Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.
PO Box 191 Launceston Tasmania 7250

State Secretary: secretary@tasfhs.org
Journal Editors: editors@tasfhs.org
Home Page: http://www.tasfhs.org

Patron: Dr Alison Alexander
Fellows: Dr Neil Chick, David Harris and Denise McNeice

Executive:
President       Anita Swan         (03) 6326 5778
Vice President  Maurice Appleyard  (03) 6248 4229
Vice President  Peter Cocker       (03) 6435 4103
State Secretary Muriel Bissett     (03) 6344 4034
State Treasurer Betty Bissett       (03) 6344 4034

Committee:
Judy Cocker    Jim Rouse           Kerrie Blyth
Brian Hortle   Leo Prior           John Gillham
Libby Gillham  Helen Stuart        Judith Whish-Wilson

By-laws Officer Denise McNeice      (03) 6228 3564
Assistant By-laws Officer Maurice Appleyard (03) 6248 4229
Webmaster Robert Tanner             (03) 6231 0794
Journal Editors Anita Swan          (03) 6326 5778
                                           Betty Bissett      (03) 6344 4034
LWFHA Coordinator Anita Swan        (03) 6394 8456
Members’ Interests Compiler John Gillham (03) 6239 6529
Membership Registrar Muriel Bissett (03) 6344 4034
Publications Coordinator Denise McNeice (03) 6228 3564
Public Officer Denise McNeice       (03) 6228 3564
State Sales Officer Betty Bissett    (03) 6344 4034

Branches of the Society

Burnie: PO Box 748 Burnie Tasmania 7320
petjud@bigpond.com

Devonport: PO Box 587 Devonport Tasmania 7310
secretary@tfhsdev.com

Hobart: PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018
secretary@hobart.tasfhs.org

Huon: PO Box 117 Huonville Tasmania 7109
vsbtas@bigpond.com

Launceston: PO Box 1290 Launceston Tasmania 7250
ltntasfh@bigpond.com
Contents
Editorial ................................................................................................................... 2
President’s Message................................................................................................ 3
Notice of meeting..................................................................................................... 4
Dorset Farmers Club Library—Scottsdale, Anthony Jessup................................. 5
My Elusive Mary Ann, Lorraine Wootton............................................................. 8
Alicia Cohen (1829-1896), Roy David Maynard................................................ 13
A newspaper resource for researching Catholic Families, Judy Hollingsworth..... 15
Amy Sargent’s Address Book, Marion Sargent...................................................... 16
Family Heroes, Jean Mapley Munro ..................................................................... 18
Sheep-Stealing Prisoners, Laurie Moody.............................................................. 20
A Yorkshire Funeral in 1725................................................................................. 27
Help Wanted .......................................................................................................... 30
New Members and New Members’ Interests ......................................................... 31
Diary Notes ......................................................................................................... 37
Quidnunc ............................................................................................................... 39
Martha Burroughs and the Peabody Buildings, Thelma Grunnell ....................... 40
Elsie’s Story (1894-1974) Shirley Foster............................................................... 44
As a Token of Our Esteem…, Betty Jones ............................................................ 47
The Times BDM notices which mention Hobart…, Helen D Harris ................... 51
Stowaways, Laurie Moody................................................................................... 57
Genes on Screen .................................................................................................. 59
Branch News and Acquisitions ............................................................................ 65
Library Notes, Society Sales .............................................................................. 72

Deadline dates for contributions: BY 1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October
From the Editors

The featured former library building is the Mechanics Institute building, which still stands in King Street, Scottsdale, and is now used for community based activities. Thanks to Scottsdale historian, Anthony Jessup for kindly researching and compiling the history of the Dorset Farmers Club Library, (which appears on page 5). This library provided the foundations of the collection subsequently housed in the Mechanics Institute building, before the present State Library building was utilised.

Talking of libraries, Anita, Betty and I were privileged to visit the Genealogical Society of Victoria (GSV) library last month, and were treated to a tour of the facility and gained some insight into the wonderful collection and the huge man-power effort that is required to manage such a facility. Thank you, GSV!

Copy for the September edition of "Tasmanian Ancestry" is required by 1 July. All contributions on hand have been included in this edition, so we are very reliant on and appreciative of your input!

Muriel, State Secretary.

Journal Editors
Anita Swan and Betty Bissett

Journal address
PO Box 191, Launceston TAS 7250, or email editors@tasfhs.org

Cover photo: Mechanics' Institute AD 1881, Scottsdale. Dorset Farmers Club Library.
President's Message

From February to the end of April is usually quite a busy time of the year for the branches, especially the executive committees. It is the time to prepare for Branch Annual General Meetings, with annual reports to be written, asset registers to be updated, nominations to be completed and hopefully the recruiting of new people on to the committees.

While completing the various reports that can sometimes be a chore, it does gives one the chance to reflect on the previous year's achievements and plan any improvements for the following year.

It is of great assistance to the branches if members using the library take the time to leave feedback be it good or bad, so that the respective admin committee can make any necessary improvements or pat themselves on the back for a job well done!

At a State level my busy time is from May to June when all Branch reports are forwarded to the secretary along with other committee reports. I can then compile my annual report for the AGM. It has been very pleasing to see the response from members who have made their bookings early, and I look forward to seeing you all in Ross on 21 June. Look for the registration form in the centre of your March journal.

Of interest to all family historians, registrations of births, deaths and marriages commenced in 1839 in Tasmania, the first Australian colony to take over the function previously conducted by the Churches. As from the 1st of April 2008 there was a change in access policy to birth, death and marriage certificates in Tasmania.

The Registry hold and can produce certificates for church records (burials, baptisms and marriages) from 1803-1839 and birth, death and marriage registrations from 1839 to date.

Access to birth and marriage records is available to anyone after 100 years.

Access to death records is available to anyone after 25 years. All other applications are subject to the Access Policy. For further information, check out the website: www.justice.tas.gov.au/bdm

Reminders —

Write an article for the journal.
Renew membership.
Enter competitions: Lilian Watson Family History Award & Family Chart.
Register for the Annual General Meeting, to be held at Ross, on 21 June.

Anita Swan
President.

National Family History Week, 2-10 August 2008. Add your event to the list from www.familyhistoryweek.org.au
Notice of Meeting

Notice is hereby given in accordance with Rule 14, that the

7th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
of the
Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.
is to be held on
Saturday 21st June, 2008
at the
Town Hall, Church Street, Ross
commencing at 1.45 pm

Voting is restricted to financial members of the Society and a current membership card may be required as proof of membership.

AGENDA

1 Welcome
2 Apologies
3 Presentation of the 2007 ‘Lilian Watson Family History Award’
4 Presentation of TFHS Inc. Awards
5 Read and confirm Minutes of the 2007 AGM
6 Business Arising
7 Reports
8 Election of Office Bearers and Endorsement of Branch Delegates
9 General Business:
   I. Annual General Meeting, Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.—venue Hobart, 20th June 2009

Anita Swan
President.
The Dorset Farmers Club Library—Scottsdale
From articles transcribed from the Launceston Examiner, edited by Anthony Jessup

The Cornwall Chronicle reporting on New Years festivities in the town of Scottsdale in 1878, informed its readers of the desire for the development of a Library, stating part of the festivities funds would be used “for assisting in the formation of a public library, which it is desirable to have established as soon as possible, and for which donations of books, periodicals, &c., will be gratefully received by the promoters, from the head of the Government down to the maid of the mill.”

At a public meeting, convened by advertisement, of persons interested in the formation of a Farmers Club and Library, held at the Inverness Hotel, Ellesmere, on Wednesday, 28th April, 1880; A H Boyd, Esq., was voted to the chair, and explained that the meeting had been called for the purpose of endeavouring to supply a great want in this district, namely a Library. At the time there was no library at, Scottsdale, Branxholm, or Ringarooma.

It was suggested that should the establishment of a Farmers’ Club be favourably entertained, monthly meetings should be held to discuss subjects of importance to farmers generally; public readings be held of a social character by members of the Club and others favourable to the cause, advocating the importance of improvements in matters connected with the farm, and he read an article from the American Agriculturalist for 1878, advocating the formation of Farmers Clubs, and pointing out the advantages which would result wherever introduced.

Mr. R G Ladbury, J.P., moved, “That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that a Farmers Club should be established in this district, having the following objectives in view: -

1. The formation of a Farmers and General Library at Branxholm, Ringarooma, and Scottsdale.
2. That monthly meetings be held at the places named to exchange ideas on subjects relating to the importance of an improved system of agriculture in this important district. That at such meetings public readings be held, to be given by members and others, advocating the importance of improvements in the construction of cottage homes, cottage gardens, farm buildings, fences and hedges; improved breed of live stock and poultry, the introduction of machinery, etc.
3. To bring under the consideration of the Government from time to time any information that may be important to the district.
4. That the annual subscription be 10s.”

This was seconded by Mr Dyer, and carried unanimously.

Mr R G Ladbury proposed, and Mr Cunningham seconded, “That the club about to be established be called the Ringarooma Farmers’ Club, with power to form braches when considered necessary.”

A discussion ensued on this motion, resulting in an amendment by Mr Dyer that the club be called the Dorset Farmers Club, with power to form braches when
considered necessary. The amendment was seconded by E T WILLIAMS, and carried.

The Chairman moved, and Mr PEARSON seconded, "That as soon as 50 members were enrolled, that a meeting be called for election of president, vice-presidents, trustees, treasurer, assistant secretaries and committees of management, also to consider and pass by-laws." Carried.

Mr A H Boyd was requested to act as honorary secretary, and expressed his willingness to act until the Club was formed.

The meeting was well attended, and a unanimous feeling prevailed that the Club would greatly benefit the district. Eleven members enrolled their names on the spot, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.²

A meeting of the members of the Dorset Farmers' Club was held at the Inverness Hotel this day, July 14, 1880.

The chair was occupied by A H Boyd, Esq.

The rules of the club were passed, and the following appointments made: -

A meeting of the Executive Committee was then held, when the following branch committees were appointed: -
Scottsdale – T BREWER, J PEARSON, F W BRIGGS, J HOSIE, T D HAZLEWOOD; G HARDY, assistant secretary.
Ringarooma – W MAGGS, C FRY, M HEAPS, C KRUSHKA, C MILLER; A Fry, assistant secretary.
Branxholm – Thos SCOTT, S HAWKES, J CRIGHTON, W HALE, A J; E WILLIAMS, assistant secretary.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the business.³

SIR – A meeting of the executive committee of the above society was held at the Ellesmere Hotel, Scottsdale, on the 23rd of November, 1880. Among those present were Messrs. E W Bonner (chairman), R G Ladbury, P H Webber, J & T D Heazlewood, G Hardy, J Cunningham, R Winter, F Briggs, J Pearson, J Hosie, W R Dyer, and G Fry.

Draft rules of the general circulating library connected with this Society, after being considered seriatim, were then adopted, and the offer of the gratuitous service, of Mr T D Heazlewood as librarian for twelve months was accepted.

Certain by-laws were also passed, two of which I subjoin; - 1st. "That ladies, and any gentlemen not a member, may be admitted as honorary members upon payment of an annual subscription of ten shillings."

I may also state that as the library will be open and in full operation in a few days, any donations of books and periodicals suitable for a "Farmers' and general circulating library," will be thankfully accepted by the secretary or by the treasurer, Mr R Winter of Scottsdale. As it will be impossible for us to purchase at the outset all the works etc., we would like to possess, and I am sure there are many persons up-country favourable to the development and success of such an institution as the
Dorset Farmers’ Club, who have the ability and means to aid us in this period of babyhood. I do trust that the above hint may be acted upon in a practical way by forwarding us donations of books and periodicals, or, if found to be in-convenient to spare such books, then the value of them could be transmitted instead.

The other motion to which I have referred, as passed by the above meeting, is to the effect, “That all subscriptions for the year 1881 be paid on or before the 1st day of December next.”

The first annual general meeting of the above Society was held at Scottsdale on Wednesday the 5th January, 1881. The weather was very fine, but owing to the prevailing sickness and other causes, the attendance of members was less than it would otherwise have been.

The report also referred to the general circulating library, which had been established at the residence of Mr T D Heazlewood, the librarian, consisting of sixty-seven volumes, beside periodicals, etc. Of this number a portion were purchased with the funds of the society, the remainder being donations from E. WHITFELD, Esq., Mr ROOM, of Launceston, Mrs Boyd, and various members and friends residing at Scottsdale.

References:

Welsh Wills…..Web Site
From Family Tree Magazine March 2008

The Index for Welsh Wills is available on the Access to Archives website, www.A2A.org. If you put in a Welsh surname in the search box and select ‘National Library of Wales’ as your location of archives it comes up with a list of probate records, the earliest of which date from the 16th century.

Scottish Newspapers
From Tay Valley Family Historian February 2008

At The Scotsman Digital Archive you can view all newspapers fro 1817-1950. There is a cost involved. However, you can view the first issue free and also a timeline of historical events with accompanying articles.
www.archive.scotsman.com
My Elusive Mary Ann - Keith / Belton / Ross / 'Hardy' / Baxter / Gibson
Lorraine Wootton (Member No. 4504)

This story follows on from that of my convict gggrandfather, William BAXTER published in the March 2008 edition of Tasmanian Ancestry and explores his third marriage. My family research has uncovered numerous women named Mary Ann, but by far the most elusive was Mary Ann KEITH. My search began with the discovery that Mary HARDY (47), a widow and housekeeper who married William BAXTER (56), a widower and tinman on 20 April 1880 in the Presbyterian Manse at Westbury, was really someone else!

Mary Ann was probably William's housekeeper as he was a widower, his first wife Ann GRAY (my gggrandmother) having died in 1869 and a second wife Ann DAWSON whom he married in 1871 had 'disappeared'—presumably died. William's only surviving daughter, Elizabeth had married Thomas CREELEY in Deloraine in 1879 and lived in Westbury. William carried on a tinsmith business at Emu Bay Rd, Deloraine but he and 'Mary HARDY' went to Westbury to be married by licence by Presbyterian minister, Francis Thomas JENKIN. Susan JENKIN and Thomas V. RALPH of Westbury witnessed the marriage.

At first I’d thought that ‘Mary Hardy’ had been a Mary Ann PECK (widow to Martin HARDY from Westbury and later Ringarooma) but a perusal of the PECK family history disproved this. The dates/ages all added up and this may have been just by chance but it is possible that these two women knew each other and Mary ‘HARDY’ may have ‘appropriated’ the other's particulars!

By a sheer fluke / coincidence / serendipity —call it what you want—the one ‘wild card’ amongst all the examples shown in Dian Smith’s 1997 workshop at the Taylor St library triggered my obsession with this Mary Ann. She is not even a blood relative, but she has been responsible for several valued friendships and given me more than one opportunity to tell her story.

H. M. GAOL, LAUNCESTON - 17 June 1880
Case No.  3 - BELTON [crossed out] ROSS, Mary Ann;
Age: 40 years; Ship: “Emma Eugenia”; Condition: Free by Servitude;
Original Sentence: _____ ; When Received: 14 May 1880; When Committed: 12 May 1880; Charged with: Bigamy by marrying one William Baxter on or about the 20th day of April 1880, her former husband Alexander Ross being still alive” in the Supreme Court, Launceston and Sentenced to one year's imprisonment in Launceston Gaol.

I didn’t immediately realise that it was indeed my gggrandfather’s third marriage that was referred to in the above record and that this woman had used an assumed name. I felt quite an aversion to this scheming, opportunistic woman who had tricked my poor old gggrandfather into marriage, until I’d tracked her down and my feelings changed completely. Did William know her true identity and her circumstances, I wonder?

I looked up several newspaper reports of this trial hoping for more details, but there were several bigamy cases in this session and one was a much ‘juicier’ story so I
learnt only that Mary Ann ROSS ‘pleaded guilty’ and ‘had nothing to say why judgment should not be passed on her’. Damn!

My search for another convict began. First I found a Mary Ann BELTON / BELSON, proper name LODER but she had come on the Stately (1849) and had married Mr MORRIS in 1850.

Now I needed to look for a Mary Ann who married a BELTON. Using the TPI microfiche I found:

Mary Ann X KEITH (20) spinster married Andrew BILTON (35) - Tinman - in Christ Church, Longford on 26.1.1857 according to rites & ceremonies of the Established Church by banns (Rev. P.V.M FILLEUL) Wit: James HAYLETT & Margaret X HAYLETT

and three children born to this couple:

Mary Ann BELTON born to Andrew /Mary Ann KEATES 3.9.1858, Longford, (33/1437)
William Henry BILTON born to Andrew/Mary Ann HEATH 30 Oct 1860, Longford (33/1543)
Elizabeth BELTON born to Andrew /Mary Ann KEITH 17 Mar 1863, Longford - (33/861)

Andrew BELTON died in Victoria in 1869, aged 47, born Wicklow, Father: John BELTON; Mother: Mary Unk RGD /1490. What was Andrew doing in Victoria? Perhaps he went to the diggings.

and Mary Ann’s second marriage:

Mary Ann BELTON (A) widow, marr Alexander ROSS (A) widower 1 Nov 1870 in Chalmers Manse, Church of Scotland, Launceston by Rev J LINDSAY. Wit: Ann MARTIN

and Charlotte McGladery (37/408)

The birth below is not on the TPI, but there is a birth certificate (from Joyce CRAIG)

Alexander ROSS born at Kings Meadows on 15 September 1878
Father: Alexander X ROSS, hawker. Mother: Mary ROSS

Mary Ann KEITH seemed the most likely name so I checked the microfilm at the Launceston Library. The Index No. was given as 234 but this was for the Greenlaw 1844. On a hunch I checked the No. 334 - this was the voyage of the Emma Eugenia (4) - bingo!

