to share the treasurer’s responsibilities.

Heartiest congratulations to all recipients of the Certificate of Meritorious Service Award for 1998. Hobart members, Jean McKenzie and Irene Schaffer, have both been actively involved at a branch and state level, and it is most fitting that the society should recognise their long and valued service with this award.

Also the branch is pleased to offer congratulations to editor Rosemary Davidson and her team for winning the prestigious FFHS Elizabeth Simpson Award 1997 for Tasmanian Ancestry Vol. 18 No. 1 (June 1997)—well done! Thanks are also extended to Rosemary for so generously donating her work in the compilation of our latest branch publication Cemeteries in Southern Tasmania Volume 2—Congregational Cemeteries of Bagdad ... etc. (see advertisement page 111). This sort of generosity is of substantial financial benefit and enables the branch committee to purchase records for all members.

We were sorry to farewell Vee Maddock in July when she resigned from our branch committee to move to South Australia and we wish her well in her new venture.

Dianne Snowden has kindly offered to lead a Beginners’ Workshop in Record Keeping and Basic Research—17 October—bookings are essential.

Guest speakers for the remainder of the year are:

15 September—Sue Hood/Philip Hilton: Reading Convict Records.
20 October—Anne Killalea: Polio in Tasmania in the 1930s.
17 November—Nicola Goc: Christmas in Hobart.
Huon
President Betty Fletcher (03) 6264 1546
Secretary Elaine Burton (03) 6264 1335
PO Box 117 Huonville TAS 7109

Good news? We are to retain our library in the Ranelagh Hall—but we move into two small rooms which will be made into one room with an archway through the joining wall. We will be able to use the large room, (which is to become a public meeting room) for our work/research as there will be no room for work tables in our new room. Our rent is to increase from $200 to $1,000 per year.

In an effort to raise money we held a very enjoyable Dinner & Entertainment evening and are planning another for Saturday, 28 November. Thanks to Hobart branch members for their support.

We have a few new members actively researching which helps to keep the few willing workers going.

Launceston
President Jenny Gill (03) 6331 1150
Secretary to be appointed
PO Box 1290 Launceston TAS 7250

A well attended and cosy AGM was held at 2 Taylor Street in May. A correspondence secretary is urgently needed. Please examine the use of your spare time and consider volunteering for this task. A job description is available and part of the job has been taken over by another volunteer. Our executive meetings are now being held at 6 p.m. for the convenience of the majority of committee members.

A pleasant Sunday afternoon was hosted by the branch at the end of May to mark the retirement from office of long-standing committee members Thelma and John Grunnell. About twenty-five members enjoyed afternoon tea and caught up with news and views in a relaxed atmosphere. Jenny Gill, branch president, made a presentation and state vice-president, David Harris seconded her remarks on behalf of the state executive.

Jack Dunn, a third generation Dunn, of J. Dunn, Monumental Masons of Launceston, spoke at our June meeting. An entertaining and informative speaker, Jack, spoke on the early methods of stone masonry and the progression through to today’s computerised methods; how their marble has been purchased for four generations from the same family firm in Italy. We were entertained with stories of an employee who blew up a toilet and burned down a dance hall by lighting a cigarette; of camping in country cemeteries; of a long-term employee (someone we would all like to have met) who was based at Carr Villa Cemetery and was an unofficial guest at all the funerals there and could remember who and where they were all buried.

By the time this is being read, the state AGM will be long past so we hope those who attended enjoyed the programme devised for both information and entertainment.

Programme
Sunday 4 October 2 p.m. at 2 Taylor Street, Elizabeth Christensen ‘Enhancing your Family History with Illustrations’ plus a display of her artwork.

Tuesday 3 November at St Johns, Lorraine McKnight on Records of the Launceston Gas Company and Patons and Baldwins.

Tuesday 1 December at St John’s, John Wilson on the history of Launceston Solicitors—Clarke & Gee.
From Clare To Van Diemen’s Land
Some forgotten mothers of Tasmania
Michael Mac Mahon

A Dawn Journey
As day was breaking on the morning of 4 July 1851 twenty female orphans aged between 18 and 23 years were conveyed by horse-drawn cars from the union workhouse at Corofin to the railway station at Limerick some thirty miles away. For the girls this was but the first leg of a journey, almost epic in nature, which would last for four months and end at the Immigration Depot on the Old Wharf at Hobart in Van Diemen’s Land on the other side of the world.

At Limerick the girls were joined by one hundred other female orphans from the Scarriff, Tulla and Kildysart workhouses. All one hundred and twenty girls then travelled by train to the North Wall at Dublin from where they were transferred by steamer to the English port of Plymouth. On arrival at Plymouth the girls were accommodated in the Government Emigration Depot on the Baltic Wharf along with thirty others of similar circumstances from the union workhouse at Cork. This last group had sailed directly to Plymouth from Penrose Quay. In one way or another all 150 girls were victims of the social disruption caused by Ireland’s Great Famine, ‘the greatest single peacetime tragedy in the history of any Western European country since the Black Death’.1) On 15 July all 150 workhouse girls together with seven married couples and eight children embarked on the 484 ton Calcutta to begin the long voyage to Van Diemen’s Land.

A Nation in Crisis
For several decades before the onset of the Great Famine in the 1840s large sections of the Irish population existed at a level of subsistence that was never far from starvation. There was virtually no industrial employment and most families at the lower end of the agricultural economy depended almost entirely for sustenance on the crop of potatoes produced on their small patch of land. As the population increased, fragmentation of holdings became widespread and during bad harvests subsistence crises were commonplace. As the social conditions continued to deteriorate and famine became endemic, various ameliorative measures were suggested from time to time, amongst them that of managed emigration. A depressed agrarian economy, it was argued, could not continue to sustain Ireland’s rapidly expanding population, and for several years before the potato blight appeared some landlords had already resorted to assisted emigration estates of ‘surplus’ population. During the crisis of the Great Famine assisted emigration was stepped up and in the spring of 1847 it was reported that on one estate alone in Co. Tipperary more than five hundred cottiers had accepted their landlord’s offer of passage and provisioning to Quebec.2

The Colonial Land and Emigration Commission
Significantly, the exodus from the country during the famine coincided with a campaign initiated in some of the
Australian colonies aimed at attracting settlers to that continent. The British government, which had already contemplated a number of managed emigration schemes to the colonies—probably more as a means of checking the flood of Irish labourers to Great Britain than for any other reason—advanced a sum of £100,000 to New South Wales to assist this settlement programme. This stimulated a fresh wave of emigration to that colony under the auspices of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commission. The scheme was later extended to other parts of Australia. The colonies were particularly in need of women to remedy an imbalance in the population as hitherto most of the Irish emigrants were young male labourers. But since the recruitment of women was proving difficult it was agreed in 1847 that the scheme should be extended to Irish workhouse orphans. With one or two exceptions, the boards of guardians of the poor law unions welcomed the scheme, seeing it as a heaven-sent opportunity to off-load some of the ‘deadweight’ of homeless children which the dislocation caused by the famine had cast upon the workhouses.

The workhouse was a spartan, prison-type institution where the regime was designed to be ‘as disagreeable as was consistent with health’ in case anybody might be tempted to depend on the rates. Under the poor law it was forbidden to give assistance to anybody but those who became inmates of the workhouse. As one commentator put it, ‘if the applicant for relief did not comply with the invitation to enter the workhouse he got nothing. If he did accept the spider-like invitation, he accepted such poor conditions that it proved the truth of his claim that he was really destitute.’3 This was the workhouse test.

The class of paupers most affected by the insistence of relief within the workhouse were the unaccompanied workhouse children. The workhouse was for many homeless children a permanent abode since boarding-out was rejected as a form of outdoor relief. In February 1847 there were 63,000 children among the workhouse population of 116,000; by the middle of 1849 the number had increased to 90,000.4 Though many of these would have been accompanied by a parent or parents, the majority were orphaned or deserted children. By the end of 1846 all of the workhouses were full and in February of the following year almost 100 workhouses contained more paupers than they were officially intended to house.5 The Famine was stretching the poor law to breaking point and by 1847 it was already an administration in crisis. To add to the difficulty, the special government relief measures put in place

There's a little Irish Mother that a lonely vigil keeps In the settler's hut where seldom stranger comes, Watching by the home-made cradle where one more Australian sleeps While the breezes whisper weird things to the gums.

John O'Brien, *Around the Boree Log*.
from time to time since the onset of the famine in 1845 were now terminated, and it was announced that henceforth the responsibility for providing relief would be borne by the poor law and financed from local rates. Within a short time many unions, especially those in the poorer western regions, were teetering on the verge of bankruptcy. Little wonder therefore that the opportunity to dispatch to the Australian colonies, without any cost to the union, those homeless young females whose stay in the workhouse was likely to be long-term, was enthusiastically received by almost all the boards of guardians. In any event the scheme was widely availed of, and by April 1850, when orphan emigration to the Australian mainland colonies was terminated, the Irish workhouses had been relieved of upwards of 4,000 orphans who could not have been provided for at home.6

Due apparently to acute shortage of female labourers the scheme was extended to Van Diemen’s Land for a further period, and some 300–400 females were sent there on the Beulah and the Calcutta in 1851.7

Preparing for the Voyage

Of the Co. Clare workhouses that supplied passengers to the Calcutta, for only one—Corofin—have any records survived. These consist mainly of the minutes of the weekly meetings of the board of guardians. The union was still in its infancy, having been in existence only since February 1850.8 A new workhouse was in the course of construction and in the meantime the paupers were being accommodated in temporary wooden sheds hastily strung together. Applications for admission were numerous and the union was greatly impoverished. In the first week in June,
1851, there were 534 paupers in the house and the medical officer had pointed out that the dormitories of the females, which were also used as dayrooms, were very overcrowded.

Although for the most part the minutes of the weekly meetings are irritatingly brief and stilted, they nevertheless allow us to get a picture of the preparations made for the despatch of the girls. It seems that in March, 1851, in response to a circular from the emigration commissioners, the board made an application for a grant to defray the expense of sending twenty female orphans to Van Diemen’s Land. The application was approved and in due course the guardians were instructed to arrange for the girls to be at the North Wall, Dublin, at 2 p.m. on 5 July following, to transfer by steamer to Plymouth. The guardians were reminded of the regulations for outfitting the emigrants. Each girl was to be provided with six shifts, two flannel petticoats, six pairs of stockings, two gowns and two pairs of shoes. All items were to be new and of good quality. Since all the girls were catholics they were each to be given a Douay bible. Finally the guardians were to provide wooden boxes of good material with strong locks into which the girls were to pack their belongings. Each emigrant’s name was to be clearly painted on the front.

The material for the girls’ dresses was procured from Russell Bros, Ennis, at a cost of £65. The twenty wooden boxes were made by a local carpenter named John Herbert for £5. A supply of combs came to approximately £4 while the supply of flannel cost a little under £5. Marcus Talbot’s tender for conveying the emigrants to the train at Limerick for just under £3 was accepted. At their weekly meeting on 1 July the guardians finalised the arrangements for getting the orphan girls to the steamer at Dublin on the appointed date. Marcus Talbot’s cars were to be at the workhouse ready to start at 4 a.m. on the morning of 4 July. The girls were to be placed in the care of Stephen Hehir, who was to receive thirty shillings for his trouble in addition to his travelling expenses to Dublin. The clerk of the union was instructed to request the railway company to reserve twenty third-class seats on the mid-day train and to give £20 to Stephen Hehir to defray the necessary expenses. The emigrants’ boxes were to be despatched by common car on the evening of Thursday so as to arrive at the railway station at Limerick on Friday morning and a carman was to be employed for that purpose at a cost of fifteen shillings.

The Voyage

It would appear from the official records that the emigration commissioners gave a good deal of attention to the preparation of the girls at Plymouth for the long voyage to the colonies. A surgeon-superintendent, a matron, a number of sub-matrons and where possible, a religious instructor were appointed for each ship. The dietary on board the orphan ships was better than that drawn up for ordinary emigrants and included a daily ration of half a pound of beef, pork, or preserved meat, as well as bread, tea, sugar, coffee and other items. A daily journal kept by one Charles Strutt, a ship’s surgeon on the Thomas Arbuthnot, which carried 194 Irish workhouse girls from Plymouth to New South Wales in 1850 provides a unique insight into the journey of the Irish orphans to Australia. Regrettably no such detailed log exists for the Calcutta, but there is at
least oblique evidence to show that the
tale was not too unpleasant. The
immigration officer at Hobart reported
that, on their arrival, the immigrants
‘expressed themselves in terms of
satisfaction and gratitude of the kind and
attentive treatment they had experienced
from all on board’. He found that all
the requirements of the Passengers’ Act
had been complied with and the ship was
in a clean and orderly state. All of the
passengers were accounted for; in fact
there was one more on board than had
embarked at Plymouth as a child had
been born at sea to one of the married
couples! The ship’s surgeon-superintend
ent on the voyage was Dr Church.
He appears to have struck up a good
relationship with the girls and to have
been impressed by them. In his report he
stated:

their conduct has been good and it will be
the fault of their employers if many of
them do not make good servants. They
know little or nothing but are apt and
quick if instructed with kindness ... Since
I appointed a schoolmistress great pro-
gress has been made amongst the single
women; some who could not make a
letter can now write tolerably well; had
the school been properly conducted at
first by the matron great results would
have ensued.

But it hadn’t been all plain sailing. He
described the 484 ton Calcutta as ‘not
suitable for emigration’. For seven
successive days on the voyage they were
obliged to have the hatches battened
down ‘although this might entirely have
been avoided’. He had had to deal with
some serious personnel problems as well.
The ship’s matron, sixty-year old
Elizabeth Egan, had proved unsatis-
factory and he had to replace her during
the voyage. Also, one of the sub-matrons
had become afflicted with insanity.
However, he reported that the general state of the health of the emigrants was good. He had treated three cases of acute inflammation of the eyes during the voyage in the tropics, but otherwise he had encountered few problems apart from the ‘general hysteria prevailing on board all female emigrant ships’!

After disembarkation the girls were placed in the Immigration Depot on the Old Wharf at Hobart until they were placed in employment. The Depot still stands, but as an ‘up-market’ fish restaurant called ‘The Drunken Admiral’. Despite their lack of training all of the girls found jobs easily and Denison, the Lieutenant-Governor praised their ‘exemplary conduct’ and willingness to learn their future occupations.14

Unfortunately the records at Hobart do not include the names of the emigrants’ parents or siblings. The names of their employers are listed, but regrettably there appears to be no ‘follow-up’ information which would enable us to see how the girls fared subsequently. They simply fade into Tasmanian society. In a letter to this writer Joyce Purtscher of the Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc.—her great-grandmother, Julia Appleby, was one of the Cork girls on the Calcutta—had this to say:

... I think my great-grandmother was typical of those emigrants ... they married Irish convicts and continued in a life not much different to what they were used to in Ireland. They didn’t have to worry about lack of food, but many of them lived in isolated, sparsely populated areas of the country-side ... I’m sure there are thousands of Tasmanians who are descended from these girls.

The author gratefully acknowledges the assistance of the Archives Office of Tasmania and of Joyce Purtscher of the Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc.

References:
2 Edwards & Williams (eds) The Great Famine (Dublin 1956), 333.
3 Powell, The Workhouses of Ireland, University Review 7 (1964) 5.
6 Robins, op. cit., 220. The cancellation of the scheme was due to a multiplicity of factors, amongst them complaints about the unsuitability of some of the girls, especially for urban domestic service. From the outset, too, certain sections of the colonial press showed a strong antipathy towards the whole notion of the use of colonial funds to support immigration from pauper institutions.
8 O’Mahony, The Poor Law Records of Counties Clare, Limerick and Tipperary, North Munster Antiquarian Journal XXI (1979) (Supplement) not paginated.
9 Robins, op. cit., 200–206
10 ibid.
11 Reid & Mongan, A Decent Set of Girls, (Yass, NSW 1996)
12 Immigration Board Records CB7/11 Archives Office of Tasmania.
13 ibid.
14 Abstract from B. M. Richmond, Some aspects of the History of Transportation & Immigration in Van Diemen’s Land 1824–1855, (BA. Hons. thesis). I am grateful to Robyn Eastley of the Archives Office of Tasmania for this and other references.

About the Author:
Michael Mac Mahon is a retired police officer living in his native Corofin, County Clare. He is Vice-President of the County Clare Archaeological and Historical Society and has written three booklets on local history and contributes regularly to a variety of journals on aspects of Clare history, folklore and field archaeology.
Orphan Girls from Ireland who arrived on *Calcutta* 1851

with their workhouses of origin and employer in Van Diemen’s Land

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Please note: This list has been compiled from two sources, CB 7/11 and CB 7/13, both difficult to read. Different spelling of some names and the fact that there are 3 Mary McMahons, 2 Mary McNamaras, 2 Biddy Larkins, 2 Mary Healeys, 2 Biddy Ryans and 4 Molonys, has made it impossible to ascertain who the correct employer was for some girls. Please check the originals, especially if you have one of these names, and if you have further information, e.g. where they married, you may be able to select the right employer. * Denotes not found on CB 7/13.

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Beginning Irish Research

Cynthia O’Neill

It is not really necessary to travel to the land of your ancestors in order to begin tracing your family’s roots. Neither does the method in the film The Matchmaker necessarily work! There are many stories of the frustration of travellers, short of time, making spur of the moment forays into genealogical and history centres, and finding obstacles.

I happened to catch the genealogy bug while in the UK. Crossing London for my first visit to the Library of the Society of Genealogists in Goswell Road, London, it was immensely disappointing to be turned away by a policeman who told us that the library was closed because Princess Anne was about to visit. On my next visit, I found the microfiche room, where all the machines were occupied by intense busy bodies, all of whom had booked their time ahead. While I waited to find out if there was any available time coming up, attention was diverted to an imposing lady with a pronounced twang who claimed immediate priority because she had so little time available, and I slunk away to explore other mysterious rooms.

In Ireland, there are wonderful things like ‘half-days’, when everything seems to shut down. Irish directions are unbelievable—ask three people in a row, and they’ll all tell you something different, convincingly and charmingly. And of course, Irish miles are unique.

Then there is the tale of my friends, who located the imposing original family home. Excitedly they rang the bell, hoping to be shown over, only to be rudely turned away, and warned not even to take photographs.

By contrast there are heart-warming stories of people who manage to locate properties, records and long-lost relatives. Many record holders and resource managers throughout the United Kingdom bring joy to the traveller with their knowledge and kindness.

However, the fact remains that people wanting to do family history research overseas need to do their homework first, and take condensed notes with them. It is important to plan ahead to find out about addresses of resource centres, how to reach them, phone numbers, hours of opening and whether it is important to book time.

So how to begin?

1. Read lots of ‘How to’ books.
2. Look at shipping records, which may give age, place of birth and names of the immigrant’s parents.
3. Find all the dates and details you can on BD&M certificates.
4. Look at birth certificates of your earliest Irish Australian ancestor’s children which may help in locating the original county, parish and townland in Ireland.
5. Read the Irish exchange journals and members’ queries.
6. Consult all the GRD (Genealogical Research Directories) and GST Inc. members’ interests books for others researching your surname.
7. Look at Ancestral File (LDS Family History Centres).
8. Look at the Griffiths Valuation Series.
9. Explore Internet sites. Some public libraries have access. Don’t be daunted, ask for help. (Why not take a course in computing—you’ll be surprised at how simple it all is!)

Having prepared all that you can, now perhaps you can plan that holiday!  

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TASMANIAN ANCESTRY September 1998
THOMAS HUGHES was born in Rich Hill, County Armagh in Northern Ireland. His father was the Parish Clerk of Kilmore, a nearby village. In 1804, when he was sixteen years old, Thomas joined the army, enlisting in the 27th Regiment of Foot, known as the ‘Enniskillens’, the place of their barracks and home base. Britain was then at war with France, and the Enniskillens found themselves involved in the Peninsular War, where a number of fierce battles, including Vittoria, were fought. On the personal level, Thomas acquired a wife, Phoebe, whom he married in Sicily. Thomas and Phoebe had several children born during his active war service in mainland Europe, but none of these infants survived.

After the final defeat of Napoleon, and his exile to St Helena, the British Army no longer needed so many soldiers and many of the regiments were reorganised, large numbers of men being discharged. The 27th Regiment was disbanded in Dublin on 11 June 1817 and the troops returned to civilian life. Many of these men had joined the army when young, expecting to serve for twenty-one years, and they had no trade, nor had they worked for a living. They were thrown onto the labour market in competition with younger men who had greater skills. Consequently numbers of them did not fit into civilian life, nor could they find suitable employment. Thomas was evidently in this category, as, in 1819, he rejoined the army as a member of the 8th Veteran Battalion. These Veteran Battalions were formed from ex-servicemen to do garrison duties at forts and military establishments. Enlistment in one of them enabled the soldiers to complete their twenty-one years’ service and thus earn a pension; it also provided some stability for the future. Life as a garrison soldier was not as challenging as active service. Thomas, still a relatively young man, found it boring and routine. In 1826 he heard that a group of Veterans could transfer to serve in New South Wales, so he volunteered.

Known officially as the NSW Royal Veteran Corps, the group arrived under special conditions. It was envisaged that they would work either as police or as overseers of the convict gangs building roads and bridges in NSW and Van Diemen’s Land. They would thus be able to complete their twenty-one years’ service and qualify for a pension. At the conclusion of their military service they would revert to civilian status and be assisted to become settlers. They were to be granted land and given government help in building a hut; they also were to receive an initial stock of implements, tools and supplies. As it was hoped all the veterans would remain in the colonies, they were allowed to bring with them their wives and families.

Thomas embarked for Australia in 1826 with Phoebe and two surviving children: James aged ten and William aged five. Governor Arthur was improving communications on the main highway and Thomas was sent to supervise road gangs in the Campbell Town district. At this
time, 1826, the Campbell Town district reached as far south as Ross and north as far as Powranna, then called Snake Banks. After his three years’ service, Thomas was discharged from the Royal Veterans’ Corps on 29 December 1829.

He expressed a wish to remain in the district, so a ten-acre block, on the corner of Bond and Bridge Streets, was located to him. He was also appointed Gaoler at Campbell Town, a position he filled for three years. Conditions at the gaol were not good, as in a letter he reported he had ... seventy prisoners inadequate to house, and its rather rotten condition made security hard to maintain.

Thomas was given assistance to build his house, which sounds more comfortable than the gaol, and between 1833 and 1834 he had the services of a convict brick-layer.

His land grant was confirmed in 1836, but he wished to earn a cash income. His older brother, Miles, was a licensed victualler, as was his uncle. Thomas evidently reasoned that a good living might be made from the travellers on the new road who would need rest and refreshment while travelling. In 1836 the licensee of the ‘Ross Hotel’, William Saddler, departed for the Port Phillip District, now Victoria. Thomas took over the licence of this well-known hostelry and traded there until 1848, when T. Barlow took over the licence. Thomas and Phoebe retired to a small cottage at Tunbridge.

By this time, their sons had moved into Launceston and Thomas and Phoebe followed them and lived there for a number of years. Phoebe died in Launceston, at the age of 72, on 9 June 1856. At the end of that year, Thomas—somewhat misledly—married again. This second marriage was not successful. Knowing his own life was nearly over, Thomas drew up a very revealing Will. He appointed James Reid, his executor and clearly stated his intentions. His second wife, Maria, and his son, William, were each to receive one shilling. He made several charitable bequests, viz.: £10 to the Revd G. Banks Smith, £20 to the Cornwall Hospital & Infirmary; his brother, Miles, in England, received £200, Mrs Mary Forbes (the widow with whom he resided) received £50, also furniture and clothing, and her daughter, Jane, £20. The rest of his estate was to be sold and converted into a Trust for the children of his elder son, James; they were to receive the proceeds as each reached twenty-one years of age, but his grandson, Thomas, was to receive a double share compared to his sisters.

Thomas Hughes died in Launceston on 19 June 1858 at the age of seventy-five years. He was buried in the Charles Street cemetery in Launceston with Phoebe.

References:
1 GO 33/35 pp. 874–76
2 WO 221249
3 CSO 1124519565 p.75 (Conditions of Discharge, R. Darling)
4 WO 2512243 p.119
5 LSD 1/5/105
Blue Books 1830–33, pp. 78, 110, 162
Campbell Town Centenary Book. 1966.
HTG 26 December 1833 & LA 2 January 1834
Campbell Town Centenary Book. 1966.
CSO 1/867/1834 p. 44
Wm Saddler, publican, died Vic. HRVic. vol. 3. Presbyterian Burials 1839
HTG 1836 p. 996, 1837 p. 998, 1838 p. 889, 1839 p. 1157, 1840 p. 1498
HTG 1843 p. 1095, also Census 1843 C.T. pa 7 no. 45
Census 1848 Oatlands pa. 1 no. 6 Thos. Hewes (sic)
HTG 1843 p. 1095, also Census 1843 C.T. pa 7 no. 45
Census 1848 Oatlands pa. 1 no. 6 Thos. Hewes (sic)
RGD Deaths, Launceston 105/1856
RGD Marriages, Launceston 734/1856
A former resident of Campbell Town. Now living on the West Tamar, he was appointed to look after the affairs of veterans.
Beneficiaries of Thomas’ Will were the children of James Hughes and Arm Stevenson, viz.: Phoebe Mary Arm, born 1842, later Mrs Thos. Smallhom, Emily Stevenson, born 1844, later Mrs Alexander Fraser, Margaret, born 1846, later Mrs William Cox, Thomas William, born 1848, and Sarah Arm, born 1851, later Mrs Charles Saunders.
Two other grandchildren, James Frederic, born 1853 and Mary Ann Newbury, born 1857, who died in infancy, are buried in the same grave as Thomas and Phoebe:- B 169–266, Charles Street General Cemetery.

Irish Transportation Records
A Bicentennial gift from the people of Ireland these records are available at the State Reference Library of Tasmania. They include an index to the registers on CD-ROM and the microfilms to which they refer. A hard copy index to these Irish records should be available in GST Inc. Branch Libraries.

Great Irish Famine Memorial Appeal
Our project is progressing well, if slowly. Basically it is a memorial to the millions who died in the Great Irish Famine 150 years ago with special emphasis on the orphan girl episode. The Colonial Secretary, Earl Gray in London, thought it would be a great idea to send the orphans from the overcrowded workhouses in Ireland to the colony of NSW where there was a grave imbalance of the sexes. The scheme lasted for less than three years during which time 4,200 single girls were transported to the colony. They were mainly employed as servants. However, they succeeded in rearing successful families and endured long widowhoods, due to the age of the men they married. The girls themselves were aged between 14 and 18 when they came here. Their descendants are scattered all over Australia. The names of most of the orphan girls will appear on the monument itself. The site for the monument will be at the Hyde Park Barracks Museum in Sydney and is due for completion this year. Two South Australian artists, Hossein and Angela Valamanesh, have been awarded the commission which is in excess of $200,000. If you have an ancestor who was one of these girls and you would like her name to be on the monument, or you want to make a donation toward the cost of this unique sculpture, please contact:
Tom Power
Chairman
Great Irish Famine Memorial Appeal
PO Box 212
Willoughby
NSW 2068
Tel/Fax (02) 9417 4193

TASMANIAN ANCESTRY September 1998
Searching for Irish Roots
Lucy Knott

It was my first trip to Ireland and I was hoping to find out something about my ancestors who came from five different counties—Sligo, Leitrim, Kerry, Cork and Tipperary between 1818 and 1842. Time was precious because sight-seeing was also a high priority on the itinerary.

So, off to the Genealogical Office at 2 Kildare Street, Dublin for a one hour appointment with Paul Gorry. For twenty (Irish) pounds he would outline the best avenues for my research. I certainly got my money’s worth: it was a quiet afternoon and one hour turned into two and a half, with no extra charge. Paul was just recently back from a seminar in Brisbane, so he was well aware of the depth of interest in Australia about our Irish ancestors.

He wrote out a list of parish records available at the National Library that could be of use to me, and names of parish priests in the ‘closed’ parishes. Closed parishes are those whose records have not been made available to the public library and can only be accessed with the permission of the parish priest, usually only by a person in the Parish or in the case of Tipperary by the Tipperary Heritage Unit.

The Genealogical Office offers considerable help to beginners of Irish research. The standard appointment is one hour and a lot can be accomplished in that time. They provide a Research Pack consisting of sketch maps of relevant civil and church parishes, work sheets for use with the Index of Surnames, Griffith’s Valuation (1848–1864) and Tithe Applotment Books. Also included in the pack are information sheets for Civil Records of births, deaths and marriages, Roman Catholic and Church of Ireland Registers, Census Records, Land and Property Records, Wills and Testamentary Records, Registry of Deeds, Internal Divisions in the 19th Century, useful addresses and a map of Dublin city locating places of interest.

Paul spent considerable time going through each of these showing me how to use the records. He also suggested newspapers as an additional source of information. Professional researchers, if required, are also available at the Genealogical Office. So, armed with all this helpful information how could I go wrong!

The Genealogical Office is conveniently situated in the same street as the National Library, so a short stroll brought me to the front desk. Firstly one has to ‘join’ the Library. After completing the necessary forms a temporary membership was issued. The next step—a locker must be obtained to store handbags, camera etc. A notebook and pencil are the only items allowed to be taken into the search room.

Once inside the real frustration began. There was only one person on duty at the desk and many people to attend to. It was explained to me that three rolls of microfilm could be ordered at once but only one actually issued at a time. A reader had to be obtained first then the library assistant brought the film to that machine. This procedure was slow and time-consuming, waiting for each film.
From my previous discussion with Paul Gorry it became clear that because my ancestors were early arrivals in Van Diemen’s Land it was going to be difficult. Civil registration of marriages, other than Roman Catholic, began in Ireland in 1845 and civil registration of all births, deaths and marriages did not begin until 1864.

I decided to concentrate on Hugh Coggins from Sligo, because the records showed that on his arrival in Van Diemen’s Land in 1818 he was married to Margaret and they had four children. The National Library held some early Sligo Church records and if I got lucky maybe I would find their marriage and the birth of their children. These records were badly faded and written in Latin which made them even more difficult to read. Unfortunately there were many gaps in the years recorded and the films were broken in several places. I struggled through them as best I could, but to no avail. The library also houses some old newspapers but mostly for later years than the ones I required.

Several months before leaving home I had written to the Family History Society in the main town of each of the Counties concerned, telling them of my impending visit and requesting any help they could give me. I visited each of these places as I toured around this beautiful island and unfortunately they all had the same story to tell—with so few records available they were unable to help me.

For a fee of fifteen pounds, Tipperary Heritage Unit were able to give me less information than I had originally supplied with them. The West Cork Heritage Centre did not have access to all parishes and suggested I see the parish priest in Bantry, who in turn referred me to Nora O’Brien, the Church Sacristan. Nora showed me the registers neatly stacked away in a cupboard in the church, but would not let me look at them. For a fee of five pounds she searched the baptismal records which started around 1788 looking for Stephen Gould, without success.

I also visited newspaper offices and court houses in several towns around the country all with the same negative result. Unfortunately most of the records appear have been destroyed.

Before setting out on early Irish research it would be helpful to know the parish and even better, the townland. The only information I had about my ancestors was the name of the county they came from. However the warmth and friendship of the Irish people, and the joy of being in the homeland of my forefathers made up for the disappointment of not being able to trace them any further back.

So after three weeks of travelling, visiting friends and searching cemeteries I decided it will take a lot more time and money if I am to have any chance of finding out anything more about my Irish ancestry. Maybe I will just let them rest in peace in their new homeland.

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From the Exchange Journals


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TASMANIAN ANCESTRY September 1998
A Dashing Young Horseman
Margaret McKenzie

Gently raise him from the turf,
And bear him far away;
He’ll never mount his steed again,
He rode his last today.

With spirits light and courage high,
His colours flying gay,
Poor Darby Keogh rode to die
Upon St. Patrick’s Day.

Years ago my mother was given an undated cutting out of the Catholic Standard paper and pasted it in her scrapbook. She must have thought she’d struck gold as part of the article by J. Crowe was a poem describing the fatal day. Mr Crowe remembered Latrobe when St Patrick’s Day was a high holiday in the town. The racing fraternity flocked in, Irishmen were there from all along the coast, the Latrobe Federal Band played good Irish music and the whiskey flowed. On one occasion a young Orangeman arrived, with a sunflower in his hat and offered to fight any Irishman on the course. As there were 1,000 or so there, some obliged. His flower didn’t last long, but the next year a crop of sunflowers came up on the course!

It was interesting to find Darby and other men described as Irishmen as many
would have been Tasmanian born. One spectator, and a worried one at that in 1904, was Michael Keogh, an older brother of Darby’s, who was there because of a premonition that something would happen. He was not alone with that worry as another report mentions Darby telling his fiancée he would ride his last race that day.

Mr Crowe was at the course that day as a farrier and knew Darby as a dashing and fearless rider. Darby told him he was riding De Wet in the steeple. The race went badly for horse and rider from the start with De Wet fencing roughly. Darby was stubborn enough to keep going but the horse hit one of the last obstacles, turned a somersault and fell on his rider.

‘Stockwell’s’ report in the *Tasmanian Mail*, 26 March 1904, commented on the lack of an ambulance or even a stretcher on the course and on the unnecessary delay in getting help to Darby. He was finally carried off the course in a float with the other jockeys voicing their disgust. After the accident the owner announced the horse was for sale.

‘Stockwell’ described the accident and the race at length. Five horses had lined up: Erebus, Molly, Mermaid, De Wet and Barrington. Pity Barrington! The poor horse finished with blood dripping from its sides and the jockey was called on to show his spurs were filed down. He received a reprimand.

‘The Tracker’ was a young local poet who lived at the Don, Mrs E. Shean, formerly Mary Ann McHugh. The poem was very popular, with hundreds of Coasters asking Mr Crowe for a copy over the years.

When I went looking for our Keoghs I made a bee-line for our GST Inc. branch in Launceston where Alma Ransom said, (appropriately,) “Now hold your horses—we’re getting the Deloraine Catholic Church microfilm soon.” Champing on the bit was worth it, the family baptisms were there. Darby was Henry, born in 1878, Hannah’s youngest brother. The file also cleared up a bit of a mystery for a friend who was quite chuffed with the result. A ‘Can anyone help’ letter to *The Advocate* newspaper brought a reply from one of Michael Keogh’s grand-daughters confirming Darby was Henry and photos of Michael and Darby. That was a piece of luck I never expected. I now have a face for a name but sadly too late for my mother to see the family legend. Michael didn’t stay around Deloraine. He married Agnes Mary Harding and lived in the far North-West of Tasmania with their five daughters and one son.

Darby and his fiancée were to marry that Easter in 1904; she was never identified in the accident reports I read.

When years have passed away and gone
This tale will still be told,
And tears will flow and hearts will ache,
For a jockey strong and bold,
And the shamrock bloom upon his grave
And the red rose blossom gay,
And Darby’s name still lives in fame
On each St. Patrick’s Day.

‘The Tracker’

**Sources:**
-Catholic Standard
- *Tasmanian Mail* 1904
-GST Inc. Launceston Branch
-Launceston Reference Library
-Mrs Betty Wells
-Late Mrs Win Brown

Photograph of Henry (Darby) Keogh supplied by Margaret McKenzie.

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TASMANIAN ANCESTRY September 1998
The Young Irelanders

1848 was a year of extraordinary events in Ireland. News of revolutions in Europe, and the apparent success of the French fanned the revolutionary spirit in Ireland. John Mitchel, in his newspaper, was already invoking the Irish to revolt.

The Young Irelanders, a break-away group from O’Connell’s ‘Old Ireland’ Repeal Association, favoured peaceful means to achieve their ends, however, with the impact of The Famine and O’Connell’s death, dissatisfaction grew and an armed revolt seemed inevitable.

John Mitchel, William Smith O’Brien and Thomas Francis Meagher were arrested for sedition. Only Mitchel was found guilty and on 27 May was sentenced to 14 years transportation. In an emotional speech he addressed the court, challenged others to carry on the cause and was immediately removed, chained and manacled, then taken to the wharf where the Shearwater was waiting. On being taken on board, the ship set sail.

Later that year, six others were also sentenced to transportation for their part in a revolt at Ballingarry, County Tipperary. They were William Smith O’Brien MP (the leader), Thomas Francis Meagher, Terence Bellew McManus, John Martin, Kevin Izod O’Doherty and Patrick O’Donohoe, and for a while the seven remained in Tasmania. Four eventually escaped—Meagher, McManus, O’Donohoe and Mitchel—to join other Young Irelanders exiled in America.

These were the events of 1848 that exiled so many of Ireland’s intellectuals. Barred from returning to Ireland, they established themselves in their new countries, many to rise to positions of influence and distinction in politics, military careers, newspaper publication and the legal and medical professions. Such men as General Thomas Meagher, John Mitchel, Judge Richard O’Gorman, Col Michael Doherty and Professor Richard Dalton Williams in America, Thomas D’Arcy McGee in Canada, Dr Kevin Izod O’Doherty and Sir Charles Gavan Duffy in Australia.

In spite of the failure of the revolt at Ballingarry, these men became heroes in their own lifetime, in Ireland and beyond. Apart from introducing the tricolour as Ireland’s national flag, the Young Irelanders inspired the Irish with their selfless sense of duty and non-sectarian ethos.

The Tipperary Clans Office has commemorated the 150th anniversary of these events by drawing the descendants and relatives together with a programme of events during July of this year.

This information has been given by the Tipperary Clans Office, 45 Main Street, Tipperary Town, Ireland, to whom any enquiries may be made. C. O’N.

NEW RELEASE
Index of Birth, Death and Marriage notices in The Advocate 1931–1935

Further volumes to be printed from 1900
First volume available now

Price: $30.00 plus $4.95 p&p from GST Inc. Burnie Branch
PO Box 748 Burnie TAS 7320
Tipperary to Fingal
John O’Reilly

My great-grandfather, Denis Doherty of Clonmel, Co Tipperary, had two tenuous coincidental connections with the Young Ireland rebels.

The conviction, in October 1848, of four of the rebels for high treason is recorded on page 149 of Male Convicts in the Gaol of the County of Tipperary, which is part of the Irish Government’s 1988 bicentenary gift to Australia. On the same page is the record of the sentencing of Denis Doherty to transportation for larceny.

Coincidentally, a Doherty was the judge at the trial of those four Young Irishers. John Doherty was born in Dublin in 1783 and educated at Trinity College Dublin. He was admitted to the Irish Bar, became a member of the English House of Commons and in 1830 was appointed Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas for Ireland, with a seat in the Privy Council.

Given John Doherty’s ascendancy, legal and parliamentary background, and his earlier opposition to Daniel O’Connell, it is not surprising that he would regard the aristocratic William Smith O’Brien a traitor to his class and country. This attitude is reflected in his remarks when imposing the death sentence, later commuted to transportation.

Denis Doherty arrived in Hobart, Van Diemen’s Land, 14 August 1852 aboard the convict transport Lord Dalhousie after a four-month voyage from Cork. He was to complete the seven year sentence imposed in 1849 at the Tipperary Assizes. Twelve days after his arrival, he was assigned to Dr Brock of Fingal as a convict labourer. He remained there for the next seventeen months until he received his Ticket of Leave in January 1854. His wife Bridget and their four children arrived 1856 in Launceston aboard the Alice Walton. Denis died at Fingal 30 June 1874.

Fingal is a small town in the South Esk valley in north-east Tasmania. It was the site of a large convict barracks. Some 26km west of Fingal, at the junction of the South Esk and St Paul’s rivers, is Avoca. In St Paul’s Plains, Avoca 1834–1984 by David Masters it is recorded that, Red Rock, of 3,000 acres was originally granted to Dr Henry G Brock in 1833. He built his home and called it Rosemount and was still living there in the mid-1800s. He had quite extensive holdings and was a highly respected man in the district.

The estate was leased to John Storey of Henbury in 1854. By 1880, the lease had changed and the assessment rolls show the land controlled by the executors of Dr H. G. Brock, leased by Edward Dean. In 1901 Mr Fitzgerald of Brookstead leased Red Rock from Rev. F. D. Brock of England, son of the original owner.

Did convict labourer Denis Doherty and the exiled aristocrat and rebel, William Smith O’Brien, cross paths?

The story of the seven Irishmen who were transported to Van Diemen’s Land for their part in the Young Ireland rebellion of 1848 is told in Heart of Exile by Patsy Adam Smith.
Among them was John Mitchel, whose *Jail Journal* is quoted extensively. Of William Smith O’Brien, an Irish aristocrat and Member of the House of Commons, whose cottage at Port Arthur is a tourist attraction today, Mitchel says,

In 1851, for the first time in his life, O’Brien took remunerative employment. Dr Brock of Fingal had invited him to tutor his sons and the son of Lapham, to whom Brock had given a home. O’Brien felt that, by earning a little in this way, he would in some measure repay Lapham by giving his son the best education he can. In his *Jail Journal* Mitchel tells,

We set out, my wife and myself, to visit Smith O’Brien, who has been staying some months at Avoca, a district in the mountains to the north-east. He accepted the comparative liberty almost a year ago (of course giving his parole at the same time) and resided in New Norfolk; but wanting some occupation, he moved to the house of Dr Brock, a settler at Avoca, and has undertaken the instruction of his sons. We have not seen him for three years and a half and, from Meagher’s description, I fear we shall find him much altered.

According to the *Jail Journal* extracts, the meeting took place 15 October 1851:

Avoca. We came today, in a spring cart twenty-one miles through the valley of the South Esk, bounded on the north side by a range of mountains overtopped by the tremendous precipices of Ben Lomond, a mountain five thousand feet high, and therefore grander than the Scottish godfather … These valleys and mountains remind me more of the scenery in Donegal or Down than any other part of Van Diemen’s Land.

Next morning after breakfast:

We wandered several hours talking of ’48. He gave us a more minute account than I had before heard of his own movements in Tipperary … On the whole O’Brien accepts defeat, takes desertion or backwardness of the people and the verdict of the Clonmel jury, such as it was, for a final pronouncement against armed resistance, and therefore regards the cause as lost utterly and the history of Ireland, as a nation, closed and sealed for ever. So do not I. Despite my investigations I have no evidence that my great-grandfather Denis Doherty and William Smith O’Brien, both connected to Dr Brock, ever met. These two transported convicts, one an Anglo-Irish gentleman, the other a Celtic-Irish farm labourer, appear to have worked for Dr Brock at different times. Smith O’Brien moved from New Norfolk to Avoca in February 1851. He was still residing with Dr Brock in October of that year but, according to his recently published *Tasmanian Journal*, moved back to New Norfolk 15 December, some nine months before Denis Doherty’s arrival.


The following letter was written by Patrick Doherty/O’Doherty, eldest son of Denis, who arrived with his mother Bridget and three sisters, Mary, Judy and Ellen, in 1856. He was 19 years old, and although his occupation was given as labourer he was able to read and write. In 1860 Patrick married Margaret McNeary who bore him fourteen children. They lived at first in Fingal but moved to Ringarooma in the late 1870s where he became a successful landowner, his house ‘Annadale’ being one of the first built in the district. Here he acted as the local scribe for his farming neighbours and the letter is a surviving example.
Letter from Ringarooma

26th August 1886
Avoca

I write to tell my dear friend Jack
Your letter came a few days back
And I was very glad to hear
Of self and wife and children dear
Of what you do and how you fare
Of all that brings you joy and care.

At tin mining you say you’ve been,
But little luck with that you’ve seen.
And now friend Jack be of good cheer
For those are crowned who persevere.

And so you wish to know of me
Who bought the land of Dogherty
I that’ll tell without much bother,
I bought one half, Neal the other.

Well John has burnt his scrub and sown
Grass which near one foot high has grown
Which to accomplish he worked hard;
And I hope God will him reward
For all the work he there has done
To make an independent home.

Of MacEnally I can’t tell
That he was prosperous quite so well
No winter food did he provide
For want of which his poor horse died.
I see your blocks down in Scottsdale
Are by Gazette out up for sale.

Now Jack old friend what is amiss
Your land should let go like this.
Why don’t you leave Avoca’s vale
And settle down here in Scottsdale.
Or are you for New Guinea bound—
That this you’d sacrifice your ground.
So Irish Tom has left you all
And cobbles boots now in Fingal.

So if you want him make or mend
Your boots—faith John for you must send.

Of Adams soon you’ll be bereft
And will not have one crony left.

About ourselves—we’re just the same,
And follow up the same old game.

A railway we will soon obtain
And benefits thereby we’ll gain.

St Martin’s School I’m glad to tell
Tho’ much opposed is doing well.

Our teacher will at any time
Be glad to meet a friend of mine.

Sure our electorate has sent
Old Sammy Hawkes to Parliament.

We worked to get A. J. Joyce in—
It was not our fault he did not win.

Well now ‘tis very near time
I closed my oddly written rhyme
Of which I trust at early date
You’ll send me a stamped receipt.

With love to self and family
Your old friend,
P. O’Doherty.

[To] Mr John Rubenach
Avoca

The tombstone of John Rubenach is in the Avoca cemetery. He died in 1922, aged 81, and would have been aged about 45 in 1886.

Tom Adams was an early pioneer and bushman who clashed with Sam Hawkes.

St Martin’s, the first school in the district, ‘conducted on Mr. O’Doherty’s Annadale property for some twenty children by Miss O’Kelly’.

Samuel Hawkes, was MHA for Ringarooma from July 1886 to May 1891 and owned a tin mine at Branxholm.

A. J. Joyce, one of about thirty horse and bullock teamsters operating from the Ringarooma district to Bridport during the 1880s.

The railway finally came to Scottsdale in 1889.
Irish Naming Traditions

Our Irish ancestors often used the following naming procedure when picking out a name for a new child. This explains why certain names are very common in a given family line. Watching for these patterns can help in your genealogy research.

1st son = father’s father
2nd son = mother’s father
3rd son = father
4th son = father’s oldest brother
5th son = father’s 2nd oldest brother or mother’s oldest brother
1st daughter = mother’s mother
2nd daughter = father’s mother
3rd daughter = mother
4th daughter = mother’s oldest sister
5th daughter = mother’s 2nd oldest sister or father’s oldest sister

The pattern for 4th and 5th sons might be interrupted to name a son for a favourite saint, and at all times the pattern might be interrupted to name a successive son after an older son who might have died.

Irish Surnames

This is a list of many of the most common Irish surnames and also their root derivations. Like most Western names, many of these are based upon an ancestor’s occupation or appearance or place of residence.

The prefixes of O, Mc, and Mac are common in Irish surnames. These are all references to ancestry. Mac is the Gaelic word for son. It is now often abbreviated to ‘Mc’, but originally it was the longer word, normally followed by a space and then the surname. There is a tradition that Mac is Irish and Mc is Scottish, but this is false. Both variations are in wide use in both countries. O is really a word all by itself, meaning grandson. Only in recent years has it been attached to the surname with an apostrophe.

In ancient Ireland, there were no fixed surnames. A man was known as the son of his father’s first name. Occasionally a man would be known by his grandfather’s name (by the word O) if his grandfather was especially noteworthy. Around the twelfth century, most of Europe and England adopted standardised surnames. Irish families did the same.

The other distinctively Irish prefix is Fitz, as in Fitzgerald or FitzAlan. This is a Norman French prefix, brought to Ireland by the Normans who previously had lived in England. It is derived from the French word fils, meaning son of. Therefore, Fitz and Mac mean about the same and were interchangeable at one time. It is now common for the O and Mac prefixes to be eliminated entirely. The original Celtic words are listed in parentheses.

Barry - from the Norman French surname de Barri
Brennan - O Braonain, descendant of Braonain (a word for sorrow)
Burke - from the Norman French surname de Burgh or de Bourg
Byrne - O Broin, descendant of Broin (bran means raven)
Casey - O Cathasaigh, descendant of Cathasaigh (cathasach means ‘watchful’)
Daly - O Dalaigh, descendant of Dalaigh (dalach means ‘assemblyman’)
Donohue - O Donnchadha, descendant of Donnchadha (donna means brown haired)
Dunne - O Duinne, a descendant of Duinn (donna means brown or brown haired)
Fitzgerald - son of Gerald (a Norman French name)
Fitzpatrick - This name was originally Mac Giolla Padraig, meaning a descendent of a devotee of St Patrick. In later years the Mac prefix was changed to the Norman Fitz
Flynn - O Floinn, descendant of Flann (flann, meaning ruddy)
Kelly - O Ceallaigh, descendant of Ceallaigh (ceallach is the word for strife)
Kennedy - O Cinneide, descendant of Cinneide (ceann = head, eidigh = ugly)
Lynch - from the Norman French surname de Lench
McCarthy - Mac Carthaigh, descendant of Carthaigh (carthach means loving)
Murphy - O Murchadh, descendant of a murchadh (sea warrior)
OBrien - O Briain, descendant of Briain (Brian Boru)
OConnor - O Conchobhair, descendant of Conchobhair
ODonnell - O Domhnaill, descendant of Domhnaill
O'Neill - O Neill, descendant of Neill (Neill of the Nine Hostages)
Quinn - O Cuinn, descendant of Conn
Regan - O Riagain, descendant of Riagain
Reilly - O Ragailligh, descendant of Ragaillach
Ryan - O Malvilriain, descendant of Mavilriain (a name not identifiable)
Sullivan - O Suileabhain, descendant of Suileabhain (suel means eye and Levan is a Celtic deity. Thus, this is the eye of the god)
Walsh - a person of Welsh origin

Brandubh = black hair
Brian = bri, ‘strength’; an, ‘very great’
The root of OBrian, Brien, Bryan, Byrne, Byron, etc.
Cairbre = corb, a chriot; ri, a king; ruler of the chariot
Cathair = (cahir) cath, a battle; ar, ‘slaughter’
Cathal = (cahal) cah, as above; all, great, a great warrior
Cathbhar = (cah-war) ‘a helmet’, or, cah, as above; barr, ‘a chief’
Conchobhar = ‘helping warrior’
Conn = ‘wisdom’
Cormac = ‘the son of the chariot’
Diarmaid = ‘god of arms’
Domhnall = (donal) domhan, ‘the world’; all, ‘mighty’, root of MacDonald, MacDaniel, MacDonnell
Donoch = donn, ‘brown; cu, ‘a warrior’
Ang. Denis in Ire. and Duncan in Scot.
Eoghan = ‘a young man’ or ‘youthful warrior’
Ang. Eugene, Owen
Feargal = fear (fhair), ‘a man; gal, ‘valour’, ‘a valiant warrior’, the root of Virgil, and OFarrell
Feidhlim = (felim) ‘great goodness’
Ang. Felix
Fergus = ‘a strong warrior’
Fiacha = ‘a hunter’
Flann = ‘blood’, ‘of a red complexion’
Maol = ‘bald or tonsured person’, a spiritual servant or devotee of a saint, the root of the name Moyles
Niall = ‘a noble knight or champion’, the root of ONeil, etc.
Ruadhraige = ruadh, ‘red’; righ, ‘a king’, ‘the valiant, or red haired king’
Ang. Rory, Roderick, Rogers
Tuathal = (tool) possessed of ‘large landed properties’, the root of OToole, Tolan, etc.
Uaigarg = uaill, ‘famous’; garg, ‘fierce’, ‘a famous and fierce warrior’ C. O’N.
SIR WALTER RALEIGH introduced potatoes to Ireland in 1587. The climate suited the vegetable and it soon became the staple diet of the Irish people. Between the years of 1845–1849, now known as the famine years, blight struck the crops with tragic consequences. An estimated million and a half died of hunger and fever, and probably another million emigrated, among them many of our ancestors. Starch and flour were made from potatoes in earlier days. One of my Irish husband’s favourite recipes was ‘Champ’.

**Cally, Champ or Poundies**

**Ingredients:** ½ pint milk; ¼ stone [3½lbs or 1.75kgs] new potatoes; 1 medium onion; 1 teaspoon salt

**Method:** Scrape skins from potatoes and wash in cold water. Have ready a saucepan with sufficient boiling water to cover the potatoes and boil them until one breaks easily. Strain and leave by the fire to allow potatoes to dry out. Sprinkle salt over and mash with a wooden ‘pounder’. Put milk into a saucepan, add finely chopped onion and simmer for five minutes. Add this to the potatoes and mix well. The mixture should be soft, but not messy. Reheat to serve. In the country’s north, a mound of cally is put on each plate. A lump of butter is placed into a well made in the top and it is eaten with a spoon.

**Colcannon**

Colcannon, a mixture of potatoes, cabbage and onion, is one of the traditional dishes eaten on Hallowe’en. This is one version: Peel potatoes and cut in half if large. Shred a heart of white cabbage finely and also a large onion. Cover the bottom of a saucepan with a layer of potatoes, then a layer of cabbage, then onion. Season with pepper and salt and continue layers until saucepan is full. Add enough water just to keep the potatoes from burning. Cover the mixture with outer cabbage leaves to retain steam under the saucepan lid and remove them when potatoes are cooked. Mash all together and serve piping hot with butter.

Prior to the introduction of the potato, oatmeal porridge or ‘stirrabout’ was the staple food for most families. Of a very stiff consistency, it was eaten with milk and honey. At the time of the famine, maize or ‘Indian’ meal became popular and was used to make porridge and bread. Soda bread is one of the most widely known national foods.

**Boo thy Bread**

Wash peel and grate potatoes. Place into a cloth and wring out the excess moisture. Mix with equal quantity of cooked mashed potato, and salt. Add enough plain flour to make a pliable dough. Knead well and roll out. Cut into shapes and bake on hot griddle or fry pan.

**Treacle Scones**

Mix 12 oz self-raising flour with 1 oz sugar. Stir 1 tablespoon treacle into ¼ pint milk, and proceed as for white scones.

**Irish Soda Bread (adapted)**

**Ingredients:** 700g plain flour; 1 teaspoon each of salt, cream of tartar, bicarbonate of soda, caster sugar; 300mls milk and 150g natural yoghurt

**Method:** Sieve flour, salt, cream of tartar, bicarb soda into large bowl. Mix in sugar, and make a well in the centre. Combine yoghurt and milk, pour into the well, and mix. Turn out dough onto a floured board and shape into a flattened round. Place on lightly oiled tray, and using a floured knife, cut a cross on the top. Bake in preheated oven at 190ºC or 375ºF for 45 minutes. Wrap in clean tea towel to keep loaf soft. Best eaten the same day, well-buttered of course, and goes well with soup.
NEWS FROM ARCHIVES
Robyn Eastley—Senior Archivist

Convict database
The final checking of data for the Archives Office’s Index to Tasmanian Convicts is now complete and planning is taking place for its production on CD-ROM. This project is a joint venture with the Genealogical Society of Victoria who commenced the original data entry from microfilm copies of our card index in the 1980s. They completed the project in 1994 and began a checking process which was very tedious. It was at that stage that a decision was made for the Archives Office to re-enter the data and match the two databases. We had direct matches of about 63,000 entries—the remaining entries’ 17,000 in the GSV index and 27,000 in ours, did not match. The reasons for this are numerous but perhaps the largest contributing factor was that the GSV was indexing from microfilm that was produced over 20 years ago and many additions, corrections etc. had been made to the cards in the intervening period. If we could have stopped at that the process would have been much quicker but like a lot of these projects it grew as we found more and more things needed checking.

Family Link
This has proved to be a very popular addition to our web site registering thousands of visitors and hits. We are hopeful that shortly we will have the facility to correct the errors that have been brought to our attention and to add further links.

Brief subject guides
These have begun to appear in the search room and on our web site. They are a list of the most frequently used records when searching for information on particular subjects eg. patient records for Royal Derwent Hospital, records relating to teaching and non-teaching staff, and records relating to those who have been involved in criminal matters. If you have any suggestions for others perhaps you could put your ideas in the suggestions folder in the search room.

Archives Office of Tasmania
77 Murray Street
SATURDAY OPENING
The Archives Office will be opening from 10.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. on each of the Saturdays listed below during 1998/1999:
3 October 1998 7 November 1998
5 December 1998 16 January 1999
27 February 1999 10 April 1999
22 May 1999 19 June 1999
Ian Pearce—State Archivist—April 1998

Members & Non-members are invited to a
Beginners’ Workshop in Basic Family History Research and Record Keeping
10.30-12.30 Saturday 17 October 1998
at Hobart Branch Library
Old Bellerive Post Office
19 Cambridge Road, Bellerive
by Dianne Snowden
teacher of Adult Ed. classes in Family History
Book early—limited places (maximum 15)
Members $8.00
Non-members $12.00
Phone 6228 3175
REUNIONS

EALES/HILLS
HUTCHINS/HUTCHINSON
A reunion has been organised for Sunday, 15 November 1998, at the Perth Community Hall commencing at 10.00 a.m. B.Y.O. lunch with tea and coffee provided. People are asked to donate a gold coin to cover costs and bring along items or photos of interest.

A book is being researched and we would like to hear from any descendants who would like to be added and think they may be connected to Samuel EALES/HILLS and his wife Emily Jane HUTCHINS/HUTCHINSON who were married at Little Hampton, Tasmania in the mid 1800s.

Emily Jane HUTCHINSON was first married to Thomas MEDLICOTT at Longford and had children:
- Ann married Henry BISH
- William HARRIS

Eliza married Peter PREST and Thomas married Martha BALLARD.

Thomas died and Emily remarried Samuel EALES who changed his name to HILLS in the 1870s, and lived in the Longford area.

Children to this marriage were:
- Mary Ann married John BALLARD
- Louisa married John BUSH
- Edmond married Harriet CRICK
- William Henry married Selina MACE and Lavinia who married Frederick MACE.

If you have a connection to these families please contact Margaret Walker 7 Carr Street Kings Meadows, Launceston TAS 7249 (03) 6344 8835 or china@microtech.com.au or Judy Gibson 24 Mulgrave Street Perth TAS 7300 (03) 6393 1540

HILLS

The reunion planned for November 1998 for the descendants of Henry HILLS and Elizabeth YOUNG is no longer proceeding. Research work is continuing, a book will be written and, hopefully another reunion can be organised.

Henry and Elizabeth HILLS arrived in VDL in 1832 per Mary with the youngest children:
- Hannah married Robert PRICE
- Catherine married Alexander HERON
- Helen married William HUTCHINSON
- Esther married Thomas SIMMONDS and William BAKER
- Ephriam, Frank and Eliza married James BEST.

Three older sons, Henry, William, and John arrived independently by other vessels, and a married daughter Harriett who married 1 Thomas Taylor 2 Charles Coward, 3 Samuel Bacon, arrived in 1835.

Would be interested to hear from any descendants of the above families.