Mary Ann KEITH was a 15-year-old Nursegirl (b. c1835-6) from Montrose on the east coast of Scotland. She was tried in Perth on 23 April 1850, and sentenced to 7 years transportation for ‘theft after a previous conviction’. She stated this offence as ‘stealing wearing apparel from an unknown prosecutor’ and had previously spent six months in gaol for the same offence. She was ‘Single’ and the Surgeon labelled her ‘Indifferent’ during the voyage. She departed London on the “Emma Eugenia” (4) on 30 Oct 1850 and arrived in Hobart on 7 Mar 1851. There were 170 female convicts on the ship’s fourth and final voyage as a convict transport.

Only 4’ 9” tall, of fresh complexion with an oval head and visage and low forehead, Mary Ann had brown sandy hair, sandy eyebrows, blue eyes, a medium chin and nose, small mouth and the bridge of her nose was broken. Her Indents indicate that she had only a brother William and a sister Margaret so she was probably an
orphan and her siblings may even have been transported before her. She was a Presbyterian and was able to read but not write.

The extensive Offences & Sentences and Remarks columns on her Conduct Record, show that between March 1851 and Jan 1853 Mary Ann was assigned to David LEWIS at Richmond and to John HOGGINS, Thomas ROSMAN, J GUTHRIE, W F LLOYD, J HARWOOD, Angus CUMMINGS, John SLY, Wm HEWSON, J HAMBROOK, Thos PATTERTSON and G HOOPER all in Hobart. These were mostly very short periods, sometimes only for a day or two, before Mary Ann was returned either to the Brick Fields Hiring Depot or the Hobart Female Factory.

An application from James MELLOR (free) on 25 November 1851 for permission to marry Mary Ann Keith was apparently and understandably not granted. This followed a charge of being absent without leave and arriving with a forged pass, for which Mary Ann received four months hard labour in the factory at Cascades when she was probably 'visiting' James.

After only eleven days with Mr HOOPER in Elizabeth St, Mary Ann absconded, a reward of 10/- was posted and on 21 Jan 1853 she was sentenced to twelve months hard labour in the House of Correction, Hobart. There are sixteen entries for Mary Ann in the Punishment Book for this establishment between 1851 and 1853, mostly for quite trivial misdemeanors. Interestingly, there is not one mention of drinking or drunkenness which features on many convict reports.

After about nine months Mary Ann was sent to the Ross Female Factory to finish her sentence and then was assigned briefly to Revd EASTMAN at Ross and in December 1853 to John MAGUIRE at Campbell Town. It was here that Mary Ann must have become pregnant, probably to George BISHOP (free) who applied to marry her on 5 January 1854. This marriage did not proceed and no father was named on the birth registration. She returned to the Ross Factory, was assigned to John Jennings IMRIE for ten days, went back to the factory and was soon sent to Samuel Welman McKEE in Longford for two weeks. Here Mary Ann was charged with being 'disorderly in striking her Master's Son'. We can only speculate this incident. She was sentenced to six months hard labour in the Launceston Female Factory for four weeks before being sent back to Ross.

A note that she was 'not to enter service north of Ross' was added to her record on 24 July. On 4 October 1854 at the Ross Female Factory, Mary Ann KEITH was 'delivered of an illegitimate child' named John KEITH. A James BELTON (7) who died in Hobart 12 Jun 1863 seems the only likely trace of this child. In November she was sent back to Cascades and in January 1855 she went to the Queen's Orphan School for three weeks, then back to Cascades. Perhaps it was now that her child was separated from her (or died?) as she displayed several bouts of 'willful' and 'violent' behaviour, which resulted in an extension of her sentence with hard labour and solitary confinement.

After fifteen months in the factory, despite the previous directions, in July 1855 Mary Ann was sent back to Longford where she almost certainly met Andrew BELTON and he applied for permission to marry her on 25 November 1856. Although now free, Andrew had been sentenced to seven years transportation for stealing a watch in Wicklow, Ireland and arrived in VDL on the Constant in 1843. He had a wife
Bridget at Bray in Co. Wicklow, was a blacksmith / tinsmith and had been employed as a Constable before and after his arrival in VDL. Apart from a couple of minor indiscretions, Andrew was a model prisoner and gained his Ticket of Leave in April 1847 and a Free Certificate by February 1850.

Andrew and Mary Ann were married on 14 December 1856 and a day later Mary Ann was granted a Conditional Pardon. There is no further indiscretion noted on her record until the 1880 Bigamy charge.

Their three children were all born at Longford in 1858, 1860 and 1863. The eldest Mary Ann BELTON, Minor [18], spinster and James MCKENZIE, Adult, labourer, bachelor married 3 May 1876 in Chalmers Manse, Launceston (37/444) Wit: A. ROSS and Mary Ann ROSS:

and their children are:
James McKENRICK born to James / Mary Ann BELTON at Lton 30.1.1877 33/3088
William Thomas McKENRICK born to James / Mary Ann BELTON at Lton 18.5.1879 33/217
William Thomas McHENRY died (0) at Lton 10.8.1879 35/621
Adeline Julia McHENRY born to James / Mary Ann BELTON, L'ford 20.3.1886 33/208

At some time James McKENRICK / McHENRY ‘disappeared’ and Mary Ann is said to have married Joseph Peter CRAIG in 1884, but no marriage record has been found yet.

In early 1998 I sent a query to Tasmanian Ancestry detailing the bigamous marriage of Mary Ann BELTON / ROSS and William BAXTER. This resulted in a great exchange of information with Joyce Craig from Woy Woy, NSW. For years she and others had been trying to untangle the BELTON / ROSS / CRAIG connections. She supplied me with information on the later generations and included some of my research in her book of “The Craigs” — her husband’s family.

James CRAIG was yet another tinsmith when he married Jane O’NEILL in Glasgow, Scotland, but was one of four gas fitters who arrived on the Concord for the Launceston Gas Co. in August 1859 with his wife and their infant son James. The CRAIGs had eight more children in Launceston and they have many Tasmanian descendants alive today, many documented in Joyce’s book.

The Craigs’ fourth child Joseph Peter CRAIG (b.1860) may have married Mary Ann BELTON (dau) after her first husband James McHENRY? faded from the picture. Cyril Joseph George CRAIG was born to them on 10 September 1897 and Adeline Julia McHENRY may well have been their daughter as well.

Ethel Mary CRAIG (b.1876) was the youngest child of James and Jane CRAIG and she married Alexander ROSS Jnr (20) in St John’s C/E on 6 February 1898 with Addie CRAIG (schoolgirl) and N FREIBOTH (sexton) as witnesses.

Alexander ROSS Jnr was born 15 Sept 1878, eight years after his parents’ marriage when his mother Mary Ann was 43 yrs of age. Were other children born to this marriage? He would have been only 17 months old when Mary Ann went to gaol for 12 months for bigamy. Did his half-sister Mary Ann BELTON:McHENRY look after him? She was 20 years his senior, was already married and had borne
two children. Did Alexander take the place of William Thomas McHENRY, the infant son she had lost in Aug 1879? Alexander and Mary Ann both married (?) CRAIG siblings, moved to NSW in the early 1900s and remained close throughout their lives.

Joseph Peter and Ethel May CRAIG were born 16 years apart and Joseph’s son believed their family had disowned them because they’d married into a convict family, but there may have been other reasons. He also said his mother (Mary Ann BELTON) was a very strict Presbyterian. Joyce CRAIG’s book fully documents this family and I have a copy, but there are many questions remaining. Where does the research end?

It is thought by descendants of the CRAIG / BELTON family that ‘their’ Alexander ROSS Snr is the one who arrived on the “Sir Robert Peel” in 1844, aged (19) and that he may be the Alexander ROSS (74) born Scotland, hawker, who died of Bronchitis / heart failure at the Launceston Hospital on 15 April 1898. I have not positively determined who his first wife was.

What happened to Mary Ann Keith after her term in prison? What of her marriage to Alexander ROSS? Did she ever see William BAXTER again? Could she be Mary Ann ROSS (49?) widow of Perth, who married Josiah GIBSON (76) widower, labourer of Perth in the Perth Baptist Church Manse on 1 Feb 1892?

I felt compelled to make a baby’s bonnet for Mary Ann’s illegitimate son John KEITH, who was born in the Ross Female Factory, to contribute to the 2004 “Departures and Arrivals Installation”. Conceptual artist Christina Henri’s project acts as a memorial to the babies who died in our female factories. I wrote a brief account of Mary Ann’s life to accompany it, which Christina included in her interpretation for the Ross Female Factory, and this in turn led to my making a very good friend who shares the KEITH surname. One of my women’s bonnets for Christina’s more recent “Roses From The Heart” project was made for Mary Ann Keith and her more detailed story will be included in a forthcoming publication being collated by the Female Factory Research Group.

I would welcome contact from anyone who has an interest in any of the above.

woottons2@tadaust.org.au , 310 Low Head Rd, Low Head TAS 7253; Phone (03) 63 82 4412;

References:
TPI
Tas & Vic. BDMs
A.O.T. Ref. GD 130
CON 52/54; CON 52/6; CON 33/41; CON 14/21; CON 18/33; CON 41/29; CON 52/7; CON 15/2.
Alicia Cohen (1829-1896)
Roy David Maynard

My great grandmother Alicia COHEN was born in Sydney Australia on the 4th March 1829, the daughter of a Jewish Gold and Silversmith Joel John Cohen, who came from a well established Jewish family back in England. Joel John Cohen is believed to have been a main player in having a second Jewish Synagogue built in Sydney in the mid 1800s. Alicia Cohen's first husband was Irishman William SHAW born in Fairy Hill Hall, County Down, Ireland around 1820, they married on the 28th January 1850 in St Saviours Goulburn New South Wales. Sadly William Shaw was killed when he fell from his horse on the 29th November 1852 at Toorbouric in Victoria; he and Alicia had 2 children both girls Rebecca and Eliza, and it was said that Alicia did not cope to well after the loss of her husband so the 2 girls were taken in by the well known DARLOW family.

Alicia Cohen's second marriage was to Merchant sea Captain Thomas James Good STAFFORD, who are my great grandparents. Capt Stafford was born in Silkstone, Yorkshire, England in 1815. He and Alicia married in the St Peters Anglican Church Eastern Hill Victoria on the 28th May 1853. In his life at sea he was the master of the Barque Warrior a ship of 307 tons, which carried wool and small amounts of passengers from Sydney to London and back to Sydney. After leaving the sea my great grandfather appears to have run an Import business from Market Street in Melbourne and was doing well. It is not known why he sold up and became involved with the Lighthouse service, and decided to come to Cape Barren Island in the Bass Strait with his wife Alicia and my grandmother. Their first born Alicia Emma born in Prahran Victoria in 1855. On reaching Cape Barren Island they lived at a place called Apple Orchard Point; they had another 4 children

Eva CHAPPELL (1857-1925) born on Chappell Island Bass Strait; Georgina WOOD, (1859-1945); Henry Cohen, (1860-1952) and Charlotte Ann Stafford (1863-?). The last 3 children were born on Cape Barren Island, Bass Strait. Around the 22nd of November 1863 Capt. Stafford was commissioned for £6 to go to Launceston and report the wreck of the Schooner Native Youth which hit a reef off Goose Island Bass Strait. On his return trip from Launceston to Cape Barren Island around the 25th November 1863 Capt. Stafford was lost at sea and never found; my great grandmother was given the £6. This would have been just another cruel blow to her in her life. My grandmother Alicia Emma Stafford (1855-1934) married David James MAYNARD (1850-1905) the son of sealer Richard and Elizabeth Maynard. Elizabeth was an Australian full blood Aboriginal woman from the Bunurong people of the Mornington Peninsula in Victoria. My grandparents had 11 children, the eldest was Grace Madeline Maynard (1874-1949)—she married Edwin Ernest BROWN. The youngest was Walter Albert Eugene Maynard (1897-1965)—he married Lorena Daisy EMMS. My father Royal Leonard Maynard (1889-1962) was the 8th child and along side two other brothers served in the Australian Imperial Force in World War One. Edward Lewis Stafford Maynard (1885-1915) was killed in action at Gallipoli, and Victor Leo Maynard (1893-1970) served in Egypt where he was wounded and sent home on a pension. My father Royal Leonard Maynard served in France. He married Olive Charlotte ADAMS in Launceston on the 20th March 1941. My mother was the daughter of Arthur George Adams and Linda May
ROACH of Black Wood Creek, Cressy Tasmania. My parents had 3 children: Sandra b.1943 and twin boys myself, Roy and Leonard b.1946. My mother's family was believed to have New Zealand Maoris descent but in fact are descendants of Alexander SMITH (Alias) John Adams, who was one of the mutineers of the mutiny on the Bounty.

John Adams took a Tahitian woman for his wife and later he became the religious leader of the Pitcairn Islanders. Members of his family came to Tasmania on the *Arab* in 1845. My grandmothers sister Eva Chappell Stafford married John Maynard Snr (1833-1912) the son of sealer Richard Maynard and his first wife Wyerlooberer, the daughter of Aboriginal chief Mannalargenna. John Maynard Snr and Eva Chappell Stafford had 6 children. Sadly they lost 2 sons in the first world war, Francis Thomas Cohen Maynard (1879-1916) and William Samuel Edward Maynard (1882-1917), both killed in France. Alicia Cohen's third marriage was to George William Chaulk BAUDINET (1830-1881), born at Swan River Western Australia. They married at George Town Tasmania on the 21st of September 1867, and had 4 children. Their youngest son Edmund Charles Baudinet (1871-1885) drowned in the Tamar River Launceston. Edmund was a crew member on the *Lizzie*, his mother Alicia Baudinet (nee) Cohen, in 1896 died at her son-in-law's home at Exeter, West Tamar of severe burns after her clothing caught fire from the flames of a candle. Alicia Baudinet is buried at the Supply River Cemetery, West Tamar, north of Launceston Tasmania, and is the Monarch of all her descendants.

Thomas Diprose and Elizabeth Children Diprose of Kent and Van Diemen's Land

*Strangers*

This book has been written by two great-great-grandchildren of Thomas Diprose and Elizabeth Children Diprose, Elizabeth Parkes and Jean Doggett, with help from many people. It focuses on these two pioneers, who arrived in Van Diemen's Land in 1823, and includes chapters on their descendants, ancestors and relations, mainly in Kent, England, Australia and New Zealand.

This book is over 700 pages. It is in two volumes: Volume 1 (about 500 pages) is in book form and A4 in size. Volume 2 (about 250 pages) contains the biographies of Thomas and Elizabeth Diprose's great-grandchildren and is on a CD inserted in the back of Vol. 1 (Vol. 2 is also available in book form at extra cost).

*For more details, contact Elizabeth Parkes for a brochure (with order form) and/or check the web site which contains more detail than the brochure.*

*For prices contact* Elizabeth Parkes or go to the web site. It is hoped that publication will be July 2008 or soon after.

Elizabeth Parkes (Miss), PO Box 167, Lindisfarne, Tasmania 7015.
Ph 03 6243 9369. email: sales@diprosebook.com
Web site: http://www.diprosebook.com

[See also *Tasmanian Ancestry*, September 2007, p. 115 & December 2007, p. 161]
A newspaper resource for researching Catholic families

Judy Hollingsworth (Member No 2253)

If your family belonged to the Catholic church in Tasmania, the weekly Catholic newspaper *The Standard* (title varying slightly from era to era) is a good resource for researching background information about what life was like. For example, in the 1930s, 1940s and 1950s, there are articles about parish activities such as fund-raising fairs, tennis club events, obituaries of well-known parishioners and clergy, school speech nights and so on. There are also lots of photographs of such things as the opening of new school buildings and churches. The names of some of those involved are often mentioned. There would be similar details in earlier years. No indexing has been done yet, but if you know the years when your family belonged to a particular suburb or town, you will quite likely find some interesting information.

The newspaper began in 1867 when it was called the *Tasmanian Catholic standard*. Over the 140 years since then, the title has varied, and the paper has been published as a weekly, a monthly, and now as a bi-monthly, with the title *Tasmanian Catholic*. Microfilm of the newspaper from 1867 till 1994 is only held in the State Reference Library in Hobart. Paper copies for recent years are held in some of the city libraries of the State Library of Tasmania. If you check the online catalogue, you will find the locations and years held.

The list below of the various titles and dates will help you find copies for years relevant to your research. In the 1880s, there are two different newspapers with similar titles. This happened because there was a difference of opinion between the editors of the ‘official’ paper, the *Tasmanian Catholic standard*, and the editors of the second title, the *Catholic standard*. Interesting reading!

*The Tasmanian Catholic standard*. 1867-1872

*The Tasmanian Catholic standard*. 1876-1879, 1886-1888. Published by Beechinor from 1878; not complete.

*The Catholic standard*. 1878-1894. Published by Roper and Shirley from 1878

*The Monitor*. 1894-1920. Published in Launceston by O’Mahoney. This newspaper, held in the Archives Office of Tasmania and the State Library of Victoria, hasn’t yet been filmed. The AOT paper copies are too fragile for public use.

*The Catholic magazine*. 1916-1920

*The Catholic standard*. 1921-1937

*The standard: Tasmania’s Catholic newspaper*. 1937-1971


Amy Sargent’s Address Book
HMHS Britannic 3 February 1916
Marion Sargent (Member No 1927)

Discovered amongst the possessions of my great aunt, Sister Amy Ruth SARGENT was a small black leather address book which had been given to her by Aunt Lizzie during a visit to England in June 1911. There are names and addresses of family and friends both in Australia and England, but the most intriguing entries are those of 28 people, presumably nurses, who were on the hospital ship Britannic which was berthed in Naples, Italy, on 3 February 1916.