Mrs Margaret Walker, 7 Carr Street Kings Meadows Launceston TAS 7249 (03) 6344 8835 china@microtech.com.au or Mrs Robyn Morris 2 Justin Court Summerhill Launceston TAS 7250 (03) 6343 0877

NEW RELEASE

The final volume in the series O’Shea Index to The Mercury Deaths 1921–1930

Now available from Hobart Branch Library
GPO Box 640 Hobart TAS 7001 Price on application
LETTERS TO CHRISTIAN
John Wilson

October 5th 1857
My most Dearest Cuerst,
May the Lord bless you. I hope you are well & the children. I am quite well myself. I am sure you must have felt very uneasy in not hearing from me before this time. Now to give you a short detail of my proceedings to Tasmania. We had tolerable good weather to Geelong, arrived on the 26th of August & landed on the 29th. I stopt [sic] two days in Geelong & finding no employment I took the steamer to Melburn [sic] 45 miles, 5 miles up the Yarrow [sic] River to it. I took lodgings with a Scotch widow, name is Lennox & the charge there very dear, 1£. 8s. per week for bed & victuals. I stopt a week and could not get any suitable job for me to do. Never since it was a Colony was it in such a poor state, over done the place with emigrants, three thousand unemployed emigrants. They had to grant 25000 Pounds to keep them from starving. People may think this strange in England but they will not tell the truth. Twelve months ago in Geelong & Melburn a man could not walk the streets but he was asked if he wanted employment or work. I got a chance to work my passage as cook & steward in a small schooner they called the Flying Squirrel to Hobart Town & the mail being made up Melburn & Geelong on 14th of every month. I did not write till I would be able to tell you what I was doing & six or 7 days is commonly the time if weather is not very bad to reach there, in place of that, we were 17 days & bad weather & run short of water. Had to sail 3 or 4 hundred miles round Tasmania & land the small boat up to our waist in water & the rain came down in torrents, it gave me a Cold, some of my clothes got spoiled, it was a sore trip for me for in the Talbert I was pretty comfortable. I had no hard work to do. You cannot describe how uncomfortable it made me in my mind when I missed the first mail to England knowing how nervous you must feel thinking I was either sick or dead. But Bless the Lord and my soul for his tender mercies & loving kindness to me, though unworthy of all his mercys & I will trust to Him to direct my ways. Few have I met that has had the fear of the Lord before their eyes. I found some good people in Hobart Town although its a Penal settlement, for the greater part of the people is, or has been, Convicts. Some has rose to be rich large farmers & shopkeepers, some Free & some bound. Be pleased to tell Mr Lamb that the Revd Mr Nicholson that preached at the first opening of the Schotch [sic] Church Victoria Rooms was glad to hear of them having a minister & a nice church. They have built Mr Nicholson a large church & handsome, they give him five hundred a year. A large congregation this Schotch church is & 5 or 6 Ministers in Hobart Town. About one third of the people is Presbiterians [sic]. I made myself known to him & he asked me to come to his church & did so & was pleased. It put me in mind of home when I seen the two elders stand at the ... door. He is a most splendid Preacher, a good ... churches a bishop & an Archdeacon in the town. Hobart Town is a clean, pretty town. Now to give you a detail of the prices of
Provisions, they are much dearer in Geelong & Melburn than in Hobart Town. Melburn, fresh butter 2s. 6d. a pound, salt 2s. & 1s. 6d, eggs per dozen 2s. 6d., bacon 1s. a pound, beef 6 & 7 pound, mutton 5 & 6 per pound, potatoes 1s. a gallon but very good, all the good ones come from Hobart Town. I have seen some that would way [sic] 4 pounds. It’s a fine place for them, they are shipped away to the other Colonies & that makes them dear in Hobart Town. The disease is scharlsely [sic] known here among the potatoes. Tea 2s., coffee the same a pound, sugar 5 & 6 a pound, bread 9 pence the --stern loaf but some times it is not white[?]. Bakers is the most profitable business or trade in this or these Colonies. Several bakers in 5 or 6 years in Melburn in business is now independent & to make shure [sic] I enquired from good authority as you could tell Mr Terry I would not say so if I did not know it from proper source. Although the bread is dearer than at home, it is much better bread, finer flour. Many of the emigrants had colds & coughs or any one Asmatical [sic] or to spit, or shortness of breath, it leaves them directly when they land. I had a cough & spit, in 5 or 6 days it left me & I never felt so hungry in my life. I can eat 9 or 10 times a day. Tasmania is a much colder climate [than] Sidney [sic] or Melburn or any part [of] Australia. The snow is now lying thick on the mountains near Hobart Town. Frost is seldom seen, its 500 miles from Melburn to Hobart Town. Now ale is eight pence a quart, beer 6d. a quart, Brandy 6d. a glass & Gin the same. Tobacco 4s. a pound. House rent is dear in Melburn. It is dearer than in Hobart Town. Your house in Melburn the rent would be 100 & 50 pounds a year, in Hobart Town 60 pounds a year. They will come cheaper in time. They keep the price yet of houses, though is scharse [sic]. They spoiled the place in bringing in so many emigrants. Some don’t like the diggings, some does work well and some not. This new towns built about the diggings, I would have gone but I had not enough of money as it would have taken 3 pounds to take me unless I sold all except a shirt or two & walked as some did. I did not make anything by cutting hair. I got 7 shillings given to me by the emigrants. I sold my oilskin for 16 shillings & I got 3 pounds for my fat. If I had it in Melburn I would have got 7 pounds as Geelong is but a young town they did not want it. I had it & 10s. when I left Melburn & the sailors robbed me of one sovereign. I had it in my carpet bag in the purse & I forgot to lock it one day. I looked in the purse the day before I left schooner & found the sovereign gone but they left the silver. They were a blaggard lot of sailors. 10s. paid my lodgings & victuals for two days & I did not know what to do. I went & showed my Testimonials to the Police and got into them & it was all night duty for the first month from eight to five in the morning, to walk 22 miles in that time, have to bring 3 or 4 drunken fellows to the station house and some I had to sease [sic] breaking into houses, stand the chance of getting killed or hurt & just coming [sic] from the ship & a cold on me, I gave it up. The pay is 5s. a day & I went to Colonel Hamilton of the Royal Engineers & showed him my Characters & he spoke to a good many about me. He comes from the North of Ireland. I had three places offered to me in one day but I will wait for the better place. I am now in lodgings for one week. I am engaged as servant to Captain Maule, Commissary General and Principal Edicamp [sic] to
His Excellency the Governor. He is a relation to Lord Panmure, Secretary at war, Scotch. I am going in about a week. He is going to move into part of the Governors new Palace [sic]. I am to have 40 pounds a year but he says he will give me more after a little. Therese plenty of servants places to be got as the most of the servants, both male & female, is emancipated convicts. I like this place much better than Melburn. Its a clean, nice place, or indeed, if you & the children was with me I would rather live here than any place I have seen. It is so healthy people looks so well. Plenty of beautiful flowers. It is now the spring season here. Therese no boy going about idle for want of places, both Charley & Jonney would be employed, but washing is dreadful dear. The charge 6 shillings a dozen for washing large & small so I will wash my small things if I can myself. A good wash woman makes a good thing of it here. Its the same in Melburn. You can tell Cookey that Jordain and Drysdale is not in Melburn, or not known in the town. I went to Mr Blairs house & seen his wife. He was not at home. She told me to call again & he would be glad to see me, but when he come home & heard that I come from Southampton he would not see me. The Serjeant of the Sappers told me that he did not think he would see me as he promised to pay the Albion Chapel people back the money. The Serjeant of Sappers at the pay office in Melburn told me their place had nothing to do with England. He could not employ any one. When in Geelong I called at the Emigration office to get my 4 or 5 pounds that I was to get & some others besides me that was to be paid and they could not pay us for two weeks. I told them I was going to Melburn & they told me to write & give my address & they would send the money to me. But being so long at sea I wrote ten days ago but the letters go by sailing vessels. I had no ... -vere but I think I will get the money, if I don't I will write in my next letter to you to speak to the Commissioners in Southampton as I gave general satisfaction to the Emigrant & got a good character from the ship & I feel uneasy to get money to send home knowing so well how much you stand in need of it. May the Lord bless you and all my love to Miss Hannah Toomer & all of them alike & Miss Arundell, Mr & Mrs Rashleigh. To Jefferies and wife, Mandy & wife, Jonny & wife & all. Mrs Hooper & all that may enquire. Mr Terry our Baker, I advise him to come to Melburn or any part of the Colony, the wife would soon get well. My respects to Miss Francis & Mr Miles at the Crescent & Cork and ... The letter I had to Lady Stephens from her brother Mr Ravenscroft in Southampton, I came 4 miles from Melburn, she would be glad to recommend me to any place, but nothing turning up, I left. I gave her my address in Melburn but she does not know that I am in Tasmania. I am having this letter registered as its more safe having the papers in. They are more looked after but I cut the others. He told me a little boy came from Glasgow, only 16 years of age out as emigrant, that was a draftsman or tracer, and come to their office as he was discharged the time the reduction the boy hired to herd sheep. I have seen advertisements in the Melburn newspapers for lithographick writers offering three pounds a week & the same for emigrating. If Malcolm could learn the lithographic writing it would be of some service, or the engraving, but tracing is no use, only where he is. Surveyors in the Colony employed by the Government does well
but others does not get much to do. The Serjeant of Sappers in Melburn was glad to hear from Serjeant Jenkins & all of them. They are all dressed in private clothes, dressed like Gentlemen, don't wear soldiers dress now. Clothing is cheap in the Colonies as in England. House rent is dearer, firing is much the same as at home. I think I have told you all as far as I can remember & I have to write this letter on the top of my bed so you must excuse bad writing. I was often wishing if I had arrangements made before I left home that Colonel Bowyers relation at the Crescent that wished me to go to the Cape of Good Hope where I might have had a good place. I think I could get a ship to work my passage to the Cape for nothing, or perhaps pay. If you would speak to Miss Hannah Toomer & if the Lady writes to her brother, I am willing that I should go. I will go if you wish but I shall only do according to your desire. I wrote my letter fast & the paper thin is very hard to write on so that I am ashamed of the bad writing. You may show that last part I wrote to Miss Hannah Toomer if you like as she could tell the lady at the Crescent. That's if she will write to her brother & if he would pay me well & the place is healthy. I hope the Children is good & getting on well in their schooling & Malcolm I hope is making good progress in his profession & try to learn the lithographic writing & engraving. Now dear Cuerst, Lord Bless you & direct as before, or John Wilson, to the care of Mr Sawyer, No 54 Collins Street, Hobart Town Tasmania. He is one of Mr Nicholsons church people. I remain yours affectionate husband to Death, John Wilson, Government House, Hobart Town Tasmania.

November 9th 1867

My Most Dearest Cuerst.

I am quite well & hoping you are the same & children. I know that I cannot receive a letter from you before next February, that need not stop me from writing as the mail leaves Hobart Town 9th or 10th of every month & then leaves Sydney 15th where the ships leave for Suez. Still the letters are near two months comming [sic] home, if they break down or any delay it may be 3 or 4 months comming home or going out. If I could only hear from you my only treasure on earth I would not feel the time so long. I have been now 4 weeks with Mr. Maule, D A C General Edicamp to the Governor. Lord Panmure is his uncle. Theres only him & his Lady, no children. They only keep at present one woman but the Governor is going to a new house and theres a house close by for Mr. Maule & they will keep another woman. Theres scharse [sic] any Gentleman in the Colony keeps a regular footman for they have to work in the Gardens or to make themselves generally useful. I work in the Garden sometimes, things is done different to what they are in England but Mr Maule & Lady Campbell is well pleased with me for they had servants before that said they could wate [sic] at table well & could not & it shows they are well pleased for Mr Maule gave me a coat & waistcoat. I have not settled yet as to wages, when I engaged I told him what I had in England, 36 Pounds a year, he said he would give me more. I find from other servants that I ought to have 50 Pounds. I am now getting a Sappers[?] wife of the 12th Regiment to do my washing. I paid 12s for 4 & half dozen of clothes, large & small. Women are sausey [sic] about washing, a good washerwoman & had a mangle can make
a good thing of it. I met in the street Mr Nicholson Schotch Minister & he shook
hands with me & asked if I had wrote
home to my wife & if I intended to send
for her. I said I should like to know more
of the Colony before I should hope to
bring her out. He said that a man with his
wife & family would do better in Hobart
Town than in England as you can get
your children a trade of any sort without
paying one halfpenny, they take them at
14 15 16 17, you feed & clothe them a
little the first year & so on, the last year
one Pound a week. If they go at 16 they
only have 5 years to stop as they leave at
21 years. Theres no little boys or girls
out of employment in the Colony.
Tasmania, although at the Antipodes is as
much like England in Climate except that
in winter theres not much frost but hail &
snow. Our summer is now beginning &
such a variety of flowers in all the gard-
ens for allmost [sic] every House has a
garden to it. Boxwood they dont grow
much for borders, its time [thyme] &
varegated [sic] Rose bushes they have for
borders. The time grows 3 feet high.
Theres Cart loads of it, every flower in
your Garden they have got & some you
have not in England except in Green
Houses. Apples & Pears we have a great
quantity, gooseberries, they will be ripe
about the first of December & some
before that time. The Potatoes is the
finest ever I did see in any country. I feel
uneasy as I know you want money to pay
Mr Terry & Wilkinson & many things
you want. I wrote to the Commissioners
of Geelong for the gratuity & they sent
me an order on the Union Bank of
Australia for 5 Pounds. I put 4 Pounds in
the Savings Bank. I had to lay out 2
Pounds for the Clothes & as I think I said
before that they robbed me comming to
Hobart Town of a sovereign & they stole
one of my coloured shirts in the lodging
House. But I will try to send home 10
Pounds in the next letter 9th of Decem-
ber. I will tell Master I want to send it
Home, he may give me a little in
advance. The Police pay was 5s a day, no
lodging to pay for but the first month was
to be all night duty & too much walking.
If I had been younger I would have stopt
[sic] in them. Theres not much chance of
getting a ship in this place to go Home,
its either Melburn or Sydney. The fare to
Sydney 4£ 10s & to Melburn 3£ 10s but
Sydney is the best. Theres some there
that I know unless I could get a chance to
work my Passage. The people in Hobart
Town is very sorry to hear of the
murders & cruel tortures of women &
children in the East Indies. Its strange
that in Tasmania you will seldom hear of
a robbery or murder, nearly one third of
the people has been Convicts, some verry
large shopkeepers & large Farmers, some
cannot leave the colony but they take
great offence if you call them Convicts.
They like to be called Government Men
or Prisoners of the Crown. I met Mr
Daily & he gave me a card to call on him
but I left Melburn the day after. Him &
another man is partnerships in horses &
vans removing furniture in & out of the
Town of Melburn. Daily that was in the
Customs you can tell Mr Jefferies as you
don't know him. I suppose Elizabeth is
in London by this time & I hope the
children is all well & yourself, my mos[t]
loving wife. No place like home let it be
ever so poor, its a hard thing to be drove
to the far end of the Globe to look for
work. I trust we shall all be happy yet
together, its all in the Lords hands. My
dearest Cuerst, all the world cannot give
us real happiness without living close &
in the fear of God. I have nothing now to
console me but looking unto Christ & I
hope you and the children will do the same. The Lord is a very present help in the time of trouble & we must look to ourselves. When you write direct to John Wilson for John Wilson to the care of Mr S. Sawyer 54 Collins Street, Hobart Town Tasmania. I remain dear Cuerst your loving husband John Wilson at Mr S. Sawyers 54 Collins Street Hobart Town Tasmania.

These letters have been transcribed by a descendant, also named John Wilson, in Devon, England, with some minor spelling corrections and added punctuation to assist the reader. John has kindly offered them to us, after much consideration—they will certainly add to our understanding of life in the early days of Hobart Town.

The letter writer, John Wilson, was born in Ireland about 1808, possibly in the Portadown area. In 1839 he married Christian Stewart, (from Scotland), in Plumstead, South East London. His trade was given as weaver, like his father. They had six children, of whom four were still living when John Wilson came to Tasmania. According to the 1851 Census in Southampton where they were living, two were deaf and dumb. Wilson seems to have had various jobs including gunner, butler, servant and Tide Waiter [Customs Officer] with the Customs.

John Wilson

Fat: A cask or barrel to contain dry things—Ed.
There are few countries in Europe which have endured such a turbulent history as that which afflicted Ireland during the past one thousand years. As a consequence of these many upheavals the Irish race has been scattered throughout the world, finding new homes in places as far apart as America and Australia.

Today, for many of the seventy million people world-wide with Irish blood flowing in their veins, the name of that first brave soul who ventured into the New World has been forgotten. All that now remains to remind them of their past heritage is a surname that may not even appear to be Irish. This name, however, is still an important link from which we can obtain a vast amount of knowledge regarding the origin and history of our long-forgotten ancestor.

In the tenth century Ireland was the first country in Western Europe to evolve a system of hereditary surnames. Prior to that time, people were identified by a Christian name to which was added a term descriptive of some personal attributes or feats performed by the individual e.g. Niall Glundubh (Niall Black knee) or Brian Boroomhe (Brian of the Tributes).

It was also the custom for the general area over which the tribe ruled to be named after the original founder of the dynasty. An example of this is the term Cinéal Conaill which would have referred to a group, descended from Conall, who occupied an area of north County Donegal. From this common ancestor sprang families such as O’Donnell and O’Doherty.

These latter surnames were formed by pre-fixing O (Ua a grandson or descendant) or Mac (son) to the name of the father, grand-father or a more distant ancestor. Thus, the O’Neill’s took their surnames from the Niall Glundubh, the O’Briens from Brian Boru and the McCarthy’s from Cartach.

Another category of early Irish surname was derived from devotion to a saint or hero. Thus the words Giolla (steward or follower) as in MacGilla Phadraigh (anglicised as Fitzpatrick) and Maol (devotee) resulted in surnames such as Mulholland, Muldoon and Mulally.

In 1465 an act of parliament compelled Irish people living within the Pale (the counties around Dublin) to take English surnames. In this way MacGowans became Smith, MacShane became Johnson, MacFirbis became Forbes and O’Brolloghan became Bradley. It is only since the beginning of this century, with the resurgence in gaelic tradition, that the practice of prefixing Irish surnames with O and Mac has again been established.

The old adage which suggests that an Irishman could be identified by the presence of these prefixes attached to his surname is not always correct.

By Mac and O, You’ll always know True Irishmen, they say;
But if they lack both O and Mac
No Irishmen are they.

Many of the Danish and Anglo-Norman invaders who settled in Ireland from the ninth to the twelfth centuries adopted surnames which were gaelic in form e.g. MacAdam, MacWilliam and MacCotter. Others, such as Ivan and Harold are
distinctive but less common surnames of
Norwegian origin. Examples of Anglo-
Norman surnames are far more numerous
and include Butler, Fitzgerald, Burke,
Prendergast, Power, Barry etc.
From the late sixteenth century English
surnames appear more frequently in the
country, especially in the south, where
land grants were made to families such as
Norris, Harte and Perrott. A similar trend
later occurred in the north with the
appearance of surnames such as Elliot,
Hamilton and Cole. The Cromwellian
period saw the introduction of Langleys,
Coopers, Massys etc.

Some surnames have come to Ireland
from continental Europe, the most
notable being the Huguenots from France
and Palatines from Germany. Huguenot
families such as Le Fanu, d’Olier and
Fleury settled in Dublin and the
midlands. Palatine settlements were
established in the eighteenth century in
counties Kerry, Tipperary and Limerick,
where their descendants are still to be
found, identifiable by surnames such as
Herr, Swizer and Hartman.

Some religious denominations also adopted
Ireland as their homeland, most notably
Quakers, one of whom was William Penn,
founder of the state of Pennsylvania. These
families include the surnames Grubb,
Goodbody, Haughton etc.
Despite so many upheavals, a remarkably
large number of Irish people bearing
similar surnames still remain in areas
which have been associated with their
families for a thousand years—proof of
their resilience and determination to
retain the land of their forefathers.

Thanks to Patrick Dooley and the Tipperary
Clans Office for the above information.

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It is said that ...
when a newborn was to be
christened, invitations went out to all
the relatives, brothers and sisters,
cousins, aunts, uncles, in-laws and
outlaws, to gather together and
choose a name. Pipes were passed,
whisky was drunk, and eventually a
name settled upon. This custom was
called the Naming Convention and
the idea was later picked up by
politicians who used the same
method to name a candidate for
elective office.
## Family History Foundation Centres in Ireland

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<td>Joyce House</td>
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<td>49–55 Chichester Street</td>
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<td>BELFAST BT1 4HL  N. Ireland UK</td>
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Wander the Web
Cynthia O’Neill

IME-WASTING? Maybe, but how interesting it can be to explore the sites on the Internet, following the topic of your choice. For those interested in Ireland there is an enormous range of topics and sites, many providing a wealth of history and background information to events, along with information on records and where to find them. Keep an exercise book beside you to note special details you want to remember for later. Be careful to enter exact details—it’s easy to make a slight mistake, and be wary about sending money. Some Irish sites of interest to be found are:

UK and Ireland Genealogical Information Service:
www.genuki.org.uk/ and
midas.ac.uk/genuki/

Getting started, links to county heritage centres:
www.bess.tcd.ie/irlgen/genweb2.htm

Irish history:
wwwvms.utexas.edu/~jdana/irehist.html

The National Archives of Ireland:
www.kst.dit.ie/nat-arch/genealogy.html

Tracing ancestors:
www.bess.tcd.ie/roots_ie.htm

Public Record Office of Northern Ireland:
pronii.nics.gov.uk/index.htm

Irish family names:
www.rootsweb.com/~irish/ir-names/math-nam.htm

Genealogy links:
www.homeusers.prestel.co.uk/index03.htm

Emigration:
www.bess.tcd.ie/roots/prototyp/emigrate.htm
and
www.irish-immig-ctr.org/ireland_gene.html

The Belfast Telegraph:
www.belfasttelegraph.co.uk

The Irish Times:
www.irish-times.com/cgi-bin/today.pix

Townland details:
www.irish-times.com/ancestor/placename/index.cfm

Find a town:
www.expediamaps.com/PlaceFinder.asp

The A to Z of Irish Genealogy:
www.irish-insight.com/a2z-genealogy/index.html

County Tipperary Historical Society:
www.iol.ie/tipplibs/Welcome.htm

Irish Genealogy:
genealogy.org/!ajmorris/ireland/ireland.htm

Irish Family History Foundation (commercial):
www.mayo-ireland.ie/Roots.htm

Example of Griffiths:
www.std.com/~ahern/mgriff.htm

Posting and discussion:
GENIRE-L@rootsweb.com and
Soc.genealogy.surnames.ireland/SURNA
MES-IRELAND@rootsweb.com

General list of genealogy sites:
www.oz.net/~cyndihow/sites.htm
GENES ON SCREEN
Vee Maddock

Making Contact
Communicating and meeting with others around the world is much easier as the internet grows in popularity. Email means we can send letters almost instantaneously over phone lines and get replies back as quickly. No more waiting for several weeks wondering if this person is in the tree or not. In fact people who have email addresses often find it difficult to answer snail (normal) mail because there isn’t the quick response that they have come to expect. Certainly getting an answer in the morning to the message you sent half way around the world the night before is very gratifying. It also helps to keep your train of thought straight. In addition to sending text, other files can be attached to emails. I recently received a photo of a new family member taken only hours after he had arrived.

‘Eudora Lite’ is a free program which in my opinion offers the best email management, making the sending, writing, storing, sorting and forwarding of messages as simple as clicking a mouse. For those wanting a bit more, upgrade to the commercial ‘Eudora Pro’ for spell checking, multiple users, styled texts and more. ‘Eudora Lite’ is often on CD-ROMs attached to computer magazines, or from www.eudora.com/

Phones, microphones, speakers, and headphones can all be plugged into your computer to enable you to hear and speak to people all over the world for the cost of a local phone call, plus your ISP charge for being online, often an amount that is well below what you would pay for an international phone call.

For those who want to contact other people on the net but not necessarily speak in person there are several shareware programs which are available for your use.

ICQ has revolutionised the net. It allows you to see who is online even if they are not connected to the same chat area as you. This nifty little program sits idle most of the time, just watching. You build a list of those people you wish to contact and whenever one comes online you are alerted. Chats, private or group, file transfers, web URLs are all just a mouse click away. ICQ can be downloaded free from www.icq.com/

‘mIRC’ is a chat program designed for use on any of the many Internet Relay Chat networks (IRC). Two of the more popular networks are oz.org www.oz.org and the us.undernet. www.user-com.undernet.org/

Once you have installed ‘mIRC’ you enter the address of the server closest to you, available from the web pages mentioned above, and enter the chat area. This can be likened to a house. Once in the house there are many ‘rooms’ (called channels and shown with a hash (#)) to choose from. Each room has a topic of discussion. Some are much more rigid than others. Many are simply social meeting places for people of similar ages, or from certain locations. Others are dedicated to topics e.g. genealogy #genealogy, e.g. science fiction #babylon5, an author e.g. #Tolkein, anything people want to
chat about generally e.g. #30-40_chat, #Perth, #Anti_SpiceGirls.
The easiest way to discover the world of IRC is to join a server (enter your nickname in the space and do not use your real name) and once logged in type “/join #beginners” or “/join #Newbies” and press enter. Whatever you type at the bottom of the screen can be seen in the channel by all the people in that room (they are listed down the right hand side). Try typing “hello” and pressing enter. IRC people are usually pretty helpful, and by admitting you know nothing about what you are doing you will be guided through the ‘how to’s’. One caution, IRC is largely populated by the younger generation, although the more mature people are there, just harder to find in the beginning. Be careful—don’t accept any files people may want to send you in the beginning. Not until you know more of what you are doing. Oh, and pressing Alt f4 will reboot your computer, it is not an IRC command, but it’s a very popular ‘newbie’ joke. Mostly IRCers are harmless and you can make some very good friends through chat once you find your footing. ‘mIRC’ is available from www.mirc.co.uk/
Anyone who would like more information or assistance getting connected with ICQ or mIRC please feel free to email me at minuet@white-star.com

Details about the Australian Genealogy Chat sessions, including a link to the log download site can be found at www.uq.net.au/~zzsbrown/irc.htm

Check this site for the latest in times, topics and servers.
A few abbreviations that you may come across when checking mail lists, IRC, chat areas or other places on the web are: URL—the address used to locate a site on the net, e.g. www.eskimo.com/~chance/

Smileys (tilt head 90 degrees to the left to view) are used to denote expressions and emotions in text situations.

:-)  :)  8^)  :-(  :`(  :-))  : O
LOL = laugh out loud.
BRB = be right back
rotflol = rolling on the floor, laughing out loud
L8r = later
imo/imho = in my (humble) opinion
atm = at the moment

Shouting is the use of ALL CAPITALS, considered bad manners, as is whispering which is the use of only lowercase letters.

Web pages
A brief outline of Celtic origins at www.sff.net/people/deborah_goodrich/celts.htm
An extensive list of general and genealogical links about Ireland put together by a professional research group at genealogy.ie/celticorigins/ourlinks.html
Ireland’s National Tourism Service site www.goireland.com/ is a terrific place to visit. In fact you may even want to stay there.
Ireland Atlas. No maps here, but it will do a search for a town name and return a list of towns that match, counties, and details on size and barony of each. www.thecore.com/cgi-bin/ire-srch

Census CD-ROM
1851 British Census on CD for Devon, Warwickshire and Norfolk is now available. Containing the fully indexed returns from these three counties it gives names, ages, relationships, occupations, and birthplaces.
Cost: $8.00 from FHC, PO Box 350 Carlingford Sydney NSW 2118
This is a select list of books on history and genealogy which have been added to the Tasmaniana Library between April and late June, 1998. They are mostly, but not all, new publications; the Tasmaniana Library often acquires older works which relate to Tasmania and which it does not already hold. The list has been kept as brief as possible; normally only author, title and the Tasmaniana Library’s reference number are given. If you would like further information about any of the books listed, please contact the Tasmaniana Library at 91 Murray Street, Hobart 7000 (telephone (03) 6233 7474, fax (03) 6233 7902).

Further information is also available on TALIS, the State Library’s on-line information system. TALIS terminals are available in all city, and many branch, libraries throughout Tasmania. It is also possible to connect to TALIS through the State Library’s Home Page on the World Wide Web; its URL is http://www.tased.edu.au/library/library.htm

Please note that, while all of these books are available for reference in the Tasmaniana Library, they are not available for loan (although some of them may be available in city and branch libraries).

Ackery, Coral, *Information on the Coles family*. (TLPQ 929.2 COL)
Allport, Morton, *Brief history of the introduction of salmon and other salmonidae to the waters of Tasmania*. (TLPQ 639.3755 ALL)
Allport, Morton, *Expedition Bothwell to Lake St. Clair 1863*. (TLQ 919.462 ALL)
Arnold, Ken, *Bottle collectors guide: identification and valuation guide*. (TLQ 748.820994 ARN)
Burns, Peter, *Kathleen Clara Burns 7 July 1932 to 24 Feb 1998*. (TL 920. BUR)
Butler, Susan, *Stories of Campbell Town*. (TLP 994.623 BUT)
City of Launceston Lions Club, *40 year history 1957–1997*. (TLPQ 369.5 LIO)
Combridge, B. J., *They carried a torch: a history of the Department of Home Missions and Evangelism of Churches of Christ in Victoria and Tasmania*. (TLP 266. COM)
Cordwell, Stanley, Rita Cox and Joe Cowburn, *Historic New Norfolk, series 7: from New Norfolk to Back River: the people, the places and lifestyles of yesteryear: the Back River Methodist Church*. (TLQ 994.664 COR)
Darby, Joan, *The Victoria League for Commonwealth Friendship in Tasmania: 75 years of achievement 1903-1978*. (TLP 369.2946 VIC)
Darragh, Thomas Alwynne, Ludwig Becker, *a scientific dilettante: his correspondence with J. J. Kaup and others*. (TLPQ 509.94 DAR)
du Cros, Hilary, *An archaeological monitoring investigation of the RMC block Elizabeth College, Hobart, Tasmania*. (TLQ 727.30994661 DUC)
Duck, Sandra, *The Blyth spirit*. (TLQ 929.2 BLY)
(TL 929.2 BRY)

Ely, Richard, *Communities of generation, communities of choice: Stephen Cheek at Bream Creek.*
(TLQ 289.9 ELY)


(TLQ 929.3 NOR)


Haygarth, Nic, *A view to Cradle: a history of Tasmania’s Forth River high country.*
(TLQ 994.63 HAY)

Headland, R. K., *Antarctic chronology, extract.* (originally published as *Chronological list of Antarctic expeditions and related events*)
(TLQ 998.9 HEA)

Heazlewood, Ivan C., *History notes on the Westbury Methodist Church, founded 1848.*
(TLQ 287.0994616 HEA)

Heazlewood, Jean, *From Somerset to Swansea and beyond: a story of the Pinkard family.*
(TLPQ 929.2 PIN)

(TLPQ 994.2 WHI)

Jessup, Barbara, *The Cressy Longford irrigation scheme.*
(TLPQ 631.7 JES)

Krueßmann, Heinz, *Queechy High School 40 years on.*
(TLQ 373.946 QUE)

Launceston General Hospital Historical Committee, *Celebrating the centenary, Queen Victoria Hospital 1897–1997: papers and proceedings 1997, volume four.*
(TLQ 362.110994611 LAU)

Launceston War Memorial, *Living war memorials.*
(TLPQ 727.90994611 LAU)

(TLPQ 373.946 DOM)

Lord, Gwenda M., *Sandy Bay: a history of the golf links district.*
(TLQ 994.661 LOR)

(TLQ 526.09946 LOV)

Matenson, Winsome E., *Australia, here we come: a story for the descendants of pioneer Sarah Lowen.*
(TL 929.2 LOW)

McCulloch, John and James Murray, *Beds, boots and backpacks: the story of the YHA in Australia.*
(TLPQ 647.949407 MCC)

(TLQ 363.3409946 VOL)

(TLQ 782.5 MOI)

(TLPQ 994.62 PAT)
Nigel Lewis Richard Aitken Pty Ltd, *Runnymede garden and grounds conservation plan*. (TLQ 728.8099461 NIG)

O’Shea, J. and F., *O’Shea index to The Mercury marriages 1921–1930 incorporating anniversaries to 1962*. (TLQ 929.3 OSH)

Parker, Neville, *Murderer’s (sic) skulls*. (TLPQ 139. PAR)

Petterwood, Graeme E., *Royal Australian Artillery: a Tasmanian gunner’s history*. (TLQ 358.10994 PET)

Public History Partners, *Elizabeth College, RMC block: an archival investigation*. (TLQ 727.30994661 PUB)

Radford, David, *Launceston hotels*. (TLQ 647.9494611 RAD)

Reed, Kevin, *The widows of Tullow and outrages in Westmeath: legacies of the Martin and Jones families transported to Van Diemens Land 1845–1846*. (TL 929.2 MAR)

Reynolds, Henry, *The whispering in our hearts*. (TL 323.119915 REY)


Sampson, Burford, *The Burford Sampson Great War diary*. (TL 940.541294 SAM)

Sargent, John R., *We are OHA: OHA Hockey Club, reflection and recollections 1936–1997*. (TL 796.355 SAR)

Scripps, Lindy, *Sandy Bay/Selfs Point sewerage project: supplementary historical research Argyle Street diversion: a report for the Hobart City Council*. (TLQ 711.80994661 SCR)

Scripps, Lindy, *The Fingal Valley historical study*. (TLQ 994.681 SCR)

Semmens, Trevor D., *Australian woodworking planemakers*. (2nd ed.) (TLPQ 621.912 SEM)

Sewell, Don, *Deloraine Turf Club race records, 1890–1997*. (TLQ 798.4 DEL)

Sides, Ronald H., *A history of the Sides and some related families over 300 years*. (TLQ 929.2 SID)


*St John the Baptist Church, Goulburn Street, Hobart*. (TLPQ 283.94661 SAI)


*Travelling along: then and now: our bicentennial booklet*, 1988. (Children from Brighton, Kempton and Bagdad writing about local history.) (TLPQ 994.665 TRA)

Walker, Jean, *Dr. George Frederick Read and “The Reads of Redlands”*. (TLQ 639.3755 REA)

Willmot, Ray, *Ulverstone District Hospital Auxiliary history, 30th October 1961 to 28th June 1996*. (TLQ 362.110994634 WIL)
Lost, Stolen or Strayed ... and Found

The Public Record Office of Victoria has released further **indexes and passenger lists on microfiche**. The latest are the ‘Index to Inward Overseas Passenger Lists: British Ports 1852–1859’; ‘Inward Overseas Passenger Lists: British Ports 1852–1859, 1860–1869 and 1870–1879’; and ‘Assisted German Immigration 1849’. Order from PRO Victoria, PO Box 1156, South Melbourne Victoria 3205, (03) 9369 3244 or Fax (03) 9360 968.

Valerie Andrews, the Exchange Journal Librarian for the Somerset and Dorset Family History Society has kindly written with the following information. ‘From the Exchange Journals’, *Tasmanian Ancestry* March 1998 included **Special Feature: Researching the Poor** relating to **The Wells Union Workhouse**. An index to these records was held by the late Mrs Pat Jenkins and has now been taken over by Mr Eric Banwell, Brinton Lodge 37 Milton Lane Wells Somerset BA5 2QS UK. Records are incomplete and at present unsorted, but Mr Banwell will consult the limited slip index if given surname and christian names with an approximate date.

Application forms for BDM certificates can now be downloaded from the Internet. Tasmanian certificates are at [www.justice.tas.gov.au/bdm/](http://www.justice.tas.gov.au/bdm/) The site includes a Schedule of Fees.

South Australian Records Prior to 1841 by E. A. D. Opie, has been released on microfiche by Guthrigg Genealogy at PO Box 114 Ringwood VIC 3134 or email guthrigg@weblink.solutions.net.au Have you a Kavanagh, Cavanaugh, Cavanah (or other variant) connection? Write to the Executive Secretary Michael Kavangh “Coolnaleen” Ryland County Wexford Republic of Ireland for information on Clann Chamomhánach, or email cavana@indigo.ie

The first Griffith Primary Valuation index to be produced for any Irish County in book form, **County Longford Survivors of the Great famine: A complete index to Griffith’s Primary Valuation (1854) of County Longford**, by David Leahy lists the exact addresses of 17,500 Occupiers and a further 1,150 Immediate Lessors not already recorded as Occupiers at the same townlands. Available from David Leahy at Glack, Park Road Longford Ireland for Aus$35.00.

The Ribbon Famine of the late 1850s in the weaving areas of Warwickshire caused great hardship. Nona Bellairs, with the help of friends, raised money to help many emigrate to Canada, New Zealand and Australia. The emigrants were equipped with pencil and paper and some fulfilled their promise to write back to Nona and describe their voyages and conditions in their new homes. The **Ribbon Famine Letters** are just that and a personalised, limited edition is available from Tony Davis, 10 Wykeley Road Wyken Coventry CV2 3DW Warwickshire England for the equivalent of £12. He also holds some Warwickshire Memorial Inscriptions. A list may be obtained by sending a SAE to Tasmania Ancestry, PO Box 60 Prospect TAS 7250 or email tasancestry@southcom.com.au

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From the Exchange Journals
Thelma McKay

‘Rechabites and Druids’ by Ronald D. Knight in *The Greenwood Tree*, the journal of the Somerset and Dorset Family history Society, November 1997, Vol.22, No.4, p.120. The history of ‘The Rechabite Friendly Society’ and ‘The United Ancient Order of Druids Friendly Society’ is outlined in this article. The Rechabites were formed in England in the early 1800s, families paid a small amount into a fund in case of sickness. Searches for names and addresses are welcome (full name and dates are required). Write to Head Office 1 North Parade Deansgate Manchester M3 2WD UK, who will supply addresses of societies in a particular area. The Druids Society date back to 1781 in London but later extended to other areas, and today is a world-wide organisation. Their Head Office in the UK is at 8 Perry Road Bristol BS1 5BQ.

‘Title Deeds and the Family Historian’ by Tim Wormleighton, senior archivist at North Devon Record Office. The Devon Family History Society journal *The Devon Family Historian* No.84, November 1997, pp.4–9. Title deeds and leases of property are held in many local record offices throughout England and can help in tracing family links, often wills, certificates and even family trees can be found. This article explains how to deal with these documents and the general terms used within them.

‘What the Huguenots Brought to Ireland’ by Verdun Ball in *North Irish Roots* Vol.8, No.2, November 1997 the journal of the North of Ireland Family History Society. Many industries were set up in Ireland by the Huguenots. These include the linen industry where by 1784 there were over 1,000 silk looms; cambric and lace factories; glass factories and a sugar refinery, also the first floral society which introduced the garden shears. Many others had disappeared by the 18th century but streets still record many of their names and a large cemetery in Merrion Row contains the burials of many Huguenots.


1 ‘Commonwealth War Burials Trowcester Road Cemetery, Northampton’ by Mike Streeton, p.9. Mike came across nine war graves from the 1st World War. These are listed in this issue plus four from Canada.

2 ‘From Moreton Pinkney to Dairy Pioneering in New Zealand’ by Michael Steer, pp.40–43. John Prestidge was transported to Hobart Town on board the Calcutta in 1804 leaving his wife Elizabeth and family at Moreton Pinkney. When Elizabeth decided to remarry in 1821, John wrote letters from Hobart Town saying that he had not remarried and was desirous of returning home but owing to his property would be detained in VDL. His grandson Henry Prestidge later migrated with his family to New Zealand in 1856 and settled in the Nelson area.

‘The Freedom of the City of London’ in *Metropolitan* the London and North Middlesex Family History Society journal December 1997, Vol.20, No.2, pp.65–67. Before the 19th century it was necessary for those who wished to trade in the City of London to hold the ‘freedom’. This article lists available records at Corporation of London Record Office.

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Office. Information can include: Free-
man’s Livery Company, address and
occupation, age and date of birth, father’s
details (for servitudes and redemptions
only) and master’s details etc.

Two articles also of interest in the Kent
Family History Society journal for

1 ‘Library Report—Acquisitions,
People’ pp.413–414. Lists the names and
family trees held by this society with a
short description plus names from census
records donated by their members.

2 ‘Canterbury Baptisms 1790–1840’
by Gillian Rickard p.429. Gillian has
indexed 25,000 baptisms in Canterbury,
Kent and found many interesting entries.
These include parents baptising their
children in several parishes. List of in-
dexes and prices for a search is included.
Send to Miss G Rickard 99 Strangers
Lane, Canterbury, Kent CT1 3XN with 2
IRCs.

‘1851 Unfilmed Census’ by Ray Hulley
in The Manchester Genealogist the
journal of the Manchester and Lancashire
Family History Society Vol.33, No.4,
ultra violet (UV) light the PRO in Eng-
land have been able to scan previously
unreadable census returns for Manchester
and District. Street names plus Prestwich
census names with folio numbers are
shown. These unfilmed census records
will be published some time in 1999.

‘Immigrants Arriving in Australia
1842 and 1843’ by Pamela Williams in
The Master the journal of the Central
Coast Family History Group December
immigrants arrived in Launceston on the
ships Royal Saxon in November 1842 and
Royal Sovereign in 1843. Many were
Irish, where originally settlers to be given
a passage out under the bounty system
were Scottish and English. This resulted
in the bounty being refused, many travel-
ing to Sydney by the brig William.
References are quoted regarding cor-
respondence and shipping arrivals.

‘The Manor, its Records and its
People’ by Peter B. Park in the Bucking-
hamshire Family History Society
December 1997 issue of Origins Vol.21,
No.4, pp.162–164. The explanation of
the tenants who lived on this land plus
how the large estates in England known
as The Manor were established, some on
small acreages but many were over 100
square miles. Records can be found in
many places e.g. PRO, CRO or still held
by the estate. If deposited, they should be
listed in the Manorial Documents
Register. Address is included with list of
further reading material.

‘Victorian Pioneers Born in Kent’
contributed by Heather Tumber in The
Kentish Connection journal of the
Folkestone and District Family History
Society Vol.11, No.2, December 1997,
pp.52–53. List of people born in Kent
extracted from the Victorian Pioneers
Index. Deaths include name, birthplace
in Kent, age, parents, year of death and
registration number. Marriages include
names of parents who were born in Kent.

‘Northumberland and Durham Mar-
riages at Gretna Hall’ by Arthur Brack
in the journal of the Northumberland
and Durham Family History Society’s Spring
Can’t find a marriage? Many irregular
marriages were performed at this mansion
(later converted to an inn) by John Linton
or his son Richard between 1828 to 1855.
Nearly 100 couples from Northumberland
and Durham area are listed in this article
with their date of marriage.

TASMANIAN ANCESTRY September 1998
BOOK REVIEWS


Two new booklets in the series Basic Facts About ... English Nonconformity for Family Historians, Michael Gandy, A5, soft cover, 16pp.

Most of us have nonconformist ancestors somewhere in our lines and this booklet gives a résumé of the reasons why many people, although wanting to remain Protestant, found themselves unable to continue to attend the established Church. They formed innumerable sects and new religions, some radically different from the Church of England and each other, others differing very little, but sufficiently for them to want to be a separate body. Some of the new religions and beliefs are briefly described, including those in Scotland and Wales, with suggestions as to where their records may now be found. A good bibliography leads the way to further reading and there is a list of denominational history societies, etc., journals and useful addresses.

Family History Research in Glamorgan, Rosemary Davies, A5, soft cover, 16pp.

This deals with the historic county (pre-1974), showing the Hundreds and parishes comprised therein and the modern counties, describing various sources and their whereabouts (not all at the National Library of Wales as one might tend to think) with many addresses and a good bibliography. Civil registration, census returns, probate records, directories and maritime records are some of the aspects concisely covered.


It must have been a difficult task for Pauline Litton to work on this latest edition of a very popular ‘How to’ book following the death of George Pelling, but she has succeeded in continuing in the same style. This is an excellent book for beginners and also more advanced researchers would find much of interest. The sections are too numerous to list, but if you have never looked at earlier editions of this book, do rectify that omission now. It’s written in plain language with, where appropriate, technical terms fully explained and a good index.


When visiting Britain time is ever of the essence and knowing exactly where to go to find repositories can save a great deal of that valuable commodity. Also of importance is knowing what to expect when you arrive—situation of railway/bus stations, is there a car park, should one book ahead (almost always yes to that one), is a CARN (County Archive Research Network) ticket required, what type of records may one expect to find there? These and many other questions are answered in this update of an invaluable travelling companion. Beside details of each county or diocesan record office or county library is a small road map showing exactly how to access it, with railway and bus stations and car parks shown clearly thereon, even showing, where appropriate, the foot...
route. One-way streets are shown, with the timely reminder that these can be frequently changed.

The areas covered are England, Wales and the Isle of Man, but only Edinburgh in Scotland.

*Marriage and Census Indexes, 7th Ed.*, Jeremy Gibson and Elizabeth Hampson, A5, soft cover, 47pp., price £3.50 + p&p.

*Specialist Indexes for Family Historians*, Jeremy Gibson and Elizabeth Hampson, A5, soft cover, 66pp., price £3.50 + p&p.

Formerly combined in one book, these indexes have now been separated into two publications. Indispensable to all family historians with British interests. The first title is self-explanatory. The second contains many extra indexes, some in libraries and other official repositories, others privately owned, all searchable, whether in person, through an agent or by post, the latter usually for a small fee. These indexes, covering the whole of Great Britain and Ireland, contain an immense amount of information and without recourse to them it cannot be said that all avenues of research have been exhausted. Examples of some new indexes in this edition are Muster Roll of the Jacobite Army, 1745–1746, Brassworkers, Gas Industry, Changes of Name Index, 1902–1915, Surname Index of Family Photographs, PRO names (miscellaneous names occurring in documents at the PRO). Everyone could find more than one index which might provide just the information being sought.


All but new members will be familiar with the county books in this series. This latest book follows the usual format with lists relating to, amongst other headings, the history of Kent, newspapers, occupational information, official lists of names, directories and maps, church records, migration, family names and many others.

There are many hundreds of sources, some of which have been filmed by the LDS church and are therefore accessible locally on film—others available on inter-library loan—well worth an inspection for your Kent name or area.


This volume deals with Parish Registers and other records of births, marriages and deaths, Monumental Inscriptions and Probate records and Inquisitions Post Mortem—the latter can be hard to find, the survival rate usually being low. Many of the records referred to have been published on fiche by Kent FHS and these are indicated, showing the number of fiches involved. Both volumes are well indexed.


Similar comments apply to those above for Kent, Vol. 1.

*South West Family Histories.*

This publication contains a list of surnames of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucestershire, Somerset and Wiltshire. Well worth a look to see if any of your names appear—brief details of source and content—some may not be your own direct family, but may connect.

Jo Keen.

The considerable success of the first edition of this book, published in 1993, has confirmed the need which existed, and still exists, for a book dealing with specialist aspects relating to genealogical research in Wales. Editors, John and Sheila Rowlands, have now produced a comprehensively revised edition which deals with changes affecting local government in Wales since 1993 as well as with new research into many of the topic areas included in the book.

Major changes have been made in the chapter dealing with Archive Repository in Wales which has been largely rewritten to take account of the changes affecting local government that took place in 1966 and the subsequent reorganisation of County Record Offices and Archives. Details of the services now available may be found on the Internet on the Archive Council of Wales’ pages on the National Library of Wales’ Website http://www.llgc.orp.uk/cac.html and a list of addresses is also appended at the end of the chapter. Another chapter containing valuable new information is that dealing with the IGI for Wales, which has been expanded to include advice on using the 1992 and CD-ROM versions for tracing Welsh ancestors, with particular reference to the limitations and problems that may be experienced because of the patronymic system of naming found in Wales. The chapter dealing with Migration: Concepts, Patterns and Processes has also been rewritten in light of demographic research that has been carried out in recent years.

Significant modifications were noted in other chapters, including the updating of the list of sources drawn on, that appear at the end of each chapter. The select bibliography that appears at the end of the book has also been updated and expanded.

In general, comments made when I reviewed the first edition in Tasmanian Ancestry, March 1994 still hold true and this book should be compulsory reading for anyone researching their Welsh ancestry.

Joe Stephens


Although this is entitled a ‘brief’ historical recollection of the Clan Hunter/Ralston, the actual time period covered extends from 13th to the 20th century. A brief early history of each clan is given and extended by means of comprehensive family tree charts from 18th to 20th century. Some of the information comes from early Hunter letters reproduced in the text, some from notes and research done by contemporary members of the families, several of which are treated in some detail. The clan has connections in Australia (including Tasmania), Ayrshire and Pennsylvania. Names given more than a passing mention include Aikenhead (Tasmania), McKillop, Warnock, Almond, Righter, Lenman, Goss, Wagner (Pennsylvania), Jones and Stadelman (Pennsylvania).

The book is well illustrated with maps, portraits of family members and photographs of family properties and will be useful to anyone researching these names.

Theo Sharples
COMING EVENTS

TASMANIA

Unless otherwise notified, all Tasmanian Historical Research Association (THRA) Meetings take place on the second Tuesday of the month in the Royal Society Room, Custom House, Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Macquarie Street Hobart starting at 8.00 p.m.

29 September—THRA
Eldershaw Memorial Lecture, Lecture Theatre One, Faculty of Law, University of Tasmania, The Deakin Circle: Melbourne Cultural Life before the Great War, Professor John Rickard.

13 October—THRA
The Bully of Tasmanian Politics: J. D. Balfe, 1850–1880, Dr Stephan Petrow

18 October—December
Convict Love Tokens Exhibition at the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart.

November 1998
Hills Family Reunion as advertised Vol.18 No.3 p.178 has been cancelled. See page 103 of this issue for further information

10 November—THRA
Zephaniah Williams—Convict, Dr David Jones.

15 November 1998
Eales/Hills/Hutchins/Hutchinson Reunion at the Perth Community Hall commencing at 10.00 a.m. See page 103 of this issue for further information.

8 December—THRA
Oral History, Ms Jill Cassidy.

INTERSTATE AND OVERSEAS

11–13 September 1998
9th Conference of the NSW Association of Family History Societies at Dubbo RSL Club.

1999
The Famine ‘Orphans’ Gathering as part of the 150th Anniversary Commemorations, at Tipperary. Contact Tipperary Clans Office, 45 Main Street Tipperary Town Ireland.

3–5 September 1999

April 2000
9th British Family History Conference at Marlborough College, Wiltshire, UK.

27 September–1 October 2000
Let Records Speak, the 9th Australasian Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry at University of Western Australia, Perth Western Australia. For details contact: Mrs Diane Jarvie, PO Box 980 Rockingham WA 6168. http://www.cohsoft.com.au/afhc/ags/html

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- Creates large graphic tree charts of unlimited size, including Descendant charts, Pedigree charts, Relative and Timeline charts. Full on-screen editing of box colour, font, font size, shadow, border, connecting lines, and captions. Move boxes or branches from screen by dragging and dropping. Automatically change chart types, top to bottom, left to right and wide and tall. Zoom in and out to get the big picture of the entire chart. Include any field of information on a chart.
- Legacy: Graphic forms. Creates attractive Family Group and Person Sheets, Questionnaires and cameo forms.
- Three book-style reports. The narrative Pedigree Chart (the generation of a person), Register Report (the descendants of a couple), and the Family History Report. All are perfect for book publishing.
- Records information for each person: name, sex, title, birth date, birth place, marriage date, marriage place, mental status, divorce date, death date, death place, burial date, burial place, mailing address, occupation, unlimited User defined event and fact fields. 100 User defined note fields (up to 54,000 characters) and 100 photos.
- Supports unlimited individuals per Family File. 50 children per household and file, 50 spouses per individual.
- Sound and video support: - simultaneous Sound/ — -Hearing aid data support: conversion, E-mail & Web fields. User defined ID number field. Print preview on screen.

Unlimited Reference notes (free-form text or structured to document your information sources. Each reference may be "shared" - recorded once, but cited on any family card, in any field, as many times as you want, avoiding duplication.
- Calculates ages and life expectancies. Shows the week of the birth, death and marriage dates, the age at marriage, the current age or life span of a person, and the length of marriage in years and days.
- Wide range of reports and custom lists (e.g. all males born before 1800 who have more than 8 children). Birthday and Anniversary lists are automatically opened in your Word processor and full formatted with page numbers, page numbers, headers, superscript, reference notes, citations, etc.
- Calculates relationships. Tells you, at a glance, how people are related to you (or anyone in your family file).
- Creates custom relationship lists.
- Link and display features. Supports colour or black & white pictures, birth certificates, maps, etc. Magnifies and reduces images on-screen. Link multiple pictures to a single record and single picture to multiple records.
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- GEDCOM import/export
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It also includes an Internet Connection Kit from Internet Picasse, Australia and comes with unlimited free support by Phone/Past/Fax/Mail.
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- Single generation and child family charts up to 7 generations, 20 child trees, left-to-right and upward
- Less reports, No Person, Family Group, Family History, Register, Pedigree or Descendant reports
- No export to Word processor
- No research log
- No Conditioned Searches
- No built-in backup or restore.

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- Tel (07) 3825-9975 Fax (07) 3825-9976
- E-Mail: info@blackfire.com.au
- Internet: www.blackfire.com.au

TASMANIAN ANCESTRY September 1998 127
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA INC
CONSOLIDATION REPORT

SCOPE

We have audited the accompanying Statement of Consolidated Cash Flows of The Genealogical Society of Tasmania Incorporated for the year ended 31 March 1998. These statements have been prepared on the basis of historical costs.

The association's management committee is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements. We have conducted an independent audit of these accounts in order to express an opinion on them to the members of the association.

Our audit has been conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Concepts to provide reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. Our procedures included examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts and other disclosures in the financial statements, and the evaluation of accounting policies and significant accounting estimates. These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion as to whether, in all material respects the financial statements are presented fairly in accordance with Accounting Standards and the historic cost basis of accounting so as to present a view of the association which is consistent with my understanding of its financial position and the results of its operations.

QUALIFICATION

We have not audited the financial statements for the following Branches of the Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc:

- Burnie Branch
- Devonport Branch
- Launceston Branch
- Hobart Branch
- Huon Branch

These individual branch reports have been independently and separately audited by various other auditors. The consolidated statement of cash flows have been prepared solely on the basis of the information supplied in the audited branch reports referred to above and further information supplied from the Huon Branch.

The financial statements of the branches have been presented to us in differing formats which have been amended to comply with the attached layout. We recommend that the financial reporting requirements for each of the branches be standardised to comply with a similar format as displayed in the Devonport Branch or State Executive Statement of Receipts and Payments. Currently the reports prepared by some branches are difficult to interpret and if standardised this would enable a better comparison to be drawn between the financial performance and situation of each of the branches and would be more beneficial when the boards of management examine or review their financial situation.

Our accompanying report does not include a statement or list of the assets or liabilities other than cash balances. This information is reported in all individual branch accounts with the exception of the Launceston branch.
QUALIFIED AUDIT OPINION

In our opinion, because of the existence of the limitation on the scope of our work as described in the qualification paragraph, and the effects of such adjustments, if any, as might have been determined to be necessary had the limitation not existed, we are unable to and do not express an opinion on the accuracy of the attached consolidated statement of cash flows. No further audit or review has been performed by us on the individual branch reports that form the basis of these consolidated statements and as such no assurance is expressed.

As an audit procedure it was not practicable to extend our examinations of income beyond the accounting for amounts received as shown by the books and records of the association. It is the responsibility of the committee of management to ensure that proper control and supervision is maintained over the control of receipts and payments.

In our opinion:

Subject to the foregoing reservation:

(a) the financial statements referred to above are properly drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the association as at 31 March, 1998, and of its results for the year then ended in all material respects, according to the information at our disposal, the explanations given to us in our terms of engagement and as shown by the accounting records.

(b) the rules relating to the administration for the funds of the association have been observed; and

(c) the association has kept proper records and other books during the period covered by these accounts.

POWELL PREECE & ASSOC

G V Powell
CHARtered ACCOUNTANT
Dated at Launceston this 23rd day of June 1998

---

Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc.
Cash at bank Reconciliation
Year ended 31 March 1998

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Devonport</th>
<th>Burnie</th>
<th>BRANCH</th>
<th>Launceston</th>
<th>Hobart</th>
<th>State Exec.</th>
<th>Consolidated</th>
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<td>Cash Balance as at 01 April 1997 (includes investment balance)</td>
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<td>1849</td>
<td>2808.23</td>
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<td>8302.89</td>
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<td>2024.00</td>
<td>2507.43</td>
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TASMANIAN ANCESTRY September 1998 129
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profit &amp; Loss Item</th>
<th>Devonport</th>
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<th>Launceston</th>
<th>Hobart</th>
<th>State Exec</th>
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POWELL PREECE AND ASSOC
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P.O. Box 411, Launceston,
Telephone: (03) 6340 4922 Facsimile: (03) 6304 2021 DX 70928

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA INC. STATE EXECUTIVE
AUDIT REPORT

SCOPE

We have audited the accompanying Statement of Receipts and Payments and Bank Reconciliation of The State Executive of the Genealogical Society of Tasmania Incorporated for the year ended 31 March 1998. These statements have been prepared on the basis of historical costs.

The association’s management committee is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements. We have conducted an independent audit of these accounts in order to express an opinion on them to the members of the association.

Our audit has been conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Concepts to provide reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. Our procedures included examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts and other disclosures in the financial statements, and the evaluation of accounting policies and significant accounting estimates. These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion as to whether, in all material respects the financial statements are presented fairly in accordance with Accounting Standards and the historic cost basis of accounting so as to present a view of the association which is consistent with my understanding of its financial position and the results of its operations.

OPINION

As an audit procedure it was not practicable to extend our examinations of income beyond the accounting for amounts received as shown by the books and records of the association. It is the responsibility of the committee of management to ensure that proper control and supervision is maintained over the control of receipts and payments.

In our opinion:

Subject to the foregoing reservation:

(a) the financial statements referred to above are properly drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the association as at 31 March, 1998, and of its results for the year then ended in all material respects, according to the information at our disposal, the explanations given to me and as shown by the accounting records.
(b) the rules relating to the administration for the funds of the association have been observed; and
(c) the association has kept proper records and other books during the period covered by these accounts.

POWELL PREECE & ASSOC

G V Powell
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT
Dated at Launceston this 4th day of June 1998

TASMANIAN ANCESTRY September 1998  131
### GST State Executive — General Account

**Statement of Receipts and Payments for the Year 1st April, 1997 to 31st March, 1998**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance as per Cash Book 1/4/97</td>
<td>46,298.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INCOME</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest Received (incl investment A/c)</td>
<td>596.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal Income</td>
<td>905.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership Subscriptions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branches</td>
<td>21,799.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interests</td>
<td>8,115.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Membership Subscriptions</td>
<td>29,914.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Income</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations Received</td>
<td>265.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Other Income</td>
<td>275.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications Income</td>
<td>2,063.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL INCOME</strong></td>
<td>31,793.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE</strong></td>
<td>50,098.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXPENSES</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing &amp; Stationery</td>
<td>2,189.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit Fees 1996/97</td>
<td>250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Charges (incl investment A/c)</td>
<td>92.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branch Grants</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Capital Purchases</strong></td>
<td>16,504.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postages</td>
<td>529.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>2,243.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal Expenses</td>
<td>18,770.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Miscellaneous</strong></td>
<td>1,399.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royalties</td>
<td>491.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications Expenses</td>
<td>773.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total State Executive</strong></td>
<td>3,153.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin Reimbursed</td>
<td>1,004.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel Reimbursed</td>
<td>1,458.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total State Executive</strong></td>
<td>3,153.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions</td>
<td>456.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL EXPENSES</strong></td>
<td>38,711.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance as per Cash Book 31/3/98</td>
<td>$31,385.14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REPRESENTED BY:**
- Balance as per Trust Bank Cheque Account 31/3/98: 25,520.80
- Additional deposits outstanding 31/3/98: 2,565.82
- Total: 28,086.62

**Less Cheques Unpresented**
- 407868: 205.90
- 407867: 98.53
- 407868: 1,045.68
- Total: 1,350.13

**Balance as per Cash Book 31/3/98**: $33,344.14

*See Schedules attached.*

**Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc.**
### GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA INCORPORATED

#### STATE EXECUTIVE

#### SCHEDULE ON CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catherine House Indexes</td>
<td>4,735.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griffin Valuation</td>
<td>4,713.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probate Records</td>
<td>2,675.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish Records Indexes</td>
<td>5,584.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>17,708.09</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiche Covers</td>
<td>611.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zip Drive</td>
<td>255.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal Fiche Carrier</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>986.05</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Capital Expenditure</strong></td>
<td><strong>$18,694.14</strong></td>
</tr>
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#### SCHEDULE MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>212.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Family History Awards</td>
<td>153.21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swinerton Awards</td>
<td>118.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big R</td>
<td>100.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mentionsal Service Awards</td>
<td>47.45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Presentation Mugs</td>
<td>345.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone Book Listings</td>
<td>70.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGM Expenses (1998)</td>
<td>95.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancelled Subscription Cheque</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branch Private Boxes</td>
<td>132.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Source Book</td>
<td>45.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contra Amount</td>
<td>30.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,390.85</strong></td>
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### BANK — CASH BOOK RECONCILIATION MARCH 31, 1998

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Book Balance 1.4.1997</td>
<td>33,442.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts for 1.4.1997-31.3.1998</td>
<td>39,543.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments for 1.4.1997 - 31.3.1998</td>
<td>46,711.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$26,275.25</strong></td>
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### BANK STATEMENT 31.3.1998

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deposit in Transit</td>
<td>2,089.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>27,610.35</strong></td>
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*Unpresented Cheques:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cheque No.</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>487885</td>
<td>205.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>487887</td>
<td>86.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>487888</td>
<td>1,042.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,335.13</strong></td>
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</tbody>
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**GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA INC.**

---

TASMANIAN ANCESTRY September 1998 133
**LIBRARY NOTES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>St Catherine’s House Index Roster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1868—1878 Burnie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879—1889 Devonport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890—1900 Hobart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901—1911 Huon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912—1942 Launceston</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exchange Journals Members’ Interests and One Name Studies Index**
with 1868–1878 St Catherine’s Index

**Griffith’s Valuation for Ireland Series** with 1879–1889 St Catherine’s Index

**Old Parochial Records and 1881 Census Indexes for Scotland** with 1890–1900 St Catherine’s Index

**GRO Consular Records** with 1901–1911 St Catherine’s Index

**GRO Index 1923–1942** with 1912–1922 St Catherine’s Index

**BURNIE**

**Accessions—Books**
*33 Days, George Booth
*A Short History of Tasmania, Lloyd Robson
*Annals of the Poor, McLaughlin
*Bishops Transcripts & Marriage Licence, Gibson
*Electoral Roll Books, 5 Volumes
*Family of John Bassett & Sarah Baker, Annette Banks
*Further Recollections of North Bruny Island, F. Oliver Gray
*Glens & Straths of Scotland, Seafield Duekar
*I Had a Quid to Get, H. A. (Jim) Lane
*Illegitimacy, McLaughlin
*Mount Lyell Mine & Railway
*Punishment, Pardon & Promise—NSW Archives
*Robert C Sticht by the Australian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy
*Shipping Arrivals & Departures—South Australia 1827–1850
*Walch Almanac, 8 Volumes
*Wills from 1858—Somerset House
*Wills pre 1858, McLaughlin

**Accessions—Microfiche**
Tasmanian Births, 1900–1905
Tasmanian Deaths & Marriages, 1915–1919
Tasmanian Colonial Index, Tasmania 1816–1889, Norfolk Is. 1792–1855

* Indicates items donated
DEVONPORT

Accessions—Books
*Advance in Education—Tasmania
*Bath—Floral City
*The Castles of East Anglia
*The Church of Saint Mary, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk
*The City of Chester
*Evandale Heritage Walk
*Flinders Island and Eastern Bass Strait, Jean Edgecombe
Genealogical Research Directory 1998
The Harvest of Their Toll—Bryan Family 1842–1997, M. Easther
*Lavenham Church, Suffolk
*Launceston On Old Picture Postcards, Michael Simco-Pete Jermy
Police in Australia, R. Unstead & W. F. Henderson

Accessions—Microfiche
*BIG Register 1997 Index—Suffolk Section
Boroondara Cemetery Inscriptions, Kew, Victoria
Box Hill, Victoria, Cemetery Inscriptions
*Buckinghamshire Members’ Interests 1997
*Return of Owners 1873—Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Devon, Durham,
Hertford, Kent, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Northumberland, Nottingham,
Suffolk, Wales, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Yorkshire—East and West Ridings
Return of Owners of land 1876—
*Return of Owners of land 1872–1873—Scotland
*Suffolk Members’ Interests 1995, 1998
Tasmanian Colonial Index, Tasmania 1816–1889, Norfolk Is. 1792–1855
Tasmanian Births 1900–1905
Tasmanian Deaths 1915–1919
Tasmanian Marriages 1915–1919
*Indicates items donated

HOBART

Accessions—Books
An Index to the Advocate Tasmania, Personal Announcements 1995 & 1996, Devonport Branch
*Dr James Murdock MD of Craigow 1785–1848, Max Linton
*Examiner Newspaper Index to Death Notices 1997, Alex Buchanan
*Genealogy Mailing List on Internet (non USA)
Historic New Norfolk Series 6–7
Index to Advocate BDM 1931–35 by Burnie Branch
*List of Men qualified to serve on Juries
*Mercury Index to Death Notices 1997, Alex Buchanan
More References for Children in Care, Joyce Parshcer
Pocket Guide to Griffiths Valuation and other Irish Records, comp. C. Smith
Tasman Peninsula Chronicle Part 8
*The Early Hangans 1779–1893, P. Leigh
The North-West Post 1887–1916 Index for Family Historians Vol. 3, Devonport Branch
Accessions—Fiche
* Buckinghamshire FHS Members’ Interests
* Hertfordshire Members’ Interests
Index to Tasmanian Births 1900–1905 Tasmanian Registry BDM
Index to Tasmanian Deaths & Marriages, 1915–1919, Tasmanian Registry BDM
NSW, BDM between the Wars 1919–1945
Orkney Isles 1821 Census Parish 25
Queensland Pioneer Register
Suffolk FHS Members’ Interests & Membership Lists
Tasmanian Colonial Index, Tasmania 1816–1889, Norfolk Is. 1792–1855
* Indicates items donated

LAUNCESTON

Accessions—Books
* 150 Years Launceston Church Grammar School No. 27
* 150 Years Launceston Church Grammar School No. 28
* Early Murrumburrah, R. A. Littlejohn
Family Historians, Enquire Within
Genealogical Research Directory 1998, Johnson & Sainty
Glen Dhu School and Community
* IGI on Computer, David Hawgood
* Night and Day, Founded by Dr Banardo
North-West Post (1887–1916) Vol. 3, GST Inc. Devonport Branch
* Portraits of the Past, Tony Satchell
The Book of Trades or Library of Useful Arts 1811, 1818, Beryl Hurley (Ed.)
The Old Kirk and St Andrews, Veda M. Edwards
* Visit to Blundell’s Farmhouse, Patience Wardle (Ed.)
Wills, Probate & Death Duty Records, Jane Cox

Accessions—Fiche
Index to Commonwealth Naturalisation Certificates 1904–1917
Tasmanian Colonial Index, Tasmania 1816–1889, Norfolk Is. 1792–1855
Tasmanian Births, 1900–1905
Tasmanian Deaths and Marriages, 1915–1919
Victorian Railway Employees
Vic. Mornington Cemeteries
* Indicates items donated

SOCIETY SALES

Please refer to your June 1998 journal for the complete list or contact your branch library for a copy of the sales brochure.