The Britannic was a sister ship to the Titanic and Olympic. Built for the White Star Line, it was envisaged that these three were to be the largest and most luxurious passenger liners of the time.¹

The Olympic, the first ship to be launched, set out on her maiden voyage from Southampton to New York on 14 June 1911. The Titanic followed on 10 April 1912 but sank just three days later with the loss of approximately 1500 lives. Meanwhile construction had commenced on the third ship Britannic, but work was stopped after the Titanic was lost. Several safety features were added to the new ship in the hope that a similar tragedy would not occur.

Then, on 4 August 1914 Britain declared war on Germany, which meant there was little need of luxury passenger liners. The Olympic was requisitioned as a troop ship. She successfully carried thousands of soldiers destined for the Western Front from Canada and the United States of America to England.

The Britannic was converted to a hospital ship, capable of carrying 3,300 wounded soldiers, as well as a medical staff of 52 officers and doctors, 101 nurses and 336 orderlies. The ship’s crew consisted of 675 men and women. On 23 December 1915, under the command of Captain Charles A BARTLETT, the Britannic left Liverpool on her maiden voyage, heading for Mudros on the Greek island of Lemnos in the Aegean Sea. She was employed to collect casualties of the Gallipoli, Dardanelles and Middle Eastern campaigns.²

It was the second voyage, which left Southampton on 20 January 1916, which is central to this story. The Britannic sailed only as far as Naples to take on coal and water as well as to collect wounded soldiers from four other hospital ships. It would have been from one of these ships that Staff Nurse Amy Sargent also was transferred. Once on board she passed around her address book so that her fellow nurses could record this moment in history.

Amy had left Wynyard on the Loongana to join the troopship Karoola which embarked for Egypt on 18 December 1915. Her stay there was short, but evidently enjoyable as she was enthralled by the sight of the pyramids. But Amy soon experienced the horrors of war as she tended the sick and wounded soldiers on the hospital ships.

Amy was one of 130 sisters who were sent by the Australian Government to join Queen Alexandra’s Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve, the nursing unit of the British Army.³ Of the 28 names listed in Amy’s address book as being on His Majesty’s Hospital Ship Britannic on 3 February 1916, only one other has been
identified positively as a Tasmanian—Edith Bernice GEEVES—who also embarked from Australia on the same voyage as Amy. The nine listed names marked with an asterisk have been located on the National Archives website as nurses in the QAIMNSR. The writer has been unable to confirm the identity of the remaining people.

The Britannic returned to Southampton on 9 February 1916. Soon Amy was posted to Lord Derby’s War Hospital, Warrington, before serving in France and Belgium for the duration of the war. She embarked finally for Australia on the Roda on 8 May 1919.

The Britannic undertook four more voyages to the Aegean but, as she was steaming towards Mudros on the morning of 21 November 1916, the ship hit a German mine off the island of Kea. She sank in 55 minutes with the loss of only 30 lives. Fortunately there were no wounded soldiers on board, or the death toll would have been much greater.

Nurses listed in Amy R Sargent’s address book.

HMHS Britannic, 3 February 1916, Naples, Italy:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arthur, Mollie E</td>
<td>NSW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calvert, Lucy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crisfield, Jean E</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dawson, Irene M</td>
<td>“One of the mob”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas, M D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furnifull, S Margaret*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geeves, E Bernice,</td>
<td>“Mimosa”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geveston, Tasmania*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilchrist, N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon, Janet*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heap, Florence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heap, U Clarkson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowrey, G U</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McBride, G</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McDonald, E</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller, Seann?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nettle, Ida J*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onsley, Marguerite*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power, Lucy E*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reardon, Florence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rowntree, Evelyn P</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweeney, Rose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saw, Nell N, Western Australia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutherland, Amy, Malvern, Victoria*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomson, Ada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thornton, Eva B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walker, Maud</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilder, Nancy S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williams, E M*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References:
This year is the 90th anniversary of the end of WWI. How many of us watched the ANZAC day parade, shed a tear for the old diggers but not always knowing who they were?

A recent trip to the war memorial in Canberra prompted my research and was amazed to find there were six heroes in our family. They were the grandsons of Sprent Tas pioneers William and Jane MOORE (nee MAPLEY), and my mother's cousins. The wonders of the computerised records in Canberra have made this all possible. The records may be viewed from the home computer—www.naa.gov.au, click on to "record search", then as a "guest", and enter the names of your family. The records are extensive with amazing detail, except where they served. Gallipoli, France and Belgium are mentioned but a Google search of the named battalion will help. All soldiers received two medals—the British War Medal and the Victory Medal. Only those who served in an operational unit in a theatre of war before December 1915 received the 1914-15 Star. Welcome to the world of divisions, infantry brigades and battalions. There were three sets of brothers who were our family heroes.

Frederick Joseph MOORE, son of William and Mary Moore (nee King). Born at Sprent Tas. Joined the 3rd Light Horse Brigade 15 Sep 1914 at Pontville, age 19, occupation farmer. Next of kin was father William. He was in camp at Broadmeadows Vic in December 1914 and at Gallipoli for 4 months. Places named on his war record were Monash Gully, Malta, Moascar, Stellal, Kantara, Port Said, Alexandria, Cairo, Zeitoun, Shanth, El Arish, Perham Downs, Parkhouse, Abbey Wood and London. He embarked for Australia via Suez on 15 Nov 1918 and discharged on 23 Feb 1919. He received the three medals of WWI. He died in Perth, WA in 1960.

Mark Edward MOORE, brother of the above. Born at Sprent. Enlisted in Ulverstone Tas 6 May 1915 age 18, labourer and joined the 26th battalion 28 May 1915 at Enneroga, Qld. He served at Gallipoli towards the end of the campaign then in France and Belgium where he was wounded three times—gun shot wounds to leg on 5 Aug 1916, in Belgium on 30 May 1918 and France 30 May 1918. Place names on his record Gallipoli: Rouen, Marsailles, Etaples, Harve, Wandssworth, Bulford and Perham Downs. He returned to Australia 14 Dec 1918, discharged 23 Jun 1918. He received the three medals of WW1. He died in Perth, WA in 1968.

There is an honour board naming the Sprent men who served, which was originally in the Sprent Hall. On it’s demolition, the board was moved to the club rooms at the Sprent sports ground.
Harold Ernest DAWES, son of John and Jane Dawes (nee Moore). Born at Forth Tas. Enlisted on 9 Oct 1914 at Claremont in the 15th battalion. Age 22, labourer, next of kin Alma Dawes, sister of Exton Tas. He trained at Broadmeadows Vic in December, 1914. He was wounded three times. The first was 19 May 1914 at Gallipoli—bullet wound to right knee and thigh, admitted to 1st Australian General Hospital at Heliopolis. Rejoined Battalion at Gallipoli 28 Jul 1915. He was wounded again on 29 Aug 1916 in France and again 11 Apr 1917 with gunshot wounds to left arm. It seems he convalesced in England before returning to Australia 26 Sep 1917 with a severe compound fracture of the left arm. Discharged 25 Dec 1917. He achieved the rank of Lance Corporal and received the three medals. He died in Hobart Tas in 1968.

Cyril Clyde DAWES, brother of above. Born at Forth Tas. He was a member of the 91st Infantry (Tasmanian Rangers) before enlisting with the 15th Battalion but was discharged five months later. He enlisted again at Claremont on 1 Mar 1916 into the 40th Battalion—10th Field Ambulance. He was 22, a railway porter, next of kin, brother Albert of Forest Tas. He disembarked Devonport UK on 22 Aug 1916, spent time in hospital in England until proceeding to France 4 Mar 1917. He received gun shot wounds to the left knee on 16 Oct 1917, admitted to 12th General Hospital in Rouen where he died of his wounds on 6 Dec 1917. Copies of cables sent to his family can be read. His brother Albert received his medals. His grave is at Mt. Sever Cemetery Extension near Rouen, France. On which Tasmanian War Memorial is he named?

Three older Dawes brothers, John, William and Reuben served at the Boer War.

Samuel Gordon MOORE, son of Samuel and Lillias Moore (nee RUSSELL). Born Goulds Country Tas. Enlisted at Claremont on 13 Sep 1915 in the 12th Battalion. Age 21, policeman, next of kin father Sam of Smithton. He left Claremont November, 1915 for Broadmeadows, Vic; left Fremantle, WA January 1916, disembarked Suez February 1916. Places mentioned in his records are Tel-el-Kebir, Serapuem, Ismalia, Harefield Park, Tooting and Perham Downs. He was also in the 47th and 48th Battalion for a short time. He returned to Australia April, 1918. He received two medals. There was an honour roll at Goulds Country school once upon a time. Does it still exist in another place? He died in 1938, grave in Irishtown Tas cemetery.

Thomas Richard MOORE, brother of above. Born St. Helens Tas. Enlisted Claremont 9 Oct 1915 into the 12th Battalion. Age 22, labourer. Left Melbourne February 1916, disembarked Suez 8 Mar 1916. Served in the 4th Division Artillery and 10th Field Artillery Brigade, listed as a gunner, driver and private in Alexandria, Marseilles, Serapuem and Tel-el-Kebir. He received his last pay in France 19 Jul 1918 and returned to Australia on 1 May 1919. He received two medals. Date of death unknown to writer.

Are any of their medals still in the hands of family members?

All WW1 men faced great hardship from the day they left Australia—sea sickness, cold, heat, disease, injury, mud, hunger, fear and death. Their return home is beyond present memory and can only be imagined. We can remember them with the help of modern technology. Be inspired to search your family heroes.
Sheep-Stealing Prisoners
Extracts from the Campbell Street Gate-book 1873—1890
Compiled by Laurie Moody (Member No. 5835)

Between the years 1874 and 1890 a total of twenty-nine men and one female were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment in Campbell Street Gaol for sheep-stealing. Seventeen were sentenced at the Hobart Supreme Court; nine at Launceston Supreme Court; one at Launceston General Sessions; two at the Police Office Swansea; one Police Office Hobart and one unknown. Goal terms varied from three months to ten years. A search of BDM records was undertaken for each person mentioned with numerous results.

Adams; John G: Gate-book records show native-born John was found guilty at LSC, 21 August 1884 of Sheep-stealing and sentenced to Three Years. His warrant number 15459. He arrived at CSG 27 August when shown as 27 years-old, a farm labourer, Catholic with no prior convictions and literate. John was released 19 February 1887 with remission.

A search of BDM records show a person of this name married an Elizabeth AUSTIN at Launceston, 7 November 1876. He is shown as 22 years-old and Elizabeth, 23 years-old. There is no further information.

Adamson; George: Convict shipping records show George arrived in VDL, 12 October 1843 aboard the Forfarshire from Spithead. On 13 July 1875 he was found guilty at POH of Sheep-stealing and sentenced to Two Years. His warrant number 11118. He arrived at CSG a week later when shown as 57 years-old, a drover, Catholic with three or more prior convictions and literate. George was transferred 14 June 1876 to Cascades Depot, South Hobart.

A search of BDM records show a person of this name married a Catherine BRENNAN at Hobart, 14 January 1856. He is shown as 36 years-old and Catherine 21 years-old. A death is also shown for a George Adamson at Hobart; 16 February 1887 aged 69 years. There is no further information.

Brown; Peter: Gate-book records unfortunately show little information about Peter as the page containing most of his particulars is missing. Despite this, it does show that Peter was native-born and convicted of Sheep-stealing on 23 July 1878. He arrived at CSG, 26 July.

A search of BDM records show a person of this name born at Brighton, 10 October 1852 and another at Hobart, 19 June 1855. There is no further information.

Buckland; John: Convict shipping records show John arrived in VDL, 3 July 1852 aboard the Fairlie from Plymouth. On 15 September 1874 he was found guilty at HSC of Sheep-stealing and sentenced to Three Years. His warrant number 10706. He arrived at CSG two days later when shown as 64 years-old, a labourer, Protestant with three or more prior convictions and illiterate. John was released 21 February 1877 presumably with remission.

A search of BDM records show marriages for two persons of this name. However, their ages are not compatible with the person shown above. There is no further information.
Chilcott; Alfred E: Gate-book records show native-born Alfred was found guilty at LSC, 14 June 1888 of Sheep-stealing and sentenced to Three Years. His warrant number 17214. He arrived at CSG 20 June when shown as 35 years-old, a labourer, Protestant with no prior convictions and literate. Alfred was released 13 December 1890 with remission.

A search of BDM records show an Alfred Edmund Chilcott born Longford, 14 September 1852. He is shown as marrying a Christina Page FOX at Longford, 18 April 1881. He is shown as 27 years-old and Elizabeth, 18 years-old. There is no further information.

Chilcott; Archibald: Gate-book records show native-born Archibald was found guilty at SCL, 14 June 1888 of Sheep-stealing and sentenced to Three Years. His warrant number also 17214. He arrived at CSG 20 June when shown as 28 years-old, a farmer, Protestant with three or more prior convictions and literate. Archibald is shown as absconding 12 October 1888. No information regarding his eventual recapture is shown in the gate-book.

A search of BDM records show an Archibald Edwin Chilcott born Morven, 31 July 1857. He is shown as marrying an Elizabeth Emma DEANE at Launceston, 24 October 1886. Both are shown as 28 years-old. It is quite possible Alfred and Archibald were brothers. There is no further information.

Connors; Stephen: Gate-book records show Stephen arrived in VDL aboard the Hyderabad (3). However, a search of convict shipping records failed to confirm this information. The records did show a person of this name arrived in VDL on 2 January 1849 aboard the Pestongee Bomangee (3) from Dublin. On 15 December 1885 Stephen was found guilty at SCH of Sheep-stealing and sentenced to Six Months. His warrant number 15993. He arrived at CSG the same day when shown as 71 years-old, a labourer, Protestant with three or more prior convictions and literate. Stephen was Released 15 June 1886. There Is No Further Information.

Cowmeadow; James: Gate-book records show native-born James was found guilty at SCH, 10 December 1878 of Sheep-stealing and sentenced to Two Years. His warrant number 12661. He arrived at CSG three days later when shown as 20 years-old, a splitter, Protestant with one prior conviction and illiterate. James was released 21 September 1880 with remission. There is no further information.

Dean; Thomas: Gate-book records show Thomas arrived in VDL, 18 December 1850 aboard the Hyderabad (3) from Queenstown, Ireland. On 26 November 1872 he was found guilty at SCH of Sheep-stealing and sentenced to Eight Years. His warrant number 10381. He arrived at CSG 9 January 1874 from Port Arthur when shown as 47 years-old, a farm labourer, Catholic with one prior conviction and literate. Thomas was released 28 October 1878 presumably with remission.

A search of BDM records show a person of this name died at Hobart; 3 October 1884 aged 60 years. There is no further information.

Fisher; John: Gate-book records show native-born John was found guilty at SCH, 10 December 1878 of Sheep-stealing and sentenced to Three Months. His warrant number 12660. He arrived at CSG three days later when shown as 23 years-old, a splitter, Protestant with no prior convictions and illiterate. John was released 8 March 1879.
A search of BDM records show a John Henry Fisher born Hobart, 20 October 1855. He is shown as marrying a Jane HALLORAN at Hobart, 19 September 1885. He is shown as 28 years-old and Jane, 19 years-old. There is no further information.

**Forbes; James:** Gate-book records show native-born James was found guilty at SCL, 11 January 1876 of *Sheep-stealing* and sentenced to *Ten Years*. His warrant number 11306. He arrived at CSG two days later when shown as 25 years-old, a labourer, Catholic with no prior convictions and literate. James was released 12 January 1881 with remission.

A search of BDM records show a person of this name born Horton, 17 March 1851. A person of this name is shown as marrying an Emma LESLIE at Launceston, 14 April 1875. He is shown as 24 years-old and Emma, 18 years-old. A possibility of further marriages around this time could be pursued. There is no further information.

**Jennings; Catherine:** Gate-book records show Catherine arrived in VDL aboard the *Rodney* (date unknown). However, a search of convict shipping records failed to confirm this information. On 10 December 1890 she was found guilty at Police Office Swansea of Sheep-stealing and remanded in custody. Her warrant number 18660. Catherine arrived at CSG a week later when shown as 62 years-old, a widow, Protestant with no prior convictions and illiterate. Catherine was released to bail, 24 December. As the gate-book ended at the end of 1890 no release date is shown.

A search of BDM records did show a person of this name died at Glamorgan, 1 March 1899, aged 78 years.

**Jones; Philip:** Gate-book records show native-born Philip was found guilty at SCH, 19 May 1874 of *Sheep-stealing* and sentenced to *Four Years*. His warrant number 10575. He arrived at CSG two days later when shown as 36 years-old, a farm labourer, Protestant with no prior convictions and literate. Philip was released 6 June 1876 with remission.

A search of BDM records show a person of this name married a Sarah Anne Frances OAKLEY at Oatlands, 21 April 1860. He is shown as 20 years-old and Sarah, 18 years-old. There is no further information.

**Jordan; Joseph:** Gate-book records show native-born Joseph was found guilty at SCL, 12 June 1890 of *Sheep-stealing* and sentenced to *Two Years*. His warrant number 18349. He arrived at CSG six days later when shown as 37 years-old, a farmer, Protestant with one prior conviction and literate. His release date is not shown as the gate-book finished at the end of 1890.

A search of BDM records show a person of this name born Westbury, 21 July 1851. A person of this name is shown as marrying an Amelia RITTER at Deloraine, 4 July 1878. He is shown as 25 years-old and Amelia, 16 years-old. There is no further information.

**Kettle; William:** Gate-book records show native-born William was found guilty at SCL, 31 January 1888 of *Sheep-stealing* and sentenced to *Two Years*. His warrant number 17093. He arrived at CSG 8 February when shown as 65 years-old, a labourer, Protestant with no prior convictions and illiterate. William was released 11 December 1889 with remission.
A search of BDM records shows a person of this name christened Launceston, 15 May 1829. A person of this name is shown as marrying a Mary Ann HARDMAN at Launceston, 30 April 1851. He is shown as 27 years-old and Mary, 25 years-old. There is no further information.