New releases are advertised on pages 95, 103 and 111 of this issue.
Please note that items advertised are only available from the branches as listed and must be ordered from the address given.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Branch</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Library Address</th>
<th>Meeting Time</th>
<th>Meeting Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BURNIE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(03) 6435 4103 (Branch Secretary)</td>
<td>62 Bass Highway, Cooee (above Bass Bakery)</td>
<td>3rd Tuesday of each month, except January and December.</td>
<td>Branch Library, 62 Bass Highway, Cooee 7.30 p.m. on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tuesday 11.00 a.m.–3.00 p.m.</td>
<td></td>
<td>The library is open at 7.00 p.m. prior to meetings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Saturday 1.00 p.m.–4.00 p.m.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DEVONPORT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(03) 6424 5328 (Mr &amp; Mrs Harris)</td>
<td>Rooms 9, 10 &amp; 11, Days Building, Best Street, Devonport</td>
<td>2nd Sat. of month 1.30 p.m.–3.30 p.m.</td>
<td>Branch Library, First Floor, Days Building, Best Street, Devonport at 7.30 p.m. on the last Thursday of each month, except December.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wednesday 9.30 a.m.–4.00 p.m.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Friday 9.30 a.m.–4.00 p.m.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HOBART</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(03) 6228 3175 (Branch Secretary)</td>
<td>19 Cambridge Road, Bellerive</td>
<td>3rd Tuesday of each month except January and December.</td>
<td>Rosny Library, Bligh Street, Rosny Park, at 8.00 p.m. on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tuesday 12.30 p.m.–3.30 p.m.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2nd Tuesday of each month except January.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wednesday 9.30 a.m.–12.30 p.m.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Saturday 1.30 p.m.–4.30 p.m.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HUON</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(03) 6264 1335 (Branch Secretary)</td>
<td>Soldiers Memorial Hall, Marguerite Street, Ranelagh</td>
<td>1st Wed. of month 12.30 p.m.–2.30 p.m., 7 p.m.–9 p.m.</td>
<td>Branch Library, Ranelagh, at 7.30 p.m. on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Saturday 1.30 p.m.–4.00 p.m.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2nd Tuesday of each month except January.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LAUNCESTON</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(03) 6331 1150 (Branch President)</td>
<td>2 Taylor Street, Invermay, Launceston</td>
<td>1st Tuesday of each month except January.</td>
<td>St John’s Parish Centre, at 7.30 p.m. on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tuesday 10.00 a.m.–3.00 p.m.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wednesday 7.00 a.m.–9.00 p.m.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Saturday 2.00 p.m.–4.00 p.m.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MEMBERSHIP OF THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA INC.

Membership of the GST Inc. is open to all interested in genealogy and family history, whether resident in Tasmania or not. Assistance is given to help trace overseas ancestry as well as Tasmanian.

Dues are payable each year by 1 April. Subscriptions for 1998–99 are as follows:-

- Ordinary member $30.00
- Joint members (2 people at one address) $40.00
- Student/Pensioner/Unemployed over 6 months $20.00
- Joint pensioners $28.00
- Corporate members $50.00

Membership Entitlements:
All members receive copies of the society’s journal *Tasmanian Ancestry*, published quarterly in June, September, December and March. (NB Airmail postage is extra.) Members are entitled to free access to the society’s libraries. Access to libraries of some other societies has been arranged on a reciprocal basis.

Application for Membership:
Application forms may be obtained from the GST Inc. State Secretary, or any branch and be returned with appropriate dues to a branch treasurer or sent direct to the GST Inc. Treasurer, PO Box 60 Prospect Tasmania 7250. Dues are also accepted at libraries and branch meetings.

Donations:
Donations to the Library Fund ($2.00 and over) are *tax deductible*. Gifts of family records, maps, photographs, etc. are most welcome.

Research Queries:
Research is handled on a voluntary basis in each branch for members and non-members. Rates for research are available from each branch and a stamped, self addressed, business size envelope should accompany all queries. Members should quote their membership number. A list of members willing to undertake record searching on a *private basis* can be obtained from the society. *The society takes no responsibility for such private arrangements.*

Advertising:
Advertising for *Tasmanian Ancestry* is accepted with pre-payment of $25.00 per quarter page in one issue or $75.00 for 4 issues. Further information can be obtained by writing to the journal committee at PO Box 60 Prospect TAS 7250.

ISSN
0159 0677
ARDLEY/RICHARDS
I am looking for descendants of Francis ARDLEY born 1847? married Eleanor RICHARDS 1 May 1868 at Deloraine, Tasmania. Eleanor spelt this way on marriage certificate. Elinor born 1853 Westbury, Tasmania. Elinor is the daughter of Joseph Richards (1810–1905) and Ann FARRELL (c.1821–1905). They had nine children: Joseph George Hammond, 1869 Deloraine and John Francis, 1871 Port Sorell, both Tasmania; James Arthur, 1873 Footscray; Elizabeth Frances, 1874 Footscray; James Freehand, 1876 Lilydale; Albert Hammond, 1878 Collingwood; Francis Henry, 1883 Collingwood and Maud Louisa, 1886 Carlton, all in Victoria. Any information would be greatly appreciated by Cathy Peirce, 44 Forth Road Ulverstone TAS 7315

BLACKNEY
George BLACKNEY (fisherman) married Ann WILSON (née REED) at St George’s, Hobart, 3 November 1845. Ann had three children to her first husband, Thomas Wilson (sawyer); William born Tasmania? 1841 and twins, John and Ann born Hobart 25 October 1843. William and John took the surname Blackney, at least from time of arrival in Geelong, Victoria, in 1846. Wishing to find out the origins of George Blackney prior to his marriage and the fate of Thomas Wilson. Also, what happened to twin, Ann Wilson? Jennifer Wright, 9 Darling Street East Geelong VIC 3219

BROWNIE/WALLACE
Thomas BROWNIE married Isabella WALLACE, 1852 Dumfries, Scotland and with Isabella’s son, James ROSS, migrated to Australia. It is believed they arrived in Van Diemen’s Land c.1853 before traveling to Victoria. Their children were Agnes Janee, born 4 May 1854 and Robert Wallace born 17 September 1856. Isabella died 1863 and Thomas married Keir SMITH (formerly Eddington/Pilson) in 1865. They had four daughters, Jane Craig, Annie, Alice and Isabella. Keir died 1877. In 1878 Thomas married Ann BEGG. They had one daughter, Jessie. All children were born in Collingwood, Melbourne, Victoria. Thomas died in 1862 aged 56 years. Ms J. C. Stevens, ’Clyla’ 8 Perry Street Seddon VIC 3011 (03) 9687 3663

BUBB/BRADLEY
George BUBB married Matilda BRADLEY 1862, Holy Trinity CoE Hobart. Their children took the Bradley surname. George was the child of Elizabeth HIND and William Bubb who arrived on the Aurora and George spent time in the Queen’s Orphange. I am seeking information and contact with descendants of the above. B. Hossack, 7 Corella Court Peregian Beach QLD 4573

FOLEY Mary
Born c.1793 Ireland, convicted at Dublin City December 1815, 7 years. Arrived on Elizabeth Henrietta 27 August 1817. 1821 Ticket of Leave, 1823 servant to McKay, Hobart Town, 1826 married Vizenza BUCHERI. Information sought on Mary’s life as a convict, servant and especially after 1832. Did Mary die, remarry, or just disappear? Mrs Karen E. Healy, PO Box 622 Moe VIC 3825

MOIR/HARPER
Peter MOIR born 17 August 1834 Dumfries, Fife, Scotland, came to Tasmania with sister Isabella Moir on Forest Monarch, as assisted passengers on 27 July 1857 Launceston, died and buried ? married 3 December 1862 Launceston(?). to Helen HARPER born and died ? I’ve not found any children born to Peter and Helen to date, but anyone knowing information of this couple and where they may be would be greatly appreciated. Susan Hinds, 6 Parnella Drive St Helens TAS 7216 (03) 6376 3271
MOORE/FLEURY
Seeking descendants or information into the descendants of Joseph John MOORE who was born 1865, may have been Hobart, and Mary Ann Xavier FLEURY who was born in 1869. They were married in Hobart 1893. Mrs Mary King, 43 North Street Hadfield VIC 3046

MUIR/RICHARDS

MURPHY/YOUNG/CONNOR/COOKE
Seeking any information on the following: Edward William MURPHY, born 1864; Richard Henry Murphy, born 1866; Anne Margaret Murphy, born 1868; Rosanna Murphy, born 1871; James Murphy, born 1873; Arthur Patrick Murphy, born 1876; (all born in Franklin, Tasmania) to Ann YOUNG and Patrick Murphy. Also Elizabeth CONNOR, born 1852; Mary Connor, born 1859 (both at Franklin) to Jane COOKE, convict ex Duke of Cornwall, arrived VDL 1850 and Owen Connor. Also Cornelius, Thomas and Owen CONNOR, arrived VDL 1850, convicts from Bermuda, born Tralee, County Kerry. Owen married Jane Cooke in Franklin, VDL. Lyn McLeavy, 56 Hall Street Ridgeway TAS 7054

PETTS-JONES/SMITH
Frances Maud SMITH born 1890 Inveresk married Alfred Joseph PETTS-JONES Launceston 1911, farmer from Flinders Island. Alfred died October 1924, Launceston. Living children: 1 male, Alfred Samuel PETTS-JONES, born 20 November 1912, Launceston; 1 female born 1910 or 1911. Would like to hear from any descendants or any information at all. When and where did Frances Maud die? (Maybe Victoria?) Pauline Lancaster, Port Arthur Holiday World c/- Post Office Port Arthur TAS 7182 ☏ (03) 6250 2262 Fax (03) 6250 2513 email: caster@vision.net.au

SHEA/JOHNSON/HORNE
The family tree of John HORNE and Bridget GRADY is nearing completion. Descendants of their grandchildren Rachel, Mary Ann and Arthur James Horne are needed to complete the family of their eldest son George. Mary Ann married Maurice SHEA, 8 October 1904, lived at Bushy Park and had a daughter Margaret. Rachel married George JOHNSON of Shepparton, Victoria and are said to have gone to Sydney, one daughter may be Isobel Rachel Oberon born NSW 1907. Arthur James Horne served WW1 and worked in 1922 at New Norfolk Hospital as a medical orderly, said also to have gone to the mainland. Any information would be appreciated by Jessie Wagner, PO Box 137 Claremont Tasmania 7011

WESTELL/WESTALL/WORSTELL/WORSTILE
Would like to contact any descendants of James WESTELL, born Smisby, England, who served in the Marines in England for seven years, was convicted and transported to VDL in 1841. He married Bridget MALONEY, free, from Co. Clare and settled in the Bothwell area. Their children were John Arthur Westell who married Ellen MUNRO and William James Westell who married Ellen CRAIG.
John G Westell, 8 Powell Street Tweed Heads 2485 NSW ☏ 07 5536 6508
## NEW MEMBERS’ INTERESTS

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TASMANIAN ANCESTRY September 1998
## NEW MEMBERS’ INTERESTS

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NEW MEMBERS’ INTERESTS

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If you find a name in which you are interested, please note the membership number and check the New Members’ listing for the appropriate name and address. Please enclose a stamped addressed envelope and remember to reply if you receive a SSAE.

NEW MEMBERS

On behalf of the society, a warm welcome to the following new members.

4831 STEADMAN Ms Pauline 46 Mountain Ridge Rd JIMBOOMBA QLD 4280
4832 YOUNG Mrs Pamela C 7 Puriri Rd WHENUAPAI AUCKLAND 8 NZ
4833 WATSON Ms Marcia 134 Osmaston Rd CARINE WA 6020
4834 DONALD Mrs Marguerite E 4 Walker Pl PAPAKURA 1703 NZ
4835 WELLS Mr Geoffrey G PO Box 115 EXETER TAS 7275
4836 YOUNG Miss Gaylene R PO Box 354 MOWBRAY TAS 7248
4837 HARDING Mrs Sylvia May 22 Emma St BRIDPORT TAS 7262
4838 BIGNELL Mrs Judith M Palawan’ Waterhouse via BRIDPORT TAS 7262
4839 BIGNELL Mr Jeffrey T Palawan’ Waterhouse via BRIDPORT TAS 7262
4840 HOWATSON Mrs Merle L PO Box 397 BATHURST NSW 2795
4841 PARISH Mr Alan E 4 Douglas Court HIGHTON VIC 3216
4842 STANTON Mrs June D 16 Eliza Way MAROONCHYDORE QLD 4558
4843 CHAPMAN Mrs Margaret 25 Jorgenson St MONTELLO TAS 7320
4844 SYMONDS Mrs Patricia M 76 Saunders St WYNYARD TAS 7262
4845 EVANS Mr Kenneth J 14 David St SMITHTON TAS 7330
4846 MOORE Mr Peter James 4A 43 Trowutta Rd SMITHTON TAS 7330
4847 LAWSON Mrs Lynette M 1513 Dargo Rd WALPA VIC 3875
4848 AMOS Mrs Jennie Cranbrook House CRANBROOK TAS 7190
4849 BANTICK Mr Eric J 62a Abbotsfield Rd CLAREMONT TAS 7011
4850 GRUBB Mr Peter A PO Box 20 MARGATE TAS 7054
4851 GRUBB Mrs Helen M PO Box 20 MARGATE TAS 7054
4852 STEVENSON Mrs Noel M 5 Lowestoft Ave BERRIDALE TAS 7011
4853 TAN Mrs Roma D 45 Girrabong Rd LEAHN VALLEY TAS 7008
4854 KINGSLEY HORTLE Ms Marie 21 Thomas St NORTH HOBART TAS 7000
4855 ODDIE Mr Graeme P 86 New Town Rd NEW TOWN TAS 7000
4856 SMITH Mrs Rita D 6 Constance Ave GLENORCHY TAS 7010
4857 FOSKETT Mrs Sharon M 4 Howley Crt HOWRAH TAS 7018
4858 PHILLIPS Mrs Carolyn D PO Box 67 SWANSEA TAS 7190
4859 JACKSON Mr Warren J 16 Newlands St RIVERSIDE TAS 7250
4860 WILLIAMS Mrs Anne L Benham AVOCA TAS 7213
4861 CLAXTON Mrs Bonnie N 31 Hiawatha St NORWOOD TAS 7250
4862 CLAXTON Mr James E T 31 Hiawatha St NORWOOD TAS 7250
4863 NANKIVELL Mrs Victoria J 4 Fysh St QUEENSTOWN TAS 7467
4864 HINE Mrs Vera M 20 Sedgwick St QUEENSTOWN TAS 7467
4865 HOPWOOD Mrs Sally J Box 174 QUEENSTOWN TAS 7467
4866 CALLANDER Mrs Bernice J Box 283 QUEENSTOWN TAS 7467
4867 VINEY Mr Robert M 21 Erina St SCOTTSDALE TAS 7250
4868 VINEY Mrs Neata J 21 Erina St SCOTTSDALE TAS 7250
4869 SMITH Mr Ricki J 50 Walden St NEWSTEAD TAS 7250
NEW MEMBERS

4870 RICHARDSON Mrs Robyn A 107 Stanley St SUMMERHILL TAS 7250

4871 WINTER Mrs Sheila G 66 Turners Beach Rd ULLERSTONE TAS 7315

4872 GILLAM Ms Lynne 181 Kosciauskas Ave PALMERSTON ACT 2913

4873 LAMB Mr Richard 5 Gardenia Grove DEVONPORT TAS 7310

4874 VELLAR Mrs Jo-Anne 86 Lord St SANDY BAY TAS 7005

4875 VELLAR Miss Jenny 86 Lord St SANDY BAY TAS 7005

4876 WILSON Mr Kevin C 101 Marilyn Rd SOUTH HOBART TAS 7004

4877 WILSON Mrs Hilary N 101 Marilyn Rd SOUTH HOBART TAS 7004

4878 WEBSTER Mrs Diane R 1/26 Llenroc St GEILSTON BAY TAS 7015

4879 MEREDITH Mr Peter 6 Barretta Rd BARRETTA TAS 7054

4880 RILEY Dr Christopher 35 Congress St SOUTH HOBART TAS 7004

4881 DENHOLM Mrs Anne G PO Box 4004 COPACABANA NSW 2251

4882 McLEOD Mr Ian D 14 Tarana Rd BLACKMANS BAY TAS 7052

4883 McLEOD Ms Charlotte 14 Tarana Rd BLACKMANS BAY TAS 7052

4884 McLEAN Mr Allan A 241 Old Station Rd LOWER SNUG TAS 7054

4885 FLEMING Mr Peter Thomas 13 Loinah Rd MONTAGU BAY TAS 7018

4886 FLEMING Mrs Colleen V 13 Loinah Rd MONTAGU BAY TAS 7018

4887 JOHNSTON Mr Chris 7 Pleasant St BURNIE TAS 7320

4888 JOHNSTON Mrs Carol 7 Pleasant St BURNIE TAS 7320

4889 HINGSTON Mr Robert M 1a Plessier St SOMERSET TAS 7322

4890 HINGSTON Mrs Lorretta D 1a Plessier St SOMERSET TAS 7322

4891 BAYER Mrs Peg A 21 Linton St UPPER BURNTIE TAS 7320

4892 BAILEY Mr Warwick G 21 Linton St UPPER BURNTIE TAS 7320

4893 VISSER Ms Maria G R A 24996 Bass Hwy SMITHTON TAS 7330

4894 McLEAN Mr John R 17 Bilga Ave AVALON BEACH NSW 2107

4895 BLACKABY Mrs Narelle PO Box 862 CIVIC SQUARE ACT 2608

4896 SINFIELD Mrs Leonie 1/41 Balbriggan Rd NEWINGTON TAS 7250

4897 WILLSON Miss Margaret PO Box 117 LEGANA TAS 7277

4898 BIRTWISTLE Mr Harvey J PO Box 1001 ROSEY PARK TAS 7018

4899 BERRY Ms Peti L 25 Amsden Ave DERWENT PARK TAS 7009

4900 BINNY Mrs Ruth G 81 Rowbottoms Rd GRANTON TAS 7030

4901 LYONS Ms Ann L 33 Rosehill Cres LEI N VALLEY TAS 7008

4902 HOBBS Mrs Kay 58 Lansdowne Cres WEST HOBART TAS 7000

4903 MALTAIN Mr Cameron PO Box 172 MUNDARING WA 6073

4904 WOOD Mr Graham E 3 Rudwick St MOSMAN PARK WA 6012

4905 WALT Mr John M 25 Devon St BOX HILL VICTORIA 3128

4906 LAMBERT Mrs Heather 23a Penguin Dr MURRAYS BAY NZ

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BEST Susannah Huddersfield ENGLaunceston TAS AUS 1871–1959 4745
not Huntersfield TAS AUS as listed Vol. 19 No.1 June 1998

4745 HINDS Mrs Susan L 6 Pamela Drive ST HELENS TAS 7216
This was incorrectly listed as No. 3 Pamela Drive in Vol. 19 No.1 June 1998

Queries are published free for members of the GST Inc. (provided membership number is quoted) and at a cost of $10.00 per query (surname) to non-members. Members are entitled to three free queries per year. All additional queries will be published at a cost of $10.00. Only one query per member per issue will be published unless space permits otherwise. Queries should be limited to 100 words and forwarded to: The Editor, Tasmanian Ancestry PO Box 60 Prospect TAS 7250
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA INC.
PO Box 60  Prospect  Tasmania 7250

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Deadline dates for contributions: 1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October
Editorial

A moving experience or a journey through time? This issue will take you on several journeys—the first in 1841, the second during 1856–57, followed by one in the 1870s and the final in 1927. These are all personal accounts—three written during the voyage and the fourth in retrospect—having been recounted to a daughter and compiled by Allison Carins. The first is from the perspective of a convict, George Reading, who appears delighted with the whole adventure. Don’t be put off by the lack of punctuation and strange spelling—it gets easier. Lizzie Merriman gives us an account of the voyage from a woman’s point of view, while the last is the diary of a young lad from Wales, when sea travel had become a more pleasurable and far less hazardous experience. As you make these journeys with them, we have supplied you with plenty of additional reading for your enjoyment and edification along the way.

We have to thank Alex Wanders, whose earlier works in our journal have received warm praise, for producing another wonderful pen drawing—the Grant family tombstone © on page 156.

If you have an article relating to education, (or anything) for our next issue, please send it as soon as possible, don’t leave it until the deadline!

May your plate be full, your letter box overflowing and your tree laden with goodies during the festive season.

Rosemary Davidson
PRESIDENT’S MESSAGE

BELOW are the answers to a number of questions which are frequently directed to the journal editor, branch officers and library staff volunteers by members seeking assistance on society matters.

1 I did not receive my journal! The person to contact is the journal coordinator, David Freestun, telephone (03) 6243 9384. If you were late paying your subscription, however, consider items two and three below before contacting David.

2 What happens if I am late paying my membership subscription? Firstly you are ineligible to vote at any branch or society meeting until your subscription is paid and without a current membership card or receipt, you may be asked to pay visitor fees each time you visit a branch library. Secondly, you will not receive any journals until the renewal form has been processed through the membership secretary. There may be a delay of up to two months, and as a result you will receive a number of journals together. The journal is posted out at the end of February, May, August and November to all members who have paid their subscriptions by the end of January, April, July and October respectively. So if you pay your subscription in the month the journal is posted you will not receive your copy at the regular time. There may be a delay of up to two months, depending on the timing of the payment.

Please remember that all officers of the society are volunteers. They do their best, but sometimes delays occur as family matters must often take precedence over society business.

3 I’ve changed my address, what do I do? Advise the membership secretary, Mr John Dare (03) 6424 1837 and notify your branch secretary.

4 Should I use the email address listed on the editorial page of Tasmanian Ancestry for correspondence to the society? Unless the correspondence has to do with the contents of the journal the answer is NO!

We realise that email is a very convenient way of keeping in touch (I use it myself frequently but not on society business). It is too easy to lose track of emails and we need to make sure that correspondence is passed on to the correct person. Proper records must be kept so we can follow up items if there is a problem in the future.

All correspondence not directly concerned with the contents of the journal should be addressed to the society’s post office box, PO Box 60, Prospect 7250.

5 Where do I get my membership number from? For Tasmanian members joining the society your membership card will not immediately show your membership number as this is allocated by the membership secretary when your application form reaches him. Your number will appear on the address label of the first and all subsequent journals. Branch treasurers receive a list of current members several times throughout the year, and once a member is allocated a number it will appear on these lists.

And now for the bad news. The executive regrets that due to increasing administration costs at both branch and society level it has been necessary to increase the membership subscription for the 1999–2000 year from $30 to $36 for a single membership and joint concession. The new rates will be printed on the March 1999 journal cover.

On a brighter note I would like to take this opportunity to wish you all a merry Christmas and a prosperous new year.

Anne Bartlett
At a special meeting of the branch in August, Anne Bartlett presented Vernice Dudman with her Meritorious Service Award. Congratulations are extended to Vernice who has been involved with the Burnie branch since its formation in 1980 and has been a tireless worker for the branch and for the society. Also at the meeting our first publication of *The Advocate Indexes to births, deaths and marriages 1931–1935* was launched. After the meeting Anne spoke on the Female Factory and convict life in early Launceston.

Members gathered at the Burnie City Library for the September meeting where librarian Sue McDonald guided us around the old and the new on family research including the Internet.

One of our keenest library team members, Shirley Medwin is recovering in Melbourne from a heart operation and hopes to be home mid-October. We hope it’s not too long Shirley before you join us again.

Our library will close for the Christmas break at 4 pm on Saturday 12 December and re-open on Tuesday 12 January 1999. There will be no general meeting until February.

We wish all our fellow branch members a safe and happy Christmas and hope Santa fills your stockings with those longed-for indexes, how to ... books, or that elusive family photo!

During 1998 monthly meetings have been well attended and it has been pleasing to see several new members in attendance.

At the July meeting, Helen Anderson presented a most interesting talk about her Fogg ancestors and she also referred to the varying types of documents she had used to verify family details.

Peter Jermy, whose interest is in antiquarian books, spoke at the August meeting. He used examples of books to show how the type of binding used is a means of being able to determine when the book was printed. He was also available to give valuations of books and collections of cards.

Preparations have begun in organising activities for Family History Week in March 1999. The theme will be *From Shoebox to Family Tree*. It is hoped that all members will contribute to memorabilia or produce posters for a display in the Devonport Library.

The final function for 1998 will be a dinner on 10 December at the Formby Hotel. The major fund-raiser has once again been the Christmas Hamper Raffle and this will be drawn at the Branch Library on 11 December.

The library will close for the Christmas break at 4.00 pm on Friday 11 December 1998, and will reopen at 9.30 am on Friday 8 January.
The publication of our final volume of indexes to BDM notices in *The Mercury* saw the culmination of a large project made possible by two very generous donations; the pre 1900 card index compiled by Kevin and Albert Whitton, and the pre1900 supplement and 1900–1930 notices transcribed by Joyce and the late Frank O’Shea—a total of fifteen publications. Revenue raised has benefited all members, with our library acquiring equipment and resources that otherwise would have been beyond our financial grasp.

In recent years, others too have kindly donated indexes or research for publication by the branch. All these projects have brought together a group of willing helpers who assist with computer work, checking printouts, transcribing, making corrections etc and each and every one deserves sincere thanks. The social aspect of the working bees is of incalculable value as friendships are formed and members share their knowledge, research skills, and expertise in so many areas.

Morris Lansdell officially resigned his post earlier this year and we thank him sincerely for kindly agreeing to stay on as caretaker Branch Librarian. At the time of writing, his successor Maurice Appleyard is expected to return from holiday in October. We again pay tribute to the sterling contribution Morris Lansdell has made to the society at both state and branch level. It is pleasing to know he will be keeping in touch with his regular spot on the duty roster.

David Hodgson resigned from the Branch Committee in September, having given the branch valuable service since his appointment in March 1995. In October, Vee Maddock, who had resigned earlier this year to live interstate and has since returned to Tasmania, was reappointed as a committee member. Keith Brown, who had only recently taken over as coordinator of the English Research Interest Group, has moved unexpectedly to NSW and we send him our best wishes in his new venture. Any volunteers for his position? Hobart library will be closed from Thursday 17 December to Friday 15 January.

**Programme for early 1999:**
- **Sunday 7 March**, English Research Interest Group Meeting, Panel
- **Tuesday 16 February**, ‘Making better use of our Library’, Panel
- **Tuesday 16 March**, ‘VDL & the Irish Famine 1845–1850’ Richard Davis, Emeritus Professor of History.

**Huon**

President Betty Fletcher (03) 6264 1546
Secretary Elaine Burton (03) 6264 1335
PO Box 117 Huonville TAS 7109

The past few months have been busy with reorganizing our library and trying to fit everything into the smaller rooms. Some things still have to find a ‘home’. We have also rearranged some of our microfiche so they are more easily found.

We are thankful that our new members were willing to do their research during the difficult times.
We are grateful for the few willing helpers that do library duty and attend our meetings.

Launceston
President Jenny Gill (03) 6331 1150
Secretary Betty Bissett (03) 6344 4034
PO Box 1290 Launceston TAS 7250

Index to Passenger Arrivals and Departures from early Launceston newspapers is now available in fiche: Volume 2, 1841–1845, cost $55.00 including postage.

Work is in progress on The Examiner Index 1950–1960. Due to the large number of entries they will be released in 5-year periods, the first volume for Deaths 1956–1960 should be available before Christmas. The others will be released gradually during 1999.

Library Holiday Arrangements:
Closed from Wednesday, 16 December and re-open Tuesday, 12 January 1999.

Phone contacts over the holiday period:
16–22 December
Alan Leighton—6326 2318
23–29 December
Pat Harris—6344 3951
30 December–5 January
Joe Stephens—6344 5969
6–11 January
Thelma Grunnell—6331 2145

Members are reminded that there will be a working bee at the library Monday, 11 January from 10 am.

Programme:
Tuesday 1 December at St John’s Centre. Speaker: John Wilson on the history of Launceston Solicitors—Clarke & Gee.
Tuesday 2 February at the Branch Library, 2 Taylor Street. Speaker: Anne Bartlett will tell us about her recent overseas tour.

Tuesday 2 March, venue to be confirmed. Speaker: Ivan Heazlewood, local historian who will speak on farming history, and the Whitemore district.

Tuesday 6 April, at St Johns Centre, Speaker Stan Merry. Subject: History of the Launceston Railway Workshops.

In August members enjoyed a trip to the Archives and the Hobart Genealogical Society Library. We thank Dian Smith for her time and effort in organising this excursion—voting at Oatlands and a lovely morning tea, our driver Philip Ranson and the Hobart members who were on hand to assist at the Hobart Branch Library. Another trip is proposed for Saturday 27 February 1999. Cost $20.00.

The Mercury
24 August 1929

ROBINSON.—On 13 January 1929, at his late residence “Rokeby”, Lower Sandy Bay, James, dearly beloved husband of Marianne Robinson who is one of the grand daughters (the other two Mrs. E. M. Fisher and her late sister Margaret) of Captain Robinson, Royal Navy, of South Audley Street, London, who was a descendant of a long line of Scottish Barons who in 1410 bought the estate of Rokeby in Yorkshire, hence the title of “The Robinson of Rokeby”.

25 September 1929

ROBINSON.—On September 24, 1929 at a private Hospital, Hobart, Marianne, relic of the late James Robinson of Rokeby, Lower Sandy Bay.

Joyce O’Shea
OR decades people have queued at the Louvre in Paris to view Mona Lisa’s fascinating smile. There are no queues at Launceston’s Community History Branch of the Queen Victoria Museum where I succumbed to the fascination of Mary Nye’s smile. The more I looked at her photo, the more I wished that her picture would come to life so that she could tell me her stories. The information with the photo, obviously a studio portrait, does not indicate where the information came from, but my guess is that she told most of it to the photographer and then someone added more details.

Mary Nye was the wife of an English farm labourer who was transported to Van Diemen’s Land for seven years for stealing an egg. Nye coming home from his day’s work noticed a hen’s egg lying by the roadside near the farm ... On his way home he showed the egg to his neighbour who later reported the matter to the police who then waited upon Nye and ... took him into custody on the charge of ‘having an egg in his possession for which he was unable to satisfactorily account.’ His wife Mary upon being left alone after his sentencing, committed a trifling offence, which ended in seven years’ transportation to Van Diemen’s Land. On her arrival she was placed on board the prison hulk ‘Anson’ which was used as a women’s hiring depot, lying in the New Town Bay near Hobart Town. In due course she was hired out to a mistress in the country near Green Ponds. She made inquiries about her husband receiving help from the Convict Department but was not successful in discovering him, and during a long residence in Van Diemen’s Land she never saw him again. Mary Nye was the sister of Owen Swift, who was frequently in demand as a pugilistic tutor to the Royalty.

There was also a handwritten note on the reverse of the mounted photograph.

Mary Nye was frequently before the Police Court, Launceston for various offences in the years 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860 and about the same time at Oatlands and at Green Ponds where she died aged over 100 years. Her brother was a prize fighter and taught King George 3.

As there was no one transported under the name Mary Nye, I looked up the Lower Court Records for Launceston to find her convicted as Mary Nye or Wilson Elizabeth & Henry. This transport made two voyages with female convicts. The first voyage in 1847 had two Mary Wilsons on board, one known also as Mary Berry. The second voyage of the Elizabeth & Henry arrived here in 1848 and had a Mary Wilson, also known as Mary Fleming on board. This was the first break-through. Mary Fleming married Charles Nye at Longford 10 October 1854, less than a month after she had received her Certificate of Freedom. The Convict Indent stated she was 33 when transported for stealing a coat, a widow with four children, John, Thomas, Ellen and
Mary Ann who were left behind in London. It stated her father’s name was Timothy, mother Mary, brothers Cornelius and John, and sisters Rosanna and Margaret.  

She had a long list of convictions after her arrival including the interesting one of *being in her master’s stable on a bed with the groom*. After hearing the sentence of six months, she threatened the judge with the words, ‘You will have no better luck and you will have a widow’s curse’, to which he rewarded her with an extra three months. Her convictions of indecent language, drunkeness, larceny, absence without leave and assault stretched out until 1884.

The *Examiner* newspaper 27 July 1869, described the brutal assault by Mary Nye and James Stone on George Matthews on 24 July 1869 at Stone’s hotel at Kings Meadows.

... Stone’s housekeeper, a woman named Mary Nye, was brought up at the Police Court, charged with stealing 37 one-pound notes from Stone’s house; but the charge was not proved, and the woman was acquitted, and was taken back by Stone to his employ. Matthews was also servant to Stone, and Mary Nye informed the latter that he (Matthews) had stolen the money, and had told her to meet him in town on t’ Saturday evening, when he would give her some of it. On Saturday, Stone sent the man into town, and gave information to the police, and three constables laid in wait for him; but somehow or other they missed him and he got back to Stone’s. As soon as Matthews got inside the house, Stone shut the door, took up a brass-loaded whip, and said, ‘Now you devil, I’ll murder you’. He then commenced beating the poor fellow, inflicting no less than five scalp wounds, each two or three inches long; a deep and very severe wound on the left wrist; a black eye; and various bruises about the body. The woman Nye also assisted in the assault.

Mary Nye and James Stone were remanded to appear in the Supreme Court 29 September 1869. The *Examiner* reported, ... Stone struck him more than once on the head, with what he believed to be a whip-handle: and whilst this was going on the prisoner Nye came, and commenced to beat him on the head with several pieces of crockeryware, which were broken. ... Prisoner Nye, in her defence, said she had not struck Matthews at all, but tried to separate him and Stone; that the latter had tried to put all the blame on her, saying she would only get a month or two for it; Stone had also threatened her, and told her he would shoot Matthews outside the door, and put a bag of money in his hand as a proof of his right to shoot him.

Both prisoners were found guilty and sentenced to eighteen months.

It was obvious after reading the three Mary Wilson convict records that I was not the only person to be confused. These three women were in the same districts and committed similar offences. The clerk at the Convict Department put some of Mary Nye’s offences on another Mary Wilson’s record and Mary Nye had the death of a child Jane, belonging to Mary Wilson/Berry put on her record. None of these women had a brother by the name of Owen Swift, unless this was a name assumed for the boxing ring. Bill Phelps, also known as ‘Brighton Bill’ died after a fight with Owen Swift in 1838. Swift went to Paris to escape scandal and is believed to have continued his boxing career.
Well, what about the husband who found the egg? Charles Nye’s record didn’t mention the injustice of being transported for stealing an egg, hard-boiled or raw, but it did say he was sentenced and transported per *Argyle* for life in 1831 for stealing a shirt and gown and had a prior conviction for stealing money in Sussex. He was a 20-year-old shoemaker like his father John and brother George. His colonial record wasn’t all that good either. He had sentences for idleness, insolence, smoking, assault and one for failing to assist Police Constable Tottam who was in danger of drowning.

His first marriage was to Mary Adams, in 1844. I cannot find what happened to her, but in 1854, as a constable at Longford, he married Mary Fleming/Wilson, the lady with the Mona Lisa smile.

The *Police Gazette* in 1884 stated that Charles Nye was admitted to the Invalid Depot, New Town on 30 January 1884 and discharged two months later on 31 March 1884. Mary Nye was also admitted to the Invalid Depot 22 January 1884 and discharged 25 February 1884. Whilst the institution was called the New Town Charitable Institution, government charity didn’t stretch to allowing married couples to share accommodation, but no doubt Charles and Mary would have met and hopefully shared memories.

Charles Nye died in Launceston in 1886 and Mary Nye was again admitted to the New Town Charitable Institution where she died in 1891 and was buried in the pauper section of Cornelian Bay Cemetery. Her given age was 83 and place of birth was Ireland.

How did she come to have her photograph taken and why? When was it taken and how old was she?

Mary Nye’s smile now looks at me with the message, ‘You’ll never find the true story!’ Her research has indeed proved to be elusive and full of questions still unanswered. I think she had a way of leading nosey people like me a merry dance.

*After all, what is a lie? 'Tis but the truth in masquerade.*

from Byron’s ‘Don Juan’

**References:**
1 QVM:1986:P:1239 [Queen Victoria Museum]
2 LC 343 [Lower Court]
3 CON 41/11
4 CON 41/17
5 CON 15/4
6 CON 31/33
7 POL 709/1884
THE NATIONAL PROBATE CALENDARS
David Harris

This set of microfiche has been purchased by the state executive of the society for the benefit of all members and will be circulated around the branch libraries in a similar manner to the St Catherine’s indexes. The full set consists of some 6114 microfiche, covers the period from 1853–1943 inclusive and is made up of 87 subsets which vary from 34 to 127 microfiche in each subset. The first subset of 64 fiche is in fact the wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury between 1853–1857, whilst the remainder are a series of calendars for each year following the Probate Act of 1857, and commence with 1858.

Each year is arranged alphabetically and each entry gives the name, address and date of death of the person, the name and address of the executor or administrator, the date probate or letters of administration were granted and the value of the estate. The occupation of the deceased and the executor are also given in many cases.

In checking the set for missing fiche I have found that in the years 1859, 1860, 1865, 1881 and 1887, some sections have apparently missed the initial filming process and in these cases the missing sections are added to the end of the subset. An example is that in the 1859 subset, the letters SAB to SME appear to be missing from their proper sequence but have been put at the end of the subset on fiche nos 3/106, 3/107 and 3/108.

Additionally, the years 1858–1876 inclusive have separate fiche after the last letter of the alphabetical listings which give probate details for some Irish and Scottish wills. I am unable to say whether these are the only Irish and Scottish wills proved in these years or whether they are only those which have been proved in an English court.

Whether one’s personal search of these records is successful or not, I believe they will prove to be one of the best investments the society has made on behalf of its members.

NEW RELEASE
The Tasmanian War Memorials Data Base
compiled by Fred Thornett

An index to the names listed on memorials erected to commemorate the war service of people connected with Tasmania. The data base contains about 50,000 names which have been recorded on some 750 war memorials, honour boards, honour rolls, memorial tablets, plaques and other commemorative devices throughout Tasmania.

The data base is in three sections:
1. An index to memorial sites grouped by municipalities.
2. A statewide alphabetical list of all names on the memorials (cross referenced to the listing of names on each memorial in each municipality).
3. A list of all the memorials and the names on each memorial, grouped by municipality.

Mr Thornett has given the Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc. permission to publish the data base on microfiche and the set of 21 fiche is now available for sale.

Cost: $60.00 plus $2.00 p&h

Available from
The Sales Coordinator
PO Box 60 Prospect
Tasmania 7250
LETTERS written by convicts are almost unobtainable, which is why, when I came across a mention of this one by George Reading I could hardly believe it. I am very grateful to Dr Hancox for obtaining a copy from his second cousin, Richard Reading who gave permission to publish this transcription by Barbara Drew in *Tasmanian Ancestry*.

This letter came to my notice when I received a request from Dr Roger Hancox to research George Reading. Dr Hancox was attending a lecture at the Oxfordshire Family History Society (of which he is a member) when he came across the Van Diemen’s Land and Norfolk Island Interest Group column in our journal and decided to write to me.

One of the most interesting things about this letter is the absence of gloom throughout. I have often wondered if convicts, at Port Arthur for instance, ever noticed how beautiful the scenery was, or if those in Hobart looked up and remarked about Mt Wellington’s supreme view. George remarked constantly about the pleasant country and his pleasure of the sea life and birds during the voyage. His reference to life on board was also enlightening, sleeping on deck for instance when it became too hot to sleep below.

Most of George Reading’s records had been obtained by Dr Hancox from the *Coventry Herald and Observer* and the PRO—Criminal Register, Convict Prisons, Letter Book of *Ganymede* and *Warrior* ADM, Register of names of all convicts transported from Great Britain and Scotland in the Colony of VDL and Pardons. This information gave his crime, description etc.; it did not, however, give more vital details such as—native place (Aylesbury), period of probation, that his conduct was either good or very good during this time, nor the fact that he did not receive extra sentences after his arrival. His indent also revealed the name of his wife, son George, and three brothers.

Mrs Reading wrote to the Tasmanian Government inquiring about her husband George in July 1853. She gave her address as Nelson Yard, Sautfort street, Coventry. An answer was sent back to her in December 1853 but there is no indication as to what this information was.

George and Ann Dickson had been married at St Michael’s Church Coventry on 9 June 1817. A son George was baptised at St Michael’s on 9 October 1818. In March 1841 he was sentenced to ten years’ transportation on the *Tortoise* for stealing letters containing a £5 note and velvet cloth from a receiving house. The surgeon’s report stated he was good and honest.

The last notation of George on his conduct record stated that he was working for

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1. HO 27/65, HO 8/68, HO 9/12, HO 10/38, HO 10/40.
2. CON 33/17 & CON 14/13 Archives Office of Tasmania.
3. Letters from persons in Great Britain enquiring as to the fate of their relations who are convicts in Tasmania GO 121 1850–1868. Archive Office of Tasmania. Dr Hancox could not find a Nelson Yard or Sautfort in Coventry. He did however find Ann Reading aged 58 in Smithford in the 1851 Coventry census.
Robert Douglas Esq. in Hobart Town in October 1843. George Reading was admitted to St Mary’s Hospital on 8 June 1857 and died there on 9 August 1857 aged 58, from cancer. He was buried in St David’s Cemetery 10 August 1857, across the road from St Mary’s Hospital.

The following is a transcription of the letter sent to Mr Mark Reading, Goswell Street, St Lukes, London, from his brother George at Cape Town. Where words are indecipherable they are marked with hyphens, e.g. ----. Where it is possible to put an interpretation on words these have been put in brackets, e.g. [---].

Coventry 1841 February 5 Saturday I was Taken into Cuesty and Taken To Gaol and ther I remained Till monday Week the 14 of February and then I was Taken before the magestricts and then I was Fulley Committed For Trial and I remaind in Gaol Till the 24 of march and then I was Tried and the judge Sentance me To 10 years Transportation and I Stoped in Gaol Till the 21 of April on Saturday and then I was Taken From Coventry and then Taken me to woolwich that day Mr. Carter and Mr. Prosser Taken me and I got into woolwich about halfe Past 3 in the afternoon and when I got ther I was Striped of my Clous and then I was Put into a tub of warter and well washed all over and I neaver Saw my Clous after and then I Put on ther dress wich was Course brown dress and then I had a hion Put round my leage and that was Fastned on my leage and I wore it day and night and it waid Three Pounds and I wared it day and night and then I went on bord the “Warrior” hulk a veary good hauld Ship and the next day I went out to work in the dookyard and I youst To onload and load Shiping of all Sorts of Stors Such as Iron and wood and Copper and Stone and bricks and all kinds of things For work and the dookyard his Veary large and woolwich his Veary Plesent Town and it tis Suorted by Ship Carpenters but it tis Veary Could Cuntry and while I was ther I worked at the largest Ship that Ever was built at woolwich and the name of it was the Trafalguer and the Figuerhead of it was Nelson and it looked Veary hansom and it was wore hundard and Twenty Gun Ship the largest Ever was built at woolwich and I Saw it lance and it was lance on the 21 of june the monday and the queen was ther and her attendance and a great many nobles and lades of all ranks I never Saw So many People togeather in my life and it was Veary butifull Sight To See and Veary hot and on the 23 of june Wensday I Saw the king and quean land at woolwich and thea attendance and thea

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6 Army and Navy Register & Woolwich Garrison Gazette for June 1841 described the gigantic bust of Nelson, the hero of Trafalgar, placed on the bow of the Trafalgar. The July issue included a large engraving of the ship. (R. Hancox).

7 London Times, Tuesday, 22 June 1841, details of Queen Victoria’s arrival and the launching of the Trafalgar for which a bottle of wine was broken on the bows that had been part of the stock which Lord Nelson had on board the Victory at the battle of Trafalgar. (R. Hancox).
all looked well and harty and it was the king and queen of belga8 and I Saw the Finest Steam Vessel lance thear that Ever was lance and built thear by memory of man and I Saw Too more lance thear while I was at woolwich and the hulk that I was in was Veary Clean and Veary holsom and their was Veary large Chappel in the Ship and Veary hansom and it would hold Eight hundard People and I youst to go Twis in aweek and we had a reagluer Parson out of the Town and he had Veary Good Sallery For it I left woolwich on the Saturday 21 of August and I went To Chattem that day and went on bord the Tortouis and Came back again to Shearness where I Stopped Till Monday ---- and then we Seat Sale For Portsmouth and we Got into Portsmouth on the 27 of August on Friady and we had Veary Pleasant Voige and I Saw dover Castle and it tis Veary Pleasant Place as it Stands on a veary hig hill and as we Passed through the downs it was Veary Clamp and Veary Plesant it was Wendsay the 25 of August when we Passed through and we had Veary Pleasent Sale to Portsmouth and we got into Portsmouth on the 27 of August and it tis Veary Pleasant Cuntry and I Stoped at Portsmouth Till the 11 of September and then we waid anker on Saturday at Eight in the morning and then we Came to Plymouth on the 13 of September on monday and we had Veary bad Sale to Plymouth and it tis Veary Pleasant Cuntry and it tis in deven there Sea Port and we Stoped their Till the 3 of October on Sunday and then we waid anker and Seat Seal in the afternoon on Sunday at 4 oclock and we went through the English and Irish Channel Till we Came to the bay of biskey and then the Gentlemen on bord the Ship thought it was not Safe and we Came back again on the 7 of October into Plymouth harber again and we had Veary bad Passage and on wensday we had I thought we Should have been lost but Providence as brought us Safe back again and we Sailed in the Four days about one Thousand miles and while we Stoped in harber the Ship went under it thourough repare and From the 7 of October on thursday we Stoped till The 26 of October and then we waid Anker again on Tuesday and we Seat Sail again at 4 in the afternoon and we went through the English and Irish Channel and the Irish Channell was Veary bad again and we Got into the bay of bisky and we Sailed through with Great Pleasuer on the 28 and the 29 and then we Came to the Western ocean on the 30 of October and we Sailed through the Western Ocean on the 4 and 5 of October Till we Came and we Crossed the Ineadre [Azores?] lands on the 7 of November and it on the Cost of Afreace and it tis Veary Pleasent Cuntry and we Sailed on till the 12 of November Veary Pleasent 12 Freaday the First day that we had wine and it was Veary hot day and we had not much wind that Saturday 13 was Veary brisk wind and was Veary Pleasent Sunday 14 we went 10 knots ahour day and night Monday 15 the weather his Veary Clamp and did not go above 9 knots in the day and night and the weather his Veary hot and Pleasent and Some of hour men go without thear Shirts and we lues the Sun about halfe Past Five in the afternoon and we have but Veary little rain at this time and I had my iron Taken of my leage on the 29 of October

8 London Times Thursday, 24 June 1841 reported the unexpected arrival the previous day of King Leopold and the Queen of the Belgians aboard the steam vessel Widgeon. (R. Hancox).
and I Veary Glad as it was Veary Great Easment to my mind and I heave Seen mass of Papoises and thea was in the Western Ocean and thea are Veary large and the Weather his Veary hot that I due not wear nothing but my Sheart and Trousers and Shues as the Climent his So Veary hot hour nights hear his hotter than any day that you have in Summer with you Tuesday 16 was Veary Clar and Plesent Wensday 17 Veary Clar and hot and I Saw Many Flying fish and we Passed the Canary ilands and it his wone of the Spanish iland in South of Afreace thursday 18 Veary hot and Good Sailing and we Passed Saint ---- [Santa Cruz?] iland Fready 19 the day was Veary hot and Plesent and Veary Good wind and I Saw many Flying fish that day Saturday 20 the Climent was Veary hot indeed and Good wind we went 10 knots ahour and Every knot his wone mile and I Saw wone of the higest mountans that Ever was Seen and the name of it his Saint [Tan Toneyon] and it tis wone of the Spanish iland in South of Afreace and it Contains about 15 Thousand Inhabitance Sunday 21 the day was Veary hot and Plesent and Good Sailing Monday 22 the day was Veary hot and Veary fine and I Saw thousands of flying Fish and thea are Veary Small about the Sise of aring and Small wings Tuesday 23 the day was Plesent and Veary hot and Good wind and Veary Good Sailing Wensday 24 the day was Veary hot and Good Sailing and we have 12 hours Sun at this time thursday 25 the day was such suffock[?] hot that the Sweat run of me as I was riting theas Few Lines and we are Getting nearer under the Sun Every day and I Saw a veary hansom butterfly that day on the Ship and that his not usual to See at Sea and we have had 3 or 4 martens with us for about aweek and then thea left us and we have had a howell [owl] Come to hus and the Saiolers Caut it and I had it in my hands and it had long hears as long as your Finger and thea killed it and Stuffed it and that his Veary unusual thing to See at Sea as we was So many hundards miles from land and and the Climent his Veary hot now and we yous a great deal of Vinegar to Shrink the decks for the good of hour health but I bless God I ham quite well and the men Drink a great deal of Vinegar to keep the Scurvy away and I due not drink it my Sealf but I rub my temples with it and it Sutes me much as the weather his So Veary hot Several of hour men fall with the heat but thank God I Stand it well Coldest nights his twis as hot as any day that you have in Summer thursd afternoon we had Veary heavey rain and it did [Continue] till the 26 of Fready and we had Veary weat day and night and ruff Sailing and it rained all the day Veary heavey rain indeeds we was in South of Afreace Ocean Saturday 27 we had a great deal of rain and the Sea was Veary rought and it was Veary hot and we Can See to rite letters at 5 in the morning the days are Veary long Sunday 28 the day was Veary hot and we had good wind and Veary Good Sailing we went about 7 knots ahour we never ---- Sailing day nor night Monday 29 the day was Veary hot and we had Good Sailing and I Saw a dolphin Catch a flying Fish in his mouth and the Sailors Triad to Catch it but thea Could not and the dolphin his of a large Sise and Veary hansom resembl a mackrell and the Sise of it tis from 15 to 20 and 25 pounds this I Saw in the South of Afreace and on the 29 we Crossed the Eegualactel fine and we Crossed it with Veary Great Pleasuer and the Sun was Veary hot as
we was under the Sun and it tis 5 thousand 3 hundard miles from England and I ham well and harty Tuesday 30 the day Veary hot and we had Veary Good Sailing and we had Veary heavy rain that day and the Climent his so hot that I heave not Sleap on my bed for 4 weeks and the men Sleep in all directions on the deck and maney of hour men Go without their Shirts and I my Sealf Sleep on the deck with my blanket under me but we have a Good bed for Each man and we have a good Place to Sleep in we Sleep 4 in worn burth and theare his worn burth above another 2 high and the burths his 7 feet Squear and 3 feet high and the deck that we are in his 15 yards wide ---- and theare his 4 hundard Prisners and that his all the Prisners we have and the Place His Veary hot and we have 3 hare Pumps to work the foul hear out and the freash are in and the are work night and day as the weather his So Veary hot and I have to look over twenty men to See as thea due thair little work and I never Sile my hands for any thing if I have [a mind] and I hope I shall due well Wensday December 1 I never was out in Such a day in my life thair was not a Cloud to be Seen all the day and it was Veary hot and we had Good Side wind and Veary brisk and the Sailors Caut Veary hansom bird on the riggon and it was Veary large and Cant tell you the name of it Thursday 9 Veary Plesent but dull Sailing and little wind Freaday 10 we Passed by that noble and Eachant Place Called the isle of Saint ealeaner [Saint Helena] whear that noble Boneaparth ended his days and I little thought of Ever Passing that Place when I first heard of it and the druping ---- [viller?] that hangs Over his Toom Stone whear his body was bured and God knowes whear my Poor bones may lay 9 but I ham well and harty Saturday 11 Veary fast Sailing and I Saw a great many flying fish that day many thousands and thea look Veary hansom when thea was flying Monday 6 the weather was Veary hot and we had Good Side wind Veary fast Sailing and I Put down Every day as theare Should be no mistake in the days Tuesday 7 the weather been Veary hot and we had Good Side wind and we went 9 knots a hour and we have had Veary Plesent Voige at Present and I ham aloud one halfe a Pint of Good wine Every day Wensday 8 the day was [Lucifer] hot as I was riting theas few lines the Presperation run of me Veary fast and we had Good wind Thursday 9 Veary Plesent but dull Sailing and little wind Freaday 10 we Passed by that noble and Eachant Place Called the isle of Saint ealeaner [Saint Helena] whear that noble Boneaparth ended his days and I little thought of Ever Passing that Place when I first heard of it and the druping ---- [viller?] that hangs Over his Toom Stone whear his body was bured and God knowes whear my Poor bones may lay 9 but I ham well and harty Saturday 11 Veary fast Sailing that day Sunday 12 the fastest Sailing that we Ever had yeat thair was four hours that we went 13 knots a hour and Good Side wind the Sun rises at 5 in the morning and Sets at 7 at night and you Can See to rite a letter at haife Past 3 in the morning and till ---- and the Sea his butifull and Plesent and I Enjoy it much and I Saw

9 His bones were laid to rest at St David’s Cemetery.
Great many marble Fish and thea hear Smooth and dark Sise and the are large and heavy I Saw wone of them leap out of the water 6 feet and the Sise of them his 1 hundard and halfe waight Monday 13 the day was rather Cooler but Good Sailing and Side wind from the South Tuesday 14 the weather was Veary weat but fast Sailing Wensday 15 thursday 16 Fready 17 and Saturday 18 the days was Veary dull and foggey and Slow Sailing on Sunday 19 we had wone of hour Prisnors died and he was buread in the afternoon and he was buread in the deep and he had 2 Eighteen Pound Shots fastned to his feet and he went down in wone mennet and was Seen no moor Monday 20 I Saw 2 large wales and thea was Veary large Tuesday 21 the Shortest day the Sun rises at halfe Past 4 in the morning and we had Good wind Wensday 22 Thursday 23 and Fready 24 Saturday 25 we had Veary Good wind and faist Sailing Sunday 26 Monday 27 and Tuesday 28 and Wensday 29 we had Veary Slow Sailing and Veary hot and we got into Timons bay near to the Cape of Good [Hope] in the afternoon and we have had Veary Good Vaige and we have been 9 thousand miles from England and the Place his Veary Plesent whear we hear Timones bay near to the Cape of Good hope my Dear brother and Sister and Children I have wonce moor the Pleasuer of Taking up my Pen in aforesn land to rite theas lines to you by the blessing of God and I hope thea will find you all in Good health as I ham happy to Say I ham in Good health at this time and I bless God for it and I never Engoyd my health so well in my life and dear brother and Sister I have rote to my Poor dear unfortunate wife and I due hope as Soon as you receave this letter you will delay no time in Sending to her and I hope by the blessing of God that She his well and be Sure and send my kind love to her and God bless her and I Told her to be Sure and Send To you as Soon as She had receaved my kind letter and I hope She will and my Dear brother and Sister and dear Children I will rite to you again before I leave this Country and I Cant Say any thing in this has it tis filled up with my jurny and I have Sent wone to you all as you may keep it for my Sake and God bless you all till you hear from me again So No moor at this Time from your Loving brother George Reading and God bless all of you.

Roger Hancox has also submitted this letter to Midlands Ancestor, Journal of the Birmingham and Midlands Society for Genealogy & Heraldry.
UCH was the title of a short talk I gave to the 1998 AGM of the Hobart branch of the Society. In introduction, I explained that in the past year I had been researching the history of tuberculosis in Tasmania, and now faced the yet longer task of preparing a monograph from this material. It will include a chapter on strictly medical matters by Richard Wood-Baker, Director of respiratory medicine in Tasmania. By its very nature my research led into much ‘intensely personal material’, addressing fundamentals of life and death. As a supreme example of such data, I presented (with the aid of my wife and of Richard Wood-Baker) a dramatised version of a 1952 session of the Medical Board which had been constituted under the 1949 Tuberculosis Act to adjudicate any case where a tb sufferer disputed Health Department directives to enter hospital. The disputant in this case was a young mother who had already spent some time at the Sanatorium in New Town, Hobart, and now expressed vehement and moving hatred for the place:

I can have no treatment ... No cure for me ... I don’t see why you should put me back out there to die. All the time out there you never will be happy. You have nightmares that you dread and detest when the walls seem to close in on you all the time ... What bit of time I have left, I want to live it. I have not that much longer ... You don’t know what it is like being a mother. Never able to pick her up or anything, and now you are trying to take away from her the little time I have left.

Members of the Board responded with some sympathy, even distress, but still confirmed the order for hospitalisation.

My first move when presenting the talk was to establish the sense in which this material provided ‘delight’. The answer lay in its revelation of those life-and-death issues which my research necessarily pursues, but which rarely find such dramatic display as in this case. Without excessive romanticism, the Board’s proceedings could further be seen as a confrontation between on one hand, forces of authority, science, and improvement, and on the other, the human yearning to uphold life, defying all restraints. Perhaps an anti-authority strain is common to most mankind, and the undoubted strength of such feeling in Tasmania supports the proposition that in this island we see human nature especially clear and sharp. In similar vein I proposed that the chief historiographical value of my tuberculosis project lay in giving weight to such richly illustrative episodes as the Board’s hearings: the general history of the disease and its treatment differed little here from the situation in other parts of the western world.

So much for ‘delight’. The ‘dilemma’ which the use of such material entailed has two separable (although overlapping) aspects, the first ethical in nature, the second raising the question as to whether use of such material may not cloud the truth rather than clarify it.

The prime ethical issue is obvious: has anyone the right to intrude upon such personal emotions and experience as that
revealed by the disputant before the Board? Such doubts increase when we know that the case happened within our own lifetime and in our own community, so that conceivably the disputant’s daughter herself could have been among the audience I addressed.

Various strands of current opinion increase doubts and sensitivities as to the use of ‘intensely personal material’. While on one hand loud cries prevail for freedom of information, even louder ones (so I judge) uphold rights of privacy and protection. Especially, but not only in relation to Aboriginal affairs, this call for privacy/protection has extended to historical research and analysis; only a particular group can understand its own past, goes the argument, and only its members have a right to explore that past. An associated tendency has been to see the historical record as something not so much to be explored and established, as to be exorcised. That is to say, the historian’s purpose is seen primarily as to reveal the wrong-doings of dominant elites in the past, as a preliminary to expressions of sorrow for consequent sufferers. The moral basis for all these trends is powerful, but the inexorable fact is that they tend to inhibit historical enquiries of traditional mode.

In academic life this situation impacts through ethics committees. First concerned primarily with medical research, as it involved both animals and humans, they have come also to supervise social enquiry. Again, there can be no denial of the case for such committees to call to researchers’ minds the need for constant sensitivity to ethical standards. Wood-Baker and I submitted our project to the ethics office, and duly received advice that we should exercise great care to avoid pain and hurt, both in the use of medical case-records and in conducting oral interviews with tb sufferers. Pondering such advice I have decided not to conduct any such interviews—how could one be sure in advance of the result not being to cause some pain and hurt? I have decided too not to cite names of any particular sufferers since 1920, unless that datum is already in the public record. Throughout I will strive to maintain a sense of general compassion, such as I see as essential in any aspect of life, historical study very much included.