**Lane; George:** Gate-book records show native-born George was found guilty at SCH, 4 March 1879 of *Sheep-stealing* and sentenced to *Four Years*. His warrant number 12796. He arrived at CSG eight days later when shown as 36 years-old, a farmer, Protestant with no prior convictions and illiterate. George was released 3 May 1882 with remission. There is no further information.

**Lloyd; Edward:** Gate-book records show Edward arrived in VDL aboard the *William Jardine*. However, a search of convict shipping records failed to confirm this information. The shipping records did show three other persons of this name. One arrived in VDL on 13 February 1835 aboard the *Lady Kennaway (1)* from Cork. The second arrived 21 July 1842 aboard the *Candahar* from Spithead and lastly, from London aboard the *Sir Robert Peel* on 26 December 1844. On 29 March 1887 this person was found guilty at SCH of *Sheep-stealing* and sentenced to *Two Years*. His warrant number 16715. He arrived at CSG eight days later when shown as 59 years-old, a labourer, Protestant with one prior conviction and literate. Edward was released 1 March 1889.

A search of BDM records show a person of this name married a Fanny STACEY at Sorell, 4 November 1873. He is shown as 46 years-old and Fanny, 36 years-old. A death is also recorded for an Edward Lloyd at Sorell on 5 May 1892 aged 72 years. There is no further information.

**McGlone; William:** Gate-book records show native-born William was found guilty at SCL, 17 June 1880 of *Sheep-stealing* and sentenced to *Two Years*. His warrant number 13481. He arrived at CSG eight days later when shown as 20 years-old, a labourer, Catholic with no prior convictions and illiterate. William was released 16 March 1882 with remission.

A search of BDM records show a person of this name born Westbury, 26 November 1859. There is no further information.

**McKay; Angus (transported as MacKay):** Convict shipping records show Angus arrived, 26 May 1853 aboard the last convict ship to VDL, the *St. Vincent* from London. On 16 June 1881 he was found guilty at SCL of *Sheep-stealing* and sentenced to *Four Years*. His warrant number 13924. He arrived at CSG eight days later when shown as 45 years-old, a labourer, Protestant with one prior conviction and literate. Angus was released 16 August 1884 with remission.

A search of BDM records show a person of this name possibly married a Sarah HALL at Campbell Town, 13 August 1855. He is shown as 20 years-old and Sarah, 19 years-old. There is no further information.

**Morgan; Frederick:** Gate-book records show Frederick arrived in VDL aboard the vessel *Mary* (date unknown), as a free convict. On 1 December 1874 he was found guilty at SCH of *Sheep-stealing* and sentenced to *Four Years*. His warrant number 10824. He arrived at CSG three days later when shown as 52 years-old, a labourer. Protestant with no prior convictions and illiterate. Frederick was transferred to Port Arthur, 8 July 1876.
It appears Frederick was returned to CSG with most of the remaining Port Arthur convicts, 17 April 1877. He was eventually released on 8 March 1878 presumably with remission. There is no further information.

Nichols; Walter Thomas: Gate-book records show native-born Walter was found guilty at SCH, 27 November 1877 of Sheep-stealing and sentenced to Two Years. His warrant number 12160. He arrived at CSG three days later when shown as 33 years-old, a farm labourer, Protestant with no prior convictions and literate. Walter was released 17 April 1879 with remission.

A search of BDM records show a person of this name married an Elizabeth HOLLIS at Brighton, 23 May 1871. Both are shown as adults. There is no further information.

Oliver; James A: Gate-book records show native-born James was found guilty at SCH, 18 May 1880 of Sheep-stealing and sentenced to Two Years. His warrant number not shown. He arrived at CSG two days later when shown as 15 years-old, a labourer, Protestant with no prior convictions and literate. James was released 17 February 1881 with remission.

A search of BDM records show a person of this name born Brighton, 17 October 1863. A person of this name also married an Elizabeth DAVIS at Launceston, 8 May 1886. Both are shown as adults. There is no further information.

Oliver; William: Convict shipping records show William arrived in VDL, 2 May 1844 aboard the Equestrian (1) from London. On 18 May 1880 he was found guilty at SCH of Sheep-stealing and sentenced to Six Years. His warrant number not shown. He arrived at CSG two days later when shown as 55 years-old, a shipwright, Protestant with three or more prior convictions and literate. William was released 1 October 1884 with remission. It appears that William was possibly the father of James.

A search of BDM records show a person of this name possibly married a Mary PARKER at Brighton, 7 February 1848. He is shown as 22 years-old and Sarah, 24 years-old. A death is also recorded for a person of this name at Hobart; 17 September 1892 aged 66 years. There is no further information.

Piggott; Richard (transported as PIGOTT): Convict shipping records show Richard arrived in VDL, 21 November 1843 aboard the Orator from Dublin. On 18 February 1873 he was found guilty at SCH of Sheep-stealing and sentenced to Four Years at Port Arthur. His warrant number 10347. He was transferred to CSG arriving 30 December 1873 when shown as 65 years-old, a farm labourer, Catholic with one prior conviction and literate. Richard was released 6 June 1876 with remission. There is no further information.

Regan; Frank: Gate-book records show native-born Frank was found guilty at Police Office Swansea, 11 December 1890 of Sheep-stealing and remanded in custody. His warrant number 18661. He arrived at CSG six days later when shown as 18 years-old, a labourer, Protestant with no prior convictions and literate. As the gate-book ended at the end of 1890 no release date is shown.

Note: It appears that Catherine JENNINGS could have been an aunt of Frank Regan as his mother’s maiden name was Jennings. A search of BDM records show
a person of this name born Glamorgan, 10 February 1873. There is no further information.

Sanders; William: Gate-book records show native-born William was found guilty at SCH, 19 May 1874 of Sheep-stealing and sentenced to Four Years. His warrant number 10576. He arrived at CSG two days later when shown as 36 years-old, a labourer, Protestant with no prior convictions and could only read. William was released 19 July 1876 with remission.

A search of BDM records show a person of this name married a Milbah (Melba?) Harrex at HAMILTON, 30 August 1861. He is shown as 23 years-old and Milbah, 18 years-old. There is no further information.

Sanderson; John: Convict shipping records show John arrived in VDL, 21 August 1841 aboard the Asia (6) from Portsmouth. On 18 December 1877 he was found guilty at LGS of Sheep-stealing and sentenced to Five Years. His warrant number 12243. He arrived at CSG a week later when shown as 64 years-old, a Sawyer, Protestant with three or more prior convictions and literate. John was released 19 December 1881 with remission.

A search of BDM records show a person of this name married a Janet MONAGHAN at Hobart, 1 November 1850. He is shown as 32 years-old and Janet, 24 years-old. There is no further information.

Simmons; Edmund: Convict shipping records show Edmund arrived in VDL, 4 October 1841 aboard the David Clarke from Plymouth. On 26 November 1872 he was found guilty at SCH of Sheep-stealing and sentenced to Six Years at Port Arthur. His warrant number 11005. He was transferred to CSG arriving 19 March 1875 when shown as 76 years-old, a Shoemaker, Protestant with three or more prior convictions and illiterate. Edmund was released 2 June 1877 with remission.

There is no further information.

Swain; John (transported as Swaine): Convict shipping records show John arrived in VDL, 4 February 1844 aboard the HMS Anson from Plymouth. On 26 November 1872 he was found guilty at SCH of Sheep-stealing and sentenced to Eight Years at Port Arthur. His warrant number 10380. He was transferred to CSG arriving 9 January 1874 when shown as 54 years-old, a farmer, Protestant with three or more prior convictions and illiterate. John was released 27 August 1878 with remission.

Note: Both Edmund Simmons and John Swain were convicted on the same date and were possibly charged together.

A search of BDM records show a person of this name married an Elizabeth WILLIAMS at Launceston, 14 December 1896. He is shown as 76 years-old and Elizabeth, 45 years-old. There is no further information.

Williams; Richard: Gate-book records show Richard arrived in VDL aboard the Duchess of Northumberland, 6 December 1854 as a free settler. On 27 September 1881 he was found guilty at SCH of Sheep-stealing and sentenced to Two Years. His warrant number 14026. He arrived at CSG the following day when shown as 25 years-old, a labourer, Protestant with no prior convictions and illiterate. Richard was released 28 July 1883 with remission.
A search of BDM records show a person of this name married an Emma GEALE at George Town, 14 July 1881. He is shown as an adult and Emma, a minor. There is no further information.

**Abbreviations**: Van Diemen’s Land is shown as VDL, Campbell Street Gaol is shown as CSG, LSC as Launceston Supreme Court, LGS as Launceston General Sessions and POH as Police Office Hobart or police offices where specified.

**Acknowledgements & Thanks**: Archives Office of Tasmania for Births, Deaths and Marriages, Leonie Mickleborough, Sue Guinan and Linda McKenzie.
Old usages linger long in Yorkshire, and we have been able to trace many references to the custom in the country, an English journal remarks. A novel issued in 1819, entitled "My Old Cousin," contains a detailed account of the funeral of a maiden in Yorkshire about 1725, and is of unusual interest. It is well worth reproducing as, as the work is little known. Referring to the burial of a young maiden, the author says: "Her funeral was conducted in strict conformity with the custom of old times, customs which had never yet been neglected at the interment of any of her family."

As such solemnities are very differently managed from what they were in the instance of mortality before us, we shall venture on concisely detailing some particulars which may serve as a record of the period when publicity seemed studied instead of privacy, and even the tender sex had philosophy enough to follow the relics of a friend to their last abode, and shed the tender tribute of affection in propria persona (not by proxy) at the side of an open grave.

Every individual resident in the village of Napperton received an invitation to dine at the Abbey on the day of the funeral. Precisely at noon the oaken tables of the great hall groaned beneath the weight of old English hospitality. The board of this capacious apartment was sufficiently extensive for the comfortable accommodation of the tenantry, principal farmers, and relations in the servants hall and large kitchen were entertained the lower orders, classed at the respective tables with as correct an attention to their several situations in life as can be observed at the strictest Court in Christendom.

A bell, which had hung for centuries in one of the angular turrets of the Abbey, announced the conclusion of this substantial repast, and was almost immediately succeeded by a tolling from the steeple of the parish church, which gave notice that preparations for the burial were to commence.

Three venerable matrons in the deepest weeds, but closely hooded with white silk, now entered the great hall, the first of whom bore a basket, lined and covered with napkins of snowy whiteness, and containing hoods, hatbands, and gloves sufficient for the supply of the whole company. One of her followers held a massive silver salver with spiced wine and funeral biscuit, and the other presented to each visitor a sprig of rosemary with its end neatly enfolded in black-edged writing paper. These ceremonies were gone through amidst the profoundest silence, and when each person was served, the taciturn old ladies proceeded to the company assembled in the interior apartments with loads nearly similar to those they had recently distributed in the great hall.

This done, the directness of the solemnity, and ancient family nurse, made her appearance, solemnly inviting the guests to pay a farewell visit to the remains of her departed mistress, which, surrounded by the bearers and profusely adorned with flowers and aromatic plants, were laid in state in the venerable spinster's parlour. This last tribute of respect being paid, the coffin lid was closed, and its really and justly lamented inmate forever excluded from the light of the sun.
In a short time the melancholy procession to the church began, the corpse, borne on towels of fine white linen by unmarried women, preceded by the whole choir of village minstrels chanting Sternhold and Hopkin's version of the Ninetieth Psalm. At the head of the coffin was carried by two young girls a garland of white paper, delicately cut in imitation of flowers, in the centre of which as suspended a pair of globes inscribed with the name and age of the departed, and stating that she died a virgin. At the conclusion of the church ritual the company cast their sprigs of evergreen into the grave, the young women deposited their paper coronal over the vacant seat of the deceased, and after listening to the funeral sermon from the tenth chapter of the Book of Proverbs, "The Memory of the Just is Blessed," the procession returned to the Abbey in the same order it quitted the gates.

New Publication—Hobart Branch

Lower Court Records of Tasmania

Index to

Record of cases heard in Petty Sessions, Sorell

Vols 1 & 2 January 1847 – September 1852
Vol. 3 September 1852 – January 1866

These two alphabetical indexes have been created from the Record of cases heard in Petty Sessions at the township of Sorell between 1847 and 1866. The three original volumes are available on film at the Archives Office of Tasmania.

The indexes not only list everyone named as an accused person (mostly convicts but not always), but also include the names of their employers, (where applicable) local constables, all witnesses, and any other people mentioned in the statements before the court. In many instances the offender's age, status (e.g. convict, free by servitude, born in the colony etc.) and ship of arrival to the Colony are given. Also listed are the judiciary i.e. Assistant Police Magistrates, Justices of the Peace and, in the 1860s, other local, respectable gentlemen appointed to the task.

$28.00 each plus p&p $3.55 each

Available from:

Resource Manager
TFHS Inc. Hobart Branch
PO Box 326, Rosny Park, Tas 7018
Mr Donald Campbell

The Weekly Courier, 3 August 1907, p27 c4-5

Mr Donald CAMPBELL died at his residence, Cressy, on Monday. The deceased was born in Argyllshire, Scotland, in 1833 and reached Tasmania in 1855. He became connected with general store-keeping, gaining a knowledge of the business from some of the big houses in Launceston. In 1861 he was appointed assistant at Cressy in a branch business of the firm of H B NICHOLLS, of Longford; two years later he became manager; and on April 1 1874, he purchased the business, and became the sole proprietor. He managed the Richmond Hill estate, bequeathed by the late Mr James Denton TOOSEY, in trust of the Bishop of Tasmania to found a college.

The late Mr Campbell was married in 1855 to Miss RYLEY of Liverpool, who arrived in Tasmania in the same vessel as her future husband. After the death of his first wife he married Miss Elizabeth BRUMBY, daughter of the late Mr William Brumby, and grand-daughter of Mr James Brumby of Richmond Hill, who survives him. By the first wife there were four sons—Mr J W Campbell (of Cressy), Mr D Campbell (of Longford), Mr L A Campbell (Cressy) and the late Mr Allan Campbell. By his second wife there were three sons—Mr J Campbell (Melbourne), Mr S Campbell (Launceston), and the late Dr Colin Campbell (England). The late Mr Campbell also leaves 11 grandchildren, and one brother residing in Victoria.

The deceased will be greatly missed. He was connected with the agricultural society and Cressy Improvement Association, becoming for several years treasurer, and was also a member of the local water trust. He was a justice of the peace. About 18 months ago deceased met with a serious buggy accident near Cressy, and since then his health has been indifferent, and the recent death of one son in England was a further blow to him.

Transfer your FILM to VIDEO or DVD

Convert your home movies to Video or DVD to share with your family and friends. I convert Standard 8, Super 8, 16mm, Pathé 9.5mm film to Videotape or DVD.

Contact Bruce Woods on (03) 6249 4822 or email bcwoods@bigpond.net.au for more information.
Help Wanted

Saltmarsh, Ronald Richard
I have quite a bit of information about R R SALTMARSH and a few photos of his wife Margaret Saltmarsh nee PITT, but none of RR Saltmarsh. Other family members don't seem to have any of him either.

R R Saltmarsh (7/12/1851-8/12/1903, son of Thomas Saltmarsh) married Margaret Pitt (29/5/1852-14/8/1914, daughter of William Pitt and Eliza MURFET at Longford House, Longford on 7/8/1873. They were each 21 years of age.

A couple of photos of other members of the Pitt family members around that time had the following photographers written on the bottom of the photos: Reid & Co., Photographic Artists, St John St, Launceston and W. Cawston, St John St, Launceston.

Contact: Pauline King, (Member No 6294)

Watts/Kernen
Robert WATTS (Bachelor) married Helen KERNEN (Spinster) at the Schoolhouse in Campbell Town on 27 June, 1836. William BEDFORD officiated. Unlike other marriages on that page of the Register, neither of them are marked "TL" or with ship details. I have been unable to find how, why or when this couple were in Campbell Town. Any suggestions or assistance would be great.

Contact Ray Welsford, welsford@hotkey.net.au (Member 6385)

Help Wanted queries are published free for members of the TFHS Inc. (provided membership number is quoted) and at a cost of $11.00 (inc. GST) per query to non-members.

Special Interest Groups: advertising rates apply.

Members are entitled to three free queries per year, and should be limited to 100 words. All additional queries will be published at a cost of $11.00. Only one query per member per issue will be published unless space permits otherwise.

Queries should be forwarded to The Editor, Tasmanian Ancestry, PO Box 191 Launceston TAS 7250 or email editors@tasfhs.org

Reverse Marriage Index….Web Site
From the Goldfields Digger, October 2007

This site is one of the most helpful research resources to become available for researchers in Western Australia. This is a DPS project and has been compiled completely by volunteers.

We all know how frustrating it is not to be able to find the marriage partner of a particular person, well this site can find this information for you. You can also do a search on your name and it will give you all references from 1906 to 1946. The site is continually being added to so each time you log on press your refresh button to access new information.

The address is: http://www.openwindows.com/marriage/search.htm
New Members

A warm welcome is extended to the following new members:

6670 ANDREWS Mr Norman
   Bruce
   24 Robin St
   NEWSTEAD TAS 7250
   Bruceforfar@gmail.com

6671 ANDREWS Mrs Lorraine
   Josephine
   24 Robin St
   NEWSTEAD TAS 7250
   fuzzy.daphne@gmail.com

6672 MASSIE Mr Darryl Kemis
   Michael
   18 Mortimer Ave
   MOUNT STUART TAS 7000
   knowledge@bigpond.com

6673 LUNSON Miss Jodie
   250 Gilbert St
   LATROBE TAS 7307
   j.lunson@bigpond.com.au

6674 LUNSON Mrs Bev
   250 Gilbert St
   LATROBE TAS 7307
   j.lunson@bigpond.com.au

6675 ROLLINGS Mr Wayne
   143 Mortimer Ave
   PRAHRAN VIC 3181
   wazza1969@exemail.com.au

6677 DAY Mr Peter William
   410 Mt Dandenong Tourist Rd
   SAASAFRAS VIC 3787
   pday@primus.com.au

6678 CLEMENTS Mr Simon Leigh
   Not for publication

6679 LODGE Mrs Doreen
   9 York St
   BURNIE TAS 7320

6680 HILDER Ms Vicki Noel
   PO Box 234
   LANCEFIELD VIC 3435

6681 LETCHFORD Mr Stanley
   111 Smith St
   CLEVELAND QLD 4163
   dietchf@hotmail.com

6682 THOMPSON Mr Norman
   Frederic
   5295 Keith Road
   West VANCOUVER BC V7W2M9
   nfthompson@union-securities.com

6683 THOMPSON Mrs Randi V
   5295 Keith Road
   West VANCOUVER BC V7W2M9
   nfthompson@union.securities.com

6684 MILLER Mrs Diane Joan
   4 Gilbert Street
   FORTH TAS 7310

6685 CALVERT Mr Marcus Barry
   160 Woodlands Rd
   SANDFORD TAS 7020

6686 CALVERT Mrs Kaye
   Margaret
   160 Woodlands Rd
   SANDFORD TAS 7020

6687 LEWIS Mr Barry James
   62 Edge Avenue
   LENAHA VALLEY TAS 7008
   bjmwilks@bigpond.net.au

6688 MUNDY Ms Helen Denise
   232 Box 224
   NEW TOWN TAS 7008
   hdmills@bigpond.com

6689 SHAW Mr Alan George
   23 Natone St
   LINDISFARNE TAS 7015

6690 SHAW Mrs Dorothy Grace
   23 Natone St
   LINDISFARNE TAS 7015

6691 McCULLUM Mr Allan
   2/22 Shepherd St
   SANDY BAY TAS 7005
   amcullum@netspace.net

6692 NEWMAN Mrs Kaylene
   Elizabeth
   4 Daly Road
   SANDFLY TAS 7150

6693 DOWL Mr William George
   Lindsay
   13 Jessica Place
   PROSPECT TAS 7250
   lidow@bigpond.net.au

6694 NUNN Mrs Margaret Mary
   43 Harold St
   KINGS MEADOWS NSW 2574
   saye.b5@ozemail.com.au

6695 EBB Mrs Yvonne Lois
   Villa 83/25 Tyers Road
   BARGO NSW 2574
   saye@ozemail.com.au

6696 HAWKINS Mr Brian Douglas
   9 Purser St
   CHIFLEY ACT 2606
   jhawkins@vision.net.au

6697 LATCHFORD Mr John
   Norman
   15 Mainwaring St
   BEAUTY POINT TAS 7270

6698 LATCHFORD Mrs Anna
   Mary
   15 Mainwaring St
   BEAUTY POINT TAS 7270

6699 CARTER Mrs Sandra
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>City, State</th>
<th>Postcode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6700</td>
<td>LE FEVRE Mrs Marjorie Mavis</td>
<td>54/ 92 Burns Bay Road Lane Cove Sydney NSW 2066</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6701</td>
<td>VETTE Mrs Sue</td>
<td>58 Franklin Road Rd1 Onerahi Whangarei</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6702</td>
<td>COYLE Mr Robert</td>
<td>17 Haines Place Devonport TAS 7310</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6703</td>
<td>VESEY Mrs Kathleen Margaret</td>
<td>185 Weegena Road Kimberley TAS 7304</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6704</td>
<td>HILLARD Mrs Helen Lindsey</td>
<td>PO Box 730 Sandy Bay TAS 7006</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6705</td>
<td>PAGE Mrs Eileen Elizabeth</td>
<td>8 Barclay Court Sorell TAS 7172</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6706</td>
<td>PAGE Mr Jeff Ronad</td>
<td>8 Barclay Court Sorell TAS 7172</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6707</td>
<td>WHITE Miss Sonya Maree</td>
<td>1 Stirling St Burnie TAS 7320</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6708</td>
<td>RICKARD Miss Susanne Elizabeth</td>
<td>3/12 Hume Street Greensborough VIC 3088</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6709</td>
<td>KNIGHT Mr Arthur</td>
<td>61 Shoreline Drive Howrah TAS 7018</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6710</td>
<td>McCausland Mr Kelvin</td>
<td>9 Punchbowl Road S Launceston TAS 7249</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6711</td>
<td>LEON Mrs Mary Caroline</td>
<td>188 Goulburn St West Hobart TAS 7000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6712</td>
<td>BADCOCK Mrs Fay Mary</td>
<td>PO Box 59 Westbury TAS 7303</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6713</td>
<td>DUGGAN Miss Jeannette</td>
<td>27 Orchard Grove Blackburn South VIC 3130</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6714</td>
<td>LUMSDEN Heather</td>
<td>30 Oban Woods Ringwood North VIC 3134</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6715</td>
<td>HEYWOOD Mr Bobbie Krystyn</td>
<td>106 Gibson St Kings Meadows TAS 7249</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6716</td>
<td>BLITZ Mr Ivan</td>
<td>15 Deed Drive Pakenham VIC 3810</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6717</td>
<td>CAREY Mr Trevor William</td>
<td>19 Culdees Rd Burwood Heights NSW 2136</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6718</td>
<td>SMITH Mrs Jennifer Lynne</td>
<td>PO Box 126 Sheffiled TAS 7306</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6719</td>
<td>SMITH Mr Dale</td>
<td>PO Box 151 Deloraine TAS 7304</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6720</td>
<td>SMITH Mrs Adrienne</td>
<td>PO Box 151 Deloraine TAS 7304</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6721</td>
<td>STEVENSON Mr Michael David</td>
<td>2/124 Tolosa St Glenorchy TAS 7010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6722</td>
<td>LINDUS Mrs Kaye Moore</td>
<td>Not for publication Sandy Bay TAS 7005</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6723</td>
<td>ST HILL Mrs Sandra</td>
<td>671 Sandy Bay Rd Sanday Bay TAS 7005</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6724</td>
<td>NICOL Mrs Elizabeth</td>
<td>167 Carella St Howrah TAS 7018</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6725</td>
<td>DAVIDSON Mr John Kenneth</td>
<td>5/95 Stanley St Suumerhill TAS 7250</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6726</td>
<td>NEWTON Miss Catherine Jll</td>
<td>4/76 Marshall St Ivanhoe VIC 3079</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6727</td>
<td>DELUCA Mrs Joy</td>
<td>81 Allsops Road Launching Place VIC 3139</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6728</td>
<td>FROST Mrs Doreen Theresa 39</td>
<td>Not for publication Newham TAS 7248</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6729</td>
<td>ROBINSON Mr William John</td>
<td>27/177 Penquite Road Norwood TAS 7250</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6730</td>
<td>ROBINSON Mrs Mary Minna</td>
<td>27/177 Penquite Road Norwood TAS 7250</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6731</td>
<td>PRICKETT Mrs Maree Dawn</td>
<td>Not for publication</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Place/Area</td>
<td>Time</td>
<td>M'ship No.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANDREW James</td>
<td>Forfar SCT UK</td>
<td>b 28 Oct 1831</td>
<td>6670</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARCHER William</td>
<td>NFK ENG</td>
<td>1750-1800</td>
<td>6707</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BADCOCK Jane S</td>
<td>Friford BRK ENG</td>
<td>b 29 Jun 1819</td>
<td>6671</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARKER Jacob &amp; Rachel</td>
<td>Penguin TAS AUS</td>
<td>c1800+</td>
<td>6673</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BATCHELOR</td>
<td>TAS AUS</td>
<td>1835</td>
<td>6701</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEZANT Nora</td>
<td>ENG</td>
<td>1800+</td>
<td>6706</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BINGHAM Horizontal</td>
<td>Latrobe TAS</td>
<td>c1800+</td>
<td>6673</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOON H</td>
<td>Hobart TAS AUS</td>
<td>1842-1915</td>
<td>6684</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOYLE</td>
<td>TAS AUS</td>
<td>1835</td>
<td>6701</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRINKMANN August</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>1850-1910</td>
<td>6703</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRINKMANN Karen</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>1850-1910</td>
<td>6703</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRINKMANN Knud</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>1880-1910</td>
<td>6703</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BROWN Des</td>
<td>TAS AUS</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6702</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRUCE Thomas</td>
<td>Kirkcaldy FIF SCT</td>
<td>1800+</td>
<td>6705</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BURNETT Robert</td>
<td>New Norfolk TAS AUS</td>
<td>c1836</td>
<td>6672</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUTLER</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6699</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUTWELL</td>
<td>Launceston TAS AUS</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6728</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BYERS Isabella</td>
<td>Kirknewton SCT</td>
<td>b 1 Jan 1823</td>
<td>6671</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALVERT William</td>
<td>YKS ENG</td>
<td>1777+</td>
<td>6685</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHRISTENSEN Karen</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>1850-1910</td>
<td>6703</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COCHRANE James</td>
<td>N IRL &amp; AUS</td>
<td>1870-1940</td>
<td>6690</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLLINS Elizabeth</td>
<td>TAS AUS</td>
<td>1821-1860</td>
<td>6690</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLLINS John</td>
<td>TAS AUS</td>
<td>1821-1850s</td>
<td>6690</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLLINS William A</td>
<td>Hapton SFK ENG</td>
<td>c1806</td>
<td>6671</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COX</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6699</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COYLE</td>
<td>UK &amp; AUS</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6702</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAKIN Joseph</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>c 1850</td>
<td>6670</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAVIDSON Albert</td>
<td>TAS AUS</td>
<td>1900-2000</td>
<td>6725</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAVIDSON Edward</td>
<td>TAS AUS</td>
<td>1803-1899</td>
<td>6725</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAVIS Theana</td>
<td>Launceston TAS AUS</td>
<td>c1800</td>
<td>6680</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAY family</td>
<td>Franklin Village TAS AUS</td>
<td>1800-1890</td>
<td>6677</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAY James</td>
<td>Franklin Village TAS AUS</td>
<td>1846-1849</td>
<td>6677</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELL John</td>
<td>Launceston TAS AUS</td>
<td>1810-1860</td>
<td>6726</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESBROWN</td>
<td>TAS AUS</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6702</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIPROSE Thomas</td>
<td>Biddenden ENG</td>
<td>1781+</td>
<td>6716</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOBSON John</td>
<td>Dundle Nth ENG</td>
<td>1814-1904</td>
<td>6714</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOOEY</td>
<td>NZ</td>
<td>1860-1870</td>
<td>6691</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOWL William</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6693</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUGOAN William</td>
<td>IRL, WLS, ENG &amp; TAS AUS</td>
<td>1815-1845</td>
<td>6713</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAST James</td>
<td>Poyle MDX ENG</td>
<td>1829+</td>
<td>6716</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDWARDS Martha</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>c1767</td>
<td>6695</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELMS Edwin</td>
<td>Launceston TAS AUS</td>
<td>1830+</td>
<td>6726</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAGG Matthew</td>
<td>Bishopbourne KEN ENG</td>
<td>1822-1905</td>
<td>6680</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FINAN</td>
<td>Launceston TAS AUS</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6728</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOOD John</td>
<td>Sydney NSW AUS</td>
<td>1797+</td>
<td>6716</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GARRARD Thomas</td>
<td>Reading ENG</td>
<td>b 9 Jan 1818</td>
<td>6671</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Place/Area</td>
<td>Time</td>
<td>M'ship No.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEE Edward</td>
<td>&quot;Corock&quot; Rathmoyon Co Meath IRL</td>
<td>1787-1807</td>
<td>6715</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIBSON Francis</td>
<td>Dover TAS AUS</td>
<td>c1830</td>
<td>6720</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOSS</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6699</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROVES James</td>
<td>Longford TAS AUS</td>
<td>c1836</td>
<td>6672</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUTTRIDGE Richard</td>
<td>Parish of Bemondsey Co Surrey</td>
<td>c1823</td>
<td>6715</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HALLAM Henry William</td>
<td>TAS AUS</td>
<td>1839+</td>
<td>6715</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAMPTON</td>
<td>TAS AUS</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6702</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAWKINS Joseph</td>
<td>London UK</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6696</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAWKINS Robert</td>
<td>London ENG</td>
<td>1910-1975</td>
<td>6696</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAWKINS/HORRICK Louisa</td>
<td>London UK</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6696</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAWKINS/WATTS Eliza</td>
<td>London UK</td>
<td>1914-2002</td>
<td>6696</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEARD Emily S</td>
<td>Evandale TAS AUS</td>
<td>b 19 Oct 1845</td>
<td>6670</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEAZLEWOOD Henry</td>
<td>Ashfordby LEI ENG</td>
<td>1773+</td>
<td>6716</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIGGINS Mary</td>
<td>London ENG</td>
<td>c1758</td>
<td>6695</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIGGINS Patrick Charles Dr</td>
<td>Bombay INDIA</td>
<td>1872-1880</td>
<td>6704</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIGGINS Patrick Charles Dr</td>
<td>Murgon &amp; others QLD AUS</td>
<td>1916-1932</td>
<td>6704</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HILDER Thomas</td>
<td>Cockfield, SFK ENG</td>
<td>1816-1895</td>
<td>6680</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HILLYARD (IG)</td>
<td>Stoke, Chelsea, Battersea SRY ENG</td>
<td>1769-1860</td>
<td>6679</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUXLEY William</td>
<td>Lower Longley TAS AUS</td>
<td>1817-1902</td>
<td>6675</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IVORY</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6699</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JACKSON Donald William</td>
<td>Shepparton VIC AUS</td>
<td>c1912</td>
<td>6727</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JARMAN</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6699</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JEFFERY</td>
<td>London ENG</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6708</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOHNSTONE James</td>
<td>Deloraine TAS AUS</td>
<td>c188+</td>
<td>6673</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JORDAN Charles</td>
<td>Isle of Wight UK</td>
<td>c1809</td>
<td>6695</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KNOP Augustus</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>C1839</td>
<td>6720</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KNOWLES John Brown</td>
<td>Hinkley LEI ENG</td>
<td>1825+</td>
<td>6716</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LATCHFORD</td>
<td>TAS AUS</td>
<td>1830s</td>
<td>6697</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEE</td>
<td>Sotto, Chelsea, Battersea SRY ENG</td>
<td>1780-1818</td>
<td>6679</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEONARD William</td>
<td>St Heliers, Jersey, Channel Islands</td>
<td>1826+</td>
<td>6727</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LONERGAN William</td>
<td>Rockhampton QLD AUS</td>
<td>1840-1900</td>
<td>6703</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUDBEY Thomas</td>
<td>Cranham ESS ENG</td>
<td>1809-1900</td>
<td>6675</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUNSON Jonathan</td>
<td>Sassafras TAS AUS</td>
<td>c1800+</td>
<td>6673</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCLENAHAN Mary</td>
<td>Tinehally WIC IRL</td>
<td>c1868</td>
<td>6670</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCULLUM</td>
<td>SRY ENG</td>
<td>1850-1870</td>
<td>6691</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCINNES Mary</td>
<td>Wangaratta VIC AUS</td>
<td>1849+</td>
<td>6727</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILLER Peter</td>
<td>Sydney NSW AUS</td>
<td>1850</td>
<td>6684</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOLLISON Anna Bella</td>
<td>Burnie TAS AUS</td>
<td>1860-1940</td>
<td>6680</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MORICE Robert</td>
<td>Aberdeen ABD SCT</td>
<td>1834-1859</td>
<td>6712</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MORRISH</td>
<td>CON ENG</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6708</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOSIE Frederika</td>
<td>West Hobart TAS AUS</td>
<td>1898-1910</td>
<td>6704</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MURRAY David</td>
<td>Bridgend Perth SCT</td>
<td>1838</td>
<td>6723</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEILSON, NEILSSON, NEILEN</td>
<td>Bismarck or Collinsvale TAS AUS</td>
<td>1872-1898</td>
<td>6704</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEWPORT Fanny, née Shaile</td>
<td>Appleford, BRK ENG</td>
<td>1777-1833</td>
<td>6675</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O’BOYLE</td>
<td>TAS AUS</td>
<td>1835</td>
<td>6701</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORTON Joseph</td>
<td>Sydney NSW AUS</td>
<td>1795-1842</td>
<td>6684</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PANTON John</td>
<td>TAS/ VIC AUS</td>
<td>1850-1933</td>
<td>6730</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARRY David</td>
<td>(Convict) North WALES UK</td>
<td>1811-1834</td>
<td>6712</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Place/Area</td>
<td>Time</td>
<td>M'ship No.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAVEY Jean</td>
<td>Sydney NSW AUS</td>
<td>1925-1927</td>
<td>6704</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAVEY Jean</td>
<td>Wynnum Brisbane QLD AUS</td>
<td>1906-1961c</td>
<td>6704</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEACOCK George</td>
<td>Hobart TAS AUS</td>
<td>1824-1900</td>
<td>6681</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRYDE</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6681</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAINBOW Mary A</td>
<td>Hobart TAS AUS</td>
<td>b 24 Oct 1840</td>
<td>6670</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RANKIN Bernard/Vernon</td>
<td>Launceston TAS AUS</td>
<td>1905-1971</td>
<td>6694</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RANKIN Edward</td>
<td>ESS ENG</td>
<td>1858-1929</td>
<td>6694</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RANKIN Samuel (ft of Edward)</td>
<td>ESS ENG</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6694</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAYNER</td>
<td>TAS AUS</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6698</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAYNER</td>
<td>London ENG</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6708</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RICE Ellen Margaret</td>
<td>Launceston TAS AUS</td>
<td>1830+</td>
<td>6700</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RICE Flora</td>
<td>Launceston TAS AUS</td>
<td>1830s</td>
<td>6700</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RICE Francis Edward Patrick</td>
<td>Launceston TAS AUS</td>
<td>1830s</td>
<td>6700</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RICE John James</td>
<td>Launceston TAS AUS</td>
<td>1830s</td>
<td>6700</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RICE Patrick</td>
<td>Launceston TAS AUS</td>
<td>1830+</td>
<td>6700</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RICHARDSON Peter</td>
<td>YKS ENG</td>
<td>1855</td>
<td>6712</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RICKARD</td>
<td>St Columb Minor CON ENG</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6708</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROBINSON William</td>
<td>Rochester KEN ENT</td>
<td>c1800</td>
<td>6729</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RODDAM George</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6693</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROLLS Martha M</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>c1820</td>
<td>6671</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUSSELL Henry</td>
<td>Hobart &amp; Deloraine TAS AUS</td>
<td>1845+</td>
<td>6726</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUSSELL Mary</td>
<td>TAS AUS</td>
<td>1820+</td>
<td>6726</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAYERS Annie</td>
<td>Launceston TAS AUS</td>
<td>1830+</td>
<td>6726</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCATTERGOOD William</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>c1760</td>
<td>6695</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCOTT Joseph</td>
<td>Inverness SCT</td>
<td>c1822</td>
<td>6671</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHARP</td>
<td>Norwood,Fulham,Chelsea SRY ENG</td>
<td>1767+</td>
<td>6679</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SINGLETON John &amp; Emma</td>
<td>Sassafras TAS AUS</td>
<td>c1800+</td>
<td>6673</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMITH Jophn</td>
<td>Lewes SSX ENG</td>
<td>c1821</td>
<td>6720</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEVENSON all ancestors</td>
<td>Co Derry &amp; others IRL</td>
<td>Pre 1900</td>
<td>6721</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEVENSON Robert Douglas</td>
<td>Ballarat &amp; Barramunga VIC AUS</td>
<td>c1855+</td>
<td>6721</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEVENSON W J</td>
<td>Ballarat, Colac &amp; Barramunga VIC AUS</td>
<td>c1850+</td>
<td>6721</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THOMPSON John</td>
<td>Hobart TAS AUS</td>
<td>1833-1886</td>
<td>6682</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THOMPSON Martin</td>
<td>Latrobe TAS AUS</td>
<td>1850-1926</td>
<td>6673</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THOMPSON William</td>
<td>Hobart TAS AUS</td>
<td>1895-1907</td>
<td>6682</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRIFFITT James</td>
<td>YKS ENG</td>
<td>1769</td>
<td>6695</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAN EMDEN Joseph Hartog</td>
<td>Emden GER</td>
<td>c1853</td>
<td>6695</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WALKER Samuel</td>
<td>Belfast N IRL</td>
<td>1800+</td>
<td>6705</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WALLS John</td>
<td>Kilshanny CLA IRL</td>
<td>1800-1890</td>
<td>6703</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WALSH Margaret Tobin</td>
<td>Jam Factory, Hobart TAS AUS</td>
<td>1830-1911</td>
<td>6681</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WARD Claude Edward</td>
<td>Launceston TAS AUS</td>
<td>1885-1960</td>
<td>6680</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WARD Francis</td>
<td>Launceston TAS AUS</td>
<td>c1800</td>
<td>6680</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WARD James</td>
<td>Forcell TAS AUS</td>
<td>c1815-1885</td>
<td>6675</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST Mary Ann</td>
<td>Deloraine-Launceston TAS AUS</td>
<td>1820+</td>
<td>6726</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST William G</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>c1840</td>
<td>6670</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHEATLEY John</td>
<td>ENG</td>
<td>1802+</td>
<td>6715</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WISE</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6699</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOLFENDEN Thomas</td>
<td>Mt Greenock VIC AUS</td>
<td>c1853</td>
<td>6727</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOOD Aaron</td>
<td>Hobart TAS AUS</td>
<td>1832-1849</td>
<td>6727</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 self-addressed envelope and don't forget to reply if you received a SSAE.