In such ways I respond to ethical concerns, but I do not pretend that thereby is resolved our primary dilemma. When all is said and done, I still am going to use such ‘intensely personal material’ as the Board hearing. In doing so, I admit to having ethical qualms. That means that I am going to give higher priority to the quest for historical truth than to the whisperings of my conscience. Likewise, although I will feel and try to express sorrow for those who suffered from tuberculosis, my prime object is not to ‘exorcise’ this suffering. With all the care I take, I recognise my enquiries and writing may upset some people, but nevertheless continue with my task.

I hope that in so acting I am moved by more than professional arrogance. It seems to me that concern for truth is, when final taws are down, more important than ethical concerns. The latter, I believe, are more subject to fickle fashion, and more open to manipulation (often in good faith, sometimes not) by ruling elites. In terms of the present issue the point may be best expressed this way: I would justify the use of the Board hearing on the grounds that so powerful a human document should be open to the world rather than kept secret in the archives. Withal, my conscience remains
troubled, and I recognise final and absolute answers in this area are impossible. The basic point to make apropos the second horn of our dilemma—how ‘intensely personal material’ itself threatens the quest for truth—is that the very nature of such records might cause the historian to abandon proper standards of objectivity and care when using them. The Board hearing well supports this point. Most people would side with the disputant as she faced the tribunal, three professional males armed with authority and righteousness. Yet it is possible that (as members of the Board in fact suspected) that she was a liar, and even deliberately unscrupulous in invoking her motherhood so that she might be free to enjoy herself in civil society, all the while spreading terrible contagion. The tribunal may have been overbearing, but after all it was by use of such powers that dread tuberculosis was virtually destroyed in Tasmania.

Uncritical use of the episode might lead to further error in suggesting a wider divide between the populace and authority than did in fact prevail. Certainly there was some hostility to compulsory x-rays and hospitalisation, but it rarely came to direct confrontation. From my knowledge of resistance to vaccination against smallpox in earlier years, I would say that there was notably greater compliance with the anti-tb campaign. Again, one must recognise that the disputant’s views on the New Town Sanatorium, while having their echoes in other documentation, were far from universal. The one published memoir by a patient presents the place and its directors in golden terms, consonant with the fact that the writer recovered, and still lives.

All these warnings come with particular force from an historian like myself who believes it is both objectively and ethically wrong to posit confect and polarisation as the norm in human affairs. Thus I have suggested that some (very small, but perceptible) blame for the tragedy at Port Arthur might rest with those who, from Marcus Clarke onwards, have distorted the evidence and presented that place as overwhelmingly a place of evil and suffering. Such interpreters perhaps established an image that the gunman sought to fulfil.

References:
The Board hearing is reported at HSD 236/1 Archives Office of Tasmania. The published memoir of a New Town patient is in Janet Brown, *In the company of strangers*, (Werribee) 1994.
LEWIS GRANT, CAPTAIN OF THE BRIG ALFRED WHO DIED 26TH AUGUST 1803 AGED 59 YEARS.
AND OF ISABELLA VEITCH HIS WIFE WHO DIED 26TH AUGUST 1837 AGED 59 YEARS.
AND THEIR CHILDREN

ISABELLA, WIFE OF JAMES GUTHRIE BORN 22ND AUGUST 1803 DIED AT HAWICK 12TH JUNE 1877
LEWIS, CAPTAIN OF THE BRIG ALFRED BORN 15TH OCT 1805 DIED AT SINGAPORE 22ND SEPT 1842
JAMES, BORN 15TH DECEMBER 1807 DIED SEPT 1868
JOHN, BORN 29TH AUGUST 1809 DIED ISLE OF ERY, 1811
WILLIAM, MINISTER OF CAVERS BORN 15TH MAY 1811 DIED 26TH SEPT 1835
JAMES, SURGEON, IN LAUNCESTON, TASMANIA BORN 25TH SEPT 1813 DIED AT MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, 27TH OCT 1864
JOHN, SADLER OF JEDBURGH, BORN 14TH JUNE 1815 DROWNED NEAR WOOLNORTH, TASMANIA, JANUARY 1863
JANET, WIFE OF CHARLES LILLICO, BORN 29TH AUGUST 1817 DIED CHARLESFIELD, N.W. TASMANIA 1ST SEPT 1866
ROBERT, STATIONMASTER MICALDOR, BORN 7TH MAY 1817 DIED 11TH NOVEMBER, PENGUIN, TASMANIA 26TH SEPTEMBER 1866
The story began at Jedburgh, Scotland, in 1986 when Ken Evans of Smithton, Tasmania, was strolling through Abbey Close looking at headstones. His attention was drawn to one in particular with place names of Launceston, Woolnorth and Penguin in Tasmania. Not having a camera with him, he wrote to the Jedburgh Council on his return to Tasmania, asking for information about the headstone. His letter was forwarded to Abbey House, Jedburgh. The reply came with full transcription and photographs.

When Ken first gave me the list I thought I would send it off to Tasmanian Ancestry as it was, but having looked at it again, I thought to myself, there’s a story here.

Lewis Grant the eldest son was a sea captain who traded between Sydney and Launceston on the William from 1837 to 1842. He died in Singapore in 1842.

Dr James Grant arrived in Van Diemen’s Land about January 1835 with recommendations from Under Secretary R. W. Hay in England. How he arrived is not known. It would seem however, that he certainly had friends in high places, the Marquis of Lothian being his Patron. In January 1836, Drs Secomb and Grant were in attendance at a duel between Lt Baxter of the 60th Regiment and a son of Captain Wood of the Snake Banks, which ended without injury after an exchange of shots. His first appointment was in Launceston where he was surgeon at the Launceston Hospital. With the death of Dr de Little in Bothwell he was appointed District Surgeon of that town in 1837. He married Ann Linda McDowell, second daughter of Archibald McDowell of Logan on 10 July 1839. The McDowell family arrived from Scotland in 1824 and became well known throughout the district of Bothwell. James Grant’s sister-in-law, Margaret McDowell, married Frederick Augustus Du-Croz, a former London merchant, on 20 December 1845 in St John’s Church Launceston.

These and many other connections throughout the island brought James and his family in close association with other wealthy landholders in the colony. His best friend, Ronald Gunn, was witness at his marriage. It seems he encouraged James’ interest in natural science. James corresponded with Professor Robert E. Grant of London University as early as 1835 regarding the fauna of the colony. In 1837 James sent a preparation of the gland and duct connected with the spur of the ‘Platy pus’ [sic], by coach to Captain Maconochie R. N. in Hobart as a result of Gunn’s encouragement in his work.

Hoping to interest people in England, he offered his services as Honorary Naturalist of VDL. He wrote to Downing Street but his offer was not accepted, although a copy of the letter was forwarded to Sir John Franklin by Lord Glenelg.

He returned to Launceston where he lived at St John’s Street in 1840. It’s possible he went into private practice. His daughter Isabel Veitch was born in 1843 and named after her grandmother. There were two young girls on the 1848 and 1852 Census between the ages of 2–7 years. What happened to them is not...
known. They may have died as there is no mention of them in his will in 1856.

Through his friend Gunn, who in 1852 was appointed consultant of the VDL Company's land transactions at Woolnorth, he leased 2,000 acres of land at £300.0.0 per year, plus 5/3d a head for the sheep on the property. This transaction almost sent him bankrupt and by 1854 he advertised to let, on a long lease, the 2,000 acres in small farm lots of 50 acres, with rights to graze cattle and horses at Woolnorth.

While James was at Woolnorth, one of his shepherds reported seeing the wreckage of a ship extending from West Point past the Arthur River. He reported this information to the master of the David Howie on 15 May 1853 when the vessel arrived at Circular Head. Mr McDowell, James Grant’s superintendent, along with Mr Howie, proceeded along the coast for two days in an attempt to see if any of the crew or passengers had been saved, with no success. They were of the opinion that it was a large ship that had been wrecked. Due to the terrain, it was quite impossible for any survivors to proceed except by foot, and the place where the goods were cast on shore was fifty miles from Cape Grim, along a frightfully rough coast.

It was later discovered that the ship was the Rebecca out of London on her way to Sydney. Her captain, his wife and seven of the crew drowned. The other eleven crew managed to make shore where they spent twenty-three days before being rescued by Mr Burgess on his way back from Macquarie Harbour to Circular Head.

Returning to Launceston in 1856, James advised his friends and the public he was resuming private practice and residing at the corner of George and Elizabeth Streets. During this time he was also listed as a shipowner in Launceston.

After a bad fall from a horse in 1856 he was confined to bed for many months. He also lost his sight. Later in the year Dr Pugh admitted him to a Melbourne hospital and with the help of eleven other surgeons performed an operation. While this was successful in regard to his eyes, he unfortunately died the next day. His body was returned to Launceston for burial. His wife Ann died in Sussex in 1887 aged 67.

John Grant was drowned near Woolnorth 15 January 1863. He was proceeding in a whaleboat from Woolnorth to Trefoil Island when a sudden squall washed him overboard, ‘there being such heavy seas that before he could be helped he sunk to rise no more’. Janet Grant married Charles Lillico, date and place unknown. It must have been sometime after 1856 as James’ will refers to her being a spinster. Charles Lillico came to Tasmania from Scotland in 1852 and went to work at Woolnorth for James Grant.

Robert Ewart Grant died at Inchbonny, Penguin, 26 October 1886 aged 66 years. His brother-in-law Charles Lillico was the informant.

References:
1 GO 33/20 page 67
2 Brents News, 9 January 1836
3 GO 33/27 pages 807–813
4 ibid.
5 Clyde Papers Vol. 1 page 400
6 Launceston Examiner, 5 December 1854
7 Launceston Examiner, 26 May 1853
8 Launceston Examiner, 1 June 1853
9 CSD 1/68 page 353
10 The Mercury Supplement, 22 January 1887
11 Launceston Examiner, 24 January 1863
12 Pink, Kerry; And Wealth for Toil page 210
13 RGD 1197/1886 Ulverstone
The following is a transcription of a diary, (spelling mistakes and lack of punctuation are original) which was written by Elizabeth (Lizzie) Merriman in 1856 and 1857.

My great grandparents Elizabeth (née Danks) and William Merriman travelled from London to Sydney with their infant daughter Sarah. In the diary as well as descriptions of the embarkation procedure, the food and happenings on the trip, Lizzie also wrote how measles had broken out amongst the children and how Sarah was ‘taken very poorly’. She died on 19 April 1857 aged 12 months, a little more than two weeks after arriving in Sydney.

Sometime before 1859 William and Lizzie moved to Victoria where William was employed in the Victorian Railways as an engine driver, and also where another nine children were born before 1880. Their tenth child, Clara Danks Merriman, was my grandmother.

Leonie Carpenter

[The diary dates have been changed to a bold style rather than use of underline as in the original—Ed.]

William and Lizzie Merriman
Sailed from Southampton
Nov 27=1856

We arrived at the Nine Elms Emigration Depot London on the eighteenth of November one Thousand eight hundred and fifty six a bout two o clock when we had a good Dinner it was soup made of pearl Barley and beef and afterwards came beef and potaters we made a good dinner then we had to pass the Doctor witch takes a bout two hours then we go by train to Southampton were we arrive about seven in the evening a man meets the train and takes us to the Depot every persons name is called over and we had two canvas bags given to us containing a tea pot two quart Drinking cups two knife and forks and a suggar canister two teaspoons when we had done our tea the Beds and Bedding where given out but O such beds and then we had to creep into a small Bed place a bout as wide as a door case we had hard work to turn round the living is very Good here we stay till the twenty fifth of November when we go on board the Vessell Mary Ann from London she is a Dirty Old Cargo Vessell in fact she brought home horses from the crimea

Nov 26 1856 we go a few miles down the river today and Drop anchor for the night

Nov 27 the anchor is weighed at midday and we pass a very large oval shaped rock and lands end which is a very small Island with only the lighthouse upon it our Vessell being such a very slow saile the pilot has to take us further than usual the Vessell begins to Leave now and all begin to be sea sick O what a sight for a week almost every body is in bed after that time the doctor rouses all out of bed and gets them on the quarter deck the weather has been very rough for the first week and the vessell has done nothing but toss from one side to the other

Dec 4 56 we are all better now the men have been lashed to the helm all the well
The sea is very rough and the wind roars like thunder it lasted in this way for three days and nights During which time we lost two main sails and two stay sails the wind blows a perfect hurricane and we expect to become a wreck every moment

Dec 8 the wind has changed for the best and we go nine knots an hour all day

Dec 9 foul wind again another sail is split into ribbons in the night we are in the Bay of Biscay and the vessel rocks fearfull the waves wash over us every few minutes we cannot sleep in bed the water kegs have all got loose the tea pots and tea cups all make night music it is so rough now that all hands are out captain as well he as given orders for the main mast to be cut a way and the sailors asked one another weather they should be a live in the morning

Dec 10 the gale still continues but is not so fierce the Baker is baking Bread today the waves wash into the trough that had the dough in and made the bread so Salt that we could not eat it wich we all thought was a bad Job as we only had one pound three times a week we had no breakfast or dinner today the men have sat up all night for it is impossible to lay down in bed

Dec 11th the wind has calmed down but we do not go fast at all the sea is too rough

Dec 12 it looks rather squally all the sails are taken in except the main sail she rolls so bad that we cannot hardly stand

Dec 12 the fair wind continues and the Captain speaks to an homeward bound Vessell in the afternoon the sailors are using a small pump wich they use to pump water with to wash the deck they are standing under a boat when a truss of hay fell upon one of the boys and break his leg a fair wind still continues we are only twenty one miles from cape finistere

Dec 13 there are a great many Porpises to be seen to day and we are going on very well

Dec 14 after the deck has been cleaned the Doctor reads the church service prayer Books and bibbles are lent to the passengers During service the main top sail has broke away and as to be replaced by another

Dec 15 the weather is very fine and more porpises are seen today

Dec 16 there is a vessell in sight and it is rumoured that letters will be exchanged a great many write letters but we loose sight of the vessell and so the letters remain with the writers on board Mary Ann

Dec 17 we sighted Maderia this morning at six o clock every one was up to see land it is a grand sight the land it is like a mountain that rises up to the sky over this mountain the clouds were just begining to break and from behind you could see the Sun was riseing and was sheeding her golden rays over the dark mountain it was a most beautiful time

Dec 21 nothing worthy of notice occured till to night it is very warm now as we are getting into the tropics the young women are promised that they the poop Deck after tea it is very hot in thier part of the ship as they are located in glory hole they are locked in while they have tea but before the doctor came down to have them let out they set up the most dreadful noise the doctor comes down and has the lamps fetched out then they set to and kicked the door in to find out who are the leaders when one throws the mop at him and knocks of his hat there were some scotch girls in the

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room but they had gone to bed some of the others took the holy stones and threatened to kill them if they did not get up but they did no more than threaten them it took two carpenters an hour to mend the door

Dec 22nd the sharks mouth is let out and it shades the poop Deck beautiful it is a piece of sail cloth that covers the Deck like a tent

Dec 24 this is christmas eve many think this must be a Dull time on board it is true we have no friends to speak to or anything to drink except cold water but it was christmas and we made ourselves as happy as circumstances would permit us to do we passed the cape De Verde Islands this morning and we had a very narrow escape from being wrecked as the vessell was very close to it before it could be seen for the fog when was saw it at seven o clock we were very near it then at night the girls had a ball some had muslin ball Dresses and white satin slippers there was a great variety of Dresses Displayed one girl dressed her self in a sailors Dress and she made good fun among the girls by running in amongst them and kissing them

Dec 25th the ball is continued tonight on the, poop Deck where there is more room the bakers mate put on his sisters Dress and went amongst the girls the girls went between decks at ten o clock pm they carried their game on till morning after the girls had gone down the men begin to dance and sing wich lasts till midnight it is very hot now and we are almost r osted in bed at night we had for dinner to day a preserved meat pie and a plum pudding we passed christmas very happy and hope our friends at home did the same nothing of importance has occerd for a week so I begin with new Years day

**January 1st 1857** all the passengers sat up to watch the Old year out and the new year in the bell was tolled for half an hour there were carols sung and tales told amongst the married people the single girls are haveing a ball in their place and the young men are dancing a way on the quarter Deck the measles have broke out among the children there have been four Deaths in a fortnight the first child that had them it has left Dropsical and its mother has died of Dysentry and sea sickness the hospital is full of children with the measels and Sarah is taken very poorly it is very hot we can scarsley ly down at night

**Jany 16 1857** for the last fortnight we have sailed on an average ten knots or miles an hour wich is reckoned first rate for our ship to sail the weather has been fine we have not seen a Vessell for some time and we all think it would be a treat to see one now the child s so poorley that it takes one to nurse her

**Jany 30th 57** the weather is fine and we all begin to wonder how much longer we shall be on Mary Ann for washing the clothes in salt water as breed some lice they even get on the captain and Doctor we have some as well as the other people but not likeing such vistors and being against the main hatch way we kept them down very well

**February 2nd 1857** The child is taken with the measles I have to go into the hospital wher I remain a fortnight During wich time the weather is very rough and we are roolld a bout very much there are a great many birds to be seen the Albatross bird follows us for weeks at a time when they are Flying they seem about the size of a Duck except their wings wich are a great lenght
Feb 18 57 We can see the crosets or Miran Islands they are great rocks which rise a great height out of the water there are two of the Islands a bout two miles long and around them are seven small Islands called the seven apostles some of them were of an Oval shape and on was the form of a Triangle and seemed to be balanced on one corner and another went up to a point like a church steeple we pass another wich seems a bout thirty miles long wich seems to have two Imense hills upon it the sun is reflected upon the water that break against the land In all Colours of the rainbow the Captain told us that men came to these islands from the cape of good hope to fish and to ketch seales there were a great quantity of beautiful birds about the size of an English piegon they were of a drab colour with white spots on there wings and we threw biscuits over board and there drop a dozen birds at wonce and then that was not near enough they would run along the water very fast and then dive after it like a duck we were so near to these Islands that we could see the moss growing upon them

Feb 28 57 We are in the Southern Ocean and for the last thirty six hours the wind has blown an hurrican and the sea in truth rolls mountains high every wave looks as if it would send us to the bottom we cannot walk about without the fear of getting one for our nobs nearly all get into bed to keep the things from falling upon them the wind whistles in the ropes and riggin like thunder

March 3rd Mrs Hawton of 21 mess was confined of a daughter

March 4th two children are taken into the hospital with the measeles from our mess and we are very glad to get rid of them they are so dirty

March 6th we are becalmed this morning the sea is so smooth that it looks more like a vast sheet of glass than the rough heavy sea wich has tossed us about for three long weary months

he was not satisfied he wanted more so the third mate called him back and took some of him and he being the doctors clerk on Sunday Dureing Divine Service did not like to carry tales to the doctor so at the end of one of the prayers instead of saying a men he said and short weight in our bread this morning wich caused a laugh but the doctor took no notice of it this man is to have the middle watch tonight it is a very ugly watch from twelve at night till four in the morning he has had this watch but twice sience we sailed he said he would not take it so when the doctor came his usual round at 9 pm one of the constables told the Doctor he would not take his watch the Doctor told him he was taking upon him self a great Deal more than other people and he would not have it and the Doctor said if he did not take his proper watch he would stop not only his rations but the rations of his family for a day the old chap said he would not get up when he was called the doctor went away and did not say any more and the man walked about the Deck from 8 pm till 4 am with a pair of squeaking boots and every few minutes giving a loud coff much to the annoyance of the company this noise took place after he had been holding a prayer meeting on a Sunday night

March 1st 57 Sunday the soft bread is short weight this morning wich causes great grumbling amongst the passengers one man who had two children in the hospital had his full allowance of bread
March 7th a child nine months old died this morning with the measles its parents being Catholics and the captain being of the same religion he read mass over it in the school room it was buried at sun set one of the Irish men said a few words whilst it was being carried from the school room to the side of the ship where it was slide down a long plank into the sea with out any more to do

March 9th we are getting near to our journeys end for the doctor has given order for the front of the beds or bunks as they are often called to be cleaned the table posts and tables and seats forty pounds of soap is given out for this purpose twelve men are picked out to do this piece of work all the scrubbing is done by dinner time and the hatch way is painted red the work is done and we are preparing for bed at seven o clock we go to bed early to get some hours good sleep for if a storm comes on it is impossible to sleep or ly down the vessel rolls so very bad we had hardly got to sleep before the wind whistles through the riggin the wave wash over the side the hatch way is fastened down and covered with Oil cloth when a wave washes over the water comes down into our place and carries away all stray boots shoes or clothes in one of these floods my disaparad for a week Williams boots were full of water we are so used to these sort of tricks now that they only furnish us with sport poor little Sally stands all this rocking about with so much as a cry we have had a great many bumps and clotts on the deck wich only cause a loud peal of laughter the child has escaped without a bump so far

March 10th the anchor chain is got up this morning and screwed to the anchor all the boards are washed with lime and water this morning

March 11th a great many birds are following the vessel this morning baits are thrown out and two were caught they were hauled on deck and the captain ran the girls round on deck with it as they rest on the water they look as larke as a swan they are no larger in body than a duck they have an immense quantity of feathers it measured seven feet across the wings

March 12 and 13 we are becalmed these two days after getting to within two hundred miles of sydney the wind changes into a head wind and the sea is getting very rough the captain has the vessell hove too to keep from getting out of our course

March 15th we sight cape Low in Australia today and we have a fair wind so there is some hopes of us being there soon

March 16th we make no distance to day we have so fowl a wind

March 17th we expect to drop anchor to day haveng only one hundred and seventy miles to go after a great many sitting up all night and we passed a sleepless on we are at eight o clock next morning only ninety six miles of Sydney we only sailed two miles an hour for twelve hours

March 18 we are all up betimes this morning in hopes of seeing Sydney breakfast and dinner time passed a way and about half past one we see what the captain says is land but it is so far of it looks like a Small cloud three o clock we can see land more plain now and we are running down the coast to Sydney Sydney lies seven miles up a river at the mouth of the river on each side of it is a great rock and on one of these rocks is placed a stone lighthouse wich can be seen fifty from it at sea these rocks are called sydney heads
March 19th the ship beats into one of the small but beautiful bays belonging to Sydney we are put into currantine to wash our clothes for fear of the measles getting into the town it is a fine View of the country from here as far as the eye can reach it is hills of white sand covered with green trees and white stone houses among the trees have a very pretty effect on this Small Island there is no large trees but it is covered with shrubs wich bear a great variety of flowers a great many different kind of birds of the most beautiful plumage

March 20th it is Friday today it was friday we left the land at Southampton and we set our feet on land again for the first time we have rambled about the hills till 1 am as Dark as a native and the muskaters have bitten William so bad till he is covered with pimples

March 21 we have orders to wash all our clothes even starched Dresses and shirts and I have made shift with only a change as the salt water rots them so we have four pounds of soap given to every couple to do their washing with I get some of the clean clothes and sprinkle them and ring them and let them dry I laid them on top of the others and Left it to take its chance it took me till wednesday night to get all cleared up Thursday the Doctor and governor and Doctor are to inspect the boxes to day mine that I had not washed passed of as very clean now the men have to white wash the sleeping houses and to sweep down the sleeping houses and to sweep down to the beach wich is a good quarter of a mile the governor watches them all the while and is as particular as my Father was about the garden walks in the mounts it is Friday again and we have dropped anchor in Hobsons bay we sailed on the 27 Nov 1856 from Southampton and we have dropped anchor at Sydney march 27 1857

March 30th we are advertised for hireing to day in the Sydney Morning Herald a great many hire for forty to fifty pounds a year and their wives are to do the washing for the family William got a pass on wednesday to go on shore and found a place of work we left Mary An on the thursday and William went to work on the friday we settle down on land once more After a rool a bout ride of four long months

L Merriman.

The Advocate
9 NOVEMBER 1912

A woman who had been masquerading as a man was discovered in a Dunedin boarding house unconscious with a dead female child by her side. She was known as Thomas Parker. The woman died next day. Her real name was Annie Read aged 20. She went to school at Dubbo N.S.W. and was at Ararat, Victoria, in October 1911 where she masqueraded as a man. Her sex was then discovered by accident when she was going under the name of Thomas Ralph. She went to Invercargill and called herself Thomas Russell, and thence went to Dunedin as Thomas Parker.

Joyce Armstrong
CHAMPION
THE MASTER BELLRINGER
Lou Daniels

HE link with Tasmania began on 2 April 1823 when William Champion was convicted at Gloucester for receiving stolen goods and sentenced to 14 years transportation. William came from a good family with relatives in Cam and Dursley.

He was transported on the Asia II, which left the Downs on 9 August 1823 and took 163 days to sail to Hobart via the Cape—a long voyage in a small ship, but the 150 male convicts all arrived safely at Hobart on 19 January 1824. William’s gaol report states his former character was good, he was respectably connected, and very orderly. It notes he had a wife and one child living at Dursley.

In the colony he committed a few minor offences. On 7 September 1824 he was out after bell ringing the previous night and was reprimanded. On 10 March 1825 he was absent from Church muster the previous Sunday and again reprimanded, and on 6 December 1826, after repeatedly being absent without leave and neglecting his duty, he was sentenced to work 14 days in irons.

He submitted a memorial to the Lieutenant Governor, Sir George Arthur, on 18 January 1832 seeking a Conditional Pardon, and this was granted on 30 March 1833, Number 469, and a Free Pardon was granted on 7 April 1837.

Long before his pardon came, William was assigned to, and making hats for, his master of that time, Mr Munro, who had a hat manufactory in Bathurst Street and later in Liverpool Street.

By 1826 William’s wife Maria and daughter Esther had arrived from England, and in 1834 Peter and Hester Champion, his parents, emigrated to Hobart. They came as free settlers, with two of their younger daughters, Mahala and Thirza. By then William had served his sentence and established himself as an up and coming businessman in Hobart.

William established his own hat-making business by 1829, and his ability and reliability as a businessman, coupled with an ability to attract the trust of his peers and customers led to a very prosperous life. He quickly expanded into the hotel trade, as licensee of the Jolly Hatters Inn and brewery in Melville Street.
William had been a bellringer in his native town, and when the new Trinity Church, complete with a bell tower, was built on the hill above his pub, William was encouraged to offer his skills in training the first team of bellringers.

In 1847 a full peal of eight bells arrived from England to be installed in Holy Trinity Church. They were cast by Messrs Mears and Co. of Whitechapel, London, and were placed in the tower when it was completed. The Rev’d Philip Palmer, Rector of Trinity, was fortunate in securing the bells during a visit to England. The Dowager Queen Charlotte was a contributor to the cost of the bells. They arrived on the barque Navarino and were transported to Trinity Hill by six bullocks.

This notice appeared in the Hobart Town Courier and Gazette, 7 August 1847:

Bell Ringing.

The undersigned, having promised to do all in his power to form a company of ringers for the new bells in Trinity Church Belfry, will feel obliged by the attendance at his home, on Tuesday Evening, the 10th August, at seven o’clock, of those who are desirous of assisting in such an object, as ringers.  

W. CHAMPION, Jolly Hatters.

William was not only the first Master Bellringer, with his team ringing for the first time on Regatta Day, 1 December 1847, but contributed £125 to strengthen the tower of the Church when the bells were suspended. He had a set of hand bells, brought out from England, on which he taught the new bellringers. They are still at Trinity today.

The first team of bellringers were 1 (treble) Norton, 2 William Champion, junior, 3 Davis, 4 Cresswell, junior, 5 Hilton, 6 Basstian, 7 Mitson, 8 (tenor) W. G. Beaumont. Young William was then aged 19, and most of the team were only youths. The Mitson was probably William, aged 20. He, Beaumont and young Basstian all came from publicans’ families, which suggests that Champion drew his bellringers from the circle of his acquaintance.

Lady Denison, wife of the Governor of Tasmania, noted the first peal of Trinity bells in her memoirs.

The day [Regatta Day] was ushered in by the sound of the first peal of bells I believe that have ever been heard in the southern hemisphere, or at least in Australia. It has amused me to hear so many of the young people who have been born here say that they never heard a peal of bells and express their curiosity to hear these. The bells have recently been purchased by subscription, and brought out from England for the new Church which is now nearly finished here. Great exertions have been made to get them up in time to ring the first peal today. I thought that they should have reserved this honour for Christmas Day, but it seems that this, the birthday, [anniversary of Tasman’s landing] as one may call it, of the island into the civilized world, is the great day of the year here.

The Courier also recorded the occasion. We have casually noticed in our regatta report the public opening of the bells at an early hour in the morning. After that the bells were rung thrice, at 8.30 am and again at 4.15 pm with a marked improvement in the performances. When we consider that with two exceptions the ringers are native youths who have had no experience but by practise with Mr. Champion’s handbells, and a very brief period of ringing with the muffled bells since they were placed in the tower, much more has been achieved than might have
been anticipated, giving promise of future excellence.6

Twenty years later, when the bell-ropes were replaced for the first time, Champion was acknowledged by The Mercury as the originator of the bells.

At that time, through the energy of a respected colonist and experienced ringer, still residing in Hobart Town, Mr William Champion, not only was the public induced to contribute towards the expense of hanging the bells, but the first troupe of ringers was organised.7

The bellringers didn’t forget him as the years passed by.8 In 1869, on his sixty-eighth birthday, at eight o’clock in the morning, the Trinity Amateur Ringing Association rang a peal in his honour. His interest in developing the art of change-ringing had remained, and the compliment was a mark of the bellringers’ respect.9

William Champion, gentleman, died at his home at 3 Burnett Street on 25 September 1871, from congestion of the brain and asthma, aged 70, and was buried in St Andrew’s Cemetery, on Wednesday 27 September, after a funeral beginning at 2.30 pm.

His funeral was reported two days later:

The funeral of the old colonist took place yesterday and as might have been expected, the attendance at the grave side was numerous. The Rev’d Mr. Storie performed the burial rites and his address to the assemblage was both eloquent and impressive. Before and after the service the Trinity bells tolled a muffled peel, and then the fine old man was silently left in his resting place.10

William and Maria Champion had two children—Esther, born in England and William junior born in Hobart. Young William married Helen Wiseman but died in March 1853, three days before the death of his only child. Esther married Frederick William Lewis in 1839 and following his death in 1852 married William Johnston. She became mother of ten children who have produced many descendants of the Master Bellringer.

References:
1 CON 45/1 p.35
2 CON 31/6
3 CON 22/1
4 The Story of Trinity 1833–1933, compiled by Frank Bowden and Max Crawford, Hobart, 1933.
5 Lady Denison, Varieties of Vice Regal Life, Volume 1, page 65. It was certainly not the first peal in the southern hemisphere, or in Australia.
6 Courier, 4 December 1847.
7 The Mercury, 13 May 1867.
8 Nor have they today. The Hobart Guild of Bellringers still celebrate William’s birthday with an annual dinner.
9 The Mercury, 13 September 1869.
10 The Mercury, 28 September 1871.

CHAMPION HEADSTONES

The Hobart Guild of Bellringers wish to preserve the headstones of William Champion and his family as they are of considerable heritage value. The stones are currently against the wall of St Andrew’s Park with William Champion Junior’s being in very poor condition. It is hoped the stones can be restored and placed in the bell tower at Holy Trinity Church, a heritage listed building, to ensure their preservation. Any Champion descendants are asked to contact the Captain of the Hobart Bellringers to register their thoughts on this.

Captain John Smith
444 Churchill Avenue
Sandy Bay
Hobart
Tasmania 7005
Telephone (03) 6225 3792
PART OF
THE LIFE OF A HOUSE
SECOND EPISODE
Thelma Grunnell

See Tasmanian Ancestry Volume 19 Number 1, June 1998, p.53, for the first part of this story.

AGGRAVATING isn’t it, when you complete an article, send it off to make a deadline and then much too late find another reference source?

When using Jenny Gill’s Engraved in Memory to answer a research query I found a paragraph on Eber Goldberg, a former owner of 2 Taylor Street, the Launceston Branch Library premises. With Jenny’s permission it is reproduced below.

Eber was born in Sydney, New South Wales, on 29th April, 1891, one of seven children of Joel Goldberg and Dinah, formerly Cohen, both Jewish families. Eber was educated at Fort Street School. Parramatta Road, Sydney. He was a good athlete and for a few years was a professional runner.

On 17th November, 1919, Eber married Fanny Joseph, only daughter of Morris Joseph and Rosa, formerly Pearce, and had three children. In 1929 the family moved from Sydney to Tasmania and settled in Launceston where there was a small but growing Jewish community.

Some members of this community had a few years earlier ‘discovered’ the Launceston Synagogue which had been closed for some time. Eber was appointed secretary of the congregation in 1938 and served for seventeen and a half years.

Eber was also a member of the Masonic movement in Launceston and a member of Tattersall’s Club, and had his own business at 113 St. John Street. He died on 20th October, 1955, while on a visit to Sydney. In his memory a memorial plaque was erected in the Launceston Synagogue. The inscription reads:

“In Respectful Memory of
Eber Goldberg
Hon. Secretary/Treasurer
of this Synagogue
1938–1955

Erected by the Members of this
Congregation as a Tribute to his Memory
Died October 20th 1955.”

POOR REBECCA!

The expanded story of Rebecca Downing published Tasmanian Ancestry, Vol. 18 No.1, p.36, June 1997—‘Workplace Harassment?’

East Portlemouth Poor Law records 338A/PO4, Devon County Record Office
List of Apprentices put out by the Overseers of the Poor
1774 Rebecca Downing to Richard Jarvis.

This very sad case was a child aged 8 years apprenticed out to a farmer. Rebecca was employed in the fields picking stones amongst other things. By the time she was 14 she was also making the breakfast for the farmer who was by then quite aged. Somehow, instead of sugar, she put poison (arsenic?) in the coffee pot—and her master died! Poor Rebecca was taken away to Exeter prison, charged with murder.

The report says ‘she was quite happy and quite unaware of what was happening to her’. She was found guilty and ordered to be burnt at the stake. Some say ‘she was a witch’ but I think she was just a poor little apprentice child, worked terribly hard, probably had a terrible life and just lost her mind. She was taken to the stake at the tender age of 15 years.

Compiled by Sheila Jewell, member of the Devon Family History Society and sent to Thelma Grunnell.
AGNES MAUDE PERCY (known as Maude), was only eleven years old when she set out on the long voyage from England to Tasmania. Her father and most of her relatives had migrated previously. She had been in boarding school. Maude didn’t remember her mother who had died when she was very young. She and her brother, Algernon, had an older step-sister, Eleanor (Nellie), who had responsibility for them. She was a governess in France for a time. For some reason, it was decided that Maude should travel out to join her father, aunt and grown-up cousins in Southern Tasmania.

She was put in the care of the wife of the captain of the ship, Sir Jamsetjee Family, of the Messrs Green’s Blackwall line, sailing from London via Cape Horn. Maude remembered feeling quite excited about the trip—until she saw the rollers as they headed into the Atlantic, when, she admitted, she went down to her cabin to have a good cry.

This ship was a wooden, three-masted ship, 1049 tons, (ON30167), 192.8, 34.8, 21.9 metres. It was built in 1863 by A. Stephen and Son, of Dundee, for Captain John Willis—a well known ship-owner, usually trading with India. Although his trade was not restricted to that country, it may explain the name. It is of interest that the vessel was built in the Dundee yards of Messrs Stephen and Son and one wonders if the Jamsetjee family were involved in supplying raw jute for shipment in the vessels of Mr Willis.

On this particular voyage, the ship sprang a leak off the coast of South America, and was forced to put in to Rio de Janeiro and was there for six months. Maude, under the care of the captain’s wife, was billeted at the agent’s house, and sometime during her long stay, she contracted yellow fever. She remembered lying in a trundle bed and watching black beetles [cockroaches?] running up and down the walls!

One wonders about the other passengers, but very probably they would have transferred to other shipping. The ship eventually sailed for Melbourne, where arrangements had been made for her passage to Hobart. On the back of the ticket are the following instructions:

It is agreed that Messrs Green’s agents in Melbourne shall pay First class passage for Miss A. M. Percy, equal to half-Adult by the first Steamer leaving Melbourne for Hobart Town after the Ship ‘The Sir Jamsetjee Family’ arrival at that Port, and also that she may remain on board the ship ‘The Sir Jamsetjee Family’ at Melbourne free of expense until the above-mentioned steamer sails, luggage transferred at Ship’s expense, but at Passenger’s risk.

The fare as far as Melbourne was twenty-six pounds, five shillings.

The ship changed hands in Melbourne, shipping agents, Grice, Benn and Co., enrolled as Folio 20 of 1879, for Orr, Flett and Wright. While in their ownership, she was wrecked when driven ashore near Point Greenville, California, on 2 December 1886. There were those...
who did not have a very good opinion of the sea-worthiness of this ship, and considered that Maude was fortunate to have arrived at all!
What a long voyage for so young a child, without relatives to accompany her! Although her father, Robin Percy, was in Tasmania, Maude made her home with her Aunt Eliza and her family at Bayview, Rokeby. Robin was with them for a time, then later lived on King Island, but not much is known about him.
This wasn’t the only hazardous sea voyage Maude experienced. When she grew up, she trained as a nurse (being one of the second intake at the Royal Hobart Hospital), and was sometimes sent out into country districts. One of these appointments was to the West Coast of Tasmania, travelling round the coast to Strahan by steamer. On this voyage, perilous at any time, the captain became intoxicated. A storm was raging, with water coming over the ship and even down the funnel, and most passengers considered their lives would surely be lost. But one of the crew subdued the captain, took control of the ship and finally they reached Strahan in safety.
Maude Percy married Alfred Tibbs, a carpenter and a very competent tradesman who built their home in West Hobart. In recent years, her son-in-law visited the house and found the owner delighted with the perfect condition and quality of the work when he bought the house.
Maude and Alfred Tibbs had three children, Alan and Dorothy, and thirteen years later, Eleanor, Mrs Stanley Blyth, who has remembered these things her mother told her.

ST HELENS FAMILY HISTORY GROUP
St Helens Family History Group has now been in operation for four years. We meet fortnightly on Monday nights, 7.00 pm to late. We are an informal group who aim to help people as we discuss the many questions that arise from individuals who arrive on the night. We regard ourselves as a support group for anybody interested in tracing their family tree. We have a core membership of about twelve people but have had thirty or more, with a number of successes in their findings.

We have collected together resources from our members and purchased some as a group. These include:
- IGI for the British Isles
- BDM—Victoria and NSW
- BDM—New Zealand
- Locality Index
- Big R—2 listings
- Tasmanian Eastcoast Cemeteries
- Griffiths Valuation on CD-Rom
- Phillimore Atlas
and a few more odds and ends.

We hold workshops a couple of times during the year and have group excursions to Launceston and Hobart to visit the LDS, Archives and Genealogical Society. Internet resources are now widely used by many of our members and internet access is usually on-site once a month for members use.

We charge a small fee of $2.00 per night which goes towards room hire and resources. Visitors are welcome, so if you are in St Helens on a Monday night, feel free to come along. Local research (Fingal through to Ringarooma) can be done by the group by donation to the History Room.

Contact: Mrs. Helen Stoltenberg
PO Box 350, St Helens, Tasmania 7216
Phone: (03) 6373 6233

TASMANIAN ANCESTRY December 1998
BURGESS REUNION

A family BYO BBQ will be held Saturday 6 December 1998 (10am–3pm) at Otto Grotto’s BBQ area Dial St Ulverstone (west end of Beach Rd) for ALL descendants of George (Snr) Burgess and Ann Haines

This will be a good chance to check that your family details are correct before a Burgess Family Tree Book is published in early 1999, and place your book order.

If you are descended from any of the following families, please come along to the BBQ, we look forward to meeting you.

George (Jnr) Burgess b.1838 married Mary Ann Smith
William Burgess b.1841 married Rebecca Pickett
Maria Burgess b.1844 married William Kent Watts
Charles Burgess died infancy
Elizabeth Burgess b.1847 married Francis Thow
Henry Charles Burgess b.1848 married Elizabeth Clara Walters
Mary Ann Burgess b.1851 married Joseph William Whitehouse
Edwin Burgess b.1854 married Harriett Ramskill
Eliza Burgess b.1855 married Josiah Butler
Louisa Burgess b.1858 married George Walker
Sarah Ann Burgess b.1860 married Henry Johnson
Martha Burgess died infancy

Other family names include
Allen, Aspinall, Atkinson, Aylett, Barker, Bennett, Best, Betts, Broomhall, Carey, Cox, Crisp, Devendale, Edwards, French, Gleason, Harkness, Hills, Howard, Howie, Johnson, Jones, King, Maloney, Marshall, McCulloch, McDonald, Metcalf, Poke, Ridge, Shadbolt, Smart, Smith, Vincent, Wilcox

For further information you may contact one of our Committee Members:

Annette Banks 46 Payne Street Burnie 7320 (03) 6431 7475
Doreen Brooks PO Box 368 Penguin 7316 (03) 6437 2957
Jeanie Lohrey 24 Main Road Quoiba 7310 (03) 6424 3630
Lisa Bartlett PO Box 3111 Burnie 7320 (03) 6433 3900
Marley Whitehouse 119 West Park Grove Burnie 7320

There is to be an ‘All Schools Reunion’ 30 and 31 January 1999 on Bruny Island to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the South Bruny Island Area School at Alonnah.

All Welcome!

Interested in hearing from past students or teachers and their reflections and memories. The school at Alonnah will be open for a trip down memory lane.

An Historical Display of all schools on Bruny Island will be at the Alonnah Community Hall on both Saturday and Sunday.

Contacts: Ruth Dillon (03) 6293 1339
Bev Davis (03) 6260 6366
Kathy Duncombe (03) 6260 6287

JONES—BROWN REUNION

Charles Jones & Isabelle Jones Late of Jericho
Peter Brown & Ida Brown (nee Jones) Late of Beaufort, Ross

All descendants, families and friends are most welcome to attend

Any enquiries please phone:
Ivo Brown (03) 6381 5401
Charles Brown (03) 6266 4618
Neina Gibson (03) 6261 2066

Sunday 27 December 1998 12 noon
Ross Recreation Ground (Football Oval)

BYO Food & Drinks
If anyone has any photos they are willing to share for the occasion it would be greatly appreciated.

Any memorabilia can be displayed.
ETHOLM, a derivation of gate-town, is a remote village in Roxburghshire, at the foot of the Cheviot hills, close to the border between Scotland and England. It is actually two villages, Kirk Yetholm and Town Yetholm, separated by the Bowmont Water, and is often visited by walkers following the Pennine Way. Over the centuries, these villages have witnessed Iron Age, then Roman settlements, the Scots/English conflict of the Middle Ages and comparatively recently, the influx of the Gypsies who made Kirk Yetholm their Scottish base.

Little is known about the early history of the Gypsies prior to their appearance in Europe about the beginning of the 15th century, claiming to be Christian pilgrims fleeing from the Saracens. Introducing themselves as ‘Lords and Earls of Little Egypt’ they were initially granted passage and privileges by some of Europe’s most powerful rulers. The word ‘Gypsy’ (sometimes Gipsy) is almost certainly a corruption of ‘Egyptian’, although the presence of Hindustani words in the Romany language suggests an origin in North West India. Some scholars say that the Little Egypt alluded to may be the Mediterranean island of Epirus, sometimes called Little Egypt.

The Gypsies’ first mention, by name, in Scottish records was in 1505. During the period 1505–1579 they enjoyed a measure of Royal patronage before their way of life and petty criminal tendencies resulted in harsh laws being enacted against them. An Act in 1579 stated that any person found to be a Gypsy should be nailed to a tree by their ears and thereafter have their ears cut off. A law in 1609 made it a crime, punishable by death, just to be a Gypsy. Fortunately, these cruel laws were seldom enforced and instead many Gypsies were deported to the Americas and Australasia.

In Scotland, as elsewhere in Europe, the remaining Gypsies sought refuge in the countryside, enlisted in the army, or assimilated with the indigenous population. A common practice among them was to adopt the surnames of the local gentry which might explain the number of Scottish Gypsies bearing the surnames of prominent Scottish families. In Scotland, it is also true that the Gypsies co-existed and inter-bred with the much older, native tinkers, or tinklers (wandering tin-smiths) who shared their lifestyle and may themselves have been descended from disbanded highland clans.

For almost four centuries, Kirk Yetholm was the traditional Gypsy base in Scotland. This owed much to its location, offering refuge and the opportunity to profit from trade (or smuggling) across the Scottish border. There are also stories of local landowners rewarding Gypsy heroism with gifts of houses in Kirk Yetholm. One story tells how in 1695, during the Anglo-French wars, a Gypsy saved the life of Capt. David Bennet, a local laird, at the siege of Namur. Another story tells of a house being built for a Gypsy in gratitude for the recovery of a valuable horse taken by Bonnie Prince Charlie’s Jacobites.
The Faa family were the Royal family of the Scottish Gypsies and for several generations occupied the Gypsy throne at Kirk Yetholm. The first King in Yetholm was Patrick Faa, husband of perhaps the most famous Gypsy of them all—Jean Gordon. Jean was the inspiration for the character of Meg Merrilies in Sir Walter Scott’s novel Guy Mannering and a few stories about her might best illustrate the rich and colourful legacy of Gypsy lore.

By all accounts, Jean was a formidable woman, almost 6ft in stature, and one of great determination and personal integrity. Born in Kirk Yetholm, circa 1670, she single-handedly raised a family of nine roughish sons after her husband was deported.

One story tells how the farmer of Lochside, having raised a substantial sum of money to pay his rent was forced to take shelter from treacherous weather. He must have been greatly vexed when the door of the barn he approached was opened by Jean, who was preparing a meal for the return of her brood. He had little choice but to place his trust in the Gypsy matriarch who took custody of his money for safe keeping, and bade him retain a small sum for appearance’s sake. Although led to believe, by Jean, that the farmer had little of value, her sons sought confirmation by riffling his pockets while he ‘slept’. The paltry sum they found, bore out Jean’s deception, leaving her free to restore the ‘guid man’s’ wealth before he left at first light the next morning.

When one of Jean’s sons was murdered by another Gypsy, it was Jean herself who traced and followed him, first to Holland then Ireland where he was finally apprehended and brought back to a hanging at Jedburgh. Sadly, the same fate befell the last three of her sons after sheep stealing, a few years later in 1730. Her own death was also in brutal circumstances of which she was most undeserving. A staunch supporter of the Jacobites, she was drowned by a hostile mob on a market day at Carlisle soon after the year 1746. Each time she managed to raise her head above water, she was heard to exclaim defiantly, “Charlie yet! Charlie yet!”.

At any one time during the 19th century, there were approximately 100 Gypsies who made their home in Kirk Yetholm for the winter months. There were also smaller colonies at Kelso, Jedburgh and Coldstream. Contrary to stereotypes, the majority of menfolk were neither horse-dealers nor fiddlers, and instead earned their living mending pots and utensils, and making horn spoons (called lutties), heather baskets, besoms, etc. The women hawked these wares alongside needles, thread and other small goods, and a few supplemented their income by telling fortunes. By the 1830s, the main Gypsy occupation was collecting rags, bones, old iron and crockery which were sold to purchase low-grade pottery in Staffordshire for subsequent re-sale in Northumberland and the Borders. Only a century before, pitched and bloody territorial battles had been fought over just such trade routes.

In 1839, the minister of Yetholm, Rev. John Baird gave its Gypsy population as 125 souls, including fifty-two children and sixteen adolescents. The majority of the twenty-six families were potters, although there were also 2 horners, 1 cooper and 1 tinsmith. Some forty years later, Murray’s Gypsies of the Scottish Border lists the names of eighteen Gypsy families: 10 Douglases; 4 Blythes; 2 Taits; 1 Ruthven; and 1 Rutherford. Clearly, nicknames were a necessity,
where there were so many families with the same surnames.

Rev. John Baird, was at best a saviour and at worst a well-meaning persecutor of the Gypsies. On one occasion he described them as, ‘a set of worthless, unprofitable, deceitful and dishonest vagabonds who hated all work and pursued only those occupations which covered and excused their idleness’. This statement is difficult to reconcile with his observation that, ‘they were grateful for kindesses shown to them and seldom injured the property of those disposed to help them’.

In the early years of Rev. Baird’s ministry, following his appointment in the Spring of 1829, he concentrated on matters of civic amenity, linking Town Yetholm to Kirk Yetholm by a stone bridge in 1834, and building a handsome new church in 1836. Thereafter, he embarked on a mission of evangelical reform, marshalling legislation and inducement to coerce the Gypsies to abandon their itinerant lifestyle, which he believed to be the root of the Gypsy ‘problem’.

Baird’s plan focused on the more impressionable Gypsy children, whom he sought to keep at Yetholm throughout the entire year, where they would receive an education, followed by an apprenticeship or entry into domestic service. To his credit, Baird successfully overcame the antipathy of the villagers toward the Gypsies and instituted a funding committee in order to pay the not inconsiderable cost of school fees, a teacher’s salary, an apprentice fee for boys and lodging expenses. Results were at first mixed, and latterly Baird also appealed to the local magistrates to enforce laws prohibiting selling without a licence, roadside camping and fire raising.

Doubtless, twenty years of evangelism took their toll on the Yetholm Gypsies or perhaps itineracy could no longer generate the level of income needed for subsistence. The ‘Palace’ of the last Gypsy Queen, Esther Faa Blythe, still stands in the street once called Muggers’ Row, after the resident muggers (potters) who hawked earthenware. The coronation of her successor, in 1898, was little more than a publicity exercise to promote tourism. Traditions are still kept alive, but without the pretence, during the annual town fête, when a young man and woman are elected Bari Gadgi and Bari Manushi for the day’s festivities.

Fortunately for genealogists, the Gypsies were firm believers in christening and there are therefore good baptismal records. Marriages were sometimes of the ‘irregular’ sort, sealed ‘by declaration’, most famously at Gretna but also at Coldstream. There are no civil records for these perfectly legal unions, however the dates may often be found on the birth certificates of children born after 1860. There are few monumental records as most Gypsies lapsed into poverty in old age, although police and poor law sources are worth checking. Other resources include the archives of the Gypsy Lore Society, and the Gypsy Collections held by the University of Liverpool and the University of Leeds.

For reference, the Gypsy surnames most common in the Border counties included Baillie, Blyth(e), Douglas, Faa, Fleckie, Geddes, Gordon, Grey, Halliday, Keith, Kennedy, Marshall, Robertson, Ruthven, Stewart, Tait, Wilkie, Wilson, and Young.

Of course, all Borders families with these names, were not Gypsies. If however one finds that: a) a family were very mobile (i.e. their children were born in different
parishes); b) there is some evidence that they married selectively (see family names above); and c) they followed occupations like: tinsmith, mugger (potter), basket maker, spoon maker (horner), or hawker, then they may well be of Gypsy descent.

About the author:
Andrew Kennedy Rae is an amateur genealogist and lecturer in Computing Science at the University of Paisley, Scotland. He would be delighted to hear from anyone researching their Gypsy ancestry and in particular those descended from the families of Kennedy, Ruthven, Baillie, and Tait.

Sources
Vesey-Fitzgerald, B. (1973) Gypsies of Britain: An Introduction to their History, David & Charles (Holdings) Ltd, Newton Abbot.

Tombstone Inscription
Boardmills 2nd Presbyterian Graveyard
North County Down Ireland

A tablet in front of the church door.
Erected by the Rev. John Downes, late of Boardmills, now of Clunes, Victoria, 24th June 1863.

Sacred to the memory of his four beloved relatives here interred:
his wife Mary JAMEISON aged 27 years,
his children Agnes Jane (aged) 9 months,
and Thomas McCrie (aged) 10 weeks,
his mother Elizabeth MARTIN (aged) 75 years.

“Them that sleep in Jesus will bring God with him”.

The Rev. John Downes was born in Falkirk, Stirlingshire on 24 July 1802, the eldest son of John Downes. He was educated at Falkirk and entered Glasgow University in 1813 (sic). He was confirmed as a minister of Second Boardmills on 2 May 1826 and was ordained there in the following year. His stay in Boardmills was punctuated by several disputes about the union with other churches and Synods, and he readily accepted a call to Hobart, Tasmania, in August 1855. He married firstly Mary Jamison, eldest daughter of David Jamison of Prospect. She died on 3 September 1840 aged 26. He married secondly on 11 October 1842 Martha Gilmore, third daughter of John Gilmore of Ballycarrgannon. He died at Clunes, Victoria on 29 May 1866, and his widow survived him to die in 1909 at the age of 96.

See Addison: The Matriculation Albums of the University of Glasgow (1913); Stewart: The Seceders in Ireland (1950); McClelland: A Short History of Boardmills (1963).

Submitted by Mrs Pat Shaw
St Helens Family History Group
**Friday July 22nd 1927**

Up early this morning, felt very excited, spent the time bidding farewell to the houseful of relatives & friends. Went up to the station & found it crowded with people wishing to give us a good send off. I had a long talk with my school chums. The train departed at 9 a.m. & the railway side, right through the village was crowded with waving wellwishers. Had a last glimpse of gran & grandfather in the garden. At Deri, Aunt Susannah came to see us & her brother, returning to London, came to our carriage. When Bargoed was reached Mrs Evans who travelled so far with us, said good bye & Aunt Sarah & cousin Dolly came to see us. The next stop was Pengam, my school village; & my school chums came & shook hands with me. I now settled down & enjoyed the scenery, but it was found that I had left my attache case behind & was told it was being sent on. Newport was soon reached & after a short stay we boarded the London Express. The journey was delightful, the countryside looked beautiful & some parts of the railway embankment were yellow with Primroses. At Swindon we had a short halt & had refreshments; the engine yards were visible from the train & there were hundreds of engines there. Had glimpse of Windsor Castle & also saw Sutton’s gardens which were magnificent. Late in the afternoon Paddington Station was reached & we got aboard a General bus & were soon in Gower St where our hotel was situated. We all freshened ourselves up & had tea, Cynthia & I afterwards going for a walk down the street, we saw the University which is not a tall building but is very stately. Went to Paddington Station a few times with dad to see if my case had arrived. It was rather late when we got to bed, while in bed we had two visitors Lena Way & another young lady whose name I cannot remember.

**Saturday July 23rd**

Up early this morning as our train was due early. We walked to St Pancras Station, which we found to be an immense place. There were hundreds of other people waiting for the same train, we met some Welsh people & got in their carriage, the train left about 8 a.m. It was a very uninteresting journey to Tilbury. When the Docks were reached, what a hurry & bustle we found, hundreds of intended passengers jostling one another, porters rushing everywhere with luggage, children crying etc. But anyhow we boarded the tender safely & were soon steaming over to our floating home, & my word she did look lovely, all so clean & white. We climbed up the gangway & were aboard. Now the fun began, finding our way around, it was a long time before we found our cabins, eventually we did & there our luggage was deposited. Cynthia & I afterwards watched other passengers arriving, walked around the ship finding our way about, but when we decided to return to the cabins, lo, we found we had lost our way, all cabins were alike, alleyways alike, we wandered around & around & it seemed hours before we again found our objective. The ‘Orama’
sailed about 11 a.m. but I was too occupied looking over the ship to watch the scenes as we sailed along. Our first meal was great fun, the bell rang & there was a stampede to the Dining Room, we were too late, so had to wait until next sitting. In the evening we had a view of the white cliffs of Dover. Went to bed late, it was great fun clambering up to my bunk which was near a port-hole & level with the sea, so the floor of the cabin was below the water level. The bunk I found very comfortable & was soon in the land of Nod, so came to an end the most eventful day of my life & also the most pleasant.

Sunday July 24th
Awoke early this morning & found the ship was stopped, on looking through the porthole I found we were anchored in a bay which I found later was Tor Bay. There were six battle ships also anchored. The voyage was continued at 9.30 a.m. I spent the day wandering about & playing quoits etc. There was no Divine Service today, everyone too busy I expect.

Monday July 25th
Still in the English Channel, lost sight of land for a few hours. Later saw the French coast & entered the Bay of Biscay, the sea was choppier than in the Channel but was not rough as I expected it to be. Sighted the coast of Portugal. Saw shoals of Dolphins playing follow the leader!

Tuesday July 26th
The Portugese coast in sight all the time, passed the Burling Isles, very fine & rocky. Again saw shoals of Dolphins. Passed Cape St Vincent, the cliffs were hundreds feet high, there was a lighthouse on the summit, I went down to the cabin for my camera but when I got back the cliffs were too far away to snap.

Wednesday July 27th
Passed Cape Tarifa & after a few hours came in sight of Gibraltar, the first of Britain’s oversea countries & the Key to the Mediterranean. The ‘Orama’ anchored in the Bay a good distance from shore. The rock is very majestic & the city nestling at its foot. Dad & I went ashore & had a most enjoyable time. Saw many interesting sight’s in this my first glimpse of the East; a Moorish fortress, frowning over the city was the most conspicuous thing. The streets are very narrow & were crowded with vendors of beautiful fruit & souvenirs. We walked right through the town & visited some bazaars & the Cathedral a very plain building. Saw Spanish ladies wearing their mantillas & Moors with their quaint turbans, slippers, knickerbockers & capes. The chief articles of sale were fruit, leather goods, antiques & beautiful Spanish shawls; I bought a Spanish sombrero, it will come in handy as a sun hat. When the ship anchored it was surrounded with vendors of fruit in their small boats. We continued the voyage late in the evening & entered the blue Mediterranean. The rock is very steep on this side. The weather is getting warmer.

Thursday July 28th
Passed Cape de Gata & Cape San Antonio, also passed the Balearic Islands which were too far distant to see.
Friday July 29th
Reached Toulon early this morning, it is a very picturesque place with its red roofed houses. The mountains behind it were rather high, but rocky & barren. Anchored in the harbour, French warships also anchored there; as Toulon is a French naval base. Mother & dad went ashore, but Cynthia & I stayed aboard, the fare to the city being too expensive to justify our all going. We were disappointed but managed to find something to pass the time away. Mother told us how interesting it was & that it had some very narrow cobbled streets. French, Belgian & Lithuanian passengers came aboard. Stayed in Toulon harbour all night.

Saturday July 30th
Continued voyage very early this morning. Still in sight of the French coast but later lost sight of it. We are now on the way to Naples. Passed the island of Givalgia, a very rocky & mountainous island. (Sighted Elba where Napoleon was imprisoned) Corsica were he was born & Sardinia, all rather mountainous islands. Sailed through the Straits of Bonifacio.

Sunday July 31st
Up early this morning & sighted Mount Vesuvius rearing its steep & smoking summit to the clouds. Entered the world famous Bay of Naples about 9 a.m. passing the beautiful island of Capri. Naples looked wonderful on the shores of the beautiful bay, the sun glistening on its buildings & enveloping Vesuvius in a hazy mist. We anchored right at the quay, there were many other ships anchored including a Soviet. On the quay we noticed two men in uniform & were informed they were policemen, one a Fascist. After breakfast we all went ashore & after a changing some money into Italian currency we went sightseeing. Naples is a large city & has some fine buildings & wide roads. The back streets were vile; the houses tall, the streets narrow, washing hanging across from house to house, & open drains. We had an amusing experience, we having spent our Italian money, tried to buy some fruit with some English, but the tradesman would not accept it, he was gesticulating & talking so loudly that a crowd soon gathered; no one could understand our language & we could not understand theirs, we were in a fix until a policeman came up, he understood English so explained everything to the tradesman & we wended our way back to the ship with our fruit. Mails & stores were taken aboard & Italian & Maltese passengers embarked. We left late in the afternoon & about midnight passed the volcanic island of Stromboli, the night was dark & it was a fine night to see the sparks arising from the crater.

Monday August 1st
Nothing seen today. We sailed through the Straits of Messina about 1 a.m.

Tuesday August 2nd
We are now on the way to Port Said. Passed Gaudo Island about 6.30 a.m. Practice for sports at 10 a.m. Weather getting very warm.

Wednesday August 3rd
Uneventful day, weather very warm.

Thursday August 4th
About 8 a.m. the Egyptian shore became visible, very flat & at the entrance to the Suez Canal, Port Said, at 9.15 a.m. So soon as the ship anchored it was surrounded by small boats, their occupants selling fruit & curios etc. Did not go ashore it was so frightfully hot, watched other passengers going ashore; the Egyptian policemen & soldiers parading the bank wearing their funny little hats call fezes & boys diving for coins which were
thrown overboard to them. Port Said seems to be a fair sized city with lots of European buildings; the British Consulate however is built in the Eastern style. Port Said was said good-bye to at 5 p.m. & we continued our voyage through the canal. The country on either side is very flat & sandy, saw some Egyptian sailing boats with their peculiarly shaped sails. Passed several villages & saw people astride camels, also passed another ship proceeding to Port Said, it however soon became too dark to see anything so I went to bed.

Friday August 5th
 Came out of the Canal at 5.30 a.m. & stopped twenty minutes at Suez. Suez has some very nice buildings & a handsome War Memorial which stands on a sandy peninsula. Passed Shadwan at 6 a.m. & entered the Red Sea, the barren coasts of Arabia & Egypt on either side. The sky & sea are very blue & the sun scorching hot, although the decks are shaded by canvas awnings they are almost too hot to sit on, I am perspiring terribly & only wear a thin shirt & trousers & no stockings. Late in the evening Mt Sinai was pointed out to me. Children sports were held today, I won the boys skipping championships, skipped 646, second boy 269. We are now on the way to Colombo. I have been sleeping on deck all the week as the heat is unbearable in the cabin. One night we were caught in a tropical storm, which came very suddenly & left off almost as sudden, but it did rain!

Saturday August 6th
Still in the Red sea, lost sight of land, sea a bit choppy, but the weather is still very hot. Pass Jebel Tier at 11 a.m. & Perim at 5 p.m.