Note: If you have ticked the block on the Membership Application/ Renewal Form indicating that you wish your contact details to remain private, your Members Interests will not be published.

Privacy Statement

Unless specifically denied by members when joining the Society, or upon renewing their membership, contact details and member's interests may be published in Tasmanian Ancestry and other publications of the Society.

A copy of the 'Privacy Policy' of the Society is available on request at Branch Libraries or from State or Branch Secretaries.

The 'Privacy Policy' sets out the obligations of the Society in compliance with the Privacy Act of 1988 and the amendments of that Act

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

2008 Lilian Watson Family History Award

for a book however produced or published on paper, dealing with family history and having significant Tasmanian content

Entries close: 1 December 2008

Further Information and entry forms available from TFHS Inc. Branch Libraries or PO Box 191, Launceston TAS 7250
Diary Notes

Saturday 21st June 2008 1.45pm Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. Annual General Meeting, Town Hall, Church Street, Ross


Email: ddfhsconsf2008@yahoo.com.au
Website: www.dubbofamilyhistory.org.au & follow the link 2008 Conference

26-29 October 2008: Jewish Genealogy in the 21st Century

The Conference aims to provide a varied program combing a mixture of lectures/ seminars and panel inputs, together with visits to National Institutions and genealogical resources. The opportunity to meet in person the many contributors to the internet discussion groups will be an occasion not to be missed.

Registration fee $120.00. Dinner (Optional) $80 per head. Covers Conference attendance, morning and afternoon teas and lunches for Sunday and Monday, Conference Handouts. All food will be kosher.

For updated information visit www.ajgs.org.au.

T.A.M.I.O.T and eHeritage


… To access transcriptions of the headstones surviving in some 800 cemeteries around Tasmania; held by the five Branches around the State: Burnie, Devonport, Hobart, Huon and Launceston.
Cemeteries are arranged by municipality and alphabetically. TAMIOT fiche are available for purchase from:
TFHS Inc. PO Box 191, Launceston TAS 7250, and images are available for purchase from the branches.
Norfolk Island & Van Diemen’s Land Bicentenary Year 2007-08
Irene Schaffer (Member No 591)

The years has gone very quickly, when I first began working on the Norfolk Island profiles in the 1980s it seems it would take for ever for the Bicentenary’s to come around. First there was the 2000 Bicentenary when the Lady Nelson went to Portland to celebrate sailing through Bass Strait by the original Lady Nelson. Next, 2003 for the settlements of Port Phillip and Risdon Cove in the River Derwent. Then in 2004 the arrival of Lt. Col. Collins to Sullivan’s Cove. This was followed by the arrival of Col. Paterson in the Tamar River in Northern VDL in 2005.

And the big one in 2007-8 when nearly 500 men, women and children arrive in Hobart Town between 1807 and 1808. We celebrated in November last year the arrival of the original Lady Nelson to the River Derwent, followed by the Porpoise and the Lady Nelson in March 2008.

The Descendant’s day was held at the Hobart City Hall where over 500 people represented their ancestors by coming and taking part in a very happy and wonderful day.

The weather for the New Norfolk Festival on the 6 April turned on a pleasant day, not too hot and not windy. The theme for the day being, the Norfolk Islanders who settled at New Norfolk in 1808. The Lady Nelson was connected to all these historical firsts and it was so exciting to part of it all.

For the remainder of the year there will be two more historical sailings, one in June and the last one in October.

Bookings at the Lady Nelson Office 03 6234 3348.

A most exciting conference has been planned for the 4 October by the Tasmanian Historical Research Association at the Hobart Town Hall.

Subjects: The slow death of Norfolk Island’s first settlement; The Voyage to Van Diemen’s Land; Van Diemen’s Land in 1808; Norfolk Islander: lazy layabouts or upstanding pioneers?

Contact THRA PO Box 441 Sandy Bay Tasmania 7006 for bookings
Quidnunc
Excerpts from journals held at the Launceston Branch Library

Ancestor  March 2008
Victoria’s Registry of Births Deaths and Marriages—Update by Anne Levens
The registry holds an extensive collection of records and images that are of great historical significance. This article gives you an update of Australia’s War Dead Project, The Burial Index. Online services there is also info on how to go on the vicheritage mailing list.

The Banyan Tree  January 2008
The Bridlington Boers by Judith Bull
Bridlington Reference Library has on film, the local newspapers dating from about 1859. This article as a list of the Local Men at the Front in the South African War 1899-1900.

The Cornwall Family History Society  March 2008
1.  Cover Talk by David Stick
   If you have any ancestors from the parish of St Ewe or St Mewan then this article should be of interest you it also has photo’s and references.
2.  The History of the Wacker Mill, Antony by Margery Payne
   This is a very interesting story of the Wacker salt-water mill of Antony, that served the manorial tenants.

Family Tree Magazine  March 2008
The King of the Castle? by Steve Komarnyckyj
The problem with the Ukrainian genealogy is that the country has been invaded so many times that records have been lost. However if you are looking for help in this area this article is worth reading. It also has sources and web sites.

The New Zealand Genealogist  January February 2008
More Searchable titles released on the National Library website.
   The National Library has released an additional five searchable titles on its Papers Past website. These titles replace the existing versions that were only available for browsing and add a further 230,000 searchable pages to the website, bringing the total of searchable content to more than 600,000 newspaper pages.

Tay Valley Family Historian  February 2008
Maps as a useful Resource
   The National Library of Scotland has the largest map collection in Scotland which covers all parts of the world. From medieval manuscript maps to digital mapping.

The Devon Family Historian  February 2008
Devon Farmers and Labourers in 1808 by Brenda Powell
In the early 1800’s the Government of the day commissioned an agricultural survey of each county of England, in order to see how efficient farming practices were. This article gives you an insight to how hard farmers had it in the 1800s.
Martha Burroughs and the Peabody Buildings

Thelma Grunnell

While researching the paternal lineage of one of my first cousins I discovered his great grandmother Martha Burroughs living in 1 F Block Peabody buildings Lambeth, London working as a needlewoman with two daughters Kate Amelia and Alice who were apparently according to 1881 census working in the printing trade and a son a labourer. On the same microfiche frame there were at least ten other persons also in the book trade and all living in Peabody Buildings.

Martha had been born in Bristol, her father William NEADS/ NEEDS served aboard the Swiftsure at the battle of the Nile.

In 1839 she married Lewis BURROUGHS and had three children. Lewis was killed in a pit accident in 1878, their son Samuel being a posthumous child. In 1851 Martha married Nathaniel Burroughs the brother of Lewis in Keynsham, Somerset. He died in 1879. Children of this marriage were the two daughters Alice and Kate and son Frederick who were living with Martha on the 1881 census.

I was interested in finding out more about the Peabody buildings and sent a query to the Family Tree Magazine asking for readers help, giving both my postal and e-mail address. As the old saying goes "be careful what you wish for" The query was published in the July 2000 edition and shortly after I received almost 100 letters and e-mails (to all of which I eventually replied) many enclosed printouts, maps and book references. Of these readers several had grandparents who had lived in Peabody buildings or had resided there themselves and gave many interesting snippets on the life of the times.

George PEABODY (1795-1869) American merchant, financier and philanthropist, born in South Danvers, Massachusetts, now called Peabody. He became a partner in a Baltimore dry-goods store in 1815. He established himself in London in 1837 as a merchant and banker, raising loans for American causes. In his lifetime he gave away a fortune for philanthropic purposes.

He fitted out Kane’s Arctic expedition to search for Franklin, and founded and endowed the Peabody Institutes in Baltimore and Peabody, and the Peabody Museums at Yale and Harvard.
He also set up the Peabody education Foundation for the promotion of education in the American south, and built working men’s tenements in London. He died in London but was buried in Peabody.  

One Correspondent Christine Wagg is a legal assistant at the Peabody Trust, in London. She kindly researched the Burroughs family in the London metropolitan Archives where the Trust archives are deposited.

Christine confirmed that the family lived at the Stamford Street Estate, building of which started in 1876 and most of the blocks are still there. In 1999 the trust completed a Multi Million pound improvement programme- the work included cleaning all the stonework, fitting new windows, landscaping the grounds and providing a play area for children. She said that it was interesting looking through the entries for other tenants on the estate to see how many of them seemed to have occupations connected with the production of books. She thought that one or more printers businesses had premises close by and provided employment for a lot of the tenants.

A letter from The Vauxhall Society secretary Barbara Nicolson, confirmed this supposition. In part it reads:

“There are a number of Peabody Estates in Lambeth, the one to which you refer being in the north area near Waterloo railway Station. It has recently been refurbished. It is situated in an area which formerly included many businesses connected with the printing trade, among them that of William Clowes and sons in Duke Street, the Country’s largest printing works for more than 100 years and the first steam-powered book press, as well as manufacturers of printing machinery, ink, and paper.

The name’ Barge House Street’ to the north of the estate is a reference to the site of the slipway to the river Thames where Henry V111’s barge and later those of City Livery Companies were kept.

While excavations for the foundations of one of the estate blocks were being put in, the remains of a wooden barge were found. London Metropolitan Archives data on the Burroughs family comprise four entries found by Christine Wagg.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry 1</th>
<th>Entry 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Block F1</td>
<td>Living at H4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rooms 2</td>
<td>in 2 rooms rent 4s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent 2s.3d</td>
<td>Martha Burroughs needlewoman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entered March 1 1880</td>
<td>Widow and 2 daughters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenant Martha Burroughs</td>
<td>Removed to F13 November 7th 1883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupation Needlework</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average wages 14s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widow,2 daus,18 and 20 yr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removed to H4 May 8th 1882</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry 3</th>
<th>Entry 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Living in F13</td>
<td>Living at F8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one room rent 2s.3d</td>
<td>One room rent 2s.3d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha Burroughs needlewoman</td>
<td>Burrows (sic) Martha Needlewoman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>widow one daughter</td>
<td>widow 2 daughters average wage 15s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average wage 15s.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removed to F8 October 27th 1885</td>
<td>Removed August 27th 1886</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Christine was unable to find her after this. The letter states “the reason why she moved can only be guessed at, but this does not seem to have been unusual among tenants at that date I suspect the reasons included increases and decreases in family size, and whether a tenant’s income was adequate to pay the rent.”

A point of interest from another e-mail stated that Martha was employed by the Army and Navy Club. The Haworth family Bible records that Martha died or was buried at Tooting cemetery on 26th December 1886.

From family records we find that Kate Amelia Burroughs married John Luther Haworth in 1888 and that her sister Alice, maiden lady lived with them for the rest of her life to help care for John Luther who was blind.

In all the Peabody Trust built 18 estates before 1900, the architect being Henry Astley Darbishire (1825-1899). The Nineteenth Annual report of the Peabody trust dated February 1884 states that up to the end of the year the Trustees had provided for the artisan and labouring poor of London 9,693 rooms, exclusive of bathrooms, laundries, and washhouses.

The trust’s work was originally confined to a radius of 8 Miles from the Royal Exchange in the City of London but this has now been extended to 30 miles. When first constructed the flats on the Victorian estates were of the type known as “associated dwellings” meaning that several apartments of from one to four rooms shared a W.C and sink on the landing. It was the practise for every estate to have a resident superintendent and several porters. The superintendents have been replaced by non-resident estate managers, who often have more than one estate under their care.

At the back of the Royal Exchange building is a bronze of George Peabody sitting in an armchair. Queen Victoria offered him a baronetcy and the Grand Cross of Bath, but he refused both, and this statue was unveiled by the Prince of Wales just before Peabody died.

At the request of the Dean of Westminster and with the approval of Queen Victoria, he was given a temporary burial in Westminster Abbey. His will said that he should be buried in the town of his birth, Danvers, and the Prime Minister William Gladstone, arranged for Peabody’s remains to be returned to America on the Monarch, the newest and largest ship in her Majesty’s Navy. In the United States he was awarded the Congressional medal.

Back to the buildings

In a letter of reply to my query one person stated that in 19C there were no actual doors to the apartments only a curtain across an archway. Another letter said “there was one toilet block per floor and a wash room on the ground floor. Each person was allocated a day and time in the washroom (I hope that it wasn’t the same for the toilet!)”

The material that was sent to me I will deposit in the Launceston branch Library as there is much covered that could not be included in this article.

Footnotes
1. Medal photo
2. Material from Burroughs descendant Derek Wilcox
Late Robert Lee

*The Weekly Courier, 8 June 1907—p28 c5*

Mr Robert LEE, a prominent resident of the Longford district, died on May 30. It will be remembered that Mr Lee had a hard fight for his life at the time when he lost his wife and daughter from pneumonia, in February last.

Mr Lee was born in 1835, at Mowbray, near Launceston, his father (Mr Edmund Lee) having come to Tasmania some years previously to the VDL Company. When the subject of this sketch was a lad his father was drowned in crossing the ford at Longford in a chaise cart. Subsequently the deceased went to his uncle, W Lee, and was apprenticed to the late W FLOOD, to learn wheel-wrighting.

After mastering the trade he went to work on the *Brickendon* estate for the late Mr William ARCHER, sen. There are in use at the present time wagons and implements which were then made by the young tradesman. Among the articles left by Mr Lee is a wheelbarrow which he constructed during his term of apprenticeship. The barrow was made from material which was part of an oar belonging to an old whaleboat that was used at Longford at the time of the big flood of 1852.

About 46 years ago Mr Lee started in business in a small way as a blacksmith and wheelwright. By dint of perseverance and good work the business rapidly increased to such proportions that the workshops had to be enlarged and machinery introduced. It was not long before his work became famous all over the country, as it could always be relied upon.

About 11 years ago, Mr Lee's two sons (Messrs James and W H Lee) took over the business, which has maintained its reputation for the excellency of its work.

Mr Lee leaves four sons—Messrs James, Walter, Herbert and George Lee. His wife and three daughters—Mrs AYTON, Miss Lee, and Miss May Lee—have predeceased him.
Elsie’s Story (1894-1974)
Transcribed by Shirley Foster (Member No 6420)

I was born in the garden city called Christchurch on the beautiful Canterbury Plains in the south island of New Zealand. A dear little meandering river, known as the Avon, provides fishing for young anglers and goes through private gardens. The crystal clear river ambles everywhere, it is only four feet deep, with many bridges across it, and its garden banks are beautified by the swish swishing of dragging branch and the flow of water amidst bright flower beds. Our home was quite near the Cathedral. There were seven girls and one boy in our family. My Dad was called Professor CORRICK because he was a very versatile musician. He commenced his studies under his father, a well known musician, then Herr LANDERGAN and later in Melbourne. Dad produced grand operas like 'Der Friedschutz', conducted brass bands, led symphony orchestras as first violinist and played the pipe organ. He had a grand piano, three teaching pianos, lots of instruments and many young pupils. He would be teaching from 9 am until 10 pm every day.

My father was very patient and never missed an opportunity to help young people with their musical training. He would write easy part for pupils to play in difficult overtures. When a pupil did not turn up he would call one of us in from the garden for a music lesson. Every square inch of his studio and the house, with its detached kitchen, would be taken by pupils and family. My earliest memory, however, is of our staircase. You could fall down it from the landing near our upstairs drawing room with its red plush furniture and best piano. You could roll your perambulator full of dolls past the bedroom where I was born, and around the corner, burst through a pair of doors, fall down three more steps, roll under our dining room table and land on the pedals of our second best piano. My dad had whiskers and when I put my hand on them he would go ‘woof woof’ to frighten me but he was always in a hurry to hear his tots play their favorite piece. It was called the ‘Cuckoo Waltz’. They loved it. At the Band of Hope Concert they would keep playing ‘Cuckoo, cuckoo,’ over and over again, even after he stopped beating the time, which made the audience laugh. Mother had a beautiful contralto voice, and was always singing solos around the house like ‘Oh rest in the Lord’. She was often asked to perform in public. She met Dad when she was singing in the Durham Street Church Choir where he was the organist. My oldest sister Gertie, who became a clever pianist, was only six years old when she first played with a Children’s Orchestra. She sat at the piano with her feet on a box. One night she fell asleep at the Flower Show Concert. The next day a nice gentleman with a gray horse called in with a pink hydrangea as a present ‘for the little pianist who fell asleep’. By the time I was born she was playing Liszt. I copied her, crossed my hands over and pretended to play on the table cloth for visitors. I loved to play the piano. One day Dad came upstairs, where we had mother’s best piano in her drawing room, with a hammer and tacks, elastic and big blanket. He kept banging under the piano. This was because my legs were very short and whilst I played they kept kicking the front panel. This was to protect it. My mother said, “What are you doing?” He said, “I wouldn’t dare thwart a little lady who loves to play so
much. I might be stopping a genius". So I was allowed to play as long as the
blanket was up and I didn’t kick the piano.

I used to copy my sister Alice too. When I was three, I was taken to see her
wearing a wig in an opera called Dorothy. After she sang ‘The Runaway Girl’ Dad
orchestrated ‘Oh listen to the Band’ for her and it became her signature tune.
When my father was teaching her to do a trill I used to try to do the same. One
day I was stood on a chair in a beautiful Ball Room, to sing a song called ‘Pass
your hat for the beggar’s sake and pay, pay, pay’. The guests all gave money but
the only sixpence I got was one a lady pushed into my hand. Someone gathered
all the coins for the South African soldiers but I kept mine because no one knew.
About the same time I saw a procession with someone called Kruger on a cart.
People were going to burn him but I don’t think it really hurt because it was straw
with a painted face. I could easily guess that. When Alice was sixteen she went to
stay with mother’s sister, Aunt Lizzie, in Wellington. No one knew she had taken
mother’s solos with her until our cousin, Florrie, said “You should hear Alice sing,
she’s going to be a Prima Donna”. When Alice heard that she packed up her
scissors and sewing and started to learn Italian. By the time she was seventeen
she could sing the aria from ‘Il Travitore’. Dad was good at languages so he
taught her French as well. She was invited to sing in the Philharmonic Societies in
Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and her picture was pasted all around the
town. When she went to Dunedin to sing the ‘Messiah’ she was given a Mayoral
reception. We called her ‘The Duchess’ because she was tall, regal, and did not
do housework. I told the girls at Sunday school that she could sing from the
bottom note of the piano to the top but when they crowded around me into a
corner and wanted me to say it again I did not want to say it again.

My sister Amy went to stay with Auntie Lizzie too, so that she could learn the flute
from Mr. HILL another clever musician. Ethel was a very versatile entertainer who
could play the violin, dance and sing comic songs. My fifth sister, brown eyed
Ruby, had congestion on the lungs and to strengthen them my father gave her a
wood instrument to blow. One day he found her trying to blow a golden cornet. It
was like the gold colour of her hair. He said if she could blow it by Monday he
would teach her. She did, so Dad taught her the right way to blow from the
diaphragm. She became a great cornet and French horn player and never had
any further trouble. She used to hold up her fair arms and look lovely. Dad told her
he would tell her, later, how to keep the ‘chaps’ away from her lips.

My brother’s name was John Henry Leonard, which he said was to make up for
the shortage of boys in our family. We called him ‘Sonny’ or ‘Son’. He said that the
only time Dad called him Leonard rather than ‘Sonny’ was when he was being told
to go to the glass house to practice his clarinet. Even though he was the only boy
in a family of seven girls, there were no favourites. Sonny’s first memory was of
going up the stairs at a photographers, when he was three, to have his red curls
photographed before and after they were cut off, and of Dad carrying his little
tricycle ahead of him. And of course always hearing the sound of music in our
home.

There was an Industrial Exhibition in Wellington in 1897 and The Corrick Family of
Musicians’ as we were called, was invited to give concerts and provide the
entertainment. Everyone went to hear seventeen year old Alice sing the high D and top C in ‘Il Traviata’ Auntie and all the relations went to hear her too and someone next to Auntie said ‘Seventeen years old with a voice like that! She'll never see twenty seven again’. Auntie felt like saying “That’s where you are quite wrong because I’m her Auntie” only she was too well bred to say that of course.

1. The hall was crowded, the fame of the family having widely spread. The family is decidedly talented.  Wellington Press Jan. 1897.

Undertakers of Hobart

Pierce J Keating (Vol. 1)
Index to records 1895-1964 (with gaps)

Alex Clarke & Son (Vol. 2)
Index to records of 1885-1907

Clark Brothers (Vol. 3)
Part 1 Index to records Mar 1910-Feb 1928
Part 2 Index to records Feb 1928-July 1945

H C Millington (Vol. 4)
Part 1 Index to records Apr 1925-May 1937
Part 2 Index to records May 1937-Mar 1944
Part 3 Index to records Mar 1944-Mar 1950

Indexes available in print from Hobart Branch Library
For more details and postage see www.hobart.tasfhs.org/ sales.htm
As a Token of Our Esteem …
to Past Tasmanian Government School Teachers
Betty Jones (Member No 6032)

Newspapers were the main source of information for this article which looks at the changing nature of gifts presented to teachers in our State schools from the late 1800s to the 1950s, usually, but not exclusively, on their departure. In many cases the tokens reflected the social and commercial fashions of the time.

An Illuminated Address and a Purse of Sovereigns: A popular presentation from the late-nineteenth to the early twentieth centuries was an illuminated address. This took the form of a beautifully handwritten and decorated scroll, bound book or framed piece with very formal wording which praised the addressee and his or her service to the school and community. The design, often the work of a local artist, ranged from the simple to the spectacular and was generally signed by community members. The personalization of the address was a feature and was seen as a demonstration of the care taken by those who were presenting it as a gift.

- In 1914, Miss Emma Louisa TILLACK of Castle Forbes Bay State School instigated the drawing up of an illuminated address for Inspector Alfred William GARRETT on the occasion of his retirement and the Education Department approved of it being executed by John Sands of Sydney.

Sometimes coupled with the presentation of an address was the gift of money, traditionally in the form of a purse of sovereigns. It was not usually reported in the newspapers just how many coins were included or what shape the purse took but one might imagine that the contents, whatever their value, were welcomed by the recipient.

- Mr Ohio BROWN was presented by community members with a valedictory address and a purse of sovereigns in 1886 in recognition of his service to the Cambridge Public School;
- Mr Duncan Duff Hayes CHISHOLM received an illuminated address and purse of sovereigns from community members on 9.1.1891 at a social tea and soiree at Glenora State School to mark his retirement from there in July 1890;
- Upon his departure from Woodbridge State School in 1898, Mr James Kenneth Barton WHYTE was given an address and a purse of sovereigns at a social gathering;
- In November 1913, after the closing of the mine at Chester on the West Coast and with it the little subsidised school, the Mount Lyell Mining Company sent the teacher, Miss Ivy T LLOYD, five sovereigns “to buy herself something nice” or use as payment for her railway fares and travelling expenses.

It is interesting to read how the idea was revitalized and modernized in the 1940s and 1950s when some teachers were given a wallet of notes or, in the case of one female at Calder, an envelope of notes.

Precious Metals: Gifts of gold and silver were always popular and many examples can be found in the newspapers throughout the period under review.

- Upwards of 120 residents of Forcett gathered at a sumptuous feast, provided gratis by the ladies of the district, in honor of Mr Henry COLE in April, 1888. As
a tangible token of their esteem for his contributions to Forcett School over the previous seven years, the residents presented Mr Cole with a handsome gold Albert chain and locket;

- Miss Jessie Watson McPHEE was presented with a silver watch and chain at the end-of-year tea party held at the Peppermint Bay School on 20.12.1889;
- Mrs Harriette Emily WINSPERE was highly regarded as Head Teacher at Jerusalem and was presented with a silver teapot by the children on her resignation from there in 1891;
- At the conclusion of his tenure at Longford State School in 1892, the local residents presented Mr George HERITAGE with a silver-plated butter cooler suitably inscribed, while Mrs Heritage was given a tea service.

Silver sugar bowls, spoons, tea and coffee sets, hot water kettles on stands, serviette rings, cake plates and knives, trays, cigarette cases and silver-mounted pipes were frequently given and often reported as “suitably inscribed”. It would be interesting to know how many of those items have been retained as family treasures by the recipients’ descendants over the years. A number of gold brooches, some shaped into appropriate initials, were mentioned as being given to women in the 1920s in particular, while copper, brass and bronze vases, jardinières, bowls and statues gained prominence by the early 1930s.

The availability of stainless steel was recognized with the presentation of canteens of cutlery and knife sets from the late 1920s on.

**All Things Academic**

- Fountain pens and propelling pencils were traditionally popular gifts to teachers as were stationery sets, ink sets and stands and writing cases. There were other interesting examples of gifts in this category.

- At the end of 1881, the Head Teacher of New Town Public School, Mr Stephen HUGHES, made a public presentation of a very handsome volume to Mr Daniel TOLLAND;
- The presentation of a handsome silver pencil case and a tastefully illuminated text book together with a prettily worded address was made to Mr Alfred Charles STEPHENS when he left New Town in October 1882;
- The parents and scholars at Kellevie presented Mr William Alexander DOWNIE with a writing desk at the end of 1890;
- When Miss Evelyn BLACKETT was transferred from Buckland in 1891, she was presented with a beautiful birthday book designed by Her Royal Highness Beatrice, along with three volumes of poems (two volumes of Shakespeare and one of Scott), all beautifully bound in dark morocco;
- In December 1921, Mr Herbert Edward Vivian GOODWIN was presented with a well-bound volume of Moore’s poems by the children at Sisters’ Creek State School.

**Smoking Items**

Reference to the health-related problems associated with smoking was not widely made in the period reviewed, with positive advertisements for tobacco and related products being displayed prominently in newspapers of the time. Male teachers were frequently given such gifts both by scholars and community members, further examples of which are cited elsewhere in this article.
In December 1891, the students at the Battery Point Model School presented their Head Teacher, Mr Matthew McPHEE, with a handsome table of smoker's requisites;

When Mr Alfred J BOCK was transferred from West Ridgley State School at the end of 1947, the Parents’ and Friends’ Association presented him with a tobacco pouch as a token of their esteem.

**Xylonite:** During the 1920s and well into the 1930s, the use of the above word was often attached to the description of presents given to teachers. A check of the dictionary indicates that it was a form of plastic, so common in the marketplace now, but obviously considered new and exciting all those years ago. Teachers were lovingly and respectfully presented with xylonite brushes, combs and mirrors, sets of xylonite toilet accessories, xylonite photograph frames, xylonite manicure sets and xylonite clocks.

**Leather:** Throughout the 1930s and 40s leather products became increasingly popular, with travelling cases, vanity cases, suitcases and wallets all being given as practical tokens of appreciation. When Miss Gladys BROWN (later of Ogilvie High fame) was transferred from Smithton High at the end of 1945, after some years there as the school’s Head Teacher, the Parents’ and Friends’ Association presented her with a handbag.

**Electrical Goods:** By the 1930s the advent of modern conveniences powered by electricity lead to the offering of such useful gifts as electric irons, hot-water jugs, toasters, mobile reading lamps and radiators with, in some cases, the brand name, for example “Metters”, being included in the newspaper report. It is not hard to imagine what a novelty they would have been and how greatly those products would have been appreciated at the time. Electric razors were also generously presented in the early 1950s as a time-saving device for the busy male teacher.

**Feminine Touches:** In days gone by, before the flooding of the marketplace with the mass-produced products now so readily available in “cheap” stores, items such as beautifully boxed handkerchiefs and packaged scented soaps were considered a luxury and greatly appreciated and valued as gifts. It is not surprising, therefore, to read that such treasures were thoughtfully chosen for female teachers and frequently given in appreciation of their services. One can envisage the exquisite lace edges and beautifully embroidered monograms on soft handkerchiefs of a bygone era being delicately tucked away in drawers scented with the fragrance of (then) expensively wrapped soaps and sachets.

**Furnishings:** The inclusion of items of furniture and furnishings made interesting gifts, some more relatively recent examples of which follow.

- Mr Joseph B MATHER was transferred from Burnie State School in 1944 and received a fireside rug, suede leather sofa cushions, a writing set, a china tea set and a set of cutlery as tokens of appreciation from those in the school and community;

- When Mr and Mrs John J DINEEN left Spreyton State School at the end of 1946, the Parents’ and Friends’ Association gave them a chrome coffee table;
Retiring Infant Mistress, Miss Janet M McGUIRE was farewelled by the parent bodies of Devonport State School in December 1948 after her 24 years of service to that school and presented with an armchair, an electric toaster and a cheque.

Of Interest

- After Mr Walter James Jones REYNOLDS was transferred as Head Teacher from Goulburn Street School in 1880, the members of that school presented him with a very handsome dispatch box. Some years later, at Central State School in Hobart in the presence of his staff and pupils, Mr Reynolds was recognized with special birthday gifts on the occasion of his 49th and 50th birthdays respectively. The Mayor of Hobart (also Chairman of the local Board of Advice) made the presentations of a silver plated pickle bottle and salver in May 1888, followed by a beautiful illuminated address and silver cake plate on 3.5.1889. As an aside, in 1888, pupils at the school were granted a half-day holiday by the Mayor in honor of Mr Reynolds’ birthday (One can imagine the uproar in the community if that happened today). As a further aside, closer perusal of Mr Reynolds’ teaching records show that he was actually ten years older than the ages reported in the newspaper.

- When Mr Lindsay G COBBETT was transferred from Highclere State School at the end of 1927 after having been there for only one year, he was feted with gifts which were indicative of the wide role teachers often played in small communities. The Parents’ Association presented him with a wallet and a gold-mounted inscribed fountain pen, the children gave a morocco-leather writing cabinet, the Football Club a gold wristlet watch, suitably inscribed, and the Hall Committee a silver-mounted pipe.

A Matter of Words: In drawing together this information, it is interesting to look at the different language used in newspaper reports to describe gifts to male and female teachers. In the late 1800s, in particular, tokens presented to males were often described as “handsome”, while those given to females were “beautiful”.

- In December 1891, the students at the Battery Point Model School presented Mrs Betsy Helen JONES with a beautiful pair of pictures while her husband, Mr Walter Harold JONES, was given a handsome card table;
- Miss Hectorina ALOMES was presented with a beautiful china tea service and an address when she left Peppermint Bay in 1888;
- When Mr Richard SMITH was leaving New Norfolk in 1887, he was invited to a social tea meeting by parents and presented with a handsome tea and coffee service and ink stand.

Gift giving, not just to teachers, has always been an important ritual in the life of our society and affords an interesting topic for research about our past and what we have valued. The fact that so much of that history has been publicly recorded and preserved in our old Tasmanian newspapers provides us with a wonderful, readily-accessible resource.

References
The Advocate, 1915-1959; The Circular Head Chronicle, 1945; The North West Post, 1904; The Tasmanian Mail, 1880-1915 (Exact references can be supplied on request)
The Times BDM notices which mention Hobart Tasmania; for the period 1857-1867 (a selection)

Helen D Harris OAM (Member No 86)

Births

Bennett, J W: on the 3rd May last, the wf of J W BENNETT Esq of Coombe Hurst Tas, late Wandsworth Surrey, of a dt. 31 July 1867.

Boyes, William: on 16th Nov 1857, the wf of William BOYS Esq, MHA of Boisdale Hobart Town Tas, of a son. 18 Feb. 1858.

Crocker, R C, Mrs: on 28th January at Thorn-hill Sorell Hobart Town Tas, Mrs R C CROCKER, of a son. 26 April 1867.

Eager, Hungerford, E: on 21st Feb at Hobart Town, the wf of Major E. Hungerford EAGER, Ass. Adjutant General, of a son. 17 Apr 1862.

Hall, Frederick: on 8th inst. at Boulogne-sur-Mer, the wf of Frederick HALL Esq, of Hobart Town Tas, of a son. 11th Sep 1857.