Sunday August 7th
Passed Aden at 6 p.m., too far away to see anything; entered the Arabian Sea, weather very hot. Had a Divine Service on deck at 10.30 a.m., conducted by the Purser, a religious meeting at 7 p.m. by some Hindu Salvation Army officers.

Monday August 8th
Passed Cape Gardafui, which is the extreme eastern point of Africa, at 4 p.m. about 2 p.m. the weather began to get stormy, very strong wind which has cooled the atmosphere. The decks are not so crowded now! Waves 15 & 20 ft high are breaking over the ship & she is rolling like a cork. Began to feel a bit queer in the evening. Passed Socotra, a small British island off the coast of Africa during the night.

Tuesday August 9th
Storm still raging, am feeling very sick, & poor Cynthia is in a terrible way, mother is also sick but Dad is quite alright. Have hardly eaten any food today, the Dining Saloon seems very deserted; & the tables have raised edges to prevent the crockery rolling off. A few waves splashed over the top deck today. The decks are in a terrible mess & almost deserted, the few people there are, are keeping on the move.

Wednesday August 10th
Still stormy, nearly everyone aboard is sick. We are now in the Indian Ocean & will reach Colombo on the 13th. I am feeling better today.

Thursday August 11th
Still stormy. I have almost recovered now. It is getting monotonous now, will be glad when we see land again. Had very interesting evening, a cinema show on the games deck at 8.45 p.m. Cynthia & I sat with our Hindu friend Deva Dasen.

Friday August 12th
Uneventful day, saw some flying fish. The storm has ended & things are getting normal again.
Saturday August 13th
Sailed into Colombo harbour about 6 a.m. & anchored a little distance from the shore. I looked through my port-hole & saw the palms on shore swaying in the morning breeze. Went ashore at 9.30 a.m., a heavy shower came just as we reached shore. We engaged a Hindoo guide (a Christian & a charming man). Colombo was a beautiful city with wide streets, fine shops, large public buildings & tramcars. We saw women sweeping the roads, visited the native quarter & found it very dirty & unfit to live in, saw many girls not more that 12 years of age who were mothers. We afterwards visited a Hindu temple, a beautifully sculptured building, we were not allowed inside, so viewed the interior from the steps, the priest came out & spoke to us & gave me a garland of flowers from off the neck of the idol. The interior was heavily draped & idols stool everywhere, the atmosphere reeked with incense. At the extreme end behind a thin curtain, the principal god could be seen, a huge brass image something like pictures I have seen of Buddha. From the temple we went to a Mohammedan mosque & watched the worshippers washing their feet in a holy well before entering the building. We next went to a Ceylonese worshipping place & now people praying & laying of gifts of flowers at the feet of goods. After we had finished sightseeing we met the members of the amusement committee (dad being one) & visited the shops choosing prizes for the sports & fancy dress carnival. We afterwards went by car to the Globe Hotel where we had lunch, being waited on by barefooted Ceylonese men. I did not see one horse, all the wagons being drawn by small oxen. I enjoyed myself here immensely & was sorry to leave. A lot of natives were aboard all day, loading merchandise, they were all chewing Betel nut & their lips & teeth were stained red. Left Colombo at 10 p.m. & are now on the way to Fremantle. Our friends the Hindu Salvationists disembarked here, I will miss them especially Deva Dasen.

Sunday August 14th
Nothing seen today. We had a Divine Service at 10 a.m. & a religious meeting at 7 p.m.

Monday August 15th
Crossed the Equator at 8 a.m. Saw flying fish & sea pigs this morning.

Tuesday August 16th
Weather get cooler as we are nearing Australia. Had a cinema show this evening which lasted until 10 p.m.

Wednesday August 17th
A very important day; a childrens fancy dress parade took place at 2.30 p.m. & it was a great success. A Boy dressed as Lord Nelson had first prize; another boy as John Bull had 2nd Prize, I received a consolation prize. At 4 p.m. we had a special tea given by the Captain & afterwards were given a gift & the sports & Fancy Dress prizes were presented. I was given a fountain pen for my fancy dress & an ebony elephant for the Skipping Championship. In the evening the adults had a fancy dress ball, the
decks were lit by hundreds of Chinese lanterns, it looked very pretty & the evening was perfect. Stayed up late watching the dancing.

**Thursday August 18th**
Weather is nice & cool. Passed the Keeling & Cocos Islands at 5 a.m.

**Friday August 19th**
Sea a bit choppy today. A Whist Drive took place at 8 p.m. & the 1st Class passengers had a fancy dress ball, I watched them from the boat deck.

**Saturday August 20th**
Nothing unusual took place or was seen today.

**Sunday August 21st**
Quiet day. Divine Service at 10.30 a.m. & Evangelistic service at 7 p.m.

**Monday August 22nd**
Quiet day. About 3 p.m. we saw three whales spouting a little distance from the ship, one of them rolled right over & oh what a splash it made; nearly all the passengers aboard rushed to the side to get a good view.

**Tuesday August 23rd**
Arrived at Fremantle at 6 a.m., saw two sharks swimming about near the ship. When the ship anchored, the dockside was thronged with people waiting to welcome their friends & relatives who were aboard. After lunch we went ashore & wandered through the town & suburbs, it was very nice to be in an English speaking town again. Fremantle is a very new looking town, but what struck me most was the absence of high buildings; the majority of them were one or two storeys. I was amused to see buildings roofed with corrugated iron & not slate. Although it is autumn, the sun is very hot, hotter than on some of England’s summer days. When the ship was ready to continue her voyage, the dockside was again thronged with people wishing us good bye; amongst them being the passengers who had disembarked. It a sight to see the streamers waving in the breeze; as the ship slowly moved away. We sailed about 7.30 p.m.

**Wednesday August 24th**
In sight of the Australian coast at Cape Leeuwin today, the sea is rather rough & a very cold wind is blowing, so I am writing this in my bunk with a few blankets over me.

**Thursday August 25th**
Sea very rough & cold wind is still blowing. Lost sight of land; we are now crossing the Great Australian Bight, on the way to Adelaide. An albatross I following us, it is a fine bird.

**Friday August 26th**
Sea still rough. We are still in the Bight.

**Saturday August 27th**
Off Cape Borda 7 a.m. Arrived at Adelaide about 9 a.m. It is a well planned city possessing beautiful parts, handsome shops & fine buildings. St. Peter’s Cathedral is very nice with lovely surrounding gardens. We enjoyed ourselves here immensely, spending most of our time on the beach & in the amusement park at Port Adelaide. Dad & I went for a walk & saw a Pelican & gathered coral & beautiful shells on the beach. We left Adelaide at 5 p.m. & sailed through Backstairs Passage at 10 p.m.

**Sunday August 28th**
Uneventful day. We are now on the way to Melbourne, our last port of call on the ‘Orama’. Off Cape Otway 10 a.m.

**Monday August 29th**
Landed at Port Melbourne about 7 a.m., many passengers disembarked here. Spent most of the day looking around the shops & on the beach. The P & O liner ‘Maloja’ was berthed on the other side of the wharf.
Tuesday August 30th
Soon after lunch we bid farewell to our friends & left our floating home; the Customs examined our luggage. We caught a train & went to Flinders Street Station, Melbourne. From the station we went down to the river wharfs & deposited our luggage on the S. S. ‘Loongana’. Melbourne made us feel at home it is such an English looking city. Went to our hotel in Bourke St, “The Melbourne Coffee Palace”, had a clean up & some refreshments & afterwards went to a theatre. We retired at 7 p.m. as we were frightfully tired.

Wednesday August 31st
Soon after breakfast we went sightseeing, Melbourne we found to be a very fine city, having large shops, fine public buildings & spacious parks. Cynthia & I walked up to Parliament House at the top of Bourke St & also saw the Burke & Wills monument. We met mother & dad & visited the shops, St Paul’s Cathedral & the Alexandra Gardens which has beautiful flower beds & also two handsome statues, one of Queen Victoria & one of King Edward. After lunch we went down to the wharf & boarded the ‘Loongana’ which sailed for Launceston at 2 p.m.

Thursday September 1st
We found the ‘Loongana’ very cramped after the spaciousness of the ‘Orama’, spent the time very quietly & the crossing was very calm. In the early hours of the morning we had our first glimpse of our adopted country & sailed up the river Tamar, the scenery on either side being very pretty. We reached Launceston about 8.15 a.m. & spent some time interviewing various officials re our luggage etc. got aboard the train about 9.10 a.m. The Tasmanian engine with cow-catcher & large light on the front, I thought very strange after the British ones. The train departed almost immediately, so we had no opportunity of seeing the city. The journey was very tedious; but tremendously interesting being right through the Tasmanian bush. We saw many strange trees (mostly gums), flowers & birds, & glorious scenery surrounded us all along the journey tree clad hills, towering cliffs, snow clad mountains, beautiful homesteads and orchards. We stopped at Parattah about half way to Hobart for refreshments. Our first view of the river Derwent was at Bridgewater where we crossed it, I thought it was a lake it looked such a large expanse of water. At a suburb of Hobart called Moonah some of our friends welcomed us & rode with us to the city, where the rest of our friends were. Hobart was reached about 4 p.m., it is situated on the Derwent at the foot of Mount Wellington, which was snowclad. We took a tram to our friends home where we were made very welcome, the house being decorated with flowers & a lovely tea prepared. The evening was spent getting introduced to various people & about 11 p.m. we went to a kind friend’s home, where sleeping accommodation was prepared for us.

Friday September 2nd
Early this morning we drive out to our new home at Kingston, it was a pretty drive; the road was very twisty & followed the river Derwent. The farm is very pretty, situated on a hill in the bush in full view of Mt Wellington & the river. I wandered around among strange trees & flowers; the wattle trees were in bloom & strange birds were flying about, a very common one being a kind of parrot. So ended our travels.
MISCELLANEOUS TASMANIAN ENTRIES LOCATED IN VICTORIAN POLICE CORRESPONDENCE FILES

Helen D. Harris OAM

FOR some years now I have been reading through police correspondence files held at the Public Record Office, Laverton repository. The following entries relate to Tasmanians I have come across during this time. The listing is by no means comprehensive, but is merely a selection of the type of interesting material that can be found in these files. The Public Record Office does not undertake research, so anyone wishing to obtain photocopies of the material would have to arrange with a researcher for this to be done.

ANSWERTH, Charles, of Melbourne, writes re Henry George CHIN KITT, deserted his wife and three children in Launceston; believed to be living in Melbourne with a woman named Mrs Miller. Chin Kitt subsequently arrested. 1904. VPRS 807 Unit 252 No. 9148

BOSSWARD, Mrs Avis, of Hobart writes re her daughter Avis STUBBS, married, who left husband and child in 1903 and cleared off with unknown male. The child Harold is now in Mrs Bossward’s care. She has heard Avis is now in Ballarat and has another child. Ballarat and district police report they cannot identify her. 1907. VPRS 807 Unit 314 No. 4052

COWLEY, Miss Elsie, C/- Mr Farrell, West Coast, writes to Dimboola police. Is engaged to Duncan McDONALD, but is led to believe he is already married. ‘It would mean ruin to me if I married him then found him to be a bigamist’. McDonald came from Dimboola, hence her letter. Reply states not police business, and suggests she pay for a search of the Victorian marriage indexes. 1907. VPRS 807 Unit 315 No. 3380

DOVE, H. S., The Retreat, West Devonport. Asks police to trace his order for a suit, left with a tailoring company in Melbourne, for which he paid cash and has receipt. Police investigate and report that suit is being forwarded on. He thanks them for their efforts. 1901. VPRS 807 Unit 154 No. 4870

EDWARDS, A. E., Albion Hotel, Ulverstone, writes re Ernest WILKINSON, an axeman, who owes him nearly £10; has gone to Victoria, claims palings he intended to sell have been burnt in a bushfire. Asks confirmation of this claim. Police report that Wilkinson is now living in Footscray and his statement re bushfire was correct. 1906. VPRS 807 Unit 309 No. 1612

ETCHELLS, Alice Maud née WEBER. Mother of a child left with a registered nurse in Melbourne, child born before her marriage. Nurse seeks to get in touch with her, as child is very ill. Weber married Etchells in Devonport January 1907, traced from Launceston to Smithton. 1907. VPRS 807 Unit 309 No. 1612
GALVANI, John, C/- Sailors Rest Home, Taranki Street, Wellington, New Zealand, writes re whereabouts of his children, Bertie and Nellie, 3 and 4 years old. His wife has gone off with another man named BARCLAY/BARKLY and taken children with her. Galvani is a seaman, while Barclay/Barkly has a Victorian river Master’s ticket. Her mother lives in Hobart. Police reply the enquiry is not police business. 1907. VPRS 807 Unit 306 No. 11037

HADDON, Thomas, tried and acquitted on a charge of bigamy. Married Elizabeth OTICK in 1878 in Hobart, believed she was a married woman. The pair separated and he came to Victoria, but begged her to join him which she did for two years. He subsequently married Mary Ann Matilda SMITH in Victoria and Annie STOREY in Tasmania. 1900. VPRS 807 Unit 112 No. 887

JACKSON, Mrs E., Bullarto, Victoria, writes re details of her parents, both were convicts transported to VDL. Enquiry sent to Tasmanian police, who reply that the father John BENNETT arrived per Lady Raffles in 1841, having received 14 years for burglary. He was aged 21 on arrival, born Portland Place, England. The mother, Mary O’BRIEN, came on the J. Calvin in 1848, having received 7 years for stealing. She was 16 on arrival, born Limerick, Ireland. The pair were married in Southport, Tasmania in 1849. Mrs Jackson was to be informed: ‘the matter must be treated confidentially. No person other than Mrs Jackson should be informed’. She writes again, asking for confirmation that her father is dead, was working for a farmer at Glengower in 1892. No record of death in Victoria could be found. 1900. VPRS 807 Unit 113 No. 1171

LAWS, F., Charles Street, Launceston, asks whereabouts of husband James LAWS, dentist, believed to be working in Bendigo. Bendigo police report now in Melbourne; Melbourne police provide address. 1907. VPRS 807 Unit 321 No. 6617

MILNER, Charles. Telegram from Launceston, 1903, re his wife who left by Pateena with another man. Travelled under name of Mrs Green. Police report states living with a man in a Flinders Street hotel under name of Thomas. VPRS 807 Unit 223 No. 6926

SMITH, Mrs A. E., Frederick Street, Launceston, writes re her daughter, aged five years 9 months, taken to Melbourne for a fortnight’s holiday by a Mrs. PAGAN three months previously. Smith has heard that Pagan’s sister, Mrs Bennett, wants to adopt the child, and asks police help in getting her back. They interview Pagan who states she is returning in the next fortnight. 1900. VPRS 807 Unit 116 No. 2427

TASMANIANS BURIED AT SPRINGVALE CEMETERY

ALLEN, Annie Maria, wife of William, died 2 Sept 1928 aged 76.
ALLEN, William John, born Bothwell Tas. 1849 died Oct 1931 aged 81 years. C/E section.
HORNE, Henrietta, widow of Thomas Francis Henry Horne, daughter of Peter Roberts, Assistant Commissary General, Hobart, Tas., born 26 Apr 1837 died 1 Nov 1914. C/E section.

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ADAMS John, brother of late Oliver Adams, late of Paterson’s Plains near Launceston, 21 October 1848.
ASHWOOD John, arrived 1846 *David*, absconded from service of J. & A. Brown Mt Elephant, 29 April 1846.
BALL G. Palmer, from Launceston to enter business in Geelong, 17 May 1848.
BASTION George, from VDL, died 24 March 1848, 31 March 1848.
BELFIELD Thomas, from VDL, absconded from service of T. W. Vicary, 26 August 1846.
BERRY Mrs May Ann Clarke, witness at inquest ex VDL, 20 October 1849.
BIRD John, emigrant from VDL on *David*, 7 May 1847.
BLACKWELL John, (vet surgeon) has experience in England and VDL, 23 March 1847.
BLOORE Richard, at Caledonian Hotel livery stables, experience in VDL, 5 February 1845.
BRADLEY Mary, murdered at South Geelong, ex VDL, 20 October 1849.
BRUCE James, recent arrival from VDL, vagrant, 13 August 1847.
BYRON Thomas, absconded from service of T. & S. Learmonth, 45 years ex VDL, 1 October 1847.
CASH Martin, recent arrival from VDL, 21 May 1847.
CHAMPS George, arrived *Julia*, in court, 9 September 1846.
COLLINS W. H., (flour miller) about to erect a mill at South Geelong, 29 August 1844.
CONNOR John, before court, recently arrived from VDL, 3 June 1846.
COOK Eliza, from VDL, husband also a former convict, 14 December 1849.
COOPER James, from VDL on *David*, absconded from service of J. and A. Brown, Mt Elephant, 29 April 1846.
CORNEY Robert, of Lake R. VDL, married Ellen Anderson of Borriyallock, 22 August 1846.
DEEKS John, ex VDL, on *David*, 28 May 1847.
DRUMMOND Mrs, (midwife) recently arrived from VDL, 14 April 1849.
GODDARD Henry, (convict) Certificate of Freedom found. Came to VDL on *Clyde* 1830, 2 December 1844.
HARROLD William, charged with cruelty, 20 October 1847.
JAMES Susan, daughter of late Captain Joseph James of George Town VDL. Married W. H. Dalton, 17 June 1848.
JAMES!—*Ed.* Joseph (Jane) widow of, from VDL, opened grocery store near corner of Yarra St and Malop Sts, 27 July 1847.
McSHANE Michael, (butcher) passenger from VDL on *David*, 25 November 1846.
NEIL Garrett, before court, recent arrival from VDL, 12 September 1846.

PARNELL William, recent arrival from VDL, an old man, 1 June 1847.

PATTAMORE Jesse, from VDL, 40 yrs of age, Sawyer, absconded from service of Hy Grass & Sons, 29 April 1846.

PERKINS John, absconded from service of R. Forbes, age 23 years, native of Somersetshire and an ex Constable in VDL, 12 March 1847.

PUNCHARD R., horse breaker, ex VDL now at Barrabool Hills, Hightet’s paddock, 21 March 1842.

RUDGE Frederic, from VDL, Hotel licence transferred to him from John Peppers, 5 March 1847.

RUSSELL Philip, (died at residence of his brother George) of Bothwell VDL, 8 July 1844.

STRACHAN J. F., brought family from VDL on Lillias, 18 September 1843.

TAYLOR Anne, from VDL (husband John), 31 December 1845.

WAINWRIGHT Joseph, 50 years of age, known as ‘lankey’, ex VDL, absconded from Williamson & Blow, Wardy-Yallock, 22 October 1847.

WERE Thomas, came from VDL, accused of murder, 31 December 1845.

WHITE Martin, (sawyer) absconded employee of S. Staughton, ex VDL 12 September 1846.

WHITE William, (hut keeper) absconded from service of J. G. Ware, from VDL, 30 December 1846.

WRIGHT Andrew, (builder) man of property in Geelong and VDL, letter to editor re police action, 16 September 1848.

NEWS FROM ARCHIVES
Robyn Eastley—Senior Archivist

Brief subject guides available:
No 1 Patient Records, Royal Derwent Hospital.
No 2 Records relating to Criminal Cases.
No 3 Records relating to teachers & other educational staff.
No 4 Education Department—Indexes, registers and correspondence.
No 5 Records relating to Child Migrants.
No 6 Records relating to the movement of convict Ticket of Leave holders.
No 7 Records relating to the registration of Companies, Firms & Business Names.
No 8 Records relating to prisoners in Gaol.
No 9 District registers of births and deaths available on microfilm [includes marriages—Ed.]
No 10 Records relating to Naturalisations.

NSW convict records:
Some new fiche relating to convicts to NSW have been purchased and are available in the stand in the search room.
VAN DIEMEN’S LAND & NORFOLK ISLAND INTEREST GROUP
Irene Schaffer

Our group has now been going for nearly twelve years and I hope everybody has been happy with what they have received from it, I know I have. Many of the members have become personal friends and I always look forward to letters about the descendants of Norfolk Islanders.

Over the past two years I have strayed a bit but my interests have not been far away from the needs of the group. I have not organised any excursions during this year and many of the members have missed them. After fourteen outings in ten years I have to concede that even good things come to an end. Again, I hope you have enjoyed them and gained from them.

So now, having come to the decision that I must move on, but not away from the group, which I believe has run its full course, I still intend to keep in touch and answer any letters or enquiries you may send me. The problem I have faced for the past year is how to finalise the group, as I keep getting an occasional new membership.

September is the end of our financial year. I have held off sending the Newsletter until I decided what to do. Already some members have sent their renewals and many of you have not received the 1997 Members’ List. At our last committee meeting it was decided to continue on for the next year with no cost to members. I will attempt to bring the members’ list up-to-date and mail it out to all those who paid their extra $5.00.

My work on the Lady Nelson continually brings me into contact with descendants of Norfolk Islanders and early settlers to Van Diemen’s Land and I have found it keeps my interest alive. I often feel that I am reliving that history when I sail on her.

I started holding historical talks dealing with early Hobart and historical sails on the Lady Nelson on the River Derwent in August to raise funds for the Lady Nelson. They have both been well attended. Many well-known historians have willingly given their time and already, valuable information has come from these. Notes have accompanied these talks and have proved popular enough for me to have extra printed for sale. The set of six for $8.00 includes postage.

- Sullivan’s Cove, Arthur’s Circle, St Peter’s Hall, St Mary’s Hospital and the Mariners’ Church, Irene Schaffer.
- The Rise and Fall of the Bottom End of Town, Audrey Hudspeth.
- The Hobart Wharf—Railway Connection, Ken Milbourne.
- Old Wharf and New Town Probation Station, John Thompson.
- Madam D’Hotman, Belle Vue, Davey Street, Hobart Town, Irene Schaffer.
- Children in the Queen’s Orphanage, Hobart Town 1828–63, Joyce Purtscher.

The books I have published for the group are still available from me and will continue to be while interest remains. I would like to take this opportunity to thank you all for your support during the years we have been together.
V

IRUS ALERT!! Have you heard of the ‘Gullibility Virus’? We are all susceptible to it. Our first instinct when confronted with an area in which we know little is to believe what we are told. The problem is that out on the net are a group of people who get their thrills from spreading rumours, creating fears and generating chain mail. If you have an email address then chances are, sooner or later you will be confronted with an email warning you of a ‘new virus’, telling you how by penning an email message it will wipe your hard drive, destroy your high scores on minesweeper or defrost your freezer.

Basically these hoax mails come in three different types. There are the never-ending stream of warnings about email viruses (i.e. Do Not Open A Message with GOOD TIMES/PEN PAL GREETINGS in the subject, it will destroy your hard drive). The names keep changing, but the message is basically the same.

Then there are the promises of rewards for forwarding the email. (i.e. Hi I’m Bill Gates, thank you for helping me test my email tracer, if this message is forwarded 1000 times I’ll send you a free copy of… ) The third group are the ones designed to appeal to public compassion (i.e. a young child, Fred Bloggs is dying and wants to have the record for the most greeting cards … , or for every person you forward this to <some company> will donate <some money> to <some charity>).

The bad news is that the majority of these emails have no basis in reality at all. The good news is that there are very few email viruses out there, far fewer than there are hoaxes. And they are easy to defeat. Firstly, you cannot destroy files, damage your hard drive, set off nuclear weaponry or anything else by opening an email message—all you can do is read the message.

If there is a file attached to an email message, then you need to use caution. Do not open any attached file from a person you don’t know without running it through an up to date virus checker.

If in doubt about the validity of a warning or message you receive there are several sites devoted to exploding these urban myths.

http://ciac.llnl.gov/ciac/CIACHoaxes.html
http://www.symantec.com/avcenter/index.htm
http://www.mcafee.com/support/hoax.html
http://www.drsolomons.com/vircen/hoax.html
http://www.urbanlegends.com

The people at Tourbus (http://www.TOURBUS.com) have developed a kit to assist in stopping these messages—a series of emails you can use to send back to anyone who sends you a hoax message. To get them, send an email to URBANLEGENDS@NETSQUIRREL.COM with GET HOAX PACKAGE in the body of the message.

Please, help stop the proliferation of this type of junk mail, think before forwarding a message, and inform the sender if they have been taken in by a hoax. On an even more sombre note, some companies are actually instigating legal
proceedings against those who forward hoax messages. So keep an open mind, and think before panicking. :-) Tourbus, mentioned above, is an excellent place to find out what’s new on the web, keep up with the latest hoaxes and the best sites to visit. See their archives at their site and sign up to have regular informative emails sent to you.

Where is it?
Find a place. A large portion of the world is covered with many more maps being added all the time. Wonderful search facilities on addresses and ways to zoom, adjust, and view different features on the maps.
http://www.mapquest.com/
A number of useful indexes of street names, churches, lodging houses, police divisions, pubs and cemeteries and more in Victorian London can be seen at http://www.gendocs.demon.co.uk/victorian.html
Also included is a list of those streets where the Irish congregated which may assist in finding them in census returns. Linked are many other sites worth investigation including http://www.bathspa.ac.uk/greenwood/home.html which contains a detailed map of old London—very interesting to look at even if your ancestors never set foot in London.
The 1895 Atlas Page (USA) is at http://www.livgenm1.com/1895.htm

Word Play
Did you know the saying ‘to wet your whistle’ came from the old practice of baking a whistle into the rim or handle of ceramic cups used in public houses. To get a refill you just whistled. Well, that’s what ‘they’ say anyway. Find out more and have a giggle at http://www.rootsweb.com/~genepool/sayings.htm. And if you like unusual words have a look at http://www.randomhouse.com/jesse/

Glossary of unusual words found in wills
http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/dave_tylcoat/glossary.htm
The Soundex Machine
http://www.nara.gov/genealogy/soundex/soundex.html

Welsh Names
A wealth of information for researchers of Welsh names. Details on how and where to look, a list of names people have submitted, and an invitation to submit your own.
http://home.on.rogers.ca/boozy/index.html

Collections
http://www.postcard.co.uk
Do you have any old postcards among your family memorabilia? This site on postcard collecting may help you value it, or discover its history.
http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Meadows/5209/
A collection of essays, memoirs and articles on Scottish and United States life in the last century—interesting reading.

GenServ
http://www.genserv.com
With over 14 million names and growing daily this has to be one of the biggest databases available. Search rights are available for a small yearly fee. Two months access free if you send in your GEDCOM family file. To try out this site take advantage of their one name free search offer.

If you’ve lost a convict or an early settler in NSW they may be in a muster somewhere. This list of musters describes the ‘wheres’ and ‘whats’ of many early checklists.
This is a select list of books on history and genealogy which have been added to the Tasmaniana Library between late June and late September 1998. They are mostly, but not all, new publications; the Tasmaniana Library often acquires older works which relate to Tasmania and which it does not already hold. The list has been kept as brief as possible; normally only author, title and the Tasmaniana Library’s reference number are given. If you would like further information about any of the books listed, please contact the Tasmaniana Library at 91 Murray Street, Hobart 7000 (telephone (03) 6233 7474, fax (03)6233 7902).

Further information is also available on TALIS, the State Library’s on-line information system. TALIS terminals are available in all city, and many branch, libraries throughout Tasmania. It is also possible to connect to TALIS through the State Library’s Home Page on the World Wide Web; its URL is


Please note that, while all of these books are available for reference in the Tasmaniana Library, they are not available for loan (although some of them may be available in city and branch libraries).


Bayly, George, Pamela Statham (Ed.) and Rica Erickson (Ed.), *A life on the ocean wave: voyages to Australia, India and the Pacific from the journals of Captain George Bayly 1824–1844*. (TL 910.45 BAY)

*Bicheno townscapemanual*. (TLQ 711.40994675 BIC)

Boxhall, Geraldine, *From Lebrina to Quamby Court: the life of Ray Collins*. (TLQ 929.2 COL)


Bull, Tas, *Life on the waterfront*. (TL 331.881113871 BUL)

Davidson, Rosemary (Comp.), *Cemeteries of southern Tasmania, vol. 2, Congregational cemeteries of Bagdad, Brighton/Pontville, Broadmarsh, Green Ponds/Kempton, Hunting Ground and Wattle Hill, Melton Mowbray*. (TLR 929.5 CEM)

Elder, Bruce, *Blood on the wattle: massacres and maltreatment of aboriginal Australians since 1788*. (TL 994.0049915 ELD)


Dimmick, L. W., *Home and a range: the Hean family of Tasmania*. (TLQ 929.2 HEA)
Fifty years of the Tasmanian Symphony Orchestra. (TLPQ 784.2 FIF)

Gibbings, Dennis, A Seven Mile Beach scrapbook and other stories: 50th anniversary celebrations, November 1995. (TLQ 285.8946 SEV)

Grant, Malcolm, Not to be silent: a history of Rostrum in Tasmania. (TLP 367.ROS)

Gurney, Alan, Below the convergence: voyages towards Antarctica 1699–1839. (TL 919.89 GUR)

Imms, Bob, Chosen to build: a history of the Woodbridge Uniting Church. (TLQ 287.930944654 WOO)


Lehman, Greg, Aboriginal history and culture: Bicheno townscape project dossier. (TLQ 711.40994675 LEH)

Lohrey, Andrew, Notes on David Uniapon’s Tasmanian visit. (TLPQ 994.661 LOH)

Lohrey, Andrew, The Carnegie building. (in Hobart) (TLPQ 727.80994661 LOH)

Murphy family reunion, Saturday 2nd & Sunday 3rd March, 1996, football club rooms, Deloraine, Tasmania. (TLQ 929.2 MUR)

Num, Cora, Web sites for genealogists. (TLR 025.069291 NUM)

Schaffer, Irene, Swan Island, Bass Strait. (TLPQ 994.693 SWA)


Scripps, Lindy, Settlement history: Bicheno townscape project dossier. (TLQ 711.40994675 SCR)

Sharland, Charles, Extracts from letters, September 1916 to October 1917. (Sharland was a lieutenant in the 40th Battalion, AIF, France.) (TL 940.5481946 SHA)

Tasmania, Parks and Wildlife Service, Ross Female Convict Station Historic Site: Conservation Plan. (TLQ 363.690994624 ROS)

Taylor, Alan, Tales off the track: stories of the Tasmanian railways. (TLPQ 385.3609946 TAL)

Terry, Ian (Ed.) and Kathryn Evans (Ed.), Hobart’s history: the first two hundred years: papers and proceedings of the conference held by the Professional Historians Association of Tasmania on 4 October 1997. (TLQ 994.661 PRO)

Walker, David and Michael Bennett, Intellect and emotion: perspectives on Australian history: essays in honour of Michael Roe. (TLQ 994. ROE)
DID YOU KNOW?

Wayne Smith

- That Beaconsfield, Tamar Valley was an old gold mining town named in 1879 in a ceremony conducted by the Governor of Tasmania, Sir Frederick Weld. The town was named after Lord Beaconsfield, Benjamin Disraeli (1804–81), the incumbent British Prime Minister 1874–80. Lord Beaconsfield’s title is derived from the town of Beaconsfield in Buckingham, England which in turn derives its name from the word Bekensfeld (open field near beacon). Beaconsfield was ranked fourth in Tasmania for importance in 1900. Gold mines with some very imaginative names sprang up everywhere in the 1870s and their names are worth recording for posterity: Ballarat, Bonanza, Brandy Creek, Britannia, Cosmopolitan, Dallys United, Denmark, Duke of Edinburgh, East Tasmania, Florence Nightingale, Garfield, Golden Gate, Italian and Scotchmans Almalgamated, Kohinoor, Lefroy, Leviathan, New Providence, North Tasmania, Olive Branch, Ophir, Phoenix, Queen, Rising Sun, Star of Beaconsfield, Tasmania, West Tasmania, Moonlight and Little Wonder etc. The last two merged to form Moonlight-cum-Wonder. The previous name of the town changed in 1877 from Cabbage Tree Hill (after Cabbage Palms or Pandani) to Brandy Creek (possibly because an illegal still may have been kept there).

- California Bay, Cradoc, was ultimately named after the USA State of California—almost certainly named during the gold rushes of the early 1850s to indicate the spot where timber was cut to be shipped to the goldfields in California.

- Chale Bay, Esperance Narrows was ultimately named after the village of Chale, Isle of Wight, England. Presumably the naming of this bay was influenced by George Chale Watson, son of George and Ann Watson who operated a sawmill near here in the 1850s. The village of Chale, Isle of Wight, England is a holiday resort near Northam, Southampton (the home town of the parents of sea captain/sawmiller George Watson 1 (1804–1857). The village of Chale, England has its own beach situated in a shallow bay which may be known locally as Chale Bay (although it is not recorded as such on some modern English maps). The Tasmanian Chale Bay is situated on a 500 acre property owned by George Watson I for a brief period before being purchased by George Rolwegan in the 1850s. The naming of Chale Bay was almost certainly applied by early local landowners George and Ann Watson who gave Chale as the middle name to their English-born eldest son George Chale Watson. The first official use of this name appears to be late 1854 early 1855 when it was mentioned in the land description of Lot 23 purchased by George Rolwegan. This plot of land (consisting of 500 acres on Esperance River) encompasses Chale Bay. Extracts from this land description stated crossing Creekton Rivt ... to road leading to South Port ... and by the Reservation fronting upon Chale Bay. The grant deed for this property was finalised 13/2/1855. LSD 413/3 p.117. The Watsons were very important to the
Esperance region as they operated the first sawmill in the area and were arguably the first significant employers here.

- The quaintly named hill Chicks Perch—Huonville, is located just north of Sherwoods Hill, Huonville and it was almost certainly named after the Victoria (Huonville) pioneer Richard Chick.

In 1851 Chick was recorded as holding the license for the Ferry Inn at Ironstone Creek (South Huonville) which he held until the late 1860s. Henry Chick (relation?) was listed in 1853 as employing three convicts in the Huon. By 1858 Richard Chick was recorded as residing on an orchard on 200 acres of land at Ironstone Creek. This property was owned at the time by Mrs Elizabeth Rathbone, farmer of Ironstone Creek which suggests that she was then the owner of the Ferry Inn (see Waltons Inlet). Mrs Rathbone’s daughter Elizabeth Rathbone (Junior) was known affectionately as Betsy the Ferry Girl. She is reputed to have operated the ferry since she was 14 years old (i.e.) 1848. Her brother George was also operating the ferry as he placed an advertisement to that effect in 1850. Betsy married at the age of 16 to John Walton aged 25. By 1862 Richard Chick occupied a house and farm on 500 acres of Crown Land as well as the above 200 acres. Perhaps this hill is sited on the land leased by Chick. In 1866 Richard Chick was chairman of the Victoria Road Trust.

- Evandale was named to honour George Evans the Deputy Surveyor General in the 1820s. Evans was acclaimed for his exploits with Oxley and others in exploring the Blue Mountains and finding an access route from Sydney.
Lost, Stolen or Strayed ... and Found

Five microfiche, *Index to Tasmanian Convicts, Miscellany*, have recently strayed from their home at Hobart Branch Library. The library helpers are anxious to know of their whereabouts and would be grateful for their safe return.

Ralph Tapping of the *New Town Central Pharmacy* in New Town Road, New Town, Tasmania, still has the original prescription books which date back to 1908. Some of the family names of the time were Barnett, Clarke, Crisp, Dixon, Enslow, Fisher, Green, Hall, Kearney, Mansfield, McDonald, Pearce, Propsting, Reid, Sargent, Stamford, Townley, Valentine and White. Anyone interested is welcome to peruse these prescription books. Only the earliest book is held at the pharmacy so please ring (03) 6228 1146 to arrange a suitable time.

Margaret Chisholm, Clan Genealogist of the Australian Branch of the Clan Chisholm Society writes that in 1990 they published “The Clan Chisholm in Australia 1790–1990” which contained details of some of the Chisholms who had arrived in Australia between 1791 and 1961. The society is now aiming, in conjunction with its parent branch and branches in New Zealand, Canada, etc., to draw up family trees of all Chisholms. She is seeking to add more recent generations and to check what she has. In return Margaret will be happy to give details of what she has to members of a particular family. Write to her at 30 Monash Avenue Cowes, Victoria 3922, fax (03) 5952 1317 or email mhc@nex.net.au

Iain Swinnerton asks to ensure that mail reaches him and to comply with current security restrictions which recommend service indications or ranks should not be used on envelopes to retired officers, please address mail as follows: I. S. Swinnerton (Esq. if you like!) 2 Falconer’s Cottage, Milton, Nr Martock, Somerset TA12 6AL England email IainSwinnerton@compuserve.com

Newport Libraries now offer a Family History research service. The charge is £18.80 per hour, minimum half an hour. Contact Susan Pugh, Reference Library, Newport Libraries, John Frost Square, Newport, South Wales NP9 1PA.

The Kiama Ancestral Research Society has undertaken to find and index the shearers of Australia for the proposed Shearers Hall of Fame to be established in the Hay district and opened in the year 2000. They need the name, town of origin or any known address, the year or years that they were shearing—including present day shearers and any woolclassers and shed hands. Please address to Shearers, KARS, PO Box 303 Kiama NSW 2533 or Mr R. McCully, PO Box 414 Hay NSW 2711.

Another new release from Bruny Island, *Index of Baptisms, Burials & Marriages under St Peters Church, Variety Bay, Bruny Island*, (includes Channel area), 18 A4 pages—$5 plus p&p available from Kathy Duncombe, 315 Missionary Road Barnes Bay, Bruny Island TAS 7150 Telephone (03) 6260 6287 or email kdunc@netspace.net.au
‘The Trials and Tribulations of William John Speed’ by Helen Eggleston in *The Genealogist*, the journal of the Australian Institute of Genealogical Studies, December 1997, Vol.8, No.12, pp.538–541. This fascinating story relates the life of Lieut-Colonel William John Speed who married four times, researched by his descendant Helen Eggleston. Convicted for bigamy, William was transported to NSW in 1810, he later arrived in Hobart Town with his third wife Eliza and their children where they were both schoolteachers at Clarence Plains. William returned to Sydney where he died in 1838.

‘Convict Interest Group — List of Convicts’ in *The Ancestral Searcher*, the journal of the Heraldry and Genealogy Society of Canberra Vol.20, No.4, December 1997, pp.313–319. List of the convicts plus number of member who submitted the entry from the above Interest Group. Convict’s name, date of birth, ship of arrival and year, where tried, district assigned to, with comments eg aliases, to whom married. Contact can be made by writing to the HAGSOC GPO Box 585 Canberra 2601, please quote number of member.

‘Know Your Parish: Christ Church, West Hartlepool’ in the Cleveland and South Durham and North Yorks Family History Society journal Vol.17, No.1, January 1998, pp.47–51. West Hartlepool was formerly with the township of Stranton. In 1845 there were only about 300 inhabitants, by the end of the century this number was over 62,000. This increase was due to the opening of the West Hartlepool Harbour Dock Company in 1847. People came from all parts of the country in search of work. This article describes Christ Church, its records and the Church School.

‘The Scottish Churches in Liverpool’ by Arthur Brack in the *Liverpool Family Historian*, the journal of the Liverpool and South West Lancashire Family History Society Vol.19, No.4, December 1997, pp.127–131. The history of the first Scottish Church built in Oldham Street, Liverpool in 1793, later St Andrew’s Church of Scotland was built near by. The Oldham Street Scots Kirk finally closed in 1909. By 1928 those interred in the cemetery had been moved to Everton cemetery. St Andrew’s escaped the bombing in 1940 but was damaged by fire in 1983. Their record and minute books are held by the Scottish Record Office.

‘A Case of Highway Robbery’ by Wendy Hibbitt in *The Essex Family Historian* Winter edition 1998, No.87, of the Essex Family History Society journal pp.28–32. A brochure on the Richmond Gaol Historical Site in Tasmania was sent to the Writtle Archives in Kent with information on convict Thomas Lake tried at Chelmsford in Kent. Writtle archivist, Wendy Hibbitt, investigated Thomas Lake and found his baptism, trial and transportation to VDL on the *Eden* in 1842 but queried what had become of Thomas after he became free in 1858. In the next edition of *The Essex Family Historian* No.88, another article by Wendy Hibbitt, ‘More Highway Robbery’, has an update on Thomas Lake. Wendy received a letter from Australia informing her that Thomas married Lydia...
Prentis in Hobart, had six children, and died in 1894 in Hobart. Names connected to this family are Underell; Murphy; Hill; Hammer; Males and Duggan. A family chart is included. For a small donation Wendy Hibbitt of 2 Green Close, Writtle, Essex CM1 3DX UK is willing to obtain a printout of their family name for anyone who has connections with Writtle from their archival records.

‘In Contact ...’ in the New Zealand Genealogist, the journal of the New Zealand Society of Genealogists, Vol.29, No.249, January–February 1998, pp.53–58 gives details of names and addresses of 70 branches plus Special Interest Groups associated with their society.

Two articles of interest in Cornwall Family History Society’s journal No.87, March 1998.

1 ‘Transport in Torpoint’ by C. W. Cooper pp.2–4. This article covers the history of transport in Torpoint, Cornwall from the 1790s to the 20th century. The first stage coach was named the Royal Cornish in 1796. The location of records with names and places where coaches, including mail coaches, departed and arrived. Records for tradesmen e.g. saddlers and harness makers, blacksmiths and coach builders are also mentioned.

2 ‘Parting Gifts of Yesteryear’ by Tom Richards pp.7–9, author of the book ‘Was Your Ancestor a Railwayman?’. Tom was a former Great Western Railway employee and gives an interesting insight into his research in writing his book. The ‘Among the Staff’ reports in the GWR Magazines can provide much family and social history, eg. on retirement an employee’s career, the speeches and parting gifts he received might be recorded, with an accompanying photograph. The GWR Magazine’s first issue was in 1888 with the final edition in December 1947. These are held in many repositories in England, the PRO and libraries. For a detailed list see Tom’s book. (A copy is held by the Hobart Branch).

‘Finding Out More About Convicts—Using the Australian Joint Copying Project M Series’ by Cora Num in The Mail the newsletter of The Descendants of Convicts Group, March–April 1998, No.84, pp.1114. The M Series records of the AJCP relate to the County Record Offices in England and are available from the National University Libraries and other repositories in Australia. Some examples are given in this article of County Record Office Quarter Sessions, the AJCP reel number is included.

‘Useful Addresses in Britain’ in Western Ancestor the Western Australian Genealogical Society Vol.7, No.5, March 1998 edition, p.208. A list of addresses to help when researching in England. These include several societies, church groups and libraries, Post Office Archives, etc.

‘The Development of London Cemeteries: A Brief Survey’ by John M. Clarke in the Genealogists Magazine, the journal of the Society of Genealogists Vol.26, No.1, March 1998, pp.9–13. This interesting article covers the development and history of London’s many burial grounds. Includes brief notes on several cemeteries with date of commencement, acreage and by whom designed.

Two journals taken off the exchange list since the printed list in Tasmanian Ancestry September 1997, Vol.18, No.2, Parkes and District History Group, NSW and Vlaamse Stam, Belgium.

New journals are Banyon Tree from the East Yorkshire Family History Society and Root and Branch, the journal of the West Surrey Genealogical Society. •
BOOK REVIEWS

Federation of Family History Societies (Publications) Ltd. Available from FFHS (Publications) Ltd., 2–4 Killer Street, Ramsbottom, Bury, Lancs., BLO 9BZ.


A long needed source of reference to all of the many family history societies comprising the Federation. Now painstakingly revived and expanded by Pauline Saul, the first handbook was compiled and published by Iain Swinnerton in 1976 and contained 32 pages, the second in 1991. Obviously, a great deal of work has been carried out to collate the contents of this book, which will be invaluable in helping to find details of every individual family history member society in England, Wales, Northern Ireland, Republic of Ireland, Australia, Canada, Netherlands, New Zealand, South Africa and USA.

Full details of the name and addresses of individual societies, office bearers, membership fees, opening hours and much more are given. Particulars of The Guild of One Name Studies may be found together with those of many of its members. A section is devoted to Other Societies (General), which includes, amongst others, the Huguenot and Walloon Research Association, Romany & Travellers and Rolls Royce FHS.

The one country not included is Scotland, where individual societies form part of the Scottish Association of Family History Societies (contact address given). A book most libraries and genealogists will want to own.

**Alphabetic Index to Victorian Government Railway Stations**, compiled by C. G. Harvey, 16 Leane Street Hughes ACT. no details of price given.

The preface indicates that the index relates to a 1946 Railway Map of Victoria produced by the Railway museum at North Williamstown, for sale by V/Line. It deals with more than 1200 railway stations, sidings and stopping places throughout Victoria.

The state is divided into four sections, so that it should be easy to find the station being sought by following the example given. Such knowledge could be of assistance in following the whereabouts and travels of people who sometimes moved about a great deal.

Roads and topography have been omitted from the map, which makes for clarity, especially as many of the roads existing in 1946 would not have existed in the last century.


It is well known that the National Archives of Australia contains millions of records of great interest and use to genealogists, but it can be difficult to ascertain exactly what they are and their whereabouts.

The guide was first published ten years ago—obviously the archives content has grown considerably in the intervening period of time.
There is a section on how to use the guide, which then deals with subjects category by category, state by state. For those using the Internet facility there is a Website database where more information about the quantity and description of the record may be found, but as yet the records themselves cannot be accessed by computer.

Some of the subjects listed are immigration, transport, parliamentary, census and ceremonial records, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, education and training, government employment, repatriation, health and welfare and many others.

This book will be of great assistance when seeking both well-known records and those which may be more obscure.

Jo Keen.

They came to preach and prosper: by Kenneth J. Read, a brief history of the Geeves or Jeeves family in Tasmania and Australia, 1842 to 1998, with details of more than 6,500 descendants (including spouses). Howrah, Tasmania, the author, 1998.

Published following the Geeves family reunion at Port Huon in 1992, this book is the result of research carried out since the early 1980s. It is set against a background of places relevant to a pioneer family of the Geeveston district. While the first part of the text consists of information about the early Geeves families, their lives and times, the major part of the book is a detailed alphabetical listing of facts about individual family members.

The diaries of Osborne Geeves have been quoted extensively. Family trees for several generations following those of the original settlers are included and the book is well illustrated with photographs of individuals and family groups.

A chronology of Geeveston is included, with references and sources. Although it was published as a hardback volume for family members, copies are available in paperback format for $55 from the author at 32 Mortyn Place, Howrah Tasmania 7018, (03) 6247 8418.


This is a new edition of a book which has been a standard reference tool in Australian genealogical research for many years. It developed out of an article published in the journal of the Society of Genealogists in 1965. It has been reprinted many times up to 1996 and is still useful for more advanced researchers. It was brought up to date by Nick Vine Hall for the editions of 1980–1986 and by Heather Garnsey for 1986–1996.

The book teaches basic procedures of research, concisely showing what kinds of material to seek and how to use them. It indicates where to search both in Australia and overseas, listing family history societies, record offices and other archival repositories. A full account is given of the Society of Australian Genealogists and its facilities.

Advice is given on how to store information, both manually and by computer, how to draw up the family tree, how to compile a family history and how to deal with the common problems that appear so often in research. There is also advice on how to hire and make good use of the services of a professional researcher.

The book ends with a reading list to assist further research.

In 1981 notes compiled to accompany a series of lectures for beginners in genealogy, conducted by the Heraldry & Genealogy Society of Canberra, were published as a book entitled *Family history for beginners*. This new edition of the book, with its new title, is a comprehensive guide for the beginner as well as being a valuable reference tool for those more advanced in research.

From ‘Where do I begin?’ the book states and describes the basic information that is needed, how to find it and what to do with it when found. Record keeping, both manual and by computer, comes early in the text with advice on choice and use of software and use of the Internet.

Repositories of information in Australia and overseas are listed and described with postal and Internet addresses, together with information about the main family history and genealogical societies in Australia. For England and Wales, civil registration regions are given, as are county maps and Chapman Codes for the UK. Contents and use of the IGI are explained.

Each chapter has a booklist for further reading and details are given about the papers presented at Australasian congresses on genealogy and heraldry.

A welcome inclusion for beginners is the glossary of terms used in genealogy.

Theo Sharples

*News from National Archives*

The new National Archives of Australia opened in Canberra in September. It is now in the refurbished old Canberra GPO and houses records received from government agencies.

The October issue of their magazine, *Memento*, lists their series of *Archives Advice* sheets with a current total of twenty-five titles. Many deal with such subjects as protecting and handling paper files, maps and plans, magnetic media, disks, photographs and microfilms etc.

Others are, *Caring for your family archive*, *Archival quality packaging*, *Providing electronic records in evidence* and *Email is a record!* Apparently the ‘courts have accepted e-mail as a legitimate source of evidence and it is therefore subject to legal processes such as subpoena’. The sheets can be found on their website [www.naa.gov.au](http://www.naa.gov.au) under ‘Services to Government’ or paper copies can be obtained from the National Archives of Australia, PO Box 7425 Canberra Mail Centre ACT 2610 or email: archives@nna.gov.au

You can also submit a Genealogical Enquiry Form or a World War I Dossier Request through their web page.
### NEW RELEASES FROM LAUNCESTON BRANCH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index to Passenger Arrivals and Departures from Early Launceston Newspapers 1841–1845</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lists of passengers arriving and departing from the port of Launceston during the nineteenth century have not survived. To reconstruct some of these passenger lists Sandra Duck and Maureen Martin, two members of the Launceston Branch of the Genealogical Society of Tasmania have compiled an index to passenger lists in the shipping columns published in early newspapers in Launceston. The newspapers being indexed are:</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>The Launceston Advertiser</em> (1829–1846)</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>The Independent</em> (1832–1835)</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>The Cornwall Chronicle</em> (1835–1879)</td>
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<td><em>The Examiner</em> 1842–</td>
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<td>Volume 2 of the index, compiled by Sandra Duck, and covering the period 1841–1845 is now available. It contains over 27,000 entries of passengers arriving and departing on ships for or from overseas, inter-colonial and intra-colonial ports. A separate section of the index lists the arrivals and departures of passengers who are not named individually. This section includes the movements of convicts, regiments, aborigines, whalers, assigned servants and other passengers.</td>
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<td>Volume 2 of the index has been published as a set of 11 microfiche.</td>
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<td>Cost—$55.00 (includes postage)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Available from:</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Sales Officer, Launceston Branch</td>
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<tr>
<td>PO Box 1290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Launceston, Tasmania 7250</td>
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<tr>
<td>Work on Vol. 3 (1846–1850), Vol. 4 (1851–1855) and Vol. 5 (1856–1860) is in progress and they will be released over the coming twelve months.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Index to Births, Deaths and Marriages from <em>The Examiner</em> Newspaper</th>
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<tr>
<td>Five more volumes of this index, covering the years 1951–1960, will be released during 1998–1999.</td>
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<td><strong>Vol. 13</strong>—Deaths 1956–1960 containing over 10,000 references to death notices in the paper, will be available from 1 December 1998. For the first time the index to deaths contains cross references to the married woman’s maiden name (where the information is available)</td>
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<td>Other volumes soon to be released</td>
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<td>Vol. 10—Births 1951–1955</td>
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<td>Vol. 11—Births 1956–1960</td>
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<td>Prices on application</td>
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<td>Available from:</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Sales Officer</td>
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<td>Launceston Branch</td>
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<td>Tasmania 7250</td>
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<tr>
<th>Index to <em>The Examiner</em> Obituaries and Funerals 1941–1950</th>
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<tr>
<td>An index to obituaries and reports of funerals published in <em>The Examiner</em> newspaper. The index contains over 5,000 entries and is the first of a new series of indexes.</td>
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<td>Cost—$25.00 (plus postage)</td>
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<td>Available from:</td>
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<td>Tasmania 7250</td>
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COMING EVENTS

TASMANIA
Unless otherwise notified, all Tasmanian Historical Research Association (THRA) Meetings take place on the second Tuesday of the month in the Royal Society Room, Custom House, Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Macquarie Street Hobart starting at 8.00 pm.

18 October–December 1998
Convict Love Tokens Exhibition at the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart.

November 1998
8 December—THRA Oral History, Ms Jill Cassidy.

30 and 31 January 1999
All Schools Reunion on Bruny Island to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of Area School at Alonnah. Contact Ruth Dillon (03) 6293 1339, Bev Davis (03) 6260 6366, or Kathy Duncombe (03) 6260 6287

3–6 February 1999
The Colonial Eye, an interdisciplinary conference to be held at the University of Tasmania. Contact Professor Lucy Frost at School of English & European Languages & Literatures, University of Tasmania, GPO Box 252-82 Hobart TAS 7001 or (03) 6226 2348

INTERSTATE AND OVERSEAS

1999
The Famine ‘Orphans’ Gathering as part of the 150th Anniversary Commemorations, at Tipperary. Contact Tipperary Clans Office, 45 Main Street Tipperary Town Republic of Ireland.

1–2 May 1999
Third Victorian State Family History Conference, Health, Wealth and Wisdom, at the YWCA, Cato Conference Centre, 489 Elizabeth Street Melbourne. There will be twenty-seven sessions with three general sessions for all participants. To obtain a brochure, write to Form, PO Box 89 Blackburn Victoria 3130 enclosing a business size SAE, or email gsv@alphalink.com.au aigs@alphalink.com.au or lberry@ozramp.net.au

3–5 September 1999

26–30 April 2000
Domesday to Database The Millennium British Family History Conference at Bath University, UK—hosted by the Wiltshire Family History Society in association with the FFHS.

27 September–1 October 2000
Let Records Speak, the 9th Australasian Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry at University of Western Australia, Perth Western Australia. For details contact: Mrs Diane Jarvie, PO Box 980 Rockingham WA 6168 http://www.cohsoft.com.au/afhc/ags/html
LIBRARY NOTES

As a result of the many new microfiche purchased by the state over the past year, a major redistribution is being proposed which will be considered at the November meeting of the state executive. Please check with your branch library to find out which microfiche they hold for this quarter. A new roster will be published in the March 1999 journal.

BURNIE

Accessions—Books
Family History for Beginners & Beyond, Genealogy Society of Canberra
Family History Research Manager, Genealogy Society of Canberra
Finding Families—A guide to the National Archives of Australia for Genealogists
GST Inc. Members’ Interests 1997/98
Immigrant Arrivals—Commonwealth of Australia
South West Families Histories, FFHS
The British Army in Australia, 1788–1998, James Donohue
The O’Shea Index to The Mercury, Deaths 1921–1930, J. & F. O’Shea
Web Sites for Genealogists, Vol. 2, Cora Num
Welsh Family History—a guide for research, ed. John & Sheila Rowlands

Accessions—Microfiche
Index to the 1851 Census of Lanark, Calder and Lesmahogow
Tithe Defaulters—Ireland 1831
* Indicates items donated

DEVONPORT

Accessions—Books
* An Index to The Advocate Tasmania, Personal Announcements 1997, Devonport Branch Publication
* Australian Sea Stories, ed. John Currey
Cemeteries of Southern Tasmania Vol. 2, comp. Rosemary Davidson
* Chronological Sequence of Events—Tasmania 1811–1980
Dog Owners 1830, comp. Rosemary Davidson
GST Members’ Interests 1997/98
Index to The Advocate 1931–1935
* Norwich Archdeaconry Marriage Licence Bonds 1813–1837, ed. Christine Hood BA
O’Shea Index to The Mercury, Deaths 1921–1930, J. & F. O’Shea
Specialist Indexes in Australia, comp. Judy Webster

* Indicates items donated
Accessions—Microfiche
* Cornwall Family History Society Members’ Interests 1998
* Index of The Creswick & Clunes Advertiser May 1859–Dec 1862
Index to Inward Passenger Lists from British Ports to Victorian Ports 1852–1859
Inward Passenger Lists from British Ports to Victorian Ports 1852–1859
MacPhail’s National Directory of Tasmania 1867/68
*Indicates items donated

HOBART

Accessions—Books
* A Fascinating Adventure—Henry Ashton DACG, 1785–1828 & His Family in VDL, Derek H. Hindle
Anglican Church in Tasmania, Sesquicentenary 1992, G. Stephens
Beginning Your Family History, G. Pelling, revised and updated by Pauline Litton
* Charles Grinter of Somerset, James Grinter
* Clan-Hunter/Ralston, G. M. W. Hunter
Cornish Immigrants—assisted arrivals in NSW 1837–1877, comp. P. Lay
Genealogical Research Directory 1998, Johnson & Sainty
GST Members’ Interests 1997–98
* Hawkesbury Journey—Up the Windsor Road, D. G. Bowd
Home and a Range, The Hean Family of Tasmania, L. W. Dinnick
Index to The Advocate Personal Announcements 1997
O’Shea Index to The Mercury, Deaths 1921–1930, J. & F. O’Shea
* Birth Notices from the Southern Star, W. Short
Specialist Indexes for Family Historians, J. Gibson & E. Hampson
* Web Sites for Genealogists, 2nd ed. Cora Num

Accessions—Fiche
Durham Burial Index 1813–37
Free Passengers and Crew on Convict ships into Sydney 1830–40
Orkney Isles 1851 Census of St Andrews Parish
Scotland Deaths Indexes—Kincross 1855–1975
South Australian Records prior to 1841
Victorian Deaths 1961–1980
West Surrey 1851 Census
1851 Electoral Rolls—Melbourne & Surrounds

CD-ROM
1851 Census of Devon, Norfolk and Warwickshire
* Indicates items donated

LAUNCESTON

Accessions—Books
Advocate, The, GST Inc., Devonport
Book of Trades or Library of Useful Arts 1811, 1818, Vols 1, 2 & 3, Beryl Hurley (Ed.)
Branches to Success; Dornauf—History of the Family from 1855–1988, Les T. Parish
Dress & Insignia of the British Army in Australia & New Zealand 1770–1870,
  * Ronald Montague
* England Under the Tudors and Stuarts, 1485–1689, M. A. R. Graves
* English Non Conformity for Family Historians, Michael Gandy
* Family History Research in Glamorgan, Rosemary Davies
Finding Families, Margaret Chambers
* From England to Van Diemen’s Land 1829–1997; Harry Faulkner & Rebecca Jane Bish, Margaret Walker
* Genealogical & Local History Books in Print, Marian Hoffman
* Herald Year Book, The, 1949, J. A. Alexander
* Hidden Chapters, The, Robert Piper
* Historical Manuscript of the Tweed, H. W. Denning
Index to The Advocate 1931–1935, GST Inc. Burnie
* It Started with Muslin; Elizabeth Hopper’s Story, Jean Turner
  John Glover and Patterdale, M. J. Maddock
* Kent, A Genealogical Bibliography, Stuart A. Raymond
* Kent, A Genealogical Bibliography, Stuart A. Raymond
King’s England, The (Essex), Arthur Mee
King’s England, The (Derbyshire), Arthur Mee
* Launceston Cemeteries, Friends of Library
* Long Road to Hobart Town, A.; Robert Hay’s Story, Jean Turner
* Members’ Interests, GST Inc.
O’Shea Index to The Mercury, Deaths 1921–1930, J. & F. O’Shea
Old Kirk and St Andrews, Veda M. Edwards
* Scotts at Hagley, 1849–1973, E. G. Scott
Tracing Your Ancestors in Northern Ireland, Ian Maxwell
* Unwilling Tasmanians; William Hazlewood’s Story, Jean Turner
* Wollombi Cemetery, Committee

Accessions—Fiche
* Emigrants from Hamburg to Australia 1860–69
  Mornington Cemeteries
  Paupers in Workhouses 1861
  Royal Navy Invalids & Pensioners 1866 & 1868
  Royal Navy Seamen in Receipt of Parish Relief 1860
* Indicates items donated

SOCIETY AND BRANCH SALES

Please refer to your June 1998 journal for the complete list or contact your branch library for a copy of the sales brochure. New releases are advertised on pages 146 and 200 of this issue.
‘The O’Shea Index to The Mercury Deaths 1921–1930’ as advertised in the September journal is available from Hobart Branch Library for $30.00 plus p&p.
Please note that items advertised are only available from the branches as listed and must be ordered from the address given.
**BRANCH LIBRARY ADDRESSES, TIMES AND MEETING DETAILS**

**BURNIE**  
Phone: (03) 6435 4103 (Branch Secretary)  
Library 62 Bass Highway, Cooee (above Bass Bakery)  
Tuesday 11.00 a.m.-3.00 p.m.  
Saturday 1.00 p.m.-4.00 p.m.  
Meeting Branch Library, 62 Bass Highway, Cooee 7.30 p.m. on 3rd Tuesday of each month, except January and December. The library is open at 7.00 p.m. prior to meetings.

**DEVONPORT**  
Phone: (03) 6424 5328 (Mr & Mrs Harris)  
Library Rooms 9, 10 & 11, Days Building, Best Street, Devonport  
Wednesday 9.30 a.m.-4.00 p.m.  
Friday 9.30 a.m.-4.00 p.m.  
2nd Sat. of month 1.30 p.m.-3.30 p.m.  
Meeting Branch Library, First Floor, Days Building, Best Street, Devonport at 7.30 p.m. on the last Thursday of each month, except December.

**HOBART**  
Phone: (03) 6228 3175 (Branch Secretary)  
Library 19 Cambridge Road, Bellerive  
Tuesday 12.30 p.m.-3.30 p.m.  
Wednesday 9.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m.  
Saturday 1.30 p.m.-4.30 p.m.  
Meeting Rosny Library, Bligh Street, Rosny Park, at 8.00 p.m. on 3rd Tuesday of each month except January and December.

**HUON**  
Phone: (03) 6264 1335 (Branch Secretary)  
Library Soldiers Memorial Hall, Marguerite Street, Ranelagh  
Saturday 1.30 p.m.-4.00 p.m.  
1st Wed. of month 12.30 p.m.-2.30 p.m., 7 p.m.-9 p.m.  
Meeting Branch Library, Ranelagh, at 7.30 p.m. on 2nd Tuesday of each month except January.

**LAUNCESTON**  
Phone: (03) 6344 4034 (Branch Secretary)  
Library 2 Taylor Street, Invermay, Launceston  
Tuesday 10.00 a.m.-3.00 p.m.  
Wednesday 7.00 p.m.-9.00 p.m.  
Saturday 2.00 p.m.-4.00 p.m.  
Meeting St John’s Parish Centre, at 7.30 p.m. on 1st Tuesday of each month except January.
MEMBERSHIP OF THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA INC.

Membership of the GST Inc. is open to all interested in genealogy and family history, whether resident in Tasmania or not. Assistance is given to help trace overseas ancestry as well as Tasmanian.

Dues are payable each year by 1 April. Subscriptions for 1998–99 are as follows:-

- Ordinary member $30.00
- Joint members (2 people at one address) $40.00
- Student/Pensioner/Unemployed over 6 months $20.00
- Joint pensioners $28.00
- Corporate members $50.00

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All members receive copies of the society’s journal *Tasmanian Ancestry*, published quarterly in June, September, December and March. (NB Airmail postage is extra.) Members are entitled to free access to the society’s libraries. Access to libraries of some other societies has been arranged on a reciprocal basis.

Application for Membership:
Application forms may be obtained from the GST Inc. State Secretary, or any branch and be returned with appropriate dues to a branch treasurer or sent direct to the GST Inc. Treasurer, PO Box 60 Prospect Tasmania 7250. Dues are also accepted at libraries and branch meetings.

Donations:
Donations to the Library Fund ($2.00 and over) are **tax deductible**. Gifts of family records, maps, photographs, etc. are most welcome.

Research Queries:
Research is handled on a voluntary basis in each branch for members and non-members. Rates for research are available from each branch and a stamped, self addressed, business size envelope should accompany all queries. Members should quote their membership number. A list of members willing to undertake record searching on a **private basis** can be obtained from the society. *The society takes no responsibility for such private arrangements.*

Advertising:
Advertising for *Tasmanian Ancestry* is accepted with pre-payment of $25.00 per quarter page in one issue or $75.00 for 4 issues. Further information can be obtained by writing to the journal committee at PO Box 60 Prospect TAS 7250.

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RESEARCHING BY EMAIL

A
growing number of members are taking advantage of new technology for their genealogy by using computers and, increasingly, email. A number of other journals now include members’ email addresses, and sections such as ‘Revised/Additional Interests’. Many of our members will not have had the opportunity to ‘advertise’ their interests since joining (apart from the Members’ Interests published annually, now on microfiche). So, as a trial, we are listing some members’ email addresses, with the family names being researched. We would like to have your comments to help us judge its value. The new Renewal/Application for Membership Form has a space to include your email address and these will be included in the ‘New Members’ section of future journals—Editor.

Don.Gregg@tassie.net.au
BERRYMAN, CURNOW, LEGGO, QUICK and ROWE all (CON ENG); DALZIEL, GREGG and McGAVIN all (LKS SCT); CLARK and FERGUSON (PER SCT); KNOX (RFW SCT); CROSLAND, HOWGATE, NEWSOME and ROLLINSON all (YKS ENG); CURTIS (COR IRL), L’ESTRANGE, LEDWICH and MEYLER all (DUB IRL); and REID (KID IRL)
crone@southcom.com.au
BRUNTON (SCT); BRYDON/E (SCT Borders); John COOK (Chard SOM/TAS); Mary Ann LAW (Edinburgh SCT); LOTHIAN (BEW SCT); McBAIN (TAS); PARK (ROX SCT); REWINCK (BEW SCT); THORBURN (ROX SCT)
cmrread@southcom.com.au
EDGE (SFK any pre 1800); EDGE Fane (NI pre 1802); McARTHUR John Scott Capt (Hobart TAS post 1850); PETCHLEY John (Hobart TAS post 1812); RUSSELL Wm W (Hobart TAS post 1840) and SKENE (TAS post 1829/Thames NZ)
mnuet@ozemail.com.com
MADDICK (ENG, WLS and AUS)

--

graemodd@asgard.clare.tased.edu.au
ODDIE William Riley (LND ENG) and KILFOYLE Katherine (CRK IRE) 1800s
jpurtsch@southcom.com.au
BELLETTE (LNDTAS); FLANAGAN (ROS IRE/TAS); Kean (HAMS/TAS); KINDER (Bristol ENG/TAS); LARSON (NPI/TAS); RASPIN (LIN); STAPLETON and RYAN (TIP IRE/TAS)
freestun@southcom.com.au
DUNK (ENG 1800s); FREESTUN (ENG 1800s); GODFREDSEN (DEN 1800s); LEVIS (IRE 1800s) and LOCKYER (NI 1800s)
mhowe@southcom.com.au
BENNETT (ENG); BROWNE, CARR, CODD, GELAN, KILMARTIN and WELSH all (IRE); DEVEREUX (?), DEVINE (NPI); EASTON (SCT); LOWEN and WHITE (TAS)
ocongri@asgard.clare.tased.edu.au
Thomas O’CONNOR (KER IRE/VIC), Julia HYNES (CLA IRE/VIC), Patrick SOMERS (Cahereford IRE/TAS); Johanna CULLEN (IRE/TAS); Cornelius GRANT (Tilsbury WIL ENG); Elizabeth DAY (Hindon WIL ENG); Peter DUNN (Aberlady/Haddington SCT); Janet McCARTER (Haddington SCT); John SWAIN and Bridget BURKE (WIC IRE/TAS)
kducn@netspace.net.au
BRUNY ISLAND NAMES (ALL); BECKER (GER/TAS); BROUGHTON (YKS); DAVEY (CON); DUNCOMBE (TAS); EYRE (YKS); HAGUE (CON); LATTA (SRY); OXBRLOW (ESS) and SLATER (SFK)
rosendav@asgard.clare.tased.edu.au
CHAMPION (GLS/TAS); COCKERILL (LND/TAS); DAVENPORT (CHS?); ELLIS (DEV/TAS); GATHER-COLE (NFK); HIDDLESTONE and PIESSE (ALL); MOODY (DEV/CON); VINCENT (CON/LND/TAS); and DAY, HILLS, MINTER, PETMAN, POOLE, SHRUBSOLE, STUNT, SWEETLOVE, TONGE, WELLARD and WHAYMAN all (KEN)
linggj@southcom.com.au
BLOWER (LND/SAL); BUSSEY and DAYNES (East Harling NFK); CALLANDER (STI SCT); LING (East Harling area NFK); NEVELL (OXF) and WINDSOR (Launceston TAS)
ramsay@trump.net.au
GELLATLY (PER SCT); SUMMERFIELD (ABD SCT); McCOMBIE (ABD SCT); DRURY (Harrietsham KEN); LEIGH (Blackrod LAN); MATHER (Culcheth LAN) and UNSWORTH (Atherton LAN)
ALEXANDER/RILEY
Henry ALEXANDER married Elizabeth RILEY, New Norfolk 1856. Three children, Henry, Mary Anne Jane and Albert were born Launceston. They then returned to England in 1866.
Any information to Mrs Irene Davidson, PO Box 25 Concord NSW 2137

BARNETT/SMITH
James (Barney) SMITH born 1855 and Alice neé BARNETT, born 1857, marriage not known. Children were—Alice Maud 1888; May Martha 1890, Launceston; James, birth unknown. James senior was stated as being a coach painter and died October 1930 at his daughter’s residence in Howick Street, Launceston. Alice died February 1921 aged 64 years. Any information relating to James or Alice, ie migration records, birth, marriage date or background would be appreciated.
Jenny McGillivery, 32 Warring Street Ravenswood TAS 7250

BEST/MOIR
Susannah BEST born 1871 Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, parents Aaron Best and Elizabeth ? died 25 November 1959, buried Carr Villa, married 1 January 1891 Methodist Church Launceston, to David William MOIR born 19 February 1868 Launceston, died 23 May 1929 Launceston. They had five daughters, one son. To the best of my knowledge, Susannah had two brothers, Joseph and Lindsay(?), and a sister Priscilla (Millie). Susannah arrived in Tas when she was 10 years old, her father Aaron died 30 November 1915 at Lebrina, buried Lilydale. Aaron’s job was a tinsmith at Harts, south west corner of Charles and York streets, Launceston. Elizabeth and the rest of the family I know little of. Anyone knowing of descendants of the Best family I would greatly appreciate knowing about them.
Susan Hinds, 6 Parnella Drive St Helens TAS 7216 (03) 6376 3271

BROWNLIE/MEAD
Agnes Jane BROWNLIE, born 4 May 1854, Collingwood, Victoria, married Thomas Edwin MEAD, born 29 July 1853, Holloway, London, England, on 2 August 1876, Richmond, Melbourne, Victoria. They had three children: Amy Agnes born 26 April 1877, Collingwood (married Charles Joseph ALEXANDER); Emily Jane 1879–1880 and Lily Isabel born 16 June 1884, Richmond (married George Alfred PRINCE 6 June 1907, Carlton, Melbourne, Victoria). Thomas Mead was the hotel keeper of the Napier Hotel in Fitzroy, Melbourne, Victoria and died there 7 June 1902 aged 48 years. Agnes Jane MEAD died 21 January 1917 aged 62.
Ms J. C. Stevens, ‘Clyla’ 8 Perry Street Seddon VIC 3011 (03) 9687 3663
BRUNY ISLAND CONVICTS
Was your ancestor a convict assigned to someone on Bruny Island? If he was, I would be interested to hear from you. I am compiling a file of convicts who served some of their time on Bruny Island, on behalf of The Bruny Island Historical Society to place in our History Room situated at Alonnah. Please write to Kathy Duncombe, 315 Missionary Road Barnes Bay Bruny Island TAS 7150

BUCHARIA
Four children; Betsey c.1820; Mary Ann c.1820; Vizenza c.1823 and Henry c.1824 Hobart Town. Listed in CSO1/122A pages 2 and 32. Census in 1827 of children where they are residing, not born. Any information on the above children, their descendants plus the children’s parents, appreciated.
Mrs Karen E Healy, PO Box 622 Moe VIC 3825

BUCHERI, Vizenza
Also known as BUCCAREY, Thomas; BUCHARI, Antonio and BUCKHARDI, Vicentia. Born c.1781 Sicily, convicted Malta 1809 Life. Transported on Guildford 1811. Conditional Pardon 1841. Died 1842 Hobart Town. Married 1826 Hobart Town, FOLEY, Mary. Five children; Elizabeth c.1823; Harriet c.1827; Mary Ann c.1829, Thomas c.1832 and Agnes c.1832. All five children were admitted to the Orphan School between 1833–1838, Hobart Town. Seeking the descendants of the sisters and brother of Agnes (my five g-grandmother).
Mrs Karen E Healy, PO Box 622 Moe VIC 3825

BURGESS family book
I am seeking information on the descendants of George and Ann BURGESS (née HAINES) who were in the Parkham/Deloraine area. Their family was: George, born 1838 married Mary Ann SMITH; William, born 1841 married Rebecca PICKETT; Maria, born 1844 married William WATTS; Charles, born 1845 died 1846; Elizabeth, born 1847 married Francis THOW; Henry, born 1848 married Elizabeth WALTERS; Mary Ann, born 1851 married Joseph WHITEHOUSE; Edwin, born 1854 married Harriett RAMSKILL; Eliza, born 1855 married Joseph BUTLER; Louisa, born 1858 married George WALKER; Sarah, born 1860 married Henry JOHNSON and Martha, born 1864 died 1864. A book is being produced to be released early next year and anyone interested should contact Annette Banks, 46 Payne Street, Burnie TAS 7320 (03)6431 7475

BURTON Henry
Henry BURTON is the father of the youngest child of Mary KEEFE and I believe was a convict and in prison at Port Arthur in 1864. I am seeking information and contact with descendants of the above. B. Hossack, 7 Corella Court Peregian Beach QLD 4573

GOER
How did James GOER come to Tasmania? James born 1826 Chelsea, London married Margaret CONWAY in Hobart in 1851. They had fourteen children. Son Francis
Vincent died 1951—buried at Carr Villa Memorial Park with wife Mabel Oceanna MAYNARD. Their son Charles Alfred John (spouse Grace) died Beaconsfield General August 1973, second son William Francis Vincent (spouse Vera) died May 1979 at Beaconsfield General. Any information on these families would be greatly appreciated as I hope to visit Tasmania soon and make contact.

Mrs Elizabeth Donald, 4 Walker Place Papakura New Zealand 1703

GOER/CLEASBY
My great great grandmother Elizabeth GOER neé CLEASBY born London 1809, mother of James, arrived on Persian 31 October 1857 with son Thomas and daughter Emma. Emma married Robert Bowie LINDSAY. They came to New Zealand c.1858/59. Recorded on the India returning to Hobart from Invercargill May 1863— Mrs Goer. Any information on these families would be greatly appreciated as I hope to visit Tasmania soon and make contact.

Mrs Elizabeth Donald, 4 Walker Place Papakura New Zealand 1703

JEWELL
Josephine Lavinia M. JEWELL married Vernon MIDWOOD in Hobart on 10 June 1863. Witnesses to the marriage were a Mrs Giblin and Eliza Jewell. I assume Josephine and Eliza were sisters. Josephine was born about 1843, parents and place unknown. She visited India a number of times which may have a connection. I am seeking any information on both girls (parents etc.) and any information on what became of Eliza while she was in Tasmania.

Wally Short, 5 Fairfax Road Glenorchy TAS 7010 or email: wally@trump.net.au

MEAD/GILES

Ms J. C. Stevens, ‘Clyla’ 8 Perry Street Seddon VIC 3011 ☏ (03) 9687 3663

McLAUGHLIN/KEEFE
Mary McLAUGHLIN married William KEEFE 1851 (also called Marianne Jane McLACHLAN) in St James Cathedral, Melbourne, Victoria. They went to Loddon goldfields where at least two children were born in that area. Thomas Keefe born 1853 is noted in Launceston Library as first white child born on Lodden diggings. William and Mary Keefe returned to Launceston area and William died in 1859, Launceston. In
1864 Mary Keefe died in Launceston and her children were placed in the Queen’s Orphanage—all except the eldest child Thomas who died in Cressy in 1938. I am seeking information and contact with descendants of the above.

B. Hossack, 7 Corella Court Peregian Beach QLD 4573

**McROBIES GULLY/I.O.O.F. LODGE (Albemarle Branch) Hobart**

Seeking information or local history on McRobies Gully, Hobart and I.O.O.F. Lodge (Albemarle Branch) in Hobart.

David Cooper, 4 Drum Close Frankston North VIC 3200

**MOIR/KIRKWOOD**

Isabella MOIR born 4 November 1839 Dumfermline, Fife, Scotland, came to TAS with brother Peter Moir on ship *Forest Monarch*, assisted passenger arriving 27 July 1857 Launceston, died ? and buried ? married 29 April 1864 Chalmers Church Launceston to John KIRKWOOD born ? and died ? had four children: female born 28 June 1865, Joseph 28 April 1867, Mary Stark 14 March 1869 and female 28 January 1871, all at Launceston. Anyone knowing if descendants are about, their lives, or Isabella and John’s family, would be appreciated.

Susan Hinds, 6 Parnella Drive St Helens TAS 7216 (03) 6376 3271

**NORMAN/COOK**

Sarah Ann NORMAN born ?1837 died 1875 Ulverstone, married Thomas COOK born 1830, in 1855 at Torquay. Where did Sarah Ann come from? Can anyone help please?

Pauline Lancaster, Port Arthur Holiday World C/- Post Office Port Arthur TAS 7182 (03) 6250 2262 Fax (03) 6250 2513 email: caster@vision.net.au

**QUARRYMAN/COOPER**

Seeking information on descendants of John QUARRYMAN and Mary COOPER arrived Hobart 1854, lived at McRobies Gully then Weld Street Hobart 1880–1901. Children: Janet born 1853; Elizabeth BARNETT born 1856, died 1913; Robert born 1859, Police Constable in Hobart 1882–1900, lived at 30 King Street, died 1929; William born 1861, carpenter for railways, lived Tregear Street, died 1932; David born 1873 and George born 1878. David Cooper, 4 Drum Close Frankston North VIC 3200

**WHITING**

Captain Edwin WHITING born c.1807, operated brig *Henry* between 1835 and 1840. He married Hannah MANIFOLD born 1807, in Launceston in 1838. Their children were Sarah Manifold 1840; Elizabeth BARNETT born 1841 and Albert Edwin 1844. Hannah died in 1850 and Edwin married Anne Jane BARNES in 1854. Maria Whiting, who married John McGILLVERAY in Invermay 1894 was known to be related. Any information on this connection or Edwin’s background, family, migration etc. would be appreciated. Jenny McGillvery, 32 Warring Street Ravenswood TAS 7250
## NEW MEMBERS’ INTERESTS

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<th>TIME</th>
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<td>Sheerness KEN ENG</td>
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<td>KEN ENG</td>
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TASMANIAN ANCESTRY December 1998
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If you find a name in which you are interested, please note the membership number and check the New Members’ listing for the appropriate name and address. Please enclose a stamped addressed envelope and remember to reply if you receive a SSAE.

### NEW MEMBERS

On behalf of the society, a warm welcome to the following new members.

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TASMANIAN ANCESTRY December 1998
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Computer requirements:
- Mac II System Software 7.6 or newer
- Windows 3.x or 4.x, 95 & Windows 3.1 or newer

TASMANIAN ANCESTRY December 1998
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Hobart:  GPO Box 640  Hobart  Tasmania 7001
Huon:  PO Box 117  Huonville  Tasmania 7109
Launceston:  PO Box 1290  Launceston  Tasmania 7250
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Deadline dates for contributions: 1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October
Editorial

It is doubtful if everyone has a policeman or a medical person amongst their ancestors, but most will have a schoolteacher on their tree, or fond memories of schooldays and their favourite teacher.

In some instances the teacher may have also been a parent with prepared lessons sent from a correspondence school, now known in Tasmania as Distance Education. Perhaps some will recall their own ‘school days’ when they read the extracts from the Correspondence School report in the article on Hettie Wellard. And I will be surprised if many are not moved by Arch Flanagan’s poignant story of one of his teachers.

Did you know that Tasmania has the oldest State Primary School still in use in Australia or the whereabouts of Native Corners?

Along with articles on early education in Tasmania and very helpful guides to records available in the Archives Office of Tasmania you will find interesting items on two forms of English education.

Those who hated school may enjoy reading about early trading vessels or one of our local Police Commissioners.

This is the last of our planned ‘theme’ journals for the present. The committee would welcome suggestions for future issues. Thank you to all those who have contributed to the journal in any way.

Rosemary Davidson

Journal Committee
Rosemary Davidson, Cynthia O’Neill, Maurice Appleyard, Jeannine Connors, David Freestun, David Hodgson, Charles Hunt, Lucy Knott, Vee Maddock, Denise McNeice and Kate Ramsay.

Journal address
PO Box 60 Prospect Tasmania 7250
or email
tas ancestry@southcom.com.au

Articles are welcomed in any format—handwritten, typed or word processed, on disk or by email. Disks and photographs will be returned on request.

Deadline dates are:
1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October

The opinions expressed in this journal are not necessarily those of the editorial committee nor of the Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc. Responsibility rests with the author of a submitted article and we do not intentionally print inaccurate information. The society cannot vouch for the accuracy of offers for services or goods that appear in the journal, or be responsible for the outcome of any contract entered into with an advertiser. The editor reserves the right to edit, abridge or reject material.

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Cover:
Model State School, [Wellington Square], Launceston, Tasmania.
Reproduced with permission of the Tasmaniana Library from their Postcard Collection.
See Henrietta Eliza Wellard page 220 this issue.
In the December issue of *Tasmanian Ancestry* you requested our comments as to the value of having email addresses to research queries.

This is a very good idea to persons who do most of their letter writing by email and also speeds up the communication. It does however cause problems to those who don’t have access to the Internet. Both the researcher and the respondent could be missing out on valuable resources and information.

In the past, I have been unable to respond to researchers as I had no access to the Internet.

I feel both addresses should be used to cater for all persons.

It may be worthwhile mentioning in the journal that anyone can have access to the Internet at their local library. The service is free and you can set up your own mailing address through the many links there. I use Hotmail as I found this to be the easiest to use.

In an earlier issue, you mentioned Internet links for research. One such link was users.on.net/proformat/ausnames.html This is a good source for locating fellow researchers, however I have found that at the library, you are unable to locate the suppliers’ details by clicking either the left or right mouse. I have since been able to solve this problem by using the Internet at Service Tasmania which appears to be set up differently.

Maybe other readers also have this problem, or have solved it.

Thank you

Peter Clarke
12 Vela Street Howrah TAS 7018

Just a short note to say how much I enjoyed your ‘Researching by email’ page in the December edition of *Tasmanian Ancestry*. I have just replied to one of the entries and hopefully there may be a connection. Also keeping the information brief and to the point is excellent. I will be renewing my subscription and look forward to another such page in future editions.

Corrie Maitland

Some years ago you published an item about a genealogical column I was writing for the *Southland Times*, a daily newspaper. I was then able to publish enquiries for no charge except a SAE.

... I would appreciate it if you could make it known that I no longer write this column due to a change in Editorship.

John F. Tourelle
Alexandra, New Zealand

---

**Corrections:**


Thelma McKay


Irene Schaffer
PRESIDENT’S MESSAGE

**Email Address:** The society has now obtained an email address for the executive secretary. The address is gensctas@southcom.com.au and this is the email address members should use for any query or communication other than those dealing directly with the contents of the journal. Members should continue to use the tasancestry address for contacting the journal editor.

**The Lilian Watson Family History Award:**
At its November 1998 meeting the executive reviewed the categories and conditions of the Lilian Watson Family History Award. With the advent of computer technology in the home it has become increasingly difficult to define the difference between a commercially produced book and a book produced at home by the author. The executive has therefore decided to reduce the number of categories from three to one. In future years the Lilian Watson Family History Award will be presented to the best family history book, no matter how it has been produced. The amended guidelines for this award are published in this issue of *Tasmanian Ancestry*.

**Manuscript Award:** Lilian Watson encouraged everyone to write their own family history. The executive has not scrapped the idea of making an award for manuscripts. A new award for manuscripts, yet to be named, will be finalised during 1999. This award will be made every third year and will be for a work, handwritten or typed, but not produced for sale. The manuscript is to be about a Tasmanian family or to be written by a Tasmanian resident. If you can suggest a suitable name for this manuscript award please contact your branch secretary or forward your suggestion to the executive secretary for consideration at a future executive meeting.

**Circulation of Microfiche:** The society has now received all the microfiche that it ordered during 1997–1998. At the November executive meeting major changes were made to the arrangements for the distribution of the microfiche. The St Catherine’s House indexes have been consolidated into three groups; the Probate indexes form a fourth group and the Irish and Scottish records a fifth. A new roster for the circulation of these records has been worked out and is published in the Library Notes section of this issue.

**New Publications:** The fourth volume of the series *Van Diemens Land Heritage: A Biographical and Genealogical Index of Families of Tasmania 1803–1878*, edited by Neil Chick is now available. Neil is to be congratulated for the results of his efforts in this project. It is pleasing to see that the branches are continuing to produce new publications. Burnie Branch is beginning to publish the results of its indexing of the North West Coast newspapers. Devonport is currently working on a new series of indexes for the cemeteries in the Devonport area as well as adding volumes to its indexes of the *Advocate* and the *North West Post*. Hobart Branch is continuing with its series on Southern cemeteries and Launceston Branch is continuing with their *Examiner* and Shipping Indexes. As well, members of the Launceston Branch are currently involved in indexing the mine of information contained in the *Walch’s Tasmanian Almanac*. 1999 looks like being a bumper year for new publications. Anne Bartlett ●
LILIAN WATSON FAMILY HISTORY AWARD

The state executive at its November 1998 meeting reviewed the conditions applying to the Lilian Watson Family History Award.

For some years there have been three categories for the award:

- A Commercially Published [or Produced] Book
- A Home Produced Book, and
- A Manuscript.

With the widespread use of computers and the consequent advances in the techniques of home production and publication, the boundaries between the three categories have been increasingly difficult to define.

The state executive has decided that from and including the award to be presented in 2000, the Lilian Watson Family History Award will be for one category only, that of “book”, however produced or published.

A new award, yet to named, will be made every three years for the best manuscript. Conditions for this award are still under consideration by the state executive.

The new conditions for the Lilian Watson Family History Award are given below. These will apply for the award to be presented in 2000 and for which entries will close at the end of 1999. A leaflet including the new conditions will be available in mid 1999.

1 The award shall be made annually, and only one publication may be selected for an award in any one year.

2 All entries must be in recognised book form, that is printed in some way on paper and bound with covers; entries should be indexed, and be issued in an edition of ten or more copies.

3 Copies of the publication must have been deposited with the National Library of Australia and the appropriate state library, or the appropriate libraries for entries from other countries, as required by legislation.

4 All entries must be submitted to the Lilian Watson Family History Award Committee by the closing date stated on the entry form. No late entries will be accepted.

5 Publications must not have been previously entered for the award unless the new entry is an extensively revised new edition.

6 Entries for the award must have a significant Tasmanian content.

7 Entries must be the story of a family.

8 Authors may submit more than one entry.

9 The entry must be submitted by the author or authors.

10 Each entry accepted for judging will remain the property of the branch library of the society designated on the entry form. A special Lilian Watson Family History Award bookplate will be affixed to each entry.

11 Award winners must allow the society to publicise their entry following the announcement of the winner of the award.

12 The society reserves the right to refuse any entry considered unsuitable, and also not to make the award in any year.
Copyright is not required to be transferred to the society and remains with the author or publisher.

The award shall be determined by an independent judging panel of three persons approved by the society.

The judging panel must include a genealogist or person experienced in genealogical research. The other two members of the judging panel will be chosen from the following categories:

- a qualified librarian
- a writer or literary critic of note
- an historian or compiler of historical or archival material.

Entries will be judged on scope and detail of the history, depiction of the family in its historical setting, historical accuracy, English expression, arrangement of material, quality of layout type and printing, quality of illustrations and the relevance of these to the text. Indexing should be accurate and comprehensive and genealogical tables clear and easy to follow. Sources of information should be acknowledged and references clearly listed. The judges will also assess how successful the work is in presenting the family history in terms of the award and its Tasmanian content.

The decision of the judging panel shall be final, subject to endorsement by the society before public announcement of the award.

The award is made to the person or persons producing, in the opinion of the society, the best family history of those submitted for judging.

Don Gregg
Lilian Watson Family History Award Coordinator.

NEWS FROM ARCHIVES
Ian Pearce—State Archivist
Robyn Eastley—Senior Archivist

THE Archives Office web site has recently been re-configured and upgraded to enable users to move around it more easily and have a better idea of its contents. Essentially the site now has a three tier structure of directory and information pages with clearer titling and content description.

Of particular interest to genealogists is the 'genealogical resources' page which includes the Tasmanian Family Link database and two new items—a descriptive list of records held by the Archives Office which are useful for genealogy, and an index to the 1200 or so applications for naturalisation contained in a number of series of records in the Office.

Two new brief subject guides are being compiled. One is to the records relating to naturalisations and the other is to records relating to the granting of publican’s licences.

www.tased.edu.au/archives

Archives Office of Tasmania
77 Murray Street

SATURDAY OPENING
The Archives Office will be opening from 10.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. on each of the Saturdays listed below during 1999:

10 April 1999
22 May 1999
19 June 1999

Ian Pearce—State Archivist—April 1998

TASMANIAN ANCESTRY March 1999
Branch members were treated to a very informative presentation by Brian Rollins at the October meeting, showing maps of early Circular Head and Emu Bay areas and how to relate them to family history.

Elizabeth Parsons, CEO of the Public Trustee, spoke at the November meeting on the importance of a properly prepared will, giving some examples of the tedious task involved in tracking family members when administering estates. This meeting marked the branch’s 18th birthday.

With all the teething problems now hopefully behind us, the committee working on the Advocate BDM indexes have been busy rechecking the next index, 1926–1930, ready for printing early in the new year. Our thanks to Doug Forrest, Villy Scott and Peter Cocker for their ongoing work with this series.

We have prepared and sent out a newsletter to keep in touch with those members unable to come to meetings, encouraging them to visit our library and make use of the facilities provided. Our thanks are also extended to the dedicated band of volunteers who give of their time each week after week to do library duty, for without them our library would not open as often. A working bee was held early January to sort journals, books and old copies of Advocates and Examiners—maybe we will have unearthed a whole new range of research material!

The Christmas Hamper Raffle was well supported and about $700 was raised for library funds. It was won by S. Laskey, Devonport.

The first book of the In Loving Memory series was recently released. There will be several books published of the transcriptions of the cemeteries within the Devonport Branch area. The initial publication is entitled A Transcription of the Public Cemetery Ulverstone Tasmania. It is a full transcription of the headstones in the Ulverstone Public Cemetery and it is illustrated with photographs depicting the great variety of headstones, epitaphs and grave designs. This volume was launched at a function in Ulverstone and it is now available for sale from the branch library for $35.

It is proposed to trial a series of day time meetings during 1999. They will be held in the branch library on the first Tuesday of every second month commencing in February and starting at 1.30 pm. The dates and topics for the year are as follows:

- **2 February** Family History Displays
- **6 April** GRO Records
- **1 June** Computer Programmes
- **3 August** Census records and shipping records
- **5 October** Wills, especially Australia
- **7 December** Using the IGI and associated records

The monthly meetings on the last Thursday of each month will continue as usual.
Local members were very pleased that Hobart Branch Library was the first to have use of the state purchase of UK National Probate Calendars and, despite our library being closed for a month over the festive season, there were many stories of successful searches in this marvellous resource.

During February and March the library committee are holding Refresher Seminars for all library assistants and these are proving very popular.

Plans for the AGM conference in June are well underway with interesting speakers arranged for the Saturday, followed by a dinner at night, and a visit to Richmond with the Coal River Valley Historical Society on the Sunday. It is hoped everyone will note the dates on their calendars now and join us for what should be a great weekend. Hobart Branch also plans to launch on this occasion another book in its Cemeteries of Southern Tasmania series: Richmond Cemeteries (including Cambridge Congregational).

As many new genealogical records are now available on CD only, a decision has been made by the branch committee to upgrade our current computer and make it available to members in the fiche room. It is anticipated that a booking system will be necessary, so please check with our secretary for details. Members will understand that many library assistants are not computer literate and may be unable to offer assistance. The first CD purchased is the 1851 Census for Devon, Norfolk, and Warwickshire. A new computer is being installed in the office for our indexing projects and use by office bearers.

Consideration is being given to holding demonstrations of various genealogical computer programs during Family History Week (14–20 March). Further details available at General Meetings, our library or from our secretary.

**Guest Speakers:**
- **March 16**—Richard Davis, *VDL and the Irish Famine 1845–1850.*
- **April 20**—Ken Milbourne, *Port Arthur Convict Railway.*
- **May 18**—Alison Melrose, *The Tasmanian Museum Photographic Collection.*
- **June 15**—Peter O’May, *Hobart Ferries.*

The next English Group Meeting will be held on 2 May (apologies for the wrong date for February meeting!).

---

**Launceston**

President Jenny Gill (03) 6331 1150 or 0417 159 794
Secretary Betty Bissett (03) 6344 4034
PO Box 1290 Launceston TAS 7250

In December we had our Christmas Party where the raffle was drawn; the prize was an elevenpiece nativity set knitted by two of our members. The winner was Mr J. E. Tulloch, West Launceston. This was followed by a challenging and fun-filled set of games that were prepared by Anne Bartlett. Thanks Anne for your effort.

**New Publications:**
Various members of the society have undertaken to index the *Walch’s*
Tasmanian Almanacs, as a long term project. Some of the categories they are working on are Magistrates, Jurors, Postmasters and Postmistresses, Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Road Trusts, Ministers of Religion, Masonic Lodges, Medical Practitioners. The first of the series: Postmasters & Postmistresses Volume 1—1863–1910 is now available—$25.00.


The Examiner Obituaries & Monuments 1941–50 (book) now available $25.00.

Index to Passenger Arrivals and Departures from early Launceston newspapers is now available on fiche—Volume 2—1841–1845. Volume 3—1846–50 will be available from 30 April. Cost: $55.00 per volume including postage.

Programme:
A decision was made at the Executive Meeting to hold our monthly meetings in 1999 at our Branch Library, 2 Taylor Street.

Tuesday 2 March: Speaker: Ivan Heazlewood, local historian who will speak on farming history, and the Whiteware district.

Tuesday 6 April: Speaker: Stan Merry, History of the Launceston Railway Workshops.

Tuesday 4 May: Annual General Meeting. Members Workshop.

Tuesday 1 June: Group discussion.

Bothwell Trip:
March 20: Bus trip to Bothwell, morning tea supplied. Visit the Bothwell Family History Room, the Montacute Historical Church, followed by a tour of historical properties in the Bothwell area, hosted by local historian Mary Ramsey. $20.00.

Hobart Trip:
Our next bus trip to the Archives and the Hobart Branch Library of the Genealogical Society is planned for Saturday, 10 April. Cost $20.00. Morning tea supplied.

Huon
President Betty Fletcher (03) 6264 1546
Secretary Elaine Burton (03) 6264 1335
PO Box 117 Huonville TAS 7109
No report received.

NEW RELEASE

Van Diemens Land Heritage
A Biographical and Genealogical Index of Families of Tasmania 1803–1878
Interim Edition
First Series: Family Records
Edited by Neil Chick
Vol. 4 now available
Vol. 4 contains biographical information of over 4000 individuals belonging to 70 Tasmanian families.
The information is presented in the same format as used in Vol. 3.
Cost—$25.00 plus $4.20 p&p
Available from:
The Sales Officer
PO Box 60
Prospect Tasmania 7250
SETTING THE SCENE FOR OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

C. B. Ward

AFTER agreeing to write something on the history of Tasmanian Education, I realised that the topic was too large for a journal article. This account gives early information and explains why we have developed the educational offerings which we now have, but ignores the penal education system of Point Puer.

The first settlement of Van Diemen’s Land, and the subsequent early demands for some form of education for the children in the infant colony came at a time when other areas of the world were emerging from a period of challenge to existing philosophies.

The 18th century had seen a growth of Liberalism and the belief that the people were the true source of power and were entitled to the inalienable rights of life, liberty and happiness. Groups argued about the rights of the individual as opposed to the powers of the Church and those of the State. They also discussed the role of the Church in Politics and also in Education, and the powers of the aristocracy with the resultant restriction of education only to the ruling classes.

At the same time, the decline of the aristocracy in America and France encouraged the advocates of Liberalism who saw their dream of a new social universe based on the sanctity of the individual and the human race coming closer. In America, Liberalism was reflected in the beliefs: (1) That if man was to be a citizen in a democracy then he must understand the political institutions of his society. (2) For the preservation of democracy every man should be educated. (3) If everybody has to be educated to be a citizen, therefore everybody has to go to school, and it is the responsibility therefore of the city or community to support these schools. From these beliefs we infer (i) compulsory, free education of both girls and boys and (ii) there should be no government support of church schools because American Liberalism reflected anticlericalism, therefore education should become the responsibility of the State.

In this atmosphere we saw the settlement of New South Wales where the Liberalism movement took on some of the characteristics of the United States of America but with British tendencies, rather than French, and of course the thinking of New South Wales affected the course of events in Van Diemen’s Land. In spite of the penal influence, education for the children in the colonies was necessary and in New South Wales a system developed which allowed some religion in schools with Scripture taught by teachers and with the clergy allowed in as visitors. From that day onward the arguments about the teaching of religion in State schools has continued. The ideals of Liberalism also aided the establishment of our centralised system, as every child was seen as being entitled to equal education, with the State responsible for its provision.

As well as being influenced by the new philosophical ideals as mentioned, the
early settlers brought with them the traditions and mores of their homeland. These traditions were evidenced in their agriculture, speech, law, religion and of course their education. Initially the schools were provided by the same groups as those of their homeland, viz. church, philanthropic groups and private individuals. However, here in their new homeland there was a difference, for the clergy had to look to the Governor for financial support because of the lack of glebes, tithes and collections and because so many of the population were not wage earners. In fact, the earliest teachers were dependent on government stores and funds for their provisions and so from day one we had a form of state influence and aid on our education.

Other influencing factors on the system of education developed in the colonies over the following century were:

1. A persistent shortage of labour (encouraging short schooling, irregular attendance and a high proportion of infants in the schools).
2. A shortage of capital, especially private capital (throwing considerable reliance on the state or churches).
3. Demographic problems peculiar to a new society (e.g. an early imbalance of the sexes, an uneven geographic distribution of population, periodic great increases and the number of children).
4. The unimportance of education for economic and social advancement.
5. The absence of an hereditary ruling class and of a developed, independent middle class in both city and country explain the lack of sharp class divisions in education, but have also resulted in a scarcity of persons committed to education by reason of vocation, leisure or culture.
6. The desire for social cohesion which favoured the growth of state schools.
7. The absence of a predominant religion meant that Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Methodist all exerted considerable influence on educational development.
8. The nature of the frontier, a pastoral ‘Big Man’s frontier’ in most colonies made the provision of education in the hinterland a persistent problem.

Having established this background, we can now turn more closely to Van Diemen’s Land where the divisions in the form of government in the early years also provide suitable divisions of time—education wise.

From 1803 until 1825 this colony was completely dependent on New South Wales with the policy of that colony being reliant upon direction from the Colonial Office in England. From 1825 until 1855 there were Lieutenant Governors in control, whose policies were largely the product of their nominated councils and the influence of the Colonial Office in England. In the last four years of this period we had a Legislative Council which was partly nominated and partly elected. Following 1855 we had had a responsible and representative government with the colony’s name changing from Van Diemen’s Land to Tasmania in 1856.

This first phase of government coincides with educational developments up to the Church and School Corporation Act of 1826. We find that the first recorded instruction on educational matters was sent to Colonel Paterson in the North.

Governor King instructed Paterson to set apart two lots of 200 acres in every township, contiguous to the church and
schoolhouse for the maintenance of the clergyman and schoolmaster.²

However, the census or muster of 1809 shows no schoolmaster, although there were fifty-two children in the district.

In the South, the Reverend Knopwood was charged with judicial, clerical and educational responsibilities and it appears that the latter suffered gravely. There, the first provision for education was made in 1806 when Governor Collins reported that he had bought a house at Sandy Bay for eventual use as a school. Nothing came of it, but Bligh does mention the house in 1809. As neither church nor state was providing for the children it appears that probably the first teacher in this colony was Jane Noel, a schoolmistress from Sydney who set up in a hut in a lane off Lower Collins Street in Hobart Town.³

Because the first newspaper, The Derwent Star and V.D.L. Intelligencer, was not issued until 8 January 1810 and because on the night of Governor Collins’ death all of his personal records were destroyed, our early information is limited.

The first regular school though, according to Clifford Reeves, was maintained in Davey Street, Hobart Town by Thomas Fitzgerald. This was commenced in 1807 and Fitzgerald, an ex-convict who was dismissed as clerk to the bench of magistrates because of drunkenness, continued until 1812 when he received ten pounds per annum from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts as well as weekly payments from the parents. For this payment, poor children were to be taught free. Michael McQueen of dissolute habits received a similar grant in the North. Others like Michael Donnelly who shared his time between teaching, clerking and drinking, set up schools, most of which lasted only for short periods. In 1817, Fitzgerald’s school became the first in Van Diemen’s Land to receive Colonial Funds when he received twenty five pounds per annum. In the following year his wife who managed a girls’ school was given £10 per year.⁴ Further colonial involvement came in 1820 with the appointment of Mr Peter Mulgrave as Superintendent of Schools.

The next few years saw great argument as to whether or not the Church of England was the Established Church in the colonies and in 1826 the Church and Schools Corporation Act attempted to support Church of England schools by means of land grants. Because of the much larger non-Anglican proportion of the community than that of England, the Corporation collapsed and the government resorted to the expensive practice of supporting schools of all denominations. But it also saw an awakening of educational effort.

Many plans were put forward until finally in 1839, the first state system of education was inaugurated when Governor Franklin established a Board of Education with Edward Hobson as Secretary. The Board published our first educational regulation that Free Day Schools be conducted, as nearly as may be, on the British and Foreign School System.⁵ This meant that until the dissolution of the Board of Education in 1848 there was no State Aid for denominational schools.

Denison, the Governor of that day, was prepared to support any sect which could provide a Christian education but he was opposed in principle to the money coming from general revenue. People should pay for education either through fees, voluntary subscriptions or a compulsory
He did though grant a rate of one penny per child per day of government aid. This saw teachers’ salaries fall and an increase in the number of church and private schools. Denison had a proliferation of schools, usually poorly staffed, with no guiding principles nor a unifying leader. His saviour was to be Thomas Arnold, the son of Arnold of Rugby. In order to cater for those who had no funding, and to keep what were called ‘the gutter children’ from mixing with the upper classes and impairing the tone of the schools, Ragged Schools, Sunday Schools and Night Schools were established. As compulsory education meant the congregation of all social classes, these were ways of trying not to offend the finer feelings of the more respectable parents. This was the foundation of our primary education. What then of secondary?

Secondary education received no Government help at all, there were no public grammar schools, but a few private schools were conducted by various gentlemen, some of which considering the educational facilities available to them, reached a satisfactory standard, whilst others certainly could not lay claim to even this distinction. These schools, however, suffered from a fatal defect from the point of view of the community; they were each and all dependent entirely on the ability of the gentlemen conducting them, and lacked stability in the event of his ill-health or death.

Tertiary education, available only in England where it was restricted to an elitist few, was almost non existent to our colonial ancestors.

The first attempt at secondary education was in 1826 in the north when an institution for the education of youth and the advancement of science was proposed. A Public Library and Lecture room were to be incorporated at Norfolk Plains, but it eventually became a Private Academy.

In 1828 the Government attempted unsuccessfully to establish a King’s Grammar School at New Norfolk and it was eventually Governor Franklin who founded a secondary institution in 1838. This was known as Queen’s College and Mr J. P. Gell was brought from England to be its Headmaster. Franklin then sponsored the Scientific Society, the forerunner of the Royal Society, which was founded in 1843, the year of Franklin’s recall. In 1846 Hutchins School, the Launceston Grammar School and Bishopsbourne College were established and in 1848 the High School of Hobart Town was born.

This is what Arnold inherited when he was installed in the Education Office in the south eastern corner of the public buildings in Murray Street which remained the departmental headquarters for the next century until they moved to the present building in Bathurst Street. He inherited the penny-a-day system which he found to be ruining the public schools and causing a falsification of returns in order to provide teachers even with starvation rations. He also found a complete absence of suitable recruits to teaching, deplorable standards of school housing and a lack of a code for governing the denominational schools. Theoretically the parents had the right to determine the school system they wanted. In fact, the local clergy hired and fired the schoolmaster and decided the school offerings. Arnold opposed this as he believed if the Government supplied the bulk of school incomes, they should also have the right of vetoing all appointments and dismissals in all public schools.
Arnold, during his six and a half year stay, commenced a system of training with board and education free. To get recruits this had to be offered to fourteen year olds and this system of apprenticeship training continued until the Phillip Smith Training College was introduced in 1906. Arnold also developed a system to qualify and classify teachers—established examinations for promotion—and set up Northern and Southern Boards of Education, while at the same time sowing the seeds of a bureaucratic, centralised system of education.7

The Northern and Southern Boards controlled their areas and many of the school buildings constructed at that time remain in use today. They continued until 1 January 1886 when the Tasmanian Education Department was established with Thomas Stephens as its first Director.

Following on from then, there is scope for a separate accounting of Teacher Training, Area Schools, Trade Teaching, Kindergartens, High Schools, District Schools, Secondary Colleges, University, Technical Education, Special Education, Adult Education and the like.

Endnotes:
1 Barcan, A. Education for Australians ed. Cowan, Cheshire 1966 p.1
2 Reeves, C. A History of Tasmanian Education MUP. 1935 p.3
3 ibid p.3
5 Hobart Town Gazette 1839 p.1133 Reg. No 1.

Rules and Regulations for Teachers in 1872

1. Teachers each day will fill lamps, clean chimneys, and trim wicks.
2. Each teacher will bring a bucket of water and scuttle of coal for the day’s sessions.
3. Make your pens carefully: you may whittle nibs to the individual taste of pupils.
4. Men teachers may take one evening each week for courting purposes, or two evenings a week if they go to church regularly.
5. After 10 hours in school, the teachers spend the remaining time reading the Bible or other good books.
6. Women teachers who marry or engage in unseemly conduct will be dismissed.
7. Each teacher should lay aside from each pay a goodly sum of his earnings for his benefit during his declining years so that he will not become a burden on society.
8. Any teacher who smokes, uses liquor in any form, frequents pool or public halls, or gets shaved in a barber shop will give good reason to suspect his worth, intentions, integrity and honesty.
9. The teacher who performs his labors faithfully and without fault for five years will be given an increase of 25 cents per week in his pay, providing the Board of Education approves.

Funny Town Update Mail, 19 June 1998
http://www.funnytown.com Vol. 4—Issue 25
BARK AND STICKS
A. H. Flanagan

HERE wasn’t much to interest or excite us at Possum Creek School, something you’ll understand if you went to a bush school in the twenties. But that was before Miss Weston’s year.

We had all that long, hot Christmas holiday to anticipate her coming as Arnie Nicholls and I talked and wondered. Both Arnie and I lived up The Five Mile; I, at the end, with my Dad. My mother had left us years before saying she couldn’t take the Creek any longer. Arnie’s place was nearby. In a district where everyone was poor, his family had less than most. Moreover, he was no scholar.

When we arrived the first day Miss Weston was already there and we peeped through the window for a look. She was thin with wispy hair and spectacles that hung low on her nose. She looked severe too, but when she rang the bell and we lined up she smiled at us all and said, ‘I’m sure we’ll soon be friends’.

Plodding home through the metal and dust that afternoon Arnie and I agreed that it had been a good first day.

We soon realised that to Miss Weston everyone was special at something: the Penling girls at lessons—well, we’d always known that—but now clumsy big Bert Davis at fire-lighting, shy little Dave Mitchell at ink making, blundering Gertie MacMorrow at flower arrangement and so on. Even Arnie. Watching us play rounders, she’d say, ‘You’re a big hitter, Arnie—you’ll be a great batsman someday’. How Arnie would glow.

When winter came and the bitter cold crept throughout the room, she would assemble us around the big wood fire and lead us in lovely songs, like ‘The Road to Gundagai’ or ‘There’s a Long, Long Trail A Winding’.

How she loved our school custom of invading the nearby bush and bringing back bark and sticks for fire lighting. ‘What a great idea. What huge armfuls.’ I always remembered her saying to me once, ‘Especially yours, Jack’.

But there was this cough that used rack her, leaving her flushed and shaken. We’d ask, ‘Are you alright, Miss?’ and she’d smile and say, ‘I’ll live’.

We would have grieved greatly when she left at the end of the year but bush fires were raging beyond The Five Mile and for three days Arnie and I had to fight them alongside the men.

As soon as I finished school, I left the Creek, worked around and then, like most of my generation, became part of World War II. Men, far away, dream of home. I dreamed of the Creek and often of that frail young woman who had brought a year of sunshine into the lives of a score of lonely bush children. Only when I returned home did I learn that she was dead.

In the course of time I visited the little cemetery where she lay. A simple headstone read, Marie Weston 1900–1943 Gone on ahead. It seemed like a special message to me.

As I stood there I suddenly yearned for some final gesture of respect and love. The Last Post, a prayer, flowers? I looked around and saw along the cemetery fence the straggling gums and the debris beneath.

I walked across and picked up bark and sticks. More and more I crowded into my arms and then I carried them back and placed them in a fulsome heap at the foot of the grave.
HENRIETTA ELIZA WELLARD
FIRST HEAD TEACHER OF THE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
Rosemary Davidson

GREAT AUNTIE HET, or Hettie, was born into a family of school teachers, and probably in the school house, on 16 March 1880 at Dunorlan, Tasmania, the eighth daughter of Alfred Champion Wellard and his first wife Charlotte neé Moody. Her father Alfred was born in Tasmania into a family of Wesleyan Methodists who had been involved with the building and establishment of the faith in Hobart and surrounding districts. However, it was not until his return from the Victorian goldfields in the mid 1850s that Alfred was ‘converted’ and became a lay preacher. His trade was that of journeyman currier, which business he carried on in O’Briens’s Bridge. In March 1860 he married Charlotte Adams Moody, who had been born in Cornwall, England, a daughter of the Rev. Richard Moody. By 1861 they were living at Green Rises near Longford. Alfred was schoolmaster in a private school at Butleigh Hill when their first child, Edith Annie, was born. A son, Charles Henry, arrived in 1863 but ten weeks later died from bronchitis. The following year Edith died from a ‘sloughing sore throat’—apparently bleeding to death in her mother’s arms—a traumatic beginning to their married life. Both children were buried at Butleigh Hill although by this time Alfred and Charlotte had moved to Dunorlan where another son, Alfred Ernest was born only a month later. Then followed eight girls with Hettie being the second youngest. Most of them, including Hettie, became remarkably proficient woodcarvers and/or painters.

Hettie recalled Mr Henry Reed, the well-known business man of Launceston, asked her father to take on the private school at Dunorlan which he established in 1863. In 1875 it became a public (government) school with her father qualified to be placed in Class IV. Div. B, (Rules of 1875); and that both he and Mrs. Wellard are fit to be placed in charge of a school.

The average attendance in that year was forty-seven. So Hettie grew up in the school house at Dunorlan, pupil number 269, taught by her parents. Her father travelled the district on Sundays, often up to forty miles, to preach to the local Methodists. Her brother Alfred applied to become a teacher in 1882 but was refused due to his age. He returned to Horton College, and later became the Rev. Wellard.

I imagine it was a rather strict upbringing by today’s standards but the only family story of the time I have concerns Lilian Charlotte, born 1870. ‘A pretty little thing’, she climbed on the dresser and either fell, or the dresser fell, and her leg or hip was broken. Lilian is remembered as wearing a leg iron and being rather grumpy in later years.

Hettie, born in 1880 would have known little of these family tragedies. Did she have a happy childhood? Her father’s obituary declares ‘Gloom and depression vanished in his cheery company.’ She must have enjoyed school and followed her sisters to Launceston where she attended college for two years. She won book prizes including some that have
been passed to my family—for Science and Scripture in form IV as well as Dux in English with a copy of Homer’s \textit{Iliad and Odyssey}, and the Special English Prize in Class V, a copy of \textit{Scott’s Poetical Works}.

When Hettie was nearly 14 her eldest sister Marion Emily died of ‘Rheumatic Fever and Interitis’ on 23 January 1894. Marion was a schoolteacher, aged 27.\(^9\)

By 1897–98 Hettie was teaching at Dunorlan School and in 1898 passed the Junior Public Exams through the University of Tasmania with passes in English, History, French, Geometry and Elementary Science and credits in Geography and Arithmetic. In 1899, at the age of 19, she was a Pupil Teacher of young children at the Ladies College in Launceston.

In April 1901 she applied for a position with the Education Department and became Teacher of Sewing at Deloraine School at £30 per annum and on becoming a Fifth Class Assistant in June this was increased to £50 per annum.\(^9\)

By 1902 most, if not all the Wellard children had left home. Another sister who had become a schoolteacher, Mary Winifred, teaching at Beulah, resigned to marry Robert Henry (Harry) Crawford. Hettie passed the Senior Public Exams in Arithmetic, English and French.

Again tragedy struck when their mother, now 63, was admitted to hospital suffering from melancholia and refusing to eat. She died in March 1903 and was buried in Deloraine with her daughter Marion.\(^10\) Alfred married a cousin and moved to Melbourne soon after where he died in 1916. He had held the position of head teacher at Dunorlan School for forty-two years. The original school was demolished ‘for health reasons’ in 1919.\(^11\)

In 1909 Hettie was living at 53 Lyttleton Street Launceston with her sister Lilian, while two of their sisters were nursing in Launceston. The following year she was in Suffolk Street. By 1911 Hettie was assistant teacher at East Launceston Practising School where her brother-in-law, R. H. Crawford had been Headmaster for a time. Her salary had risen to £102 per annum.\(^12\)

It is interesting to note that Harry Crawford was promoted to inspectorial rank in 1912, became Secretary for Education in 1919 and Chief Inspector of Schools in 1920.

Early in 1915 Hettie’s sister Lilian died in Melbourne aged 44.

In 1918 she transferred to the Wellington Square Practising School as a demonstration teacher with a salary of £150. \textit{The Educational Record} of 15 December 1918 carried the following notice:
CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL.

To enable children in remote locations to obtain facilities for receiving some educational advantages, a correspondence teacher, Miss H. Wellard, has been appointed, and commences duties in January next.

Children of families residing in isolated districts outside a radius of 3 miles from an existing State or subsidised school are eligible for enrolment at the correspondence school, provided that such children do not attend any school.

Teachers and members of the boards of advice are requested to make this information known throughout the district, and to encourage the parents concerned to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded.

Further information may be obtained upon application to—

"Miss Wellard,
Correspondence Teacher,
Education Office,
Hobart."

Enrolments grew rapidly and by July 1919 the Correspondence School had been divided into two—Hettie as head teacher with thirty-eight children under her care, and forty-five children under the care of Miss Jessie Knight. Sheets of work were prepared and forwarded to students fortnightly with instructions and illustrations of how to do the set work.

By October 1920 Misses Sarah A. Tregaskis, Ivy M. Mace, M. Manson, Millicent Rowntree, M. Norman, P. Weaver and M. Conrad were also working in the Correspondence School at the Education Office. In June 1920 Inspector C. Fletcher had reported ‘The present room is most uncomfortably cold, there being insufficient heating apparatus.’ Other comments were of the need for a filing cabinet and a table for the second typewriter.13

The range of lesson sheets was soon expanded giving guidance in Reading, Writing, Spelling, Composition, Poetry, Grammar, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Geography and History. From a few library books the number quickly expanded to well over a 1,000 by 1925. These were issued at least once a month.14

When Miss M. Sargasser joined the staff in 1924, other teachers included M. Elliott, J. F. L. King and D. Davidson. In 1926 they moved offices to Battery Point and later View Street, Sandy Bay.15

On 15 September 1922, The Educational Record included a report by Hettie on the progress of the Correspondence School. It’s a pity the names were omitted. An edited version follows.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL.

By H. E. WELLARD, Head Teacher

The Correspondence School was established for the purpose of giving assistance to parents of children who live too far away from a school to attend. In January 1919 two children were enrolled. During the next month that number was increased by 23. In July, 1922, the enrolment was 255, with 15 children awaiting admission.

Difficulties in Regard To, and Appreciation Of, the Work.

A few extracts from letters will show some of the difficulties with which people in these isolated districts have to contend; also their appreciation of the assistance rendered by the school:—

“You may be interested if I tell you a little of the difficulties we have to face way out in the bush. We have been here two years, and the children have not had a holiday. There are no other people living within 10 miles, and I have been for five months without seeing another woman. We had decided to take the children for a holiday, but we are still..."
here, owing to the terrific rains, winds, and snow. Last week the snow was a foot deep. Now the roads are so slippery and the mud so thick that it is difficult for the horses to pull us out."

"We cannot make a special trip with the packets of work, as we are so far out, and it means 26 miles with a very slow horse."

"On the 20th a bush-fire swept our place. Our house is still standing, but almost all our fencing is burnt, so I shall be too busy to give the children any help for a time."

"Owing to the rough weather and deep snow last week Dad was unable to take our books to catch the mail. He had to go 19 miles."

"The boys do not get much time, as they are working on the farm all day, and get only a short time after tea, but they will do what they can, as I am anxious for them to learn."

"I work all day, and the time at my disposal in the evenings is barely sufficient to do the work properly. We work every evening in the week from 7 to 9. It is practically impossible to get good work without the closest personal attention."

"When the last set of work should have been posted, the bridge at ——— was under water, so our pack-cart could not get up."

"I am sorry to have to report that A——— is unable to do his lessons, as he fell and fractured his right arm last Thursday. He has asked for the reading books, and will go on with the spelling. It is a pity this has happened, as he was getting on so well with his work."

"The work is not so well done this time. G———’s arm is very much inflamed, and the pain prevents him from writing well. I had to drive him 30 miles to the doctor."

"I think E——— has done wonderfully well, considering he did not know his A, B, C when starting with you."

"I am learning the new methods with the children, and find them very interesting indeed."

"It is nice of you to write such a cheering letter about the girls. It gives one heart to go on in the face of difficulties."

"I must express my very deep gratitude for, and appreciation of, the help given by the C.S. to all us outlying country folks, too far away from a school to send the children, and too busy to give regular lessons ourselves. I am quite sure every one who has the benefit of the system feels as I do about it."

"I must thank you for what you have done to help the children along, and hope that your good work prospers."

"Accept the thanks of her mother and myself for your very kind attention to my little girl during the two and half years she has been under you. I can highly recommend the C.S. to anyone at a distance."

"I feel it my duty to write and thank you for the trouble you have taken with our children’s lessons. I am afraid they have not always given you satisfaction, but I can assure you that the lessons they have received from your college have been a great advantage to them."
“D—— is very pleased that you like his little bird pictures. It is entirely his own work. He is passionately fond of all bird life, and is never weary of studying the ways a bird has of being and doing.”

Children’s Newspaper and Library Books.

“The children appreciate the ‘Children’s Newspaper’ very much.”

“I am returning the school work and also the library books. I hope you will soon replace the libraries, as the children have very little amusement and thoroughly appreciate the stories—even L—— read and enjoyed ‘Oliver Twist.’”

“I want to thank you very much for the ‘Children’s Newspaper.’ We all like it awfully, and as it comes each mail I sew it together, so that no pages will be lost. I think the serial story, ‘A Message From Space,’ is lovely; but I think the whole paper is.”

“M—— is so pleased at your offer to send her a book to read, and, if necessary, I will gladly pay the cost of postage.”

“I am returning the three library books. Could you please send L—— the book of ‘Bluebeard?’ S—— would like ‘Robinson Crusoe,’ and I would like a good war book of battles.”

“I like reading the books you sent very much. Will you please send me this time a book of one of the gangs of Tasmanian bushrangers, such as the Brady gang, who were here in the early days when the first settlers arrived from England. I was very much interested in reading of early Tasmanians in the newspapers.”

Children’s Compositions.

Preparatory Class.

“I have a dog of my own; he is black and white. His name is ‘Punxy.’ I often take him out hunting. He catches a rabbit for me nearly every day, and is very clever at finding traps.”

Class I.

“I have three rabbits—there is a black one, a white one, and a sandy one. They all have tiny tails and funny mouths that wriggle sideways when they eat. I know they wriggle because I have watched the rabbits. I give them bread, lettuce-leaves, and dandelions. You would like to see them, I know.”

Class II.

“The room in which I work daily measures 12 feet in length and 12 feet in width. It has high papered walls, on which hangs a few maps. The windows are opened wide each day for me to get plenty of fresh air. The furniture in my schoolroom consists of one table, on which I do my lessons, and a cushioned chair for me to sit on. I generally have a fire each day during the winter. A bowl of fresh flowers stands on the mantelpiece. My books, when put away, are kept in my school-bag. Mother is the supervisor.”

Class III.

“This month is the last of winter. Everybody is very busy on the farm. The last of the ploughing is being done; also the fallowing for the next season. Cabbages, peas, and onions are still being put out. Hoes are kept busy in the pea and potato paddocks. Now that the evenings are long and cold we sit round a big fire while father reads to us. Most of the fruit trees are bare, but some are coming into bud. The weather is usually unsettled at this time, and we have had several frosts lately. All kinds of birds are about—the magpie, wattle-birds, robins, wrens, tomtits, and several others.”

Class IV.

“Things are beginning to look very dry after the long spell of fine weather, so a little rain was needed to moisten the ground. One morning the sun came out in a burning heat, making the air feel hot and close. Towards the afternoon great
black clouds began to rise, and cover over the bright blue sky. First, a few drops of rain came down, and then began in earnest. The creeks began to change their beautiful colours to a muddy-brown. Ponds began to fill up, to the water birds’ great delight. Dirty little puddles placed themselves just where you were likely to step, and I daresay everyone knows the result, a slip down in the mud or a wet boot. However, the flowers seemed to take delight in getting a soaking, and the crops took hope and began to grow and get green again.”

**Influence of the School.**

From this brief glimpse into the files of the C.S. some idea of its far-reaching influence may be gauged. Into homes where the post hitherto came but seldom the regular arrival of school packets brings to the children of the pioneer a new hope and a great opportunity. The desire for the children’s advancement adds to the day’s work of many parents and supervisors an extra burden, which they cheerfully discharge, receiving their reward in the progress of the pupils. ... That they value the work is evident from the regret with which they record an enforced break in their studies. A few days ago a supervisor wrote asking for lessons to be sent while the children were under quarantine restrictions for scarlet fever, as they missed the work so much. ... “The end crowns the work,” for the school motto is fitly chosen with a deep understanding of the effort put forth by the pupils as they struggle for a better education under hardships unknown to the city child. “I don’t know how you can teach by post,” people frequently say, but the results of the system are most gratifying, and the spirit of co-operation prevailing amongst teacher, supervisor and child is very genuine. Little boxes of wild bush flowers, letters, and occasional photos, are evidence of appreciation highly prized by those who labour to bring the school to the country child.

The three and a half years which the school has been in existence have shown that it fulfils a very definite need in the scheme of education.

In 1936 Hettie was on recreational leave with a salary of £270. She tendered her resignation which was ‘accepted with regret’ and after discussion between Hettie, Senior Inspector Fletcher and the Secretary for Education, in August 1936 they unanimously agreed to recommend Miss Sagasser be appointed Head Teacher of the Correspondence School.16 Henrietta Wellard died 19 July 1967, aged 87, survived by her sister Annie Gertrude (Gid) Wyatt at Deloraine.17

**Endnotes:**

1 RGD Deloraine 1880:714
2 Obituary, unknown newspaper
3 RGD Marriage Hobart 1860:342
4 RGD Births Longford 1861:1427 and 1863:860; RGD Death Longford 1863:280;
5 ED 2/3/444
6 ibid.
7 op. cit. Obituary
8 RGD Death Deloraine 1894:110
9 ED 2/25/2253
10 RGD 1903:570
12 Electoral Rolls and Educational Record
13 ED 29/16/1 Observation Book.
14 ibid.
15 ibid.
16 ED 190/52 and Educational Record
17 *The Mercury*, 20 July 1967
This is a list of the most useful records when researching education related matters. Most of the early correspondence has not survived but the registers give useful information such as dates for particular events and references to out letters in the letter books. This list is not comprehensive. For further references you should consult the Series Titles List TA63 and Brief Subject Guide No. 3 for records relating to staff.

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<td>AD282</td>
<td>Index to correspondence—O series (ED10). Series Description—Subject cards registering correspondence. The correspondence has not survived intact after 1939 but a few cards occasionally give a subsequent file reference which can be found in ED 183 eg. Apple festival 963. There are occasional annotations eg. a tick (or ‘V’) means that the file has stayed in the current records system (‘V’ for vault) and was not transferred to the ED 183 series (which is the Department’s ‘Archive’ system). The letter ‘R’ means that the records went to a regional office. The subsequent file</td>
<td>1917–1961</td>
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reference to ED183 (always a single number) is sometimes prefixed with a 'T' but not always. Files with the archive numbers 1–8000 are in ED183. Numbers above 8000 are retained by the Department and permission must be obtained from the Department to access them.

AD294 Index to correspondence on the conveyance of children to school
Series Description—Index cards organised alphabetically by school. 'O' file numbers and later 'C' file numbers (the 'C' denotes conveyance). Early files can be found in the ED10 series. Later files are in AC107.

AD335 Alphabetical index to schools Files referred to here can be found in ED10, ED11 and ED183 1914–1981

AD347 Alphabetical index to closed schools. Files referred to here will be found in ED10, ED11 and ED183 1915–1974

ED12 Registers of inward correspondence Mar 1905–Feb 1939

ED10 Correspondence 'O' series 1917–1939

ED11 Correspondence (School series) files 3–737 1917–1939

AD297 Subject index to correspondence 1912–c.1968
Series description—Alphabetical subject index to the 'subject index with main headings' (AD331) which leads to the numerical card register (AD332). The numerical sequence cards (with 3 tiered numbers eg. 7/4/1) give the Department’s 'transfer' no. enabling the files to be found in ED183. The sequence for searching should be AD297 then AD331 then AD332 then ED183. Sometimes it is unnecessary to go to both AD297 or AD331. The object of searching these cards is to get to the Department’s 'transfer' (archive) number which is the only way to find files in ED183. Occasionally the Department’s transfer no. is found on these cards—AD297. Files with the archive numbers 1–8000 are in ED183. Files with numbers above 8000 are retained by the Department and permission must be obtained from the Department to access them.

AD331 Subject index to correspondence with main headings 1912–1968
There are 41 main subject headings each assigned a number. Within these divisions there are other cards with sub-headings organised alphabetically and with sub-numbers.

AD332 Numerical register of correspondence 1912–1968

ED183 General correspondence files. Organised by archives numbers which were allocated by the Agency. 1912–1968

For correspondence relating to education prior to 1855 see the records of the Colonial Secretary’s Office.
RECORDS RELATING TO TEACHERS AND OTHER EDUCATION STAFF
ARCHIVES OFFICE OF TASMANIA BRIEF SUBJECT GUIDE NO. 3

This is a list of the records most frequently used by researchers seeking information on teaching and non-teaching staff employed in the Education Department. A complete list of all records held can be found in the Series Titles List under TA63 Education Department.

Access to some records may be restricted.

Teachers
- **ED2** General correspondence—teachers file 3713 (indexed in General card index in search room) 1862–1905
- **ED238** Teachers personal history cards c.1886–c.1945
- **ED190** Personal files of teachers 1908–1968
- **ED27** Index to references to teachers in correspondence (ED9) 1910–1916
- **ED28/2** Index to teachers in correspondence (ED9) 1905–1916
- **ED45** Register of the payment of salaries and allowances to teachers and others connected with the department 1895–1939
- **ED17** Correspondence relating to teachers resignations 1905–1924
- **ED54** Register of teachers appointed to subsidised schools Aug 1912 to Aug 1916
- **AC98** Educational Record 1931–1967

Non-Teaching Staff
- **ED191** Personal files of non-teaching staff c.1956–1965
- **AD295** Index to non teaching staff 1950–1970

These are from the series of Brief Subject Guides © Archives Office of Tasmania, June 1998, and have been printed with the kind permission of Robyn Eastley, Senior Archivist.

Other Brief subject guides available at the Archives Office of Tasmania:
- No 1 Patient Records, Royal Derwent Hospital.
- No 2 Records relating to Criminal Cases.
- No 5 Records relating to Child Migrants.
- No 6 Records relating to the movement of convict Ticket of Leave holders.
- No 7 Records relating to the registration of Companies, Firms & Business Names.
- No 8 Records relating to prisoners in Gaol.
- No 9 District registers of births and deaths available on microfilm [includes marriages—Ed.]
- No 10 Records relating to Naturalisations.
A GENEALOGICAL GOLDMINE

2. ARITHMETIC—1815 STYLE

Joan Stephens

In the March 1998 issue of this journal my husband described briefly the wealth of genealogical material recovered from Goitrewen, Wales, a property once owned by my ancestors. Included amongst this material was an exercise book, that had belonged to my 2x great grandfather, Thomas William Braithwaite Lott. This book provides an interesting insight into the way arithmetic was taught in the early 1800s.

From his grandfather’s diary, it appears that Thomas was educated at Llanelli in Carmarthenshire, about four miles from Goitrewen and one entry records the payment, on 13 July 1809, of £6..7..1 to Mr. John Evans, for my daughter, for Thomas’s Education. The actual exercise book is dated 13 August 1812. As Thomas was born in February 1797 he was between 15 and 16 years of age when the book was in use.

The book contains many tables listing the units of length, weight, volume, area, time, and currency then in use. But who remembers today how many barley corns there are in an inch, yards in a rod, pole or perch, or furlongs in a mile? How many pounds in a quarter, pecks in a bushel, gallons in a hogshead, or hogsheads in a pipe—or even shillings in a guinea? There is certainly a lot to be said for the metric system.

Most of the tables and examples contained in the book relate to the conduct of business in the 19th century, involving the old weights, measures and currency. However several examples were noted that would be of direct relevance today, including currency exchange rates, the purchase of stocks and the calculation of interest on money invested over various periods. At that time these calculations could be made without having to worry about income tax, capital gains, negative gearing or other problems that plague the present day investor or business man.

I have chosen 6 problems from Thomas’ exercise book, one of which has a genealogical connection. The solutions, as recorded by Thomas are given on page 236 of this journal—no cheating please.

Problem 1

When first the marriage knot was tyed
Between my wife and me
My age did her's as far exceed
As three Times three doth Three
But when ten years and half ten years
We man and wife had been
Her age came up so near to mine
As eight is to sixteen
Now tell me I pray
What were our ages on the Wedding Day?

Problem 2

A Ship's company take a Prize,
Value £4000, which they agree to divide amongst them according to their Pay and Time they have been on board. Now the Officers and Midshipmen have been on board 4 Months and the Sailors 3 Months. The Officers have 50s a month and the Midshipmen 40s and the Sailors 28s. Moreover, there are 4 Officers, 8 Midshipmen and 120 Sailors. I demand to know what each person's share is of the Prize?
Problem 3
A running Footman for a Wager is to travel from London to a certain Place Northwards in 19 days, and to go but 5 miles the first, increasing every Day's journey by an equal Excess, so that the last Days journey may be 60 miles. I demand each Day's journey and the Distance of the Place he goes to is from London?

Problem 4
A wine merchant mingles 14 Gallons of Mountain Wine at 8s per Gallon, with 12 Gallons at 6s per Gallon, 10 Gallons of Sherry at 7s per Gallon, 20 Gallons of White Wine at 4s per Gallon and 8 Gallons of Canary at 9s per Gallon. How may he sell this Mixture per Gallon?

Problem 5
A trader failing was indebted to A £71.12.6, to B £34.9.9, to C £16.8.8, to D £44.0.0, to E £66.7.6, to F £11.2.3, to G £19.19.0, to H a fine of 30 Marks (1 Mark = 13s.4d). At the Time of this Disaster he had by him in Cash £3.13.6, in Commodities he had £23.10.0, in Household Furniture £13.8.6, in Plate £7.18.5, in a Tenement £56.15.0 and in Recoverable Book Debts, £87.13.10. Supposing these things faithfully surrendered to his Creditors, what will they lose by him?

Problem 6
As I was beating on the Forest Grounds Up start a Hare before by two Grey Hounds The Dogs, being light of Foot, did fairly run Unto her fifteen Rods just twenty one The Distance that she started up before Was four score sixteen Rods just, and no more
Now this I'd have you unto me declare How far they run before they caught the Hare?
A PIONEER TEACHER
Allison Carins

WILLIAM AND MARY CARINS, with four small children, arrived in Tasmania in 1886 from Leominster, Herefordshire, UK, (though originally from Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland) and took up land at Myrtle Bank, twenty miles east of Launceston on the then coach route via the Lisle Goldfields to Scottsdale. Three more children were born in Tasmania. William was always interested in education—he had had only elementary schooling when he left school to become apprenticed in the grocery trade, but continued to attend night school and Saturday lectures, especially in Chemistry, Mineralogy and Assaying. He also taught himself many subjects from a set of ‘Books of Knowledge’ (treasured now by one of the family), and joined a Literary Society at Leominster.

The land at Myrtle Bank was not very productive, although he had a good garden and orchard, and William was a more scientific than practical farmer. There was no school at Myrtle Bank, so to help with finance and educate his own children, he started a private school in a vacant house, with three or four families (including Boyd, Langley and Faulkner) paying 5/- per family a week. There were 13 pupils all told. (This was 1887–1888). From 1889–90, the family lived at Derby where William managed a shop for A. W. Loone. However, he was able to put to good use his knowledge of mineralogy and geology, by starting a ‘Mining and Scientific Club’, attended by the managers of the various mines. For several months he gave lectures to these managers in the store room of the shop. The Secretary of Mines and the Inspector of Mines, on a visit, praised the Club and expressed their gratification at the success of the first ‘School of Mines’ (as the miners called it) in the colony.

Friends and neighbours helped the family save most of their possessions when fire destroyed the premises. This notice appeared in the Daily Telegraph:

W. A. Carins desires to thank those friends who saved his natural history collection, microscope, books, etc. from the late disastrous fire.

They then returned to their home at Myrtle Bank.

A petition from the residents for a state school there with William as teacher failed, but his application for a lecturing position at the Launceston Technical College was successful. For ten years, he spent three days a week lecturing in Chemistry, Mineralogy and Assaying, as well as travelling to Latrobe for a Chemistry class, and for a time to Westbury for a class in Agricultural Chemistry. His salary was £60 pa. He mostly walked the twenty miles to Launceston, and on Friday nights, his sons would set out with horse and cart to fetch him part of the way home.

According to his references supplied by his superiors and colleagues, William discharged his duties very capably—painstaking, efficient, trustworthy, unassuming, courteous, obliging and reliable, his style of lecturing ‘at once both pleasant and instructive.’
Meanwhile, the nearest school for his children was Patersonia where Miss Kearney (later Mrs Skemp) was the teacher. She helped the eldest, Violet Carins, to win a Smith Exhibition Scholarship, a state-wide competition which offered free tuition at the Battery Point Model School for teachers, in Hobart. About 1897, the Education Department did open a school at Myrtle Bank and Violet was the teacher. When she was promoted to Longford as Assistant in 1901, Mrs Skemp took over the school, by popular request, at a salary of £20 pa. and taught for thirty years till the end of 1930 (salary then £180 pa.). Surely some kind of record for a country teacher. (She previously had been at Patersonia for eight years.)

In 1901, William resigned from the Technical College, and was appointed to the new Eskdale School at St Patricks River, closer to home, though still quite a trek over the hill and through the bush. His two youngest children attended there. For many years we wondered where Eskdale was, until we met Mr Allen Warren who had started school there under William and showed us prizes to prove it! The site, known by old timers as ‘the Tin Hall’, (two halls long since gone) is on the Tasman Highway, above the Pecks Hill turnoff. A sawmill and logs are there, but there are still some silver birches marking the spot where once not only school lessons took place, but Agricultural Shows, and chopping matches, and even horse-racing on a rough track carved out among the trees.

At Eskdale, William sometimes got tangled in the red tape, being admonished regarding attendance returns. Exasperated, he wrote to a fellow teacher that

... when the Director issues so many instructions as to writing the names in the registers and those printed in the last number of the Record do not agree ... As soon as you have mastered how this is to be done you had better start to classify the Tasmanian ants according to age, size and weight—the one will be about as useful as the other!

A more serious incident was the tragic, accidental death of a student, who choked on a large piece of meat in a sandwich. Despite all efforts, William could not save him. There was no blame attached to him by the Department or by the parents—indeed they wrote him a consoling letter—but it was a terrible experience never forgotten even by later generations. Whether this had any bearing on William’s decision to retire is unknown, but he resigned four months later on 31 August 1907. He had re-applied for the lectureship at Tech, but was passed over for a younger, university-trained man. So he retired, aged nearly 64.

His three daughters were all teachers: Violet for 9 years till her marriage; Nellie went to Friends School in Hobart and obtained a position as governess to a South Australian family; Kate had just 3 months’ training in Launceston, and taught at South Springfield, and at Fernbank, near Retreat until her untimely death from typhoid, aged 25.

William and Mary were Quakers, (who have always been renowned for practical Christianity, displayed in education, hospital and prison reform in many countries). They involved themselves in whatever activities that would add to the cultural, social and spiritual life of the community. Mary was a nurse—hers is a separate story.
REMINISCENCES OF NEW TOWN

THE last Thursday in November used to be a Red Letter Day for the children of New Town School. Many of them still remember Father Christmas driving his coach and four horses (Father Christmas, Mr Broughton himself) at the reins, pelting down St John’s Avenue and then the Main Road on his way back from his annual Christmas visit to St John’s Park residents. He always slowed the horses and ‘ho-ho-ed’ the children. Young Vic Fellowes nearly disappeared under the wheels one year.

Former Prime Minister of Australia Joe Lyons used to live at 115 New Town Road in 1927. Lorna Roberston (nee Griffiths) recalls playing with his daughter Moyra in those early days. The Slick Promotions building used to be the local Council Chambers, with stables and storage yards behind, plus a shooting range!

Not many ‘New Towners’ would remember that Valentine Street used to be called Ross Street and on the corner with Cross Street was Barbers Grocery Store. People by the name of Billinghurst owned what is now the Talbot Hotel at the turn of the century, later taken over by Mr Sibley, at which time Jeffries Bakery was on the corner of Roope Street and New Town Road. Greens Removalists were already in operation. Do you remember Appleyards Butchery in those early days and later on, Murphys Shoe Store?

Next door to the Uniting Church was Rose Cottage, pulled down for a petrol station and now Nationwide Realty. The land ran right through Pedder Street and is now a housing development. One of the two oak trees planted by Governor Arthur about 1837 still stands in the grounds. The other was ring barked by an irate landowner in Roope Street who objected to the oak leaves blocking up his house spout.

On the corner of Roope Street and the Main Road, where the milk bar now stands was a little general store run by Mr and Mrs Wooden. Very dark inside, it sold everything from gumboots to knitting needles, wool and ladies’ underwear and outerwear.

Further up the Main Road (128), the middle of the three two-storey houses was occupied by Dr Elliott, general practitioner for most of New Town. He was a firm believer in parting children from their tonsils, whether needed or not. He was very proud of his walnut farm on Bruny Island.

Further along was Mr Dupre Davidson, the dentist. His house (108) was at the end of a sloping path, next to the Video Centre. His price for an extraction was 2/6d, (25 cents) a tooth, with a cut rate on Saturday morning of 2/- (20 cents). No appointment necessary!

Near Mr Brownell, the chemist, was Triffitt’s barber shop—haircut 1/-; 6d. for children. Further down, on the corner of Forster Street and the Main Road, was Gould’s Grocery, run by gentle old Mr Gould who had plenty of time for children. The Mercury was two pence and a large bag of broken biscuits sixpence.

Across the road where the Pizza Hut now stands was a butcher’s shop which went up in flames in 1932.

Taken from the New Town Central Newsletter, December 1998, Issue Number 2 and reprinted with the permission of Ralph Tapping.
A LONDON ‘BLUECOAT’ SCHOOL
An overview of one child’s admission
Col C. G. Harvey

IN 1808 a 19 year-old Royal Marine Lieutenant joined the British ship-of-the-line HMS *Illustrious* (120 guns) as one of three Lieutenants in charge of 141 Marine NCOs and Privates aboard. Lt James Flexman served aboard *Illustrious* for two years, participating with ten other British ships-of-the-line at the month long battle against the French Fleet (total 844 guns) at Basque Roads. He was subsequently Quartermaster for the ill-fated Walcheren expedition ashore near Antwerp in 1809 where 14,000 British officers and men contracted a malignant fever, a quarter dying.

In 1828 having left the Marines, Flexman, then a clerk in a Merchants House, petitioned the Governors of Christ’s Hospital London, that he had a wife and six children to provide for with an income not exceeding £150 per annum which he found very inadequate to the maintenance and education of a large family. Therefore he humbly besought their Worships in the usual charity to widows orphans and families who stood in need of relief, to grant the admission into Christ’s Hospital of one of his children (William) then of the age of eight years and upwards there to be educated and maintained among other poor children.

Proof of William’s birth and baptism and his father’s marriage were required. The Minister and Church Wardens of the Parish had to certify that James Flexman was not a Freeman of the City of London; nor a Clergyman of the Church of England; that William was not a foundling nor maintained at the Parish charge; and that they knew of no other alternative means of educating and maintaining young William unless the Governors should admit William into the Christ’s Hospital. James Flexman and the Church Wardens had also to agree to leave the child to the disposal of the Hospital Governors to be bound as apprentice to such trade or calling whether for land or sea employment as the Governors should judge fit and proper.

They had also to agree to discharge the hospital of its obligation when the child concerned reached 15 years, or before if the Governor required. Three days after the petition was lodged, young William was presented for acceptance. He was ‘cloathed’ a month later, on 8 May 1828. When Lt Flexman RM and the rest of his family emigrated to Van Diemen’s Land in 1832 twelve-year old William was left behind at the Bluecoat School, where he remained until 25 February 1836, when he was discharged for ever into the care of a Mr Thomas Weedon of Bloomsbury, at the request of his father James residing Launceston Van Diemen’s Land to whose care he was about to proceed, aboard the *Thomas Laurie*.

Christ’s Hospital was originally a foundling hospital in Newgate St London, between the Old Bailey and St Pauls, started in 1552 by Edward VI for the education of poor boys and girls. The paramount condition applied to all petitions for admission was that a child’s parents or guardians must be in need of assistance towards the child’s education and...
It was known as the Bluecoat school because of its distinctive uniform. Boys were dressed in a heavy blue ankle length coat, rather like a Service greatcoat, with four large buttons between neck and waist. The neck of the coat was close fitting and secured with a tape tie. Long heavy gauge knitted woollen breeches were worn with a knitted jumper reaching to the knees. Yellow socks topped by bands similar to those worn by barristers were worn. A leather belt (a ‘Broadie’ with a silver buckle) was worn by seniors. Juniors wore a plain ‘narrowie’ belt. Boys destined for tuition at Oxbridge wore a special coat with eighteen silver buttons and velvet cuffs. Blue berets were carried, but not worn, until the early nineteenth century. Yellow petticoats the same length as the coat were worn, legend has it, to ward off the plague.

The Royal Mathematical School, founded in 1673, was an integral part of Christ’s Hospital from which 11 or 12 year old boys suitable for service in the Royal Navy were chosen for education in mathematics and navigation.

Surprisingly, about sixty schools modelled wholly or partly on Christ’s Hospital but otherwise unconnected, were founded in different parts of the British Isles between the mid 16th and late 18th centuries. A number of these schools, where the pupils wore blue, were also known as bluecoat schools, and a few were also known as Christ’s Hospital. Records of these schools will be hard to trace even through an appropriate Local Record Office. Some records of the original London Bluecoat school are held by the Manuscript section of the Guildhall London. The earliest record book covers the period 1556–1562. Admission and discharge registers are available for the years 1563 to 1911. (Boys only from 1891.) Royal Mathematical School admissions are held for the period 1673–1911. There is also an incomplete series of papers containing petitions by parents and guardians up to 1911 for boys and up to 1890 for girls.

Information about admissions after those dates should be sought from the Clerk of Christ’s Hospital, The Counting House, Christ’s Hospital West Sussex RH13 7YP; otherwise contact the Guildhall Library, London.

The school seems not to have done young William harm. Soon after joining his family on their farm near St Leonards,
Tasmania, in 1834 he received an appointment as accountant to the VDL Company at Emu Bay. Later he was managing Clerk to Messrs Henrys, the largest merchant business in Melbourne. He then went into business as a merchant in San Francisco returning to Launceston to join his father in merchandising and as agent for Victoria Insurance company. His partner in Launceston for some years was Melville Stackhouse, son of Rev. Alfred Stackhouse. William married Judith Norman and their daughter Florence became Mrs Melville Stackhouse. My interest in William stems from the marriage of his sister Mary to my great-grandfather Robert Bruce Harvey in August 1849 at St John’s Launceston. Their eldest son (of four), Alfred William Edward Harvey was born in February 1853. William Flexman and his brother Edward were co-sponsors at Alfred’s baptism in St George’s Church Battery Point, Hobart on 23 April 1853. The rigours and loneliness of a Bluecoat school appear not to have affected his longevity. William passed away at Launceston in 1884 at the age of 65. His father, Lieutenant James Flexman, Royal Marines as he was known to the end, pre-deceased his son William by 13 years.

[There is an informative article ‘Bluecoat boy’ by Stella Bond in ‘Family Tree Magazine’, May 1998.
The article includes a list of many charity schools with the date of their foundation and a bibliography.
As a result of the closure of monasteries by Henry VIII, the many poor and impoverished were forced to beg on the streets. Young Edward VI, the boy king, was urged to put his seal to the foundation of ‘hospitals’. The Convent of Greyfriars and the Hospital of St Bartholomew were transferred ‘for relief of the poor’ but problems remained, especially with children. Before he died the Act of Incorporation was set up—Christ’s Hospital for the education of poor children, St Thomas’s Hospital with St Bartholomew’s for the relief of the poor and the sick, and Bridewell ‘for the correction and amendment of the idle and vagabond’.

Answers from pages 229–30*
1. She was 15 and he was 45.
2. Officers £65.15.9½, Midshipmen £52.12.7½, Seamen £27.12.7½.
3. a. Each day’s journey increases by 3 miles—6, 6+3, 9+3 ... 57+3 = 60
b. Miles from London is 627 miles, i.e. the sum of the 19 daily figures as per above.
4. 6s.4¾d per gallon.
5. Deficit £91.0.5.
6. Dogs ran 336 rods and Hare ran 240 rods.
* Full workings available from Mrs J. Stephens, 9 Cue Street, Launceston 7249. SAE please.

HOBART TOWN GAZETTE, and
SOUTHERN REPORTER
SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1818
A Young man who has a few leisure Hours in the Evening, wishes to devote his time to the Instruction of Eight Young Men in Writing and Arithmetic. Terms moderate.—Apply to the Printer for the address.
A TEACHER AT NATIVE CORNERS
Allison Carins

It was the final assembly for 1923 at the Launceston High School, when the Probationary Students received their teaching appointments for the following year. Those who matriculated spent six months teaching, then had six months intensive College training before going on to University. The others served twelve months and then went to Teachers College.

So the list was read by the Principal, Mr R. O. M. Miller, with some girls in tears at having to go so far from home as Campbell Town or Deloraine. It was my father’s turn. Mr Miller announced, ‘John Orchard, you are appointed to Native Corners!’ With utter astonishment, John asked, ‘Where is Native Corners?’, to which he replied, ‘I haven’t the slightest idea!’ and asked the staff sitting on the platform if any of them could enlighten him on the matter—not one could do so.

John’s sense of humour came to the fore and he began to laugh at the strange situation of being appointed to a place in the state, presumably big enough to warrant a school, yet no one had ever heard of it—and the whole school laughed with him. In January, he received advice that he had matriculated, so his appointment was for six months (two terms), his salary £90 pa. Having ascertained that Native Corners was a small pocket in hilly bush and farming country, five miles over the hill from Campania, he travelled by train and was met at the station by Mr Jack Stevens, a WW1 ex-soldier farmer at whose home he would board. He was very kindly looked after and became one of the family. He paid 18/- a week board.

The first task was to prepare the school for occupation. It consisted of a one-roomed building, a galvanised tank full of water, and two small outhouses (no night-cart, the teacher dealt with that chore!). The school hadn’t been used for six years, during which time some window panes were broken, enabling birds to occupy it along with spiders whose webs filled many crooks and crannies. Not yet 18, and city bred, John accepted the challenge and set to work with broom and scrubbing brush and soapy water, cleaned it out and repaired the windows.

The second task was to find some children to teach, so he spent a couple of days visiting the half dozen or so houses of farmers and wood-cutters, scattered through the hilly bushland. As he made his way up the road to one house, the shy children would appear 50 metres up the track, peering out at the approaching stranger, disappearing as he reached the spot, and peeping out further on. At last he found himself with a total of eleven children to start. He had to programme work in all the usual subjects—reading, writing, history, geography, drawing, singing, etc. for six different grades, though most started off in Grade 1, having had no previous schooling. Nevertheless it was one of the happiest and at times most exciting periods of his whole life. The children, coming from impoverished houses, were hungry for knowledge and books, making the task richly rewarding. There was pathos, too. On a trip to Hobart to see the great

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battleship HMS Hood, and other units of the British Fleet in port, he bought a doll for his eldest pupil, a girl of 14, who had never been to school, and who had never owned a doll either. Cradling it in her arms, she looked at it with sheer love, tears streaming down her cheeks.

John helped Mr Stevens with many farm chores and played football with Campania. There were many memorable incidents. Once he came to grief trying to cross the flooded creek to get to school, by jumping from the branch of a tree, and went in his only suit! Although keen to get to College and Uni., the time went quickly and he left with considerable regret. He always remembered, and many times recounted events, and recalled the wonderful kindness and hospitality of the people, and the fine character of his small band of pupils. When the 1967 bushfires devastated the Campania valley, John loaded up his car with as many supplies as it would hold and drove from Launceston to try and help the people there.

Well over sixty years after that time at Native Corners, my husband and I took my parents on a nostalgic journey up over the hill from Campania, down into a delightful unspoiled valley and my father pointed out the landmarks—the Stevens’ house, the creek he fell in, the winding bush track—but where was the school? There was just a grassy area bright with myriads of small pheasant’s-eye daffodils. A new brick house was nearby and the lady there confirmed that it was the site of the school. They chatted and he sent her a copy of his book with its chapter on that period of his life, and she sent him a parcel of the bulbs for a memento. I have some of them in my garden as a reminder of Native Corners.

The Lady Nelson will again circumnavigate Tasmania between 13 February and 19 March 1999. Ports to be visited, departing Hobart are: Strahan, King Island, Stanley, Devonport, George Town, Flinders Island, St Helens, Triabunna, and returning to Hobart. Limited berths are available to and from each port. Arrival and departures at each port will depend on weather conditions. One and a half hour sails will be conducted for schools and the public for $5.00 per person. Information can be obtained from the office of the Lady Nelson (03) 6234 3348.

Ancient & Modern Family History Service
Mick Rawle
9 Witham Close, Melton Mowbray,
Leicestershire, LE13 0EA, England

East Midlands
All Parish and Pre-Parish Records:
Certificates, Wills, Census & Maps

Counties of:
Derby, Huntingdon, Leicester, Lincoln, Northampton, Nottingham & Rutland

Whole Country:
Births, Marriages & Deaths + I.G.I.
Old English Documents Transcribed

$20.00 per hour
# NEW RELEASES FROM LAUNCESTON BRANCH

## Index to
*Walch’s Tasmanian Almanac*  
Postmasters and Postmistresses  
1863–1910

The first in a new series of indexes to a vast store of valuable biographical information contained in *Walch’s Tasmanian Almanac* (also known as “The Red Book”). This index, prepared by Sandra Duck, contains over 11,000 entries.  
**Cost—$25.00 (plus postage)**  
**Available on 30 April 1999**  
Available from:  
The Sales Officer Launceston Branch  
PO Box 1290 Launceston Tas 7250

## Index to Passenger Arrivals and Departures from  
Early Launceston Newspapers  
1846–1850

Lists of passengers arriving and departing from the port of Launceston during the nineteenth century have not survived. To reconstruct some of these passenger lists, Sandra Duck and Maureen Martin, two members of the Launceston Branch of the Genealogical Society of Tasmania, have compiled an index to passenger lists in the shipping columns published in the early newspapers in Launceston. The newspapers being indexed are:  
The Launceston Advertiser (1829–1846)  
The Independent (1832–1835)  
The Cornwall Chronicle (1835–1879)  
The Examiner (1842–)  
Volume 3 of the index, compiled by Sandra Duck and covering the period 1846–1850, contains over 22,000 entries of passengers arriving from or departing for overseas, inter-colonial and intra-colonial ports. A separate section of the index lists the arrivals and departures of passengers who are not named individually. This section includes the movements of convicts, regiments, aborigines, whalers, assigned servants and other passengers.  
**Volume 3 of the index is published on microfiche.**  
**Cost—$55.00 (includes postage)**  
**Available on—30 April 1999**  
Available from:  
The Sales Officer Launceston Branch  
PO Box 1290 Launceston Tas 7250

Work on Vol. 4 (1851–1855) and Vol. 5 (1856–1860) is in progress and they will be released over the coming twelve months.

## Index to Births, Deaths and Marriages  
from *The Examiner* Newspaper  
Vol. 10—Births 1951–1955

Containing over 8,000 references to birth notices in the paper. For the first time the index to births contains cross references to the mother’s maiden name (where the information is available).  
Other volumes soon to be released will be:  
Vol. 11 Births 1956–1960  
Vol. 12 Deaths 1951–1955  
**Cost—$25.00 plus p&p**  
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# TASMANIAN ANCESTRY March 1999
EVENING classes were held in all probation stations and were voluntary. Classes were divided into four divisions according to how well the convicts could read, write and cipher. As the convict improved he advanced to the next level. In 1849 the schoolmaster of the Old Wharf Probation Station (Hobart Town), W. Graham, introduced a new idea. He used some of the convicts to give addresses on interesting topics to the rest of the convicts twice a week for the last half-hour of lessons. This idea was apparently very successful as classes were reported as being of full attendance, with the exception of those who were ill or who were attending the pumps on the site of the docks being built. Mr Graham reported to the Superintendent, Mr Boyd, that the convicts showed

continual general good conduct on this station; quietness, order, regularity of behaviour and respect characterising their conduct and bearing towards all, which appears to me the more striking, on considering that amongst the prisoners are sometimes included men whose former lives were remarkable for daring and vice, but whose troublesome dispositions are happily checked and controlled by the sound, healthy, and salutary measures resorted to in their management, and the strong inducements to good conduct so liberally held out to them by the Government.

Mr Graham’s reports to the Superintendent of Convicts gave lists of some of those convict lecturers and the topics chosen.

Thomas Cook, per Forfarshire
1 This man, being a chemist, gave a very good address on chemistry, as applied to agricultural purposes.
2 The prisoner, a chemist, delivered a very interesting address on the ‘Theory of Chemistry’, in which he described the several branches into which the science is divided, together with the natures, properties, and uses of the various subjects of which each branch consists.
3 This was an address on the ‘Cultivation of the sugar-cane’, its growth, and various particulars connected with the manufacture of sugar. His remarks were principally gleaned from works written on the subject.

John Pelham, Palmyra
1 The prisoner, a man of excellent education and abilities, selected as the subject of his address that of ‘The Pursuit of Knowledge,’ which he handled in a very masterly and creditable manner.

Introduction, man as distinguished from the inferior classes of animated beings. Showed first, that knowledge is the proper support and strength of the mind; the impossibility of man arising to his proper rank in the scale of creation if he neglects to cultivate his mind; the field of knowledge open to all; the discovery of the art of printing; the application of knowledge to practical purposes, to qualify us for the discharge of the various duties devolving upon us. The principal means of acquiring knowledge—reading, history (ancient and modern), astronomy, geography, natural history, and botany.
Mechanics and tradesmen should acquire accurate knowledge of the particular arts and employments which they follow. Then the chief branch, self-knowledge, the knowledge of our own character, of our duties and responsibilities, of our errors and defects.

2 On Chemistry as applied to Agriculture—Introduced first a brief notice of the progress of modern chemistry; the discovery of the atomic theory by Dalton; the explanation of that theory; the first hints as to the application of the science to agriculture by the Earl of Dundonald; enlarged upon by Sir H. Davy and Dr S. Liebig; showed the benefits arising from attending to the alternation of crops, whereby certain constituents of soil were restored, which had been absorbed by plants grown previously upon it; proved by a reference to the theory of Dr Candolle; explained that theory, and concluded by enforcing upon his hearers the advantages to be derived from properly attending to it.

3 Botany—The intellectual advantage as well as pure enjoyment the study affords; employed to illustrate the precepts of morality and the truths of philosophy; considered the study of botany as unfolding to us interesting and instructive views of the Divine character and administration.

4 On the adaptation of External Circumstances to the Human Frame—Showed first, that our physical relations are regulated by the actual condition of the animal, vegetable, and mineral worlds; the sensibilities of the skin graduated to the sun’s heat, the eye to the alternations of light, and those of the ear to the undulations of the atmosphere; the structure of the human frame, the muscles, nerves, and arteries, fitted to so many diversified appliances; showed that such are amongst the demonstrations of Divine agency, displayed in endless particulars of unlimited wisdom and power, all alike arranged to secure our moral, our intellectual, and our physical welfare.

5 Anatomy—As displaying Divine wisdom and skill in the formation of the various organs and functions of man.

6 On Combustion—Showing first, the substances which are necessary for combustion, called supporters, namely, oxygen, chlorine, iodine, and bromine; showed again that atmospheric air is necessary for the support of combustion, proved by a simple experiment—a tumbler, with a lighted candle beneath; the fire from the candle consumes the oxygen of the contained air, and the light is thereby extinguished; concluded by a reference to the Black-hole at Calcutta.

7 Arithmetic—Described its early history, gradual improvements, and great importance in the ordinary concerns of life.

8 Geology—The prisoner confined himself principally to ‘Coal’, describing its formation, utility, and the great benefits derived from its discovery. The observations which he made were culled from such works as treated of the science.

William Williams, York 2
The prisoner, a printer by trade, selected as the subject of his address, that of ‘Letter-press Printing,’ in the course of which he described the arranging of the type, the frame and working of the press, and various other particulars connected with that business.

Joseph Middleton, Elphinstone
The prisoner, for some years a private soldier, resident in the ‘East Indies’, gave an interesting description of the habits, manners, and customs of the inhabitants, together with the produce, exports, &c., of that country.
James Simpson, D. of Northumberland
The prisoner, a copper-plate engraver, gave an interesting address on that business, describing the preparation of the plates, the striking of the copies, &c.

Thomas Spencer, Marion
This man, a painter by trade, described in a very lucid manner the art of mixing colours, priming, shading, varnishing, plain and ornamental painting, its use in preserving and beautifying timber, &c.

Joseph Sparrow, M. A. Watson
The prisoner, for some considerable time living in the interior of New South Wales, gave a description of the climate, soil, &c., of that country, together with the manners, habits, marriage and burial ceremonies, &c., of the aborigines.

William Willis, Henrietta
1 This was an interesting and useful address on the art of making butter and cheese, the general management of a dairy, and the manner in which such an establishment ought to be conducted.
2 This was a continuation of the prisoner’s last address in which he gave an interesting description of Italy and other continental countries, and briefly adverted to some events which occurred there during the latter part of Napoleon’s reign.

John Conway, Earl Grey
Geography—Explained the formation of the earth, its annual and diurnal revolution, proved its rotundity, and concluded by indicating the great divisions, and explaining and illustrating latitude and longitude.

Henry Cox, Cressy
1 On Hope—Explained the nature and importance of that feeling; its influence in the affairs of life, urging us to look beyond the present position of bondage and privation in the enjoyment of better days; and concludes by advising all so to set that their hopes might be realized.
2 On Reflection—Showed the benefit resulting from reflecting on our past actions; exemplified the good effects of examining the conduct of others in that of Cardinal Wolsey, Henry the Eighth, &c., and thereby framing a line of conduct for ourselves.

William Brash, David Malcolm
On the Use and Abuse of the Small Savings of the Working Classes—Proved that time was money; the advantages of saving even one penny per week; instances of men, once in a similar position, who, by cultivating habits of economy and industry, have arisen to eminence in society, and become extensive possessors of land in this and the adjacent colonies.

Andrew Timbrell, Tenesserin
1 This man selected the subject of ‘Elocution’, and handled it remarkably well, describing the importance of reading and speaking with propriety, and in the course
of his remarks quoting from those authors who have written on the subject.

2 This man requested as a favour that he might be permitted to devote one evening in the week to the science of ‘Astronomy’. His address on this evening was an introductory one to that sublime study, showing its uses, beauties, history, &c.

3 The prisoner resumed his address on ‘Astronomy’, which he confined to a description of the sun, its diameter, size, &c., distance from our earth, and benefit to us.

4 A continuation of the above subject; the prisoner showing, by the assistance of diagrams, the position of the planets with respect to their centre the sun.

5 Continued his address on ‘Astronomy’ confining his remarks to a description of our earth, change of seasons, heat and cold, &c.

6 This man gave his closing address on ‘Astronomy’ consisting of a description of solar and lunar eclipses, illustrating, as before, by diagrams.

**Patrick Connor, Duchess of Kent**

*On the Working of Iron—* Showed the discovery of iron in the earth, described the process of smelting, making steel, &c., and the invaluable use of iron in all the common arts of life.

**William Ridley, Anson**

1 This address was on the natural construction of the human brain, its development, growth, functions, properties, powers, &c.

2 *Sheep*—described in a very simple and interesting manner a few of the many diseases prevalent amongst the sheep, the symptoms of such, and consequent treatment.

**William Smith, Emerald Isle**

The prisoner, a practical groom, gave a sound excellent address on the ‘Horse’, describing the structure that useful animal, the various diseases to which he is subject, their causes and cure; and at the same time illustrating his remarks by reference to a representation of the horse drawn for that purpose on a large blackboard.

**Joshua Stafford, Blundell**

1 This was a description of some of the West India Islands, where the prisoner had lived some time as a private soldier in Her Majesty’s service. He described their geographical position, climate, productions, &c.

2 Continuation of description of West Indies and in the course of his remarks adverted to the cultivation of coffee in the island of Dominica.

3 Continuation of last topic, and described the manner in which the sugar-cane grows, and the sugar is extracted from it.

**H. Timblet, Fly**

1 This was an account of part of the East Indies where the prisoner, when a private soldier, had been some time stationed. He briefly described the climate, production, manners, and customs of the natives, and the East India Company’s possessions.

2 Continuation of description of the East Indies with particular reference to Cabul.

**Thomas Jones, 1st Sir R. Peel**

1 The prisoner, a groom and coachman, pointed out the duties of such very simply and familiarly, and the manner in which the horse, stable, coach, harness, &c., ought to be kept.

2 Resumed his address on the duties of a groom and coachman, and, with other useful information, described the preparation of a liquid for the preservation of the harness.

**George Moore, Equestrian**

1 The prisoner, a gardener, gave a very interesting address on ‘Gardening’,...
showing how a garden should in the first place be laid out to advantage, and in the next the proper cultivation of the various tree, shrubs, plants, and seeds.

2 **Gardening**—Described the various modes of grafting and pruning, and recommended those which he found by experience to have been the best and most successful.

**Peter Nimmo, Agincourt**

Metals—The prisoner’s remarks this evening were confined principally to that of gold, the countries in which it has been discovered, the state in which it is generally found, and the process it undergoes for the purpose of purifying it, &c.

**John Gallien, Lady Denison**

1 On the **History of Britain**, commencing from its invasion by the Romans; describing the state of the country, barbarism of the inhabitants, despotic sway of the Druids; restoration of liberty in ninety-seven years; renewed invasion and subjugation; and the Roman system of government.

2 Continuation of **British History**—Early introduction of Christianity; Britain described; deserted by the Romans; establishment of independent republics; monasteries erected; detail of intestine wars, &c.

3 **British History**—Account of the arrival of the Saxons into Britain; their conquests, manners, religion, and conversion to Christianity.

4 On science of **Mechanics**—General definitions of the science and its objects; properties of matter; application of the forces; examples of the composition and resolution of forces &c.

5 **Mechanics**, continued—On mechanical powers generally; illustrations by various appropriate diagrams, &c.

6 **British History** continued—Account of the wars of the Saxons against each other; union of the kingdoms; character and deeds of the Saxon monarchs; interesting account of Alfred the Great, &c.

7 **Mechanics**—Various examples of the application and powers of straight and bent levers, illustrated by diagrams.

8 **British History** continued—from the time of Alfred the Great down to the period of the Norman Conquest.

9 The **Art of Letter-press Printing**—Its invention by Guttenberg, a German; impediments and difficulties attending its introduction; brought over to England by William Caxton in 1462; its gradual improvements since that period, and rapid progress to its present towering position within the last quarter of a century.

10 Letter-press Printing—Exhibiting the various manual operations and processes connected with the art, from the first formation of the type to its final appearance in a printed volume; illustrated by suitable diagrams of the composition and the compositor at his frame; improved printing presses; models of various printing implements and apparatus, carefully delineated and simplified by the lecture.

11 **Stereotype Printing**—Its use and advantages; operations at the foundry; description of the moulding frame, casting box, &c., with details of their applicability and use, illustrated by two appropriate diagrams.

12 **Ship Building**—Name; description and utility of the several constituent timbers or parts of the hull of a vessel from the first laying down of the keel and keelson, the forepart and sternposts, beams, and transoms; decks and 'tween decks; planking, caulkling, pitching, copper sheathing, masting, rigging, &c; together with a comprehensive and interesting description of a first-rate ship of war, its multifarious rooms and offices, the order and regularity of its discipline,
&c.; concluding with general observations on merchant vessels, their commercial importance and paramount utility, statistical estimates of their economy and comparative value.

John Youille, Pestonjee Bomanjee
An account of a voyage to America; his personal adventures; nautical remarks; adverse weather; ultimate safe arrival at New York; with some account of the country, manners, and habits of the Yankees.

John Conway, Earl Grey
*Geography*—Describing the earth’s surface; nominal division of the sea and land; its two rotary motions; distance from the sun and planets; lineal divisions of latitude and longitude; equator; tropics; zones; ecliptic zodiac &c.,

George Grey, M. S. Elphinstone
The prisoner, a French-polisher by trade, delivered a very interesting and instructive address on *‘French polishing’*, describing the preparation of the polish, the materials of which it is composed, and the manner in which it ought to be applied.

John Walker, Lord W. Bentinck
This man, a brewer, gave a very minute description of a *brewing establishment* generally, explaining in a very clear and simple manner the process of brewing, the best kind of barley adapted for that purpose, and various other particulars connected with the business.

James Legg, China
The prisoner, who was thoroughly conversant with all the branches of *colonial husbandry*, gave an excellent address on that very important and necessary subject, describing the manner in which land ought to be manured, ploughed, sown, &c.—the quantity of the various seeds which the nature of the land would require, the best mode and time for sowing, reaping, &c., and a variety of other information which the subject embraces, and which could not fail to benefit and instruct the prisoners.

W. Charles Brooks, Gazelle
This was an address on the *art of navigation*, which the prisoner, a man of considerable nautical experience, handled in a very able and interesting manner, pointing out its utility and illustrating his remarks by diagrams on a large blackboard.

Charles Goldsmith, M. Brock
This man, a practical miner, and for a considerable time employed in that capacity in the copper-mines at Adelaide, gave a most interesting address on the subject of *mining*, describing the manner in which the ore is usually found and extracted from the earth, with the subsequent process of ‘smelting’.

Edward Myers, Union
*New Holland Aborigines*
1 Narrative of the first expedition, with cattle, sheep and horses, from Corio to the Upper Darling (a distance of 2,500 miles), and the formation of the first station there.
2 Describing the difficulties and privations of the party, together with a fierce attack from the Murray aborigines.
3 Describing the daily opposition encountered by attacks from the blacks; their savage, hostile, yet cowardly propensities, with an account of cruelties practised by them, as frequently witnessed by the lecturer.
4 The selection of a good pastoral settlement on the Darling; more aggressions from the blacks; the great loss of sheep by spears; and the death of two men, causing the party to abandon the station.
6 Description and early history of the various towns in New South Wales; of the periodical floods of the principal rivers, particularly that of the Hawkesbury.

7 The habits, customs, notions, and superstition of the aborigines continued; with a description of the existing difference between the coast and river blacks and those inhabiting the backwoods.

8 Description of a black’s corroboree, as also of the extraordinary and ingenious methods they adopt for procuring food, with a dissertation upon the difference of the various tribes, language, &c.

9 A description of the numerous edibles to be found in the bush throughout New Holland, the knowledge of which has been the means of preserving the lives of bushmen from starvation; also of the Malay tree, from which water can be extracted in the hottest weather; peculiarity of the tree, being invariably found singly and on sand; the method adopted for procuring the water, &c.

10 An account of the best method of treating sheep under various diseases, together with useful observations to shepherds upon the best plan of fattening sheep and securing good fleeces.

12 Observations upon lambing down, sheep-shearing, the care necessary to procure a good percentage of lambs, with a description of the several methods of so doing.

13 Upon sheep washing, catarrh, foot-rot, &c., describing the method of cure for such diseases.

14 Observations upon cattle; their treatment; the method adopted, when traveling, to keep them in condition, and how to secure them at night, or when absent how to find them.

Reference:
British Parliamentary Papers—Vols 8, 10 & 11.

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RICHMOND 175th ANNIVERSARY
To celebrate the 175th anniversary of the naming of the Richmond township, the Coal River Valley Historical Society hopes to hold a Richmond Families display. If you have any connections with Richmond or the Coal River Valley, please contact the secretary:

Dianne Snowden
Fernville
8 Henry Street
Richmond
Tasmania 7025
Phone (03) 6260 2515
Fax (03) 6260 2438
email dsnowden@tassie.net.au

Reference:
British Parliamentary Papers—Vols 8, 10 & 11.
Richmond in Tasmania, often described as Australia’s outstanding Georgian village, celebrates its 175th anniversary in 1999. Many of the finest buildings in the village were designed by John Lee Archer, including St Luke’s Church and the School House associated with it. Located on the corner of Torrens Street and Commercial Road, the School House is now an integral part of Richmond Primary School, and is recognised as the oldest State Primary School still in use in Australia.

The decision to build a school at Richmond was made by the Lieutenant-Governor in January 1833. Building commenced in 1834 and was completed in 1835. The school was built on land originally owned by J. H. Butcher, and its building was subsidised by the Government.1

Originally a denominational school run by the Church of England, the school came under the control of the Board of Education in 1839. For a short time in 1849, the Board of Education handed the running of the school back to the Church of England. But, shortly after, it resumed control and from that time it was run as a State School.

In these early years, there were a number of educational establishments in the district. Stories about the Dame Schools abound in local folklore: for example, Elizabeth Jones in her local history tells how Mrs Fitzsimmons, whose Dame School was located in Parramore Street, is said to have divided her pupils into two rooms—Heaven and Hell (Roman Catholic and Protestant). Mrs Fitzsimmons was also said to be so modest that she covered the legs of her tables and chairs with stockings.3 Dame Schools were recorded in Richmond as early as the 1830s: in January 1834, in the Hobart Town Courier, Mrs John Atkinson advertised her School for Young Ladies at ‘Claremont Cottage,’ George Wray’s house.4 Miss Tinning conducted a school at the Congregational Manse3 in Torrens Street; the aptly named Miss Brain had a school in Henry Street,5 and Miss Stephens was in Bridge Street.7

The oldest Catholic School in Australia is also located in Richmond. It was established in 1843, and is still in use.8 There were also several boarding schools in the district. In the 1840s, there were at least three: from 1839 or 1840, Mrs Ross conducted her ‘young ladies’ boarding school’ on the ‘family estate’ at Carington teaching ‘English, Latin, French, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography with the use of Globes, Music, Dancing, Drawing, Plain and Ornamental Needlework’ for 55 guineas per annum and weekly board at 43 guineas per annum. The school closed in 1841 and moved to Macquarie Street, Hobart, where it reopened on 20 January 1842. In the 1840s, too, Rev. T. E. Richardson conducted a boarding school at Mayfield and John James Low established his ‘Harrow-Hill Academy’9 in Henry Street. J. J. Low was involved in several education establishments; when he died in 1914, he had served forty years, sixteen of which were at Richmond. Before establishing his ‘Harrow-Hill Academy’, Low had previously been
master of the School House at Richmond (in 1842), and was later master of the Queens’ Orphan School in Hobart. In 1849, he advertised for lease his ‘Harrow-Hill Academy’ with its newly built schoolroom accommodating forty pupils. In January 1861, he was back at Richmond State School, taking over from Mr Roderick Reynolds; his sister, Miss E. Low, assisted.10

Like many early educational records, records for the Richmond State School appear not to have survived before about 1839 when there were forty-eight pupils enrolled at the school. Enrolments fluctuated over the next few years dropping to thirty-nine in 1840 and peaking at seventy-three in 1847. In 1840, the headmaster’s salary was one hundred pounds. In 1842, when Mr Low was headmaster, his salary was one hundred and twenty-five pounds. From 1850, detailed records were kept by the Board of Education, and regular ‘Inspector’s Reports’ were submitted to the Board.11

Interesting snippets can be gleaned from the Annual Education Department Reports. In 1850, for example, Richmond State School comprised the school house with residence, and two classrooms of differing size but ‘both light, airy and in good repair’. The schoolmaster was Thomas Stanfield, assisted by his single daughter. Sixty-five pounds income was received annually from public funds; another £30 was received from parents. In June 1850, there were twenty-four children (fourteen boys, ten girls) on the books; by December 1850, there were forty-two children (from twenty-two families) comprising twenty-five boys and seventeen girls. On the day of the Inspector’s visit in December, there were thirty-four present. Interestingly, there was one child under three years of age (in the same district, at Colebrook Dale State School, there were two students under two as well as two under three). At Richmond, there was only one student above fourteen. The schoolmaster was aware of three or four children not attending but ‘within reach of the school’. Five children were withheld partially from religious instruction and three were wholly withheld. About thirty of the students attended church, but irregularly, and twelve attended Sunday School. As well as statistical information, the Inspector also reported upon the standard of scholarship in such areas as the first principles of the Christian doctrine; the catechism; sacred history; reading; writing; writing from dictation; arithmetic; grammar; spelling; geography; and needlework. The report included such comments as ‘16 write in books; writing, with few exceptions, slovenly, and books dirty’ and ‘8 learning grammar; something, but very little, understood’. The report concluded with general remarks, which noted that discipline was not well-maintained.12
dah, was erected from weatherboard. At the time, the average daily attendance was thirty-seven. In 1921, the Board of Education stipulated that horses were not permitted in the school grounds. In 1930, the Minister for Education prohibited fundraising by raffles at school fairs because of a perceived harm to the school children. In 1977, a new staffroom, entrance lobby and facilities were added to the 1890 classroom. In 1982, Grade 5 was added to the school; in 1983, Grade 6 was added, and enrolments reached sixty-seven. New classrooms were added in 1983, and the playground area was increased.13 The original sandstone school house is still used by the school.

Endnotes:
1 Much of the information for this article comes from Elizabeth Jones Richmond —Tasmania. A Crossing Place Richmond Preservation & Development Trust, 1973)
2 Now Geraldine Cottage
3 Jones Richmond—Tasmania. A Crossing Place pp.51–52
4 ibid.
5 Now Emerald Cottage
6 Now Bridal Cottage
7 Now Oak Lodge
8 Jones, op.cit.
9 Now Fernville
10 Brief History of Richmond State School (Richmond Primary School P&F Association, 1985)
11 ibid.

References:
Elizabeth Jones Richmond—Tasmania. A Crossing Place (Richmond Preservation & Development Trust, 1973)
Brief History of Richmond Primary School. (Richmond Primary School P&F Association 1985)
AOT Correspondence File ‘Richmond’

Principals Richmond State School
From Annual Reports of the Board of Education
1851 J. Stanfield
1852 John Frost
1855–1859 Roderick Reynolds
From the Tasmanian Almanac (Walch’s)
1860–1875 J. J. Low
1876 Mr Elwall
1877–1889 W. Stevens
1890 not given
1891–1895 W. Simms
1896 E. Shaw
1897 C. Hutchins
1898–1900 H. J. B. Lewis
1901–1902 G. Pratt
1903–1905 A. C. Anderson
1906–1913 Wellington G. Walker
From The Educational Record
1914 Charles F. Woolnough
1915–1916 Ronald K. Jones
1917–1918 Jane F. R. King
1919–1920 Rupert D. Stephens
1921–1922 Fred. R. Cooley
1923–1926 Cornelius Hope
1927–1928 William A. White
1929–1934 Charles M. Gellie
1935–1938 Bernard L. Smith
1939–1940 Alfred Moody
1941–1942 Patrick Healey
1943–1946 Edward R. Duncan
1947–1949 Donald H. Faull
1950–1951 Kenneth W. Young
1952–1953 Edeline G. Chilcott
1954–1957 Dorothy E. Smith
1958–1865 Josephine Milne
1966–1969 Kenneth F. Neville
1977 David L. Watkins
1978–1981 Maxwell J. Walker
1982–date Wesley G. Beattie
Reference: Brief History of Richmond Primary School. (Richmond Primary School P&F 1985)
PHILLIP WILLIAM FLETCHER was born 8 July 1908 at Mt Edgerton in central Victoria, the third son of James Frederick and Elizabeth Ann (de Graaff). One of nine children, he went to school at Mt Edgerton and the Christian Brothers’ school at Warrnambool, where he attained second year High School level.

During the great depression, James Fletcher took his family with him on various jobs, mostly at coalmines in Outtrim and Korumburra in the Gippsland area, whilst his son Phillip found work on a road gang and potato digging in the Gembrook area, or wherever work could be found in the depression days. They eventually moved back to Mt Edgerton where Phillip had a job as a hostler and also sold horses at a meagre profit. He was also employed on other activities such as farm work—mainly harvesting, and building shacks and thatching in the Ballan area until work ran out.

Phillip was undecided as to whether to try Western Australia or Tasmania, so he tossed a coin and decided to go to Tasmania.

After talking to Joe Ford and his wife Margaret of Ballan, he arrived in Tasmania in 1929 and, on their recommendation, he boarded with Margaret Ford’s brother Tom D’Alton at Queenstown. In 1933 he married Tom D’Alton’s daughter, Doris Joyce.

Phillip worked with the Mt Lyell Mining and Railway Company as a labourer, and then, like his father and uncles, joined the ranks of the underground. While he was working there, there were a number of fall-ins with people killed or injured, himself included.

One morning he was working with his off-sider, Squizzy Colander, who was an old experienced miner. They were not happy with a couple of loose ends; they could hear them creaking and the creaks of the shoring timbers. Squizzy would not enter the stope, the cavernous worksite off the drive (tunnel), 1100 feet below the ground.

When they arrived at the top, they warned their relief team away, and sure enough, that afternoon, thousands of tons of rock came cascading down into where they should have been working. Phillip took
this as a bit of a warning and decided he had better get out of mining, so moved to the flotation plant.

While working on the flotation plant, he made application to join the Victorian and Tasmanian police forces.

On 8 October 1935, his application having been finally accepted, Phillip William Fletcher joined the Tasmania Police Force. It had taken three years and one month for the application to be accepted.

On the day of his passing out as a constable, he received notice that his application to join the Victorian Police Force had been accepted. So began an illustrious thirty-nine year career as a police officer.

After fifteen years as a constable, he was promoted to the rank of Sergeant and transferred to Devonport. In 1951 he was promoted to Inspector and moved back to Hobart followed by approximately two years in Launceston and four years later, he was promoted to Superintendent of Central District at New Norfolk.

Approximately twelve months’ later at his own request, he moved back to Hobart as Detective Superintendent and in 1960 became the Metropolitan Superintendent of the Southern District.

In 1962 Phillip Fletcher was made Deputy Commissioner of Police and in 1965 was appointed Commissioner of Police.

During his service he received many commendations. In 1958 he received the Long Service Good Conduct Medal and later the CBE and MVO.

He had a number of trips overseas and attended the 35th Session of the General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL) at Berne, Switzerland, during August—September 1966. Later he visited various parts of Europe, the United Kingdom and the United States to observe police methods and organisations.

The most moving occasions in Phillip William Fletcher’s life were the private audiences with His Holiness the Pope—once with Police Commissioner Allen (NSW) and once with his wife Joyce. He felt very honoured, as millions of people dream of meeting the Pope, but never see their dreams come true.

Phillip Fletcher played a big part in many groups within the Tasmanian community, with a passionate commitment to St Joseph’s Orphanage; Animal and Bird Protection Board; RSPCA; Royal Hobart Regatta Association; Knights of the Southern Cross; Police Boys’ and Girls’ Club and Police Cricket Club.

There are many other stories of achievements, exploits and humorous incidents to tell, but I am yet to put pen to paper with these.


Acknowledgments:
Megan Fletcher (daughter)
Notes of the late Phillip William Fletcher

MORE...
REMINISCENCES OF NEW TOWN
FROM THE NEW TOWN CENTRAL NEWSLETTER

WHAT happened to the horse trough in Risdon Road, outside the Maypole Hotel? It used to sing quietly to itself and provide a drink for the thirsty horses travelling up Risdon Road, especially the rabbit-o man’s horse, on his way home from New Town Station with a cart load of fresh rabbits at sixpence a pair, skins taken off while you wait.
SMALL TRADING SHIPS SERVICING EARLY SETTLEMENTS 1839–1857
Betty van der Werff

CAPTAIN Hugh Clark(e), Master Mariner, in the opening sentence of his very large (four feet by three feet) parchment Will, identifies himself in its fine copperplate writing as being from Hobart Town but formerly of Greenock, Scotland.

A search of the International Genealogical Index of births and marriages for Renfrewshire, Scotland as at 1984 only records one Hugh Clark(e) in the period from 1731 to 1859. Of course there may be other registers not filmed as yet. In all probability this Hugh Clark(e), born 24 July 1812 and baptised a few days later on 27 July at West Greenock, the third son of Archibald Clarke and his wife Janet Black who married in 1806, was our ancestor. The West Greenock Parochial Register records the marriage event as ‘booked and married’ on 17 May 1806 Archibald Clarke, weaver and Janet Black.

The Scottish tradition of naming children after certain members of the family also points to the likelihood of this Hugh being our ancestor as his brothers were named John born 1807, Archibald born 1809, Hugh born 1812; and twins James and Peter, born 1816. By the time the twins were born their father Archibald had changed his occupation from weaver to lighterman, loading and unloading ships not berthed at the wharf and transporting goods in the harbour in a flat bottom boat. The first sighted record of Clark spelt without the ‘e’ is Hugh’s birth record in the Old Parochial Registers for Greenock West Parish, in the County of Renfrewshire. There are several family legends relating to this deletion of the ‘e’ but as yet no definite reason for its deletion has been proved and legend points to a paymaster wanting to save time and ink in writing the name.

Unfortunately, to date, none of the memorandums, and official papers dealing with Hugh Clark’s affairs that have surfaced through Tasmanian and New Zealand research have thrown any light on Hugh’s pre-Hobart days. We can surmise he must have learnt his navigating and sailing skills and knowledge between the late 1820s and 1839 when he was first registered as the Master of the cutter Mary Ann at Hobart Town, Van Diemen’s Land. A family story suggests he ran away to sea around the age of sixteen and went to America. With his father a lighterman he would have had every opportunity to do so. This of course could also apply to other generations—a lot of young men went to sea in those days as did Hugh’s eldest son Archibald and several nephews. A letter Captain Hugh Clark wrote to his youngest son just prior to his tragic death in 1857 indicates he was well educated and wrote a good hand, and like all parents, was concerned his youngest son, James David, would also do well at school and pay attention to his lessons.

The Mary Ann, Hugh’s first known boat was built in Hobart Town in 1837 by
John Grey. It was a small vessel of twenty-seven tons, owned by Thomas Lucas, a Hobart Town publican. The carvel built, square sterned, cutter rigged, with running bowsprit vessel was 37 feet long by 14 feet in breadth and mastered by Hugh Clark for a period of eight months from the 27 August 1839 to 29 April 1840. There is a record of the cutter arriving in Sydney on 15 September 1839, so its voyages were not confined solely to coastal shipping. The Mary Ann was, as far as we can ascertain, the first in a long line of half a dozen or more trading vessels that Captain Hugh Clark mastered, part or wholly owned, and traded in between Tasmania, various Australian, Pacific Island and New Zealand ports over a period of eighteen years.

Prior to his marriage Hugh Clark was living on land on the upper side of Melville Street midway between Upper Mole and Barrack Streets, overlooking the harbour, as owner, with tenants Samuel Gibbons and Michael Storey, occupying the rest of the acre. This Crown grant had a commanding view of the Derwent harbour where all harbour activities, the coming and going of vessels, etc. could easily be viewed. In December 1844, after his marriage to Jane McArtney at St Paul’s Church in Auckland on 22 May 1843, Hugh Clark applied for a grant of this acre from the Crown. A caveat had been entered against the grant as the boundary encroached upon the footpath in Melville Street, so it was not until 2 July 1845 that the title was duly granted with the proviso—a quit rent of three pounds, four shillings and sixpence be paid annually for twenty years.

In July 1845, a little over a year after the birth of their first child, Annie, on 7 May 1844, Hugh Clark made a Memorial Declaration giving Jane Clark, his wife, a life interest in his properties etc. as the said Jane (as she was officially known) Clark was at the time of her marriage with the said Hugh Clark, possessed of a considerable sum of money which the said Hugh Clark had since expended for his own use. We can only speculate on how Hugh expended the money but do know for a fact that he had built a ‘paradise of a house’ according to his father-in-law John McArtney of Nelson on or prior to finalising his Melville Street Hobart Grant.

When next in New Zealand, with thoughts of the future foremost in his mind, Hugh purchased the Epsom Farm from George Hart, the original grantee, in October 1844 and installed a tenant farmer called Charles Ring to farm it. This farm was a prime 100 acres of land bounding Manukau Road and One Tree Hill in Epsom, Auckland. It was thirty years later in 1872, after the Clark Estate was wound up, that it was acquired by Sir John Logan Campbell and gifted to the City of Auckland in 1901. It is now part
of the famous Cornwall Park Domain. Hugh Clark, apart from bequeathing all his household goods, and consumable stores to his wife Jean Clark in his will dated 30 October 1852, bequeathed her £300 for her own benefit to be paid as soon as possible after his decease.

Hugh’s next command was the Sisters, the vessel with which he was mainly associated and a regular visitor to New Zealand ports during the next 12 years—apart from a brief two year period when the Sisters changed ownership and master after the death of Thomas Lucas, its original owner.

The Sisters was registered in the port of Hobart Town, No.7 of 1840 on 14 April 1840. It was a vessel of 130 tons burthen and built at Hobart by John Watson in the year of its registration. The same Thomas Lucas who owned Mary Ann and appeared listed as a licensed victualler, was the registered owner of the Sister. In 1840, in the certificate of registration, she is described as having one deck, two masts and was twenty seven and four tenths feet in length. Her breadth at the widest part inside the midships was nineteen and two tenths feet and the hold was eleven and seven tenths feet deep.

The Sisters was rigged as a schooner with standing bowsprit, square sterned and carvel built with no galleries and a scroll head. Captain Clark mastered her from 30 December 1840 to 12 May 1846 when through the death of the owner, Mr Lucas, the ownership changed and a new master was recorded. She usually carried a crew of nine.

The record of the Sisters under Hugh Clark’s command comes from the State Archives in Sydney, with notice of it in Sydney and Adelaide in 1840 and at the wreck of the Clonmel in January 1841. The same source in Sydney also notes the arrival of the vessel at Port Jackson on 9 June 1841 from the Bay of Islands, NZ from whence she had sailed 23 May 1841 with a cargo of 1000 bushels of maize—no doubt one of the first shipments of agricultural produce exported from New Zealand. Obviously the Sisters was outfitted to carry passengers as fifteen persons are also recorded including Lieut. Beckham of the 80th Regt, Mr Cookson and Mr Singleton, both with servants, Messrs Dalziell, Brodie, Bushby, McLeod, Moore, and Mosses. A Miss Alder was also a cabin passenger and in the steerage were John McCormack, Wm Heath, and Thomas Aldridge.

The Sisters from Hobart was one of a number of small ships serving Nelson in the early days of settlement. Once trading was well established she served Nelson and other New Zealand ports regularly over many years, although her first call at the Port of Nelson was not greeted with great enthusiasm as it coincided with the arrival of the first immigrant ships and everybody was too busy to take any notice of her. Arthur Wakefield, however, mentioned her in a letter to William his brother on 22 February 1842.

The Sisters came in from Hobart Town with a remarkably well assorted cargo but he will not want to sell it in retail and our people are all too busy about their houses and hardly know how to trade yet and the master is going to take his cargo on to Port Nicholson where it will be bought and sent back here at 25 per cent profit. V.D.L. Plank at 1 pound 1/- and shingles at 1 pound.

This same cargo was advertised in mid March in the Nelson Examiner at 28s for
the planks and the shingles at 30s per thousand.—For ready money only.—
Later in the letter—

I shall write to Mr Hogg to say I have put a customhouse officer on board the Sisters. The Sisters I believe has not landed anything foreign however I shall take duties if they wish it as I have had a sort of Authority from the collector (Neale, Landfall).
Hence the Sisters had the distinction of being the first vessel entered under Customs in Nelson.
A table of duties on customs payable on goods, wares, and merchandise which were imported into any port or place in the Colony of New Zealand and its dependencies became effective on 1 July 1841. All British products and manufactures as well as those from New South Wales and Van Diemen’s Land, except spirits, were free. Duty was payable on spirits, and wine, tobacco, cigars, etc., tea, sugar, flour, rice, and other grains.

One of the shortest but most historic voyages for the Sisters was the transfer of aborigines from ‘Wybalenna,’ Flinders Island in October 1847. Dr Joseph Milligan escorted his few remaining charges to Oyster Cove in the D’Entrecasteaux Channel, a little over thirty kilometres from Hobart. The schooner carried 14 adult males, 22 adult females, 3 boys and 5 girls. They landed at the jetty at the Southern end of the cove. (Begg, *The world of John Boultee*).
I suspect the family legend associating Hugh Clark with the slave trade may have originated in this episode recalled in the memory of his very young son Archibald Hugh, as Hugh often had his family with him on trips. It was told that Archibald Hugh Clark had been severely chastised as a lad for dribbling water into the hold onto some ‘natives’ who were being held there.

Over the years the Clark family increased in size with the birth of Annie on 7 May 1844, Archibald Hugh on 6 September 1845, John Angus on 29 August 1847 and James David on 20 September 1849. Although her family had increased in size Jane had no problems with help and care-givers, as with two maiden aunts living in Nelson and her husband’s vessels regularly plying the Tasman, Aunties Margaret and Mary McArtney were only too happy to holiday in Hobart, a more mature township with a wider variety of shops and entertainment in comparison to the emerging settlement of Nelson threatened by Maori uprisings. These willing

*Photograph from Mrs B van der Werff*

The Clark children

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helpers enabled Jane to accompany her husband on many of his voyages.

Hugh’s wife Jane with her youngest son were on board when the *Sisters* joined the fleet of ships sailing to the goldfields in California on 5 March 1850 with thirty miner passengers. The son James David would have been a small baby of six months. A record of the return trip direct from Honolulu to Port Jackson, Sydney over a year later on 19 August 1851 records eight cabin passengers and six in the steerage.

Five years previous to this, in August 1846, the *Sisters* is recorded in a diary written by a passenger, a Henry D. Cartwright, on a trip from Hobart to Norfolk Island and on to Manila. The 15 page account of the journey is held by the Mitchell Library (Doc 1673) in Sydney. Not all voyages were as idyllic as this.

Hugh Clark took over command of the *Julia*, a slightly smaller vessel for approximately a year on his return to trading between Hobart and NZ ports in November 1846. Possibly the *Sisters* was being refitted after the three month trip to the tropics. On her return to trading one graphically recorded episode in the *New Zealander* of 16 September 1848 tells of an accident in the East Cape area, when after sheltering from Nor-Westerly winds, Hugh Clark(e), with two steerage passengers and two of the ship’s apprentices went ashore for fresh provisions. The natives were desirous of them moving further down the beach where loading provisions and pigs would be easier. Unfortunately in relaunching the boat it was swamped and with four of the occupants clinging to it drifted out to sea. One passenger and the two apprentices were drowned, but Hugh Clark(e) was rescued by native women who revived him before a fire and supplied them all with food and clothing. One of the ship’s apprentices drowned was a James Clark, who was possibly the son of Alexander Clark, Foreman of Works, Royal Engineers Department, Hobart and a Trustee named in Hugh’s will and possibly a relation after whom Hugh Clark might have named his youngest son born the following year in 1849.

Earlier in the same year, in March 1848, the *New Zealander* described the *Sisters* passage from Port Nicholson to Hobart Town and their encounter with an exceptional and devastating gale, which didn’t abate for four days. The havoc caused by the high seas ‘like a wall’ which engulfed the schooner, demasted her, washed away the bulwarks and bowsprit, part of the quarterdeck, the cookhouse, and the longboat and gig were washed overboard, leaving the vessel badly listing through shifting cargo. Equal to the emergency, Captain Clark(e) with cheerful voice encouraged, and with resolution and calmness, commanded the righting of the ballast, battered the hatches, and succeeded in erecting a jury rig. All hands were put on an allowance of one quart of water and half a pound of biscuits daily with as much meat as they liked, but having been without fire they ate no meat. Favoured by a fair wind the *Sisters* reached Hobart harbour without assistance.

By 1852 the *Sisters* had been one of the busiest little ships trading between Tasmanian, Australian and New Zealand ports for the past twelve years: a lifeline to the early settlers bringing mail, supplies, contact and news from those they’d left behind, bringing the extras that made life in a new colony bearable.
However the schooner’s days were numbered as it prepared to leave Turanganui (Gisborne) for Napier on the afternoon of 16 April 1852 (Good Friday).

She had arrived at Poverty Bay early in April after loading wheat and pork for the Melbourne market. At Turanganui she loaded 700 bushels of wheat and some pork, and as she was on the point of getting underway, was suddenly caught by a violent south-easterly gale and driven onto the rocks. The longboat was launched and all except the Mate and two seamen reached shore. Those left on board landed in the jolly boat. The schooner broke up and went to pieces, and three hours after she struck the rocks not a vestige of her was to be seen. The spot on Kaiti Beach where the Sisters was driven ashore was later, in 1912, the place where the Star of Canada, 1617 tons, was stranded.

A day or two later when the gale had subsided, a few of the Sisters spars were found driven ashore. The natives, according to custom, claimed the hull and it was later bought from them by Captain George Edward Read, Poverty Bay’s most colourful, enterprising and prosperous pioneer. In 1852 Read was invited to establish a trading store and build a jetty on the Eastern bank of the Turanganui River in front of the site now occupied by the Kaiti Freezing Works. Read obtained suitable timber with a minimum of trouble, and doubtless at a very small outlay, as he bought the hull of the Sisters from the natives for this first trading post at Gisborne. The Sisters was insured.

After this episode on arriving back in Tasmania, Hugh Clark took the precaution of updating his will before taking command of Panama for six months, in October 1852. This sailing vessel was barque rigged of 312 odd tons burthen and had been built in Hobart in 1850. She was 107 feet long, 23 feet in breadth and 16 feet deep. She was square sterned, carvel built, with standing bowsprit, had no galleries, was wooden and had a scroll head with one raised quarter deck and three masts. The Panama, from the accounts of her demise five years later in 1857, wasn’t a very sound boat. She disappeared off the coast of the Chatham Islands where she left in a very leaky state, against the consent of many. About 150 miles north of the island, as many crew as were able in one boat left her and made it safely back to the Chathams. The vessel and rest of the crew were not seen again.

From May to November 1854 Captain Hugh Clark had shares in, and commanded the schooner Munford, a 168 odd ton sailing vessel. It was during this period he acquired the Waipareira Crown Grant of 110 acres. Earlier in the year in January and March, he had bought Herald Island and the Norman Hill Road, Onehunga section, but research hasn’t unearthed the name of vessel he was in command of at that time. It is interesting to note that the Norman Hill section in Onehunga was almost identical to the Melville Road Hobart property with commanding views of the busy Manukau harbour and where an eye could be easily kept on anchored vessels.

When Captain Clark bought Cook Street with John Macfarlane at the end of January 1855, it is assumed he was in charge of the Fullerton, as there is record of it under a Capt Clark’s command at Melbourne six weeks later.

No records in Hobart have been found of the exact date Hugh Clark took command of the Helen, his last command, but it is understood to be after December 1854.
As the vessel’s name had been changed from the Alma to Helen in 1854, it may still have been registered with its details recorded under its old name or in another port, although the brigantine was registered No. 64 of 1854 at Hobart Town and given the official number of 31946. Captain Hugh Clark mastered the Helen on its fateful last voyage leaving Hobart Town on the 1 April 1857.

The Helen, a two masted vessel of 156 tons, was sometimes referred to as a schooner (fore and aft rigged vessel with two or more masts) or on other occasions as a brigantine (two masted vessel with square sailed foremast and fore and aft main mast). The vessel was built at Vensburg, Sweden, in 1851 and originally called the Alma.

She was described in the registration paper as one deck, two masts, that her length from the inner part of the main stem to the fore part of the stem was seventy-six feet no tenths, her breadth in midships was twenty-two feet six tenths and her depth in the hold at midships was eleven feet. The Helen was described as a Brigantine rigged with standing bowsprit, square sterned, carvel built, no galleries, a billet head, wood and she was a sailing vessel.

On registration in Hobart Town she was equally and jointly owned by the firm of Gillies Bros, Merchants of Van Diemen’s Land and Temdem Lempriere and Company, Merchants, also of Hobart Town.

Captain Hugh Clark of Melville Street, Hobart Town, Master Mariner, became Master of the Helen sometime after December 1854, but little has been found of its voyages until 1 April 1857 when the Helen left Hobart Town for Wellington and Auckland, New Zealand, with a cargo of timber. Amongst the passengers were Captain Clark’s wife Jane and his daughter Anny. Their three younger sons were left in Hobart to attend school and be cared for by their spinster Aunt Margaret McArtney of Nelson, New Zealand.

The first port of call was Port Nicholson, Wellington where Jane Clark and her daughter Anny disembarked and travelled by the schooner Sea Serpent to Nelson for a holiday visit to Jane’s parents, John and Ann McArtney of Bridge Street Nelson. John had written to his younger daughter Margaret C/- Capt Clark, Melville Street, Hobart in November 1856, inquiring when she intended returning to Nelson and if Jane and her family were coming on the Helen’s next trip to Nelson.

A month after the Helen’s departure from Hobart Town, Captain Hugh Clark was waiting aboard the vessel at Auckland for the arrival of his wife and daughter by steamer from Nelson. Part of his time was spent letter writing to his youngest son James David and to their Aunt Margaret with banking instructions and details of how he could be contacted. Hugh was expecting to leave Auckland in ten days and was anticipating going to the Island (Herald Island which he owned) when the family arrived. A few days later on 6 May the two surviving crew from the tragedy, James Dixon and Henry Twoomey, were taken on as crew in Auckland.

A notice in the Lyttleton Times of 4 July 1857, has the arrival of the schooner Helen at Lyttleton on the 30 June, 200 tons, with Hugh Clark from Wellington and Auckland, passengers included Mrs and Miss Clark, Mrs Winteringham, Mrs West and six natives. It is assumed Mesdames West and Winteringham disembarked at Lyttleton. The newspaper also lists imports in the Helen for Watt and Co.
Under bond: 3 hogshead of brandy, 2 cases of Geneva, duty paid. Saddlery, rope, iron, oil, oatmeal, pea barley, leather etc. 60,000 feet timber and 10 hogshead ale, New Zealand Produce. R. Waitt and Co. We next hear of the Helen as cruising amongst the Islands trading for potatoes and grain for the Melbourne market. In a statement giving details of the loss of the Helen, a survivor, James Dixon, states that after leaving Waimangi the schooner went direct to Pitt Island in the Chathams and entered the Flowerpot Harbour and took on 80 bags of wheat and oats, and then got underway for Owenga where they picked up some 20 tons of potatoes. It came on to blow and they made a run for Pitt Island again, having parted a cable at Owenga. On Sunday 26 July the vessel was anchored at Waihere Bay, Pitt Island, preparing to ship cargo from Mr Hunt the following day if the weather would allow.

A gale sprang up from the South West and by Tuesday morning at 2 o’clock had increased to a hurricane. The Helen began to drive and was swept in against the cliffs. There are many accounts from newspapers of the day and in later written publications that tell of the loss of the Captain, his wife and daughter, the Mate and five other crew members and the survival of two crew plus at least one, possibly two South Sea Islanders. Unfortunately no official record such as a Coroner’s court record or inquiries have been located. It is feared these records were lost in the Hope Gibbon Building fire in Wellington in the 1950s when a lot of archival shipping records were destroyed.

A letter notifying the loss of the Helen to the Colonial Secretary from Mr Shand of the Custom House in Kaingaroa, Chatham Islands indicates the survival of the ship’s log and over the years there have been rumours of other shipboard articles, but apart from a telescope under the care of Noel Clark in Auckland, grandson of John Angus, the whereabouts of any surviving articles are unknown.

Captain Clark, his daughter and the Mate John White, were interred in Pitt Island cemetery. Mrs Clark’s body was never recovered and the seamen, John Jenkins, Fredrick Ruckart, Benjamin Dawson, William Park and John Merray were buried on the clifftop at Waihere Bay overlooking the scene of the tragedy. These deaths were the first officially recorded deaths in the Chatham Islands. Over the passing years the seas have eroded the chalk cliffs and according to settlers’ accounts, exposed some of the seamen’s graves. The chalk makes the sea milky and difficult for diving and apart from the odd rusty nail, there is no sign of a wreck on this desolate coastline.

References:
Scottish Records 1984 IGI, Renfrewshire Scotland
Shipping Records, State Archives Hobart
Hobart Land Grant
Hugh Clark’s Will
3 Memorials, State Archives Tasmania
New Zealand Properties, Land & Deeds Registry Office Auckland
Shipping Mishaps, New Zealander, March 1848, 16 Sept 1848, Auckland Public Library
Wreck Of Sisters, NZ Shipwrecks, Ingham
Wreck Of Helen, Various Tasmanian, Sydney, Melbourne & New Zealand papers. August, September 1857
McArtney Family Letters, Turnbull Library, Wellington
Clark Family Letters, van der Werff
Death Certificate, Waitangi BDMs, Chatham Islands.
This is a select list of books on history and genealogy which have been added to the Tasmaniana Library between late September and late December, 1998. They are mostly, but not all, new publications; the Tasmaniana Library often acquires older works which relate to Tasmania and which it does not already hold. The list has been kept as brief as possible; normally only author, title and the Tasmaniana Library’s reference number are given. If you would like further information about any of the books listed, please contact the Tasmaniana Library at 91 Murray Street, Hobart 7000 Telephone (03) 6233 7474, fax (03) 6233 7902 or email <heritage.collections@central.tased.edu.au>.

Further information is also available on TALIS, the State Library’s on-line information system. TALIS terminals are available in all city, and many branch, libraries throughout Tasmania. It is also possible to connect to TALIS through the State Library’s Home Page on the World Wide Web; its URL is http://www.tased.edu.au/library/library.htm

Please note that, while all of these books are available for reference in the Tasmaniana Library, they are not available for loan (although some of them may be available in city and branch libraries).

Allen, Marie, New Town Methodist Church (a short history) (TLP 287.0994661 NEW)
Coleraine Historical Society, The Whyte brothers: early Coleraine pioneers. (TLPQ 994.604 WHY)
Cowburn, J. J. (Joe), and edited by Stanley Cordwell and Rita Cox, Memoirs of J. J. (Joe) Cowburn. (TLQ 994.66 COW)
Daniels, Kay, Convict women. (TLQ 372.994661 MYA)
Davison, Graeme, John Hirst and Stuart McIntyre (Eds.), The Oxford companion to Australian history. (TLQ 994.003 OXF)
Doherty, Kath, Myalla school days. (TLP 287.0994661 NEW)
Emu Bay Railway celebrates 100 years. (Videocassette) (TLVC 385.09946 TAS)
Emu Bay Railway: 100 years on. (Videocassette) (TLVC 385.09946 TAS)
Epps, Janet Marion, The Chambers letters: a family’s letters from the Victorian goldfields: South Australia’s pioneers and Tasmania’s early mining days. (TLQ 994.03 CHA)
Foon, Julia, The Harding family: from County Berkshire to Van Diemen’s Land 1766–1998. (TLQ 994.03 CHA)
Foster, David, with R. F. Edwards, The power of two: the David Foster story. (TL 796.545 FOS)
Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc. Devonport Branch, An index to The Advocate, Tasmania, personal announcements 1997. (TLQ 9929.3 IND)
Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc. Launceston Branch, The Examiner index: obituaries & funerals 1941–1950. (TLR 929.3 EXA)

Grace-Fitzgerald, Yvonne L., With my shielagh under my arm: a Grace family history. (TLQ 929.2 GRA)

Guiler, Eric R., Gone and almost forgotten: jetties in southern Tasmania. (TL 3387.111509946 GUI)

Hoare, Laurie, Tasmanian towns in federation times. (TL 994.6 HOA)

Hooton, Joy (Ed.), Australian lives: an Oxford anthology. (TL 920.094 AUS)

Imms, R. J., Peppermint Bay Union Chapel 1839–1897, and cemetery 1839–1997. (TLPQ 287.0994654 PEP)

Jameson, Marian, A guide to scrimshaw in Tasmanian collections and the legacy of Sir William Crowther. (TLQ 736.6 JAM)

Molitorisz, Sacha, Australian bushrangers. (TLQ 364.15500994 MOL)

O’Shea, J. & F., O’Shea index to The Mercury deaths 1921–1930. (TLQ 929.3 OSH)

Pink, Kerry and Gill Vowles, Against the tide: a maritime history of Circular Head. (TL 387.540994638 PIN)

Read, Kenneth J., They came to preach and prosper: a brief history of the Geeves or Jeeves family in Tasmania & Australia, 1842–1998. (TLQ 929.2 GEE)

Ride, David B., Ride’s air forces. (TLP 940.544994 RID)

Russell, Roslyn, and Philip Chubb, One destiny!: the federation story—how Australia became a nation. (TL 320.994 RUS)


Scott, E. G., St. Mary’s Church, Hagley: history of the church and notes on the founder, Sir Richard Dry. (14th ed.) (TLP 283.94616 STM)

Scott, Gwen, Irish military pensioners at Westbury. (TLPE 994.616 SCO)

St. Peter’s Church, Variety Bay - Bruny Island, baptism, burial and marriage index. (TLP 929.3 STP)

Taplin, T. C., Royal Australian Signals Association (Tasmania): the history 1945–1995. (TLQ 358.2406 TAP)

Tasmania’s great railways: 125 years, 1871–1996. (Videocassette) (TLVC 385.099446 TAS)

Turner, Jean, A long road to Hobart Town: Robert Hay’s story. (TL 929.2 HAY)

Turner, Jean, It started with muslin: Elizabeth Hopper’s story. (TL 364.374099482 HOP)

Turner, Jean, Unwilling Tasmanians: William Hazlewood’s story. (TL 929.2 HAZ)

Underwood, Karle, A history of Tasmania’s International Wall of Friendship, including a comprehensive record of every contributing ethnic community. (TLQ 305.809946 UND)
Lost, Stolen or Strayed ... and Found

Mrs W. M. Ford of 9 Lade Court, Scamander TAS 7215 writes that a friend of hers has two family bibles which she would be willing to pass on to proven descendants of the names and dates inscribed therein. The first has: STUART, James William and Julia Mary née SALT; Julia Elizabeth Sarah and Flora. It contains details of births and deaths within the extended family between 1860 and 1906. Also James and Mary’s marriage in 1858. James died in 1906 aged 91 years. The second bible has:

‘August 12th, 1879. A present from Melbourne for Mr John GLEESON from his eldest son Michael Gleeson’.

email Wynnford@start.com.au

The Victorian Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages has moved to Transport House, 589 Collins Street Melbourne Victoria, or write to PO Box 4332 Melbourne Victoria 3001.

When applying for Birth, Death or Marriage certificates, make sure you can comply with any registry requirements regarding your ‘entitlement’ and ‘proof of identity’. Registrars may require you to show your own identification as well as a copy of ‘identification from the other person’ if you are applying on behalf of someone.

The Guild of One-Name Studies has released its 1998 Register and The Journal of One-Name Studies for 1997 on microfiche which will be available in Set 5 of the state owned microfiche. See Library Notes for new roster details.

Mr John Catley of Wellington, New Zealand, has donated a copy of his book, The Membery Family, from Somerset to Wellington, New Zealand, to the Hobart Branch Library. There is a Tasmanian connection as Mary Membery (born 1827 at Kingstone, England) married Sergt Robert Johnston of the 99th Regiment in New Zealand on 31 July 1847. They came to Tasmania soon after and two children were born before returning to New Zealand. The Membery family emigrated on the Lord William Bentinck which sailed from Gravesend in 1841.

The Family History Society of Cheshire has advised us of their new publications—Cheshire Place Names, An Index to the Census 1841–1891 and The Public Record Office Microfiche References, also The Cheshire Record Office Microfiche References; The Old Parish Churches of Cheshire by Mike Salter; Cheshire Parish Registers (A Summary Guide) by B. Langston and A guide to the Civil Registration Districts of Cheshire 1837–1974. For further information write to the FHS of Cheshire, 91 Stretford House Chapel Lane Stretford Manchester M32 9AY England.

The Federation of Family History Societies has sent advice of a new publication by K. Smith, C. & M. Watts titled Records of Merchant Shipping & Seaman. This describes the wide variety of records available at the PRO for the study of the Merchant Navy. For further information write to FFHS Publications Depot, 2–4 Killer Street Ramsbottom Bury Lancs BL0 9BZ UK.
‘Irish Orphan Girls and Other Single Females who Arrived per Ship Thomas Arbuthnot, Sydney 3 February 1850’ (but were not sent to Yass Plains) in The Family Historian the journal of the Gold Coast Family History Research Group No.6, March 1998, pp.10–12. This list of orphans who arrived in NSW shows where or to whom they were sent. Many were sent to Brisbane and Ipswich and, if they were later married, the year/s and name/s of their spouse/s are added.

‘Birth Year Calculator for the 1881 Census’ by John Gurnett in the Berkshire Family Historian, the journal of the Berkshire Family History Society Vol.21, No.3, March 1998, p.111. John Gurnett has designed a chart to calculate a person’s year of birth when using the 1881 census. The chart also works well for the 1891 census by adding ten years to the birth year.

‘A Family Named Hutchinson’ by Helen Jennings in Family History the journal of the Institute of Heraldic & Genealogical Studies. Articles featuring the history of the Hutchinson family, dating back to the 16th century at Alford in Lincolnshire, are continued over five issues starting with the introduction and bibliography in Vol.19, No.153, October 1997, pp.11–28. Many members of this family have helped in tracing and compiling the pedigrees including Tom Hutchinson in Hobart. Other issues are Vol.19, No.154, ‘Hutchinsons in America’; Vol.19, No.155, ‘Sarah Foster’; Vol.19, Nos.156 & 157, ‘South Africa, Tasmania and South Australia’.


‘Thursley Household List, 1821’ transcribed by Cliff Webb in Root & Branch the West Surrey Family History journal Vol.24, No.4, March 1998, pp.146-48. Taken in 1821 in the Surrey area of Thursley, this alphabetical list gives the name of the head of the household and the number of males and females within each age group. Most of the men are listed as working in agriculture. These records are held in the Surrey Record Office, Kingston UK, Reference P46/3/1.

‘Index of Welsh Master Mariners and Mates’ by Dr Reginald Davies in Gwynedd Roots the journal of the Gwynedd Family History Society No.34, April 1998, p.17. Dr Davies is collating an index of Welshmen who became Master Mariners and Mates and who received a certificate of competency from 1845 onwards. These names are taken from records held in the PRO and contain place and year of birth plus details of the ships served on. This index is to be published on microfiche possibly in 1999.
‘Spotlight on Beverley’ in The Banyan Tree, No.74, April 1998 issue of the journal of the East Yorkshire Family History Society, pp.21–24. This article describes the history of the town of Beverley in East Riding, Yorkshire dating back to 692AD. Family history sources for Beverley held at East Riding Archives Office are also included and cover a vast number of records eg Parish registers, census returns, quarter sessions and school log books.

‘LDS Film Numbers for Isle of Man Manorial Records’ by Alison Glenie. Fraueyn As Banglaneyn the Isle of Man Family History Society Vol.26, No.2, May 1998, pp.59–60. If you have Isle of Man (Manx) ancestors who were on the land, this list of film numbers may be of interest. Taken from the LDS Locality Catalogue, they cover the years 1507 to 1916 and include land, property, manors and court records.

‘Did You Know?’ in Roots the journal of the Gold Coast and Albert Family History Society, June 1998, No.49, p.14. Did you know that early births, marriages or burials pre 1856 which occurred at sea or in New Zealand, India, Scotland, Melbourne, Cape of Good Hope, San Francisco, Belgium plus more locations, can be found in the NSW church registers.

‘Missing Registers, Those Elusive Manchester Baptisms’ by Marjorie Pollard in The Manchester Genealogist the journal of the Manchester and Lancashire Family History Society April 1998, Vol.34, No.2, pp.90–91. Unable to find that elusive baptism on the IGI in the Manchester area? This article, which includes a list of churches where to date no registers have been found, may interest you. Further references to books on church registers are included.

Two articles in the Wiltshire Family History Society’s April 1998 edition, No.69.

1 ‘Illegitimacy and its Records’ by Jean Cole, pp.16–18. This article describes the many records that could help track down the father of an illegitimate child in the UK. Pre 1837 bastardy applications and maintenance orders in the parish where the child was born, Petty Sessions, and Poor Law Unions where the Guardian Minute Books may have birth registrations are just a few of these records.

2 ‘Family Loyalties’ by Paul Vivash, pp.45–46. This article relates to the Wiltshire Machine Breakers and the transportation of Robert Vivash to Van Diemen’s Land with his cousin Edward on the convict ship Elizabeth in 1831. Robert later moved to Victoria and died there in 1865.

‘Tithe Maps’ by Mr Geoff Gwakin in the Herefordshire Family History Society journal Vol.7, No.1, April 1998, pp.7–9. Parish tithe maps printed on A1 sheets, often with three or more small parishes on one sheet, together with a list of landholders, can be ordered from Mr Gwatkin, 92 Verschoyle Gardens, Rossen Wye, Herefordshire HR9 7HQ, UK at £5 each plus £2.50 post and packing overseas. See list for areas and dates held with reference number. Most of these maps are c1839–40s.

The second article in this journal ‘140 Years Ago—From The Hereford Times of January, February and March 1858’ pp.10–14 was contributed by John Harnden. Items appearing in this newspaper include obituaries, court cases, marriages, inquests, church meetings and teas; many names are mentioned. The next three months (April, May and June 1858) are featured in the July 1998 issue of the Herefordshire journal Vol.7, No.2, pp.47–50.
BOOK REVIEWS

This book presents, in a highly readable form, a broad overview of the neglected area of female convict experiences. Kay Daniels covers the major aspects of convict women’s lives without resorting to stereotypes. Throughout the book, she illustrates her points with reference to the lives of individual women, adding interest and veracity to her conclusions. Subjects covered in some detail include written material dealing with female convicts, transportation, the assignment system, female factories, orphan schools, female convict culture, sexuality, prostitution and rebellion. The final chapters deal with women’s experience of freedom from the system and details some of the existing scarce material pertinent to female convicts’ history. The book contains five pages of photographs and three of a facsimile letter written by convict, Maria Turner, in 1841. Comprehensive end notes support the text and present avenues for further study for those interested in specific aspects of the convict system. The index includes a list of all convict women mentioned in the book.

When historians of the calibre of these contributors have their work drawn together, we have a rich tapestry to explore. Based on solid research, this collection looks at the migration and settlement of Irish women in Australia from convict times to the late nineteenth century. Patricia Robinson and Richard Davis analyse records of convicts sent to New South Wales and VDL for the crime of murder. Robin Haines and Richard Reid produce a statistical profile of government-assisted immigrant Irish women. Ann Herraman and Eric Richards examine the impact and assimilation of single Irish women in South Australian society. Libby Connors and Bernadette Turner look at Irish Famine orphans in Queensland. Pauline Rule surveys Irish women’s experiences in colonial Victoria, and Trevor McClaughlin interprets private family correspondence of Irish migrants. There are full references for each chapter and a general index. This book makes interesting reading, and sheds much light on the lives of immigrant Irish women in early Australia.

This is an edited selection from articles published in 1901–03 in the Hobart Mercury, the Launceston Daily Mail, North-West Post and Tasmanian Mail, describing 230 towns and suburbs at a time when more people lived in the country than is the case today. Contributors include Ulverstone identity, Hubert Nichols, well-known photographer J. W. Beattie and experienced
journalists from the newspapers concerned. The articles give history, information about local affairs and people and development of the towns.
Names are indexed and a list of sources is given.
The book is available for $24.95 from booksellers or from the author at 753b Doran’s Road, Sandford, Tasmania 7020.
Theo Sharples


Two books by Robert Pols:
Photography for Family Historians, A5, soft cover, 91pp., price £4.50 + p&p.
Looking at Old Photographs, A5, soft cover, 75pp., price £5.95 + p&p.

Two excellent publications, the first beginning with the type of photographs any family historian might have in his/her possession, followed by the type of photographs we should be taking and how to take them. There is a wealth of advice on the kind of camera to buy, from the cheapest to the more expensive, how to begin and how to photograph various occasions and events. People, scenery, buildings and objects are dealt with separately, with the minimum of technical terms being used.
Processing is explained along with other available services and photographs are used to illustrate the text—here most of us will see similarities to some of our own photographs and learn where we went wrong.
The final chapters deal with the general care and storage of photographs and a short section on looking to the future.
The second book will be of enormous help to all of us when endeavouring to date some of our family photographs. I was most impressed with this. Following remarks concerning looking at photographs in general, we are treated to 36 photographs of figures, each one dealt with separately. The author minutely scrutinises every detail in every photograph, drawing conclusions from each one, ultimately using the evidence to arrive at the approximate date. In cases where the name of the photographer is shown, the author has given details from the appropriate directories.
An invaluable book containing hundreds of tips to help us in this sometimes very difficult task of dating old photographs.

More Sources of World War I Army Ancestry, by Norman Holding, A5, soft cover, 102pp., price £5.45 + p&p.

This is the third edition of this work and the author points out that it is intended to be a continuation of the first edition, which went through the initial sources and which the reader is advised to read first. This one contains minor sources of information which can nevertheless give valuable clues. Good presentation, and a book to be read by all researchers of WW1 soldiers.

The second edition of this Gibson Guide, in the usual county by county format, for England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, contains a good explanation of the history of Land Tax, what it was and what information one might expect to find in the surviving records. Labouring ancestors
may be found, although with probably not as much detail as would be found for landowners.

There is also an excellent description by Mervyn Medlycott of Window and other assessed taxes and the loopholes which existed for the evasion thereof. The ‘other’ taxes mentioned are those on servants, horses, carriages, carts and wagons and hair powder, covering most classes of society.

As with all Gibson Guides, you should look at the entries for your counties to become aware of what is available.

An Introduction to ... Using Computers for Genealogy, 2nd Ed., by David Hawgood, A5, soft cover, 44pp., price £2.95 + p&p.

The second edition of a concise but very comprehensive book especially for the genealogist new to using a computer. Terminology is explained in plain language, followed by how to transfer to your computer the results of your research in various records. From basic information explaining the differences between computers, instructions for typing a letter or document and explaining the keyboard, the author moves on to deal with some of the more commonly used family history programs and ends with a good bibliography and index.


A very interesting booklet dealing very simply with the history of Catholicism and Anglicanism with reasons why the former survived particularly in certain areas of England and in certain Scottish clans.

A section contains references to some of the Catholic records which have survived and mentions some which have not. Some are to be found in Quarter Sessions records, many of which have been filmed by the LDS Church.

Catholic wills are to be found in the usual places, there being no separate system for them, although apparently they were sometimes carefully worded as it was illegal to leave money for ‘superstitious uses’.

Recusancy is mentioned and details of where to find the names of those who conformed between 1590 and 1620. Later Catholic records are mentioned and should be sought—the information they contained was enormously varied.

There are useful addresses and a good bibliography.


In the usual format, containing references to hundreds of records which are available in printed format under many headings, e.g., Local History, Bibliography and Archives, Occupational Information, Parish Registers, Trade Directories, Migration and many more. Most of the works mentioned would possibly be obtainable on inter-library loan and helpful in filling in the background or in finding an elusive ancestor.


This companion volume contains references to countless families, section by section, each in alphabetical order, under the headings of Pedigree Collections, Heraldry, Diaries, Letters and Household Accounts, Family Histories and Pedigrees. There are indexes of family names and place names.

Jo Keen
COMING EVENTS

TASMANIA

Unless otherwise notified, all Tasmanian Historical Research Association (THRA) Meetings take place on the second Tuesday of the month in the Royal Society Room, Custom House, Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Macquarie Street Hobart starting at 8.00 p.m.

19–20 June 1999

Quiet Voices, Hobart Conference incorporating the GST Inc. Annual General Meeting at the Lindisfarne Activities Centre, Lincoln Street, Lindisfarne Tasmania on Saturday and Walking Tour of Richmond on Sunday. Contact: Cynthia O’Neill, GST Inc. Hobart Branch Secretary. ☏ (03) 6243 6200 or email: crone@southcom.com.au

28 August 1999

Family and Local History Faire organised by the Westbury Historical Society. Contact: Katrina Treloggen, 28 Lyall Street Westbury TAS 7303.

INTERSTATE AND OVERSEAS

1–2 May 1999

Third Victorian State Family History Conference, Health, Wealth and Wisdom, at the YWCA, Cato Conference Centre, 489 Elizabeth Street Melbourne. There will be twenty-seven sessions with three general sessions for all participants. Contact: PO Box 89 Blackburn Victoria 3130 enclosing a business size SAE, or email gsv@alphalink.com.au or aigs@alphalink.com.au or ilberry@ozramp.net.au

26 June 1999

Yorkshire Family History Fair at the Yorkshire Racecourse. Details from Mr A. Sampson, 1 Oxgang Close Redcar Cleveland TS10 4ND England.

3–5 September 1999

Time & Tide, Northwest Kent Family History Society Conference. University of Greenwich, Avery Hill Campus, SE London England. Contact Mrs J. Hoad, 133 Sundale Avenue Selsdon South Croydon Surrey CR2 8RX England or NW Kent Home Page on the Internet. www.users.ex.ac.uk/~malcolm/NWKHS/

5–7 April 2000

From Strangers to Citizens, Integration of Immigrant Communities in Great Britain, Ireland and the Colonies, 1550–1750, Dutch Church, Austin Friars, London EC2N 2EJ. Hosted by the Huguenot Society of Great Britain and Ireland in collaboration with the Jewish Historical Society of England and other appropriate bodies. c.littleton@history.bbk.ac.uk

26–30 April 2000

Domesday to Database The Millennium British Family History Conference at Bath University, UK—hosted by the Wiltshire Family History Society in association with the FFHS.

27 September–1 October 2000

Let Records Speak, the 9th Australasian Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry at University of Western Australia, Perth Western Australia. For details contact: Mrs Diane Jarvie, PO Box 980 Rockingham WA 6168. http://www.cohsoft.com.au/afhc/ags/html
LIBRARY NOTES

State Microfiche Roster

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Set 1
- GRO BDMs Index 1868–1897

Set 2
- Griffith’s Valuation for Ireland Series
- GRO Consular Records Index 1923–1942
- Scottish Old Parochial Records and 1891 Census Indexes for Scotland

Set 3
- GRO BDMs Index 1898–1922 and AGCI

Set 4
- National Probate Calendars 1853–1943

Set 5
- GRO BDMs Index 1923–1942
- Exchange Journals Members’ Interests and One Name Studies Index

BURNIE

Accessions—Books
An Introduction to the Tickner Families in North West Surrey up to the 20th Century,
Vincent Tickner
* Ancestors for Australians, *GSV (Vic)*
* Australia’s First Century 1788–1888
* Coonawarra a Vignoble, *Dr W. Benwell*
FFHS Handbook 1998/9
* Gravelly Tasmanian, Vol. 2
* Highways & Byways in the Lake District, *A. G. Bradley*
Index to The Examiner—Obituaries & Funerals 1941–1950, *Launceston Branch Publication*
* Journal of the Butler Society, Vol. 3 No. 2
* Kent Villages, *Alan Bignell*
* Parish Register in Australia, *Nick Vine-Hall*
Pocket Guide to Griffiths Valuation, *C. Smith*
* Scottish Roots, *Alwyn James*
* Some Private Correspondence of Sir John & Lady Jane Franklin (Tas. 1837–1845)*
Parts 1 & 2
* Step by Step Guide to Tracing Your Family History, *Marijke Alderson*
The Convict Headstones on the Isle of the Dead, Port Arthur, R. Lord & J. Bowler
The First Fleet Families, James Hugh Donohue
Tracing Your Family Tree for Australians and NZ, A. G.Puttock
Unpublished Personal Name Indexes in record Offices & Libraries (UK)

Accessions—Microfiche
Index to Passenger Arrivals & Departures from early Launceston Newspapers, 1841–45
* Tasmanian War Memorials Data Base, Fred Thornett
* Indicates items donated

DEVONPORT

Accessions—Books
Children in Queen’s Orphanage Hobart Town 1828–1863, Joyce Purtscher
Index to The Examiner—Obituaries & Funerals 1941–1950, Launceston Branch Publication
O’Shea Index to The Mercury Births 1900–1910, Hobart Branch Publication
O’Shea Index to The Mercury Deaths 1911–1920, Hobart Branch Publication
Port Sorell Bowls Club 1963–1998, Alva Rockliffe
The von Bibra Story, Lois Nyman & Graeme von Bibra
Unnamed Irish Boys on Convict Ships 1841–1843 Sent to Queen’s Orphanage Hobart, Joyce Purtscher

Accessions—Microfiche
* Index to Beneficiaries in Wills Proved of The Archdeacon of Sudbury
* Index to Passenger Arrivals & Departures from early Launceston Newspapers, 1841–45
* Tasmanian War Memorials Data Base, Fred Thornett
* Indicates items donated

HOBART

Accessions—Books
* Archives Office of Tasmania Subject Guides. AOT
* A Baker’s Dozen—13 Generations of the Whiskin Family from Kent, England including a treatise on the Mathews Family from London, England and the Keogh Family from Wexford, Ireland. Dian Elizabeth Maney & Gail Dodd
* The Forster-Jones Family Pedigree. E. A. Jones
* To See The Morning—A Family Story About our Beginnings in Australia. Colleen Arulappu
* St Peter’s Church, Bruny Island—Index to Baptisms, Marriages, Burials. K. Duncombe
Shipping Arrivals and Departures—Victorian Ports, Volume 2, 1846–1855. Marten A. Syme
Shipping Arrivals and Departures—Tasmania, Volume 3, 1843–1850. Graeme Broxam
* Starving in Bedworth Will Not Pay the Loan. Tony Davis
* Using The Library.  Society of Genealogists
* With My Shetlah Under My Arm—A Grace Family History.  Yvonne A. Grace-Fitzgerald

**Accessions—Fiche**

Index to Passenger Arrivals & Departures from Early Launceston Newspapers 1841–45.  
GST Inc., Launceston


Orkney Isles Census Records—1851 Census; Parish No. 15, Eday and Pharay.  David Armstrong

* Indicates items donated

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**Accessions—Books**

* Australia Album
* Campbell Island, Camfield, Graham
* Dictionary of Genealogy, Fitzhugh, Terrick V. H.
* Dictionary of Western Australians 1829–1914 Vol. 2, Erickson, Rica
* Federation of Family History Societies Handbook 1998/9, FFHS
* From Hingham to Sheffield—Eagling, Watson, Jane
* From Pillar to Post, Zilliacus, Laurin
* Guide to Research Branch Genealogical Library, LDS
* Historical Manuscript of the Tweed, Denning, H. W.
* History of Clarke & Gee, Wilson, J. W.
* History of Ireland, McClelland, James
* Hobart Sketchbook, Smith, Patsy Adam & Angus, Max
* Index to The Examiner—Obituaries & Funerals 1941–1950, Launceston Branch Publication
* Irish Origins—Wyly, Wyly, Dorothy A. A.
* Laying out a Pedigree, McLaughlin, Eve
* Little Stories of Famous Places, Sunshine, Mercil
* Melbourne, Rogan, John P.
* North America, Kerr, James
* Old Farm, Strawberry Hill
* Olveston, Dunedin, New Zealand, Borrie, John
* Planting A Faith in Hobart (Catholic), Southerwood, W. T.
* Planting A Faith Vol 1—Launceston (Catholic), Southerwood, W. T.
* Planting A Faith Vol 8—Hobart (Catholic), Southerwood, W. T.
* Port Arthur, Tas Museum
* Priceless Heritage
* Real McCoy, Hellicar, Eileen
* Richmond, Bolt, Frank
* Shell Guide to Britain, Boumprey, Geoffrey (Ed.)
* Soul of Ireland, Lockington, W. J.
* Tasmania, Skemp, J. R.
* Tattersall’s Centenary
SOCIETY SALES

The GST Inc. has published the following items which are all (except the microfiche) available from branch libraries. All mail orders should be forwarded to the Sales and Publications Coordinator, PO Box 60 Prospect TAS 7250.

**Microfiche**

GST Inc. TAMIOT Records (p&p $2.00) . . . . . . . . . . . . $75.00
An index to tombstone and memorials inscriptions transcribed from cemeteries from all parts of Tasmania.

1996/97 Members’ Interests (includes postage) . . . . . . . . . . . . $5.00
The Tasmanian War Memorials data base, comp. Fred Thornett (22 fiche) (p&h $2.00) $60.00

**Books**

Local and Family History Sources in Tasmania, 2nd Edition (p&p $4.20) . . . . $12.00
Our Heritage in History: Supplement only (p&p $4.20) . . . . . . . . . $6.00
Van Diemen’s Land Heritage Index, Vol. 2 (p&p $4.20) . . . . . . . . . $10.00
Van Diemen’s Land Heritage Index, Vol. 3 (p&p $4.20) . . . . . . . . . $16.00
Van Diemen’s Land Heritage Index, Vol. 4 (p&p $4.20) . . . . . . . . . $25.00
Tasmanian Ancestry—current volume (plus p&h) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $7.50

**Other Items**

GST Inc. Tea Towels . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $4.00

Please contact your branch library for a copy of the sales brochure.

Launceston Branch has several new releases as advertised on p.200 of the December 1998 issue and pages 239 of this issue.

Please note that items advertised are only available from the branches as listed and must be ordered from the address given.

A full listing of the Society and Branch Sales will appear in the June 1999 issue of *Tasmanian Ancestry.*
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<th>Branch Library Addresses, Times and Meeting Details</th>
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<td><strong>BURNIE</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Library 62 Bass Highway, Cooee (above Bass Bakery)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuesday 11.00 a.m. - 3.00 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saturday 1.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meeting Branch Library, 62 Bass Highway, Cooee 7.30 p.m. on 3rd Tuesday of each month, except January and December. The library is open at 7.00 p.m. prior to meetings.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>DEVONPORT</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Library Rooms 9, 10 &amp; 11, Days Building, Best Street, Devonport</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wednesday 9.30 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Friday 9.30 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2nd Sat. of month 1.30 p.m. - 3.30 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meeting Branch Library, First Floor, Days Building, Best Street, Devonport at 7.30 p.m. on the last Thursday of each month, except December.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>HOBART</strong></td>
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<td>Library 19 Cambridge Road, Bellerive</td>
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<td>Tuesday 12.30 p.m. - 3.30 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wednesday 9.30 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saturday 1.30 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meeting Rosny Library, Bligh Street, Rosny Park, at 8.00 p.m. on 3rd Tuesday of each month except January and December.</td>
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<td><strong>HUON</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Library Soldiers Memorial Hall, Marguerite Street, Ranelagh</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saturday 1.30 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st Wed. of month 12.30 p.m. - 2.30 p.m., 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.</td>
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<td>Meeting Branch Library, Ranelagh, at 7.30 p.m. on 2nd Tuesday of each month except January.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>LAUNCESTON</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Library 2 Taylor Street, Invermay, Launceston</td>
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<td>Tuesday 10.00 a.m. - 3.00 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wednesday 7.00 p.m. - 9.00 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saturday 2.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meeting Branch Library 2 Taylor Street, Invermay at 7.30 p.m. on 1st Tuesday of each month except January.</td>
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MEMBERSHIP OF THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA INC.

Membership of the GST Inc. is open to all interested in genealogy and family history, whether resident in Tasmania or not. Assistance is given to help trace overseas ancestry as well as Tasmanian.

Dues are payable each year by 1 April. Subscriptions for 1999–2000 are as follows:-

- Ordinary member: $36.00
- Joint members (2 people at one address): $48.00
- Australian Concession: $24.00
- Australian Joint Concession: $36.00

Membership Entitlements:
All members receive copies of the society’s journal *Tasmanian Ancestry*, published quarterly in June, September, December and March. (NB Airmail postage is extra.) Members are entitled to free access to the society’s libraries. Access to libraries of some other societies has been arranged on a reciprocal basis.

Application for Membership:
Application forms may be obtained from the GST Inc. State Secretary, or any branch and be returned with appropriate dues to a branch treasurer or sent direct to the GST Inc. Treasurer, PO Box 60 Prospect Tasmania 7250. Dues are also accepted at libraries and branch meetings.

Donations:
Donations to the Library Fund ($2.00 and over) are tax deductible. Gifts of family records, maps, photographs, etc. are most welcome.

Research Queries:
Research is handled on a voluntary basis in each branch for members and non-members. Rates for research are available from each branch and a stamped, self addressed, business size envelope should accompany all queries. Members should quote their membership number. A list of members willing to undertake record searching on a private basis can be obtained from the society. The society takes no responsibility for such private arrangements.

Advertising:
Advertising for *Tasmanian Ancestry* is accepted with pre-payment of $25.00 per quarter page in one issue or $75.00 for 4 issues. Further information can be obtained by writing to the journal committee at PO Box 60 Prospect TAS 7250.

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QUERIES

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Queries should be limited to 100 words and forwarded to:
The Editor, Tasmanian Ancestry PO Box 60 Prospect TAS 7250 or email: tasancestry@southcom.com.au

ANDERSON/BURNS
Mary ANDERSON, neé BURNS, born Ulster 4 May 1816. Her parents were Joseph Burns and Mary JOHNSTON. Mary emigrated to Canada c.1850, then to Tasmania with two sons c.1860. I am seeking descendants.
Malcolm Mackenzie, 1 Susan Street Gosford East NSW 2250

BAPTISMAL RECORDS, St Matthias’ Church of England Sandy Bay
I am trying to locate my mother’s baptismal record. She stated that she was baptised at St Matthias’ Church of England in Sandy Bay Road (just past Princes Street) in 1909. I believe this may now be St Stephens’ Baptist Church. Some time ago I contacted unsuccessfully both the Registrar of the Diocese and the Archives Office but it would appear that these baptismal records have been misplaced. Can anyone please help?
Alan Lüdeke, 157 Binney Street East, Euroa VIC 3666 email: bapl@mcmedia.com.au

BROOKS/TURNER
William John BROOKS married Clare Melvina TURNER, 1885, Longford. I would like contact with any descendants.
Mrs Judith Button, 8 Parish Crescent George Town TAS 7253

BROWN
BROWN, Henry George, born 1854 Launceston, Tasmania. Father: William Young Brown, Carter, Launceston, born c.1819, died 1899 Launceston. Mother: Sophia neé GREEN (previously married Robert PHILLIPS) born Ireland c.1819/21, died Launceston 1897. Any knowledge of marriage, descendants or siblings to Mrs U. Corkish, 24 Worcester Road Gisborne VIC 3437

HEALD/ETHERIDGE
Seeking descendants of Jean HEALD and Frederick William ETHERIDGE. Jean only daughter of George Heald and Christina BATES (né WILLIAMS), born Ulverstone District, Tasmania, in 1908. Frederick son of William Etheridge and Florence Edith KEY, born in Norfolk, England circa 1911. Jean and Frederick married 18 January 1934 in East Sydney, NSW. Mrs Lynette Lawson, PO Box 29 Lindenow VIC 3865
KELLY
Seeking descendants or information on James KELLY aka Lyndon James Kelly aka James LAWSON. James married Mary Ann GREEN on 12 October 1875. Nine children: Thomas (1875), Lindon James (1879), Adeline Eliza (1881), Eveline Matilda Ann (1884), Rueben Fraser (1886), Ethel May (1889), Vera May (1891), Irene Amy Grace (1893) and Elvin George Daniel (1896). Mary Ann died 10 January 1902. James then married? Rosella HOLMES and had four more children. James died 25 January 1921 as a result of an accident at Woolnorth. James was the youngest child of John Kelly and Ann Pryce and he was born 3 March 1856 at Little Hampton, Longford, Tasmania. Mrs Lynette Lawson, PO Box 29 Lindenow VIC 3865

MARTIN/SUTTON/SCULLION/YOUNG
I am trying to find exactly when and how my gggrandfather John MARTIN arrived in Tasmania. The first information I have which I know directly relates to him is his marriage to Sarah YOUNG at St David's Hobart 20 March 1841. He was licensee of ‘The Cornish Mount’ hotel in Barrack Street, and of another hotel in Liverpool Street before becoming a farmer at Brandy Bottom near Colebrook. He died at Glenorchy 1 January 1870. His death notice indicated he arrived in Tasmania about 1823. I am trying to see if he is the John MARTIN (alias SUTTON or SCULLION) who arrived per Competitor in 1823. I would greatly appreciate any information which would enable me to prove that they are the same person. Alan Lüdeke 157 Binney Street East, Euroa VIC 3666, (03) 5795 2875 or email: bapl@mcmedia.com.au

McKENZIE
Flora McKENZIE per Woodbridge 1843, VDL, married (1) Frederick BURKE 1846, New Town, married (2) William HOLYOAK 1857, Deloraine. I would like contact with any descendants.
Mrs Judith Button, 8 Parish Crescent George Town TAS 7253

MILLER
Seeking information on, or descendants of the brothers, Maxwell MILLER (Hobart MHA and editor of Tasmanian Daily News, died 1867); Robert Byron Miller (of Launceston legal firm, Miller & Miller, died 1902); and Granville George Miller (died 1912 in Queensland). I’m a descendant of a 4th brother, William Knowles Miller. Contact: Lesley Beasley, 14 Medway Crescent Rostrevor SA 5073 (08) 8337 2015

OLDHAM/CHATFIELD/HOLBROOK/PAGET/DART
Thomas Edwin OLDHAM married Charlotte Amy CHATFIELD 15 September 1897. Thomas was born circa 1848 and Charlotte Amy 17 February 1855. Charlotte Amy was the daughter of Alfred Henry Chatfield and Harriet HOLBROOK who married circa 1848. Thomas Edwin Oldham’s son, Alfred Henry, married Darrie PAGET. Darrie was the daughter of Christopher Paget and Georgina DART, married 28 December 1887. A Captain Dart (Navy or Army not known) was noted on the wedding notice. Any information on the ancestors of Oldham, Chatfield or Dart family would be appreciated. Mr S. T. Smith, 44 Grange Road Rokeby TAS 7019
POOLE/HARPER/FINCH/CULLEY/WINDLEY
Seeking information and descendants of Daniel and Sarah POOLE (arrived Tasmania 1843), Joseph Henry FINCH and Catherine Poole (married January 1866, Hobart); Thomas HARPER and Charlotte Culley WINDLEY (married July 1862, Franklin, Huon, Tasmania) and their children: Wm. Thomas, Ann (Bell), Kezia (Gemison Oates); Stephen Windley born England 1853 and died 1924 Hastings, Esperence, Tasmania and his daughter Jane Heron. Laurel King Schnitzer, 809 W. University Avenue Champaign, Illinois 61820 USA or email: jischnit@uiuc.edu

SHIPTON/DOBSON
Frances Matilda SHIPTON born 13 March 1863, Campbell Town, Tasmania, the third daughter of George and Mary Ann Shipton. Frances Matilda Shipton married Henry DOBSON. Henry died in Zeehan in 1894. Two children were registered by Frances, one being Julia in Launceston in 1890 and Arthur in Zeehan in 1897. Julia married Peter Erland KARLSON (hotelier) in Zeehan in 1912 and Arthur married Eliza Jane PAINE in Queenstown in 1917. Frances was still in Zeehan in 1913. Seeking information and descendant contacts please.
Mrs Jeni King, PO Box 2694 Geraldton WA 6531 or email: jnk@wn.com.au

WITHERS/FOX/FLOWERS/STEIN

EMAIL QUERIES
BRISCOE (TAS 1860s to present), FERN (TAS 1860s to present), HOARE (TAS 1840s to present) and PEARCE (TAS 1880 to present)
BERNE (TAS 1840s to present), COCKER (all, TAS) and HODSON (TAS approx 1850)
BURKE, DAVIS, GLEESON, GRIFFIN, O'MARA, O'SULLIVAN and VAUGHAN (IRE); BOYD, HARVEY and PORTER (SCT); PARKER, SHIPTON and WEEKES (GLS ENG) and ANDREW, DAVIS, LAWTON, OGDEN and SEDDON (LAN ENG)
Jeni King: jnk@wn.com.au

NEW MEMBERS’ INTERESTS
All names remain the property of the Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc. and will not be sold in a data base.

If you find a name in which you are interested, please note the membership number and check the New Members’ listing for the appropriate name and address. Please enclose a stamped addressed envelope and remember to reply if you receive a SSAE.
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TASMANIAN ANCESTRY March 1999
## NEW MEMBERS’ INTERESTS

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NEW MEMBERS

On behalf of the society, a warm welcome to the following new members.

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<td>GILLHAM Mr. R.</td>
<td>PO Box 183</td>
<td>HUONVILLE</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7109</td>
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<td>5031</td>
<td>GILLHAM Mrs. D.</td>
<td>PO Box 183</td>
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<td>5032</td>
<td>GEEVES Mr. R.</td>
<td>‘Hartz View’ Main Rd</td>
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<td>5033</td>
<td>WILLIAMS Mrs. O.</td>
<td>93 Baslick St</td>
<td>ROSNY</td>
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<td>5034</td>
<td>SMITH Mr. G.</td>
<td>37 Winston Ave</td>
<td>SEVEN MILE BEACH</td>
<td>TAS</td>
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<td>5035</td>
<td>BYRNE Mr. A.</td>
<td>11 Wentworth St</td>
<td>SOUTH HOBART</td>
<td>TAS</td>
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<td>5036</td>
<td>SYRRET Mrs. M.</td>
<td>21 Mt Stuart Rd</td>
<td>MT STUART</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7000</td>
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<td>5037</td>
<td>KITCHENER Mr.</td>
<td>20 Wellwood St</td>
<td>LENAHLAY</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7008</td>
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<td>5038</td>
<td>DAWSON Dr. G.</td>
<td>15 Bayview Drive</td>
<td>BLACKSTONE HIGHTSTAS</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7250</td>
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<td>5039</td>
<td>SMITH Mrs. A.</td>
<td>240 Gordons Rd</td>
<td>SOUTH MORANG</td>
<td>VIC</td>
<td>3752</td>
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<tr>
<td>5040</td>
<td>AGAR Mrs. R.</td>
<td>15 Finnigan St</td>
<td>RESEARCH</td>
<td>VIC</td>
<td>3085</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
HOBART CONFERENCE

"Quiet Voices"

Incorporating
Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

To be held at the
Lindisfarne Activities Centre
Lincoln Street
(opposite the Church of England)

19–20 June 1999
Please complete this section and return before 1 June 1999 to

AGM Committee
GPO Box 640
Hobart
TAS 7001

Name/s ...........................................................................................................

Address ...........................................................................................................

....................................................................................................................

Please list up to (6) six family names you are researching:

....................................................................................................................

....................................................................................................................

I/we wish to attend the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Saturday</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<td>(includes lunch, morning and afternoon teas)</td>
<td>$12.00</td>
<td>☐</td>
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Dinner

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Dinner</th>
<th>Cost</th>
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<td>Laetare Gardens 37 Hopkins Street Moonah TAS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Speaker</td>
<td>Professor Lucy Frost</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Please advise of any special dietary needs, eg Vegetarian

....................................................................................................................

Please find enclosed cheque for
Payable to GST Inc. Hobart Branch

$ .............
Saturday 19 June
Lincoln Street Activities Centre, Lindisfarne

9.30–10.00  Registration and morning tea
10.00–10.15  Welcome and opening by the Patron, Professor Michael Roe, followed by Book launch
10.30–11.20  Alison Alexander—'Some Governors' Ladies'.
11.30–12.20  Hamish Maxwell-Stewart—Port Arthur Fellow—'Convict Voices'.
12.30  Lunch
1.30  Annual General Meeting (everyone welcome) and presentation of the Lilian Watson Family History Award
2.30  Afternoon tea
2.45–3.35  Tony Marshall—Senior Librarian Heritage Collection
           'The State Library Heritage Collection'

6.30 for 7.00  Conference Dinner at Laetare Gardens
Speaker:  Professor Lucy Frost—'No Place for a Nervous Lady'.
          Lucy Frost is Professor of English at the School of English and European Languages and Literature,
          University of Tasmania.

Sunday 20 June at Richmond

10.00—12.00  Meet at the Muster Ground behind the Richmond Council Chambers and near the Gaol for:
              A Walking Tour of Richmond, or Talk (in the Supper Rooms) depending on weather conditions—conducted by Dianne Snowden and Beth Robb, members of the GST Inc. and the Coal River Valley Historical Society.

              There will be a photographic display of early Richmond families in the Council Chambers.

              Take a picnic by the river or eat at one of the many establishments in Richmond including:
              • Ashmore House
              • Ma Foosies
              • Richmond Arms Hotel
              • Richmond Bakery
              • Richmond Wine Centre