Pearce, W F: on 24 Sep., at Launceston, the wf of W F PEARCE Esq., of a dt. 14 Dec 1857

Walch, Charles E: on 9th June at Hobart Town Tas, the wf of Charles E. WALCH Esq, of a son. 27 Aug. 1866.

Deaths

Adams, Robert Patten: on 31st March at Hobart Town Tas, Mathilde Adelaide, the wf of Robert Patten ADAMS Esq., barrister at law. 21 June 1867.

Ashburner, William Page: on 30th Mar at Brighton, William Page ASHBURNER Esq., formerly of Bombay & late of Sillwood, Tas, 71st yr of his age. 2 Apr 1862

Baird, Catherine Scott: On 9th July at L'ton, at her son's residence, Catherine Scott, relict of the lt Wm G. BAIRD Esq ., formerly manager of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, Wexford. 1 Oct. 1866.

Benison, Samuel: on 3rd Mar last at Hobart Town Tas, of inflammation of the brain, Robert William, eldest son of Paymaster Samuel BENISON of HM's 39th Regiment of Foot. 14 May 1858.

Bisdee, John: on 2nd Nov at Hutton Somerset, in the 67th year of his age, John BISDEE Esq., formerly of Hutton Park Tas. 2 Dec. 1862.

Blyth, Wm Coulter: on 2nd June at Hestercombe Tas., Henrietta, beloved wf of Mr. Wm. Coulter BLYTH, y/dt of the It Thomas BADCOCK Esq., of Herne Bay Kent. 23 Oct. 1862.


Burgess, Francis: on the 24th Feb at Richmond Tas., aged 71, Francis BURGESS Esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister at law, for many years Chief Police Magistrate, & a Member of the Executive and MLC of Tas. 27 May 1864.

Burnett, James Ludovic: on 9 Jan at Hobart Town, James Ludovic BURNETT Esq., e/son of John BURNETT Esq, late Sheriff Hobart Town. 18 Mar. 1858.

Carter, William: on 3rd instant at Kennington lane, William, e/son of William CARTER Esq., of Hobart Town Tas, aged 46. 6 Sept 1865

Clark, George Carr: on the 19th inst at St. Leonards on Sea, in his 75th year, George Carr CLARK Esq., late of Ellinthorp Hall, Tas. 22 Dec. 1863.

Collette, Arthur Thomas: on 5th inst. at Hele-hill House near Taunton, almost suddenly, Arthur Thomas COLLETT Esq., late of Ridge-side Evandale Tas., aged 52. Deeply lamented by his numerous family and friends. 16 Oct. 1861

Cowle, Thomas Pressland: on the 1st inst. in London, at an advanced age, Catherine, sister to Thomas Pressland COWLE, Hobart Town Tas. 11 Aug. 1863

Crocker, Frances Charlotte Sophia: on 28th Jan at Thorn-hill Sorell Hobart Town Tas, of cholera, Frances Charlotte Sophia, wf of Richard Clement CROCKER Esq., and youngest surviving dt of the lt William BLYTH Esq., of Shrub End, Stanway, near Colchester. 26 April 1867.

Dunn, John: on 10th September, of apoplexy, at Aden, en route to Australia, on board the Peninsular & Orient Company’s steamship Nemesis, John DUNN Esq., M.P. for Dartmouth & formerly member of the Leg-C of Tas. 3 Oct. 1860.

Dunn, John: on 20 Jan, aged 72, John DUNN Esq., J.P. of Heathfield Hobart Town, upwards of 30 years manager of the Commercial Bank. He was universally esteemed and is deeply lamented. His end was peace. 1 May 1861.

Fawns, Maria: on 31st Mar at Launceston, Maria, beloved wf of John FAWNS Esq. 13 June 1862.

Fletcher, Rose Mary: on 29th Jun at L’ton at her son’s residence, Rose Mary, relict of the lt Thomas FLETCHER Esq., of Tallentire, Lake River, Tas, eldest dt of the lt George Henry BROWNE Esq., of Winchmore-hill N. [as written]. 26 Sept 1866.

Gaynor, Amelia Jane: on 29th Apr, Amelia Jane, wf of Capt F.S. GAYNOR of the 99th Regt & e/dt of Dr. HUSTON of New Norfolk, Tas. 13 July 1860.

Gibson, Jane Frances Grace: on the 14th inst after eight months illness, Jane Frances Grace, 2/dt of the lt James GIBSON Esq., of Highfield Tas. 16 Oct. 1863.

Henty, Charles S: on the 18th Mar last, at Kelso, Tas, Charles S. HENTY, Esq., formerly of Arundel Sussex, in his 57th year. 20 May 1864.

Hobkirk, Fanny Helen: on 31st Mar near L’ton, in her 19th year, Fanny Helen, 4/dt of J P HOBKIRK, Esq., of that place, formerly of Rio de Janeiro. 25 June 1858.
Holdsworth, Charles H: on 26th Dec 1865 at Hobart Town Tas, in his 51st year, Charles H HOLDSWORTH, e/son of the late Rev Charles Holdsworth, vicar of Stokenham, Devon. 22 Mar 1866.

Jervis, Janet Martin: on 15 Feb at Hawthorne, Melb, Vic., Janet Martin, aged 29, wf of John Chester JERVIS Esq., and 3/d of Thomas YOUNG Esq., solicitor, Hobart Town. 16 Apr. 1861

Kemp, Elizabeth: on 9th Nov at Bertrams Hobart Town, Elizabeth, wf of Capt A F KEMP, late 102nd Regt., of Mount Vernon, aged 80. 30 Dec. 1865.

Kirkland, Susan Annie Kenneth: on 30th Sep at Campbell Town, Susan Annie Kenneth, o/child of the Rev Kenneth William & Annie KIRKLAND, aged 5 months, also on the 2nd Oct at the same place, the Rev Kenneth Wm Kirkland, aged 27, incumbent of St. Luke's church Campbelltown, son of the Lt Kenneth Wm Kirkland Esq., of Glasgow. 17 Dec. 1866.

Man, Morrice King: on 15th Jul at Hobart Town Tas, Morrice King MAN, Esq, Supt Govt Tel., Indore, India, 2/son of the Lt Harry Stoe Man RN, of Halstead Kent, aged 38. 21 Sept 1864. [See also WALCH entry.]

Meredith, George: on 21 Jun, at his residence Cambrie, Great Swan Port, Tas, George MEREDITH Esq., in the 80th year of his age. 21 Oct. 1856

Midwood, Claude Wade: on 20th Jan at Lansdowne crescent Hobart Town Tas, Claude Wade MIDWOOD Esq, solicitor, in the 48th year of his age. 27 Mar. 1865

Miller, Frederick, Rev: on the 13th at his residence, Hobart Town Tas, shortly after his return from England, the Rev Frederick MILLER, in the 57th year of his age. 2 Jan. 1863.


Quilter, F W, Rev: on the 26th Oct last at the High School Hobart Town Tas, Anna Maria, the beloved wf of the Re FW QUILTER. 12 Jan 1858.

Read, George Frederick: on 23 Jul at New Town Tas, George Frederick READ Esq., aged 73. 24 Oct. 1860.

Rooke, Maria Del Carmen: at his resident, Torquay Tas, Maria Del Carmen ROOKE, beloved wf of B H Rooke Esq, aged 48. 21 Apr. 1865.

Spode, Josiah: on 1st inst, suddenly, at Grange Villa, Tring, from an attack of apoplexy, Josiah SPODE Esq., aged 68, formerly Chief Police Magistrate of Hobart Town Tas. 4 Nov. 1858.

Stephen, Eleanor Elizabeth, on 7 Feb, at Sydney NSW, Eleanor Elizabeth, 3/dt of Sir Alfred STEPHEN, Chief Justice, aged 21, & shortly afterwards on the same day, Eleanor Martha, mother of Lady Stephen & widow of the late Rev Wm BEDFORD, DD, Senior Chaplain of Tas., aged 79. 16 Apr. 1861

Tabart, Francis Gerard: on 3rd Jun at Hobart Town, at the residence of his dt Mrs. DEGRAVES, Francis Gerard TABART Esq, RN of Fonthill Abbey near Oatlands Tas. 21 Oct. 1856.
Thomson, James: on 18th Sep at L’ton, James, e/son of James Richard THOMSON, Esq., of Victoria Rd. Old Charlton Kent.


Walker, Janet: on 31 Dec 1856, after a short illness, at Hobart Town, Janet, the beloved wf of John WALKER, Esq., MLC of Tas. 13 Apr. 1857.

Weetman, Carter Thos: on the 17th Jul last at L’ton, Mr Carter Thos WEETMAN, formerly of Liverpool & Rio de Janeiro, aged 64. 21 Sep. 1866.


Marriages

Adams-Bethem [Bethune?): on 12 Jan last at New Town Church Tas, by the Bishop of Tas, assisted by the Rev F H Cox & Rev T J Ewin, Rev Edward Patten ADAMS, incumbent of North Down, Port Sorell, to Barbara, 2/dt of W A BETHEM [BETHUNE?] Esq of Dunrobin Tas, now residing at Colinshays, Somerset. 2 Apr 1859.

Arthur-Stevenson: on the 23rd Sep at Christ Church Longford Tas, by the Ven. Archdeacon Reibey, the Rev Charles R ARTHUR, Chaplain in Evandale, to Eliza Harriet, 2/dt of J M STEVENSON Esq., of Perridge House in the County of Devon. 27 Nov. 1863.

Ashmore-Grant: on the 9th inst., at Norbiton church, Kingston on Thames, by the Rev R Holberton, vicar, assisted by the Rev J Yarker, Thomas Paley ASHMORE Esq., y/son of Major Ashmore of Bath & late 16th Regt., to Janet Margaret, youngest dt of the late Dr. GRANT of L'ton Tas. 11 Apr. 1867


Burslem-Anderson: on 17th Apr at Hobart Town, by the Rev Mr Howe, Capt F H BURSLEM, late RE, to Miss Anne ANDERSON, e/dt of Mr W Anderson of Edmonton, Middlesex. 20 June 1862.

Clark-Smith: on the 15th at the parish church Mickleham, Surrey, by the Rev C E Smith, uncle of the bride, George, younger son of George Carr CLARK, Esq, of
Ellinthorp Hall Tas, to Ellen Louisa Henrietta, o/dt of the lt W Crafton SMITH Esq., of Zagrad, Frume, Austria. 17 Oct. 1863.

**Crocker-Blyth**: on 31st Mar at the parish church Sorell, by the Rev J Norman, Clement, only son of Richard CROCKER Esq., Belle Vue & Thorn-hill Tas, to Frances Charlotte Sophia, y/surv/dt of the lt Mr Wm BLYTH, Shrub-end Stanway near Colchester. 22 June 1863.

**Crowther-Pearson**: on the 20th inst at St. James's Parish Church, Congleton, by the Rev. Jonathon Wilson, incumbent, Edward Lodewyk CROWTHER, Esq, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons England, Licentiate Society of Apothecaries London, Licentiate of Midwifery London, Fellow of the Obstetrical Society London, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, Bachelor of Medicine, Master of Surgery, Aberdeen (graduating with honours), of Hobarton Tas., to Elizabeth Rosaline, 2nd and y/surv/ dt of James PEARSON Esq., of West House, Congleton. 28 Aug. 1867 [Was he trying to impress someone?]

**Farmer-Watson**: on 7th May in Tas, Sir George FARMER, Bart., to Elizabeth Amelia, o/surv/dt of Thomas WATSON Esq.; Swansea, Glamorgan. 19 Dec. 1863.

**Hogg-Dixon**: on 20 Jan at St. George’s Church Hobart Town by the Ven. Archdeacon Davies, assisted by the Rev George Smith, George, 6th son of the lat Rev James HOGG, vicar of Geddington, Northamptonshire, to Kate, 2/dt of the lt William Henry DIXON Esq., Meadow Bank Tas. 16 May 1859.

**King-Clark**: on 30th Apr at All Saints church Upper Norwood Surrey, by the Rev. Fred Meade King, brother of the bridegroom, Herbert, 4/son of Richard King Meade KING Esq., of Watford in Co. Somerset, to Caroline Amelia Carr, e/dt of the lt George Carr CLARK of Ellinthorp Hall, Tas. 3 May 1864.

**Knight-Henslowe**: on the 18th Jun at St George’s Cathedral Madras, Margaret Mary, e/dt of T J KNIGHT Esq, QC, late HM’s Attorney General for the Island of Tas, to Cecil William Edward, 2/son of Francis Hartwell HENSLOWE Esq., agent & manager of the Madras Irrigation & Canal Co, and formerly HM’s Clerk of the Council & Chairman of the Land Board in the Island of Tas. 10 Aug. 1864.


**McChristie-Hurburgh**: on 26th Jan, at the residence of the bride’s father, by the Rev W Nicolson, DD, Thomas Young, e/surv/son of the lt Thomas Young McCHRISTIE Esq., barrister at law, to Eleanor Harriet, 2/dt of H B HURBURGH Esq, Boarding Officer &Tide Surveyor, H.M.’s Customs, Hobart Town Tas. 15 Oct. 1867 [this date is correct]

**Macdonald-Austin**: on the 16th inst, at St Mark’s Kennington Park, by the Rev Chas Wm Hodson, James Paterson MACDONALD Esq., of Glasgow, to Sarah Ann, o/t of John AUSTIN Esq., of Hobart Town Tas. 22 Nov. 1861
Moon-Gardiner: on 18th inst at St. Pancras Church by the Rev R S Redfern, James, y/son of the lt Henry MOON Esq, of Horsham to Margaret, relict of the lt W A GARDINER Esq., MLC Tas. 21 Jul 1857

Parkin-Degraves: on 14th Jun at All Saints Church, Hobart Tas, by the Rev Samuel Parsons DD. Capt George H PARKIN R.N. commanding HMS Falcon, to Emma, e/dt of the lt Hy. DEGRAVES Esq. 23 Aug. 1866.


Robertson-Smith: on 27th inst at 34 Kildare Terrace Westbourne Park, by the Rev Dr Lillie of Hobart Town, John, e/son of James ROBERTSON Esq., of L'ton, to Margaret y/dt of the lt Archibald SMITH Esq of Selma Tas. 31 May 1858.

Sharland-Fyfe: on 30th Apr at St. Andrew's Church Carrick, by the Rt Rev Lord Bishop of Tas, assisted by the Ven. Archdeacon Reibey, William Stanley SHARLAND Esq., New Norfolk Tas., to Margaret, e/dt of Thomas FYFE Esq., Hobury St., West Brompton, It of Mount Nod, Streatham, Surrey. 31 July 1861.


Strachan-Haigh: on 1st inst at St Peter's Church Notting Hill, by the Rev H T Smepep, James STRACHAN, Esq., secretary of the London Chartered Bank of Aust, to Rosetta Gibson, 3/dt of the lt W M HAIGH, Esq of Westfield Doncaster, & wd of the lt James Alex. GIBSON Esq., MLC L'ton Tas. 3 Feb. 1862

Stuart-Kay: on 6th Apr at St Mary's Church Quamby Tas by the Rev C A Barkway, Robert Pringle STUART of Fingal Tas, Esq., to Ellen Lydia, 3/dt of the lt Joseph KAY Esq., of Gower St., Bedford Square London. 15 Jun 1864.


dhd1@ozemail.com.au

Walsingham parsonage wages book 1833-1885
From The Norfolk Ancestor March 2008

A photocopy of the original Wages Book by Rev. D H Warner, along with a brief transcripts and Name Index is in the Kirby Hall Library Norwich. During the period 1833-1885 at least 130 members of staff are mentioned by name and frequently their home village or town is given. This provides servants from 40 Norfolk places, plus other counties such as Essex, Suffolk, Surrey, London and Doncaster.
Stowaways
Extracts from the Campbell Street Gate-book 1873-1890
Compiled by Laurie Moody (Member No. 5835)

Whilst in the process of compiling Maritime Misdemeanours, I noted a total of eight persons who were charged with being stowaways. Apparently this was not regarded as a serious crime as the maximum sentence was only two months. All were sentenced at the Hobart Police Office before being taken to Campbell Street Gaol to serve their sentences. It is also interesting to note the entire eight are shown as being free convicts.

A search of BDM records was undertaken for each person mentioned, but unfortunately this did not provide much information.

**Allen; William:** Gate-book records show William was found guilty at Hobart, 20 January 1886 of being a Stowaway and sentenced to Four Weeks. His warrant number 16040. He arrived at CSG the same day when shown as 44 years-old, a labourer, Protestant with no prior convictions and literate. William was released 16 February. **Note:** The vessel shown as Rotomahana. There is no further information.

**Bartlett; George:** Gate-book records show George was found guilty at Hobart, 11 August 1880 of Stowing away aboard the ‘Taranna’ and sentenced to Four Weeks. His warrant number 13534. He arrived at CSG the same day when shown as 22 years-old, a labourer, Protestant with no prior convictions and literate. George was released 7 September. There is no further information.

**Brown; James:** Gate-book records show James was found guilty at Hobart, 11 February 1886 of being a Stowaway and sentenced to 14 Days. His warrant number 16085. He arrived at CSG the same day when shown as 22 years-old, a labourer, Protestant with no prior convictions and literate. James was released 24 February. **Note:** The vessel shown as Rotomahana.

A search of BDM records show a person of this name born Launceston, 21 July 1865. The records also show a person of this name married a Harriet RAYCROFT at Hobart, 26 October 1887. James is shown as adult and Harriet, a minor. There is no further information.

**Guy; William:** Gate-book records show William was found guilty at Hobart, 11 February 1886 of being a Stowaway and sentenced to 14 Days. His warrant number 16086. He arrived at CSG the same day when shown as 20 years-old, a labourer, Protestant with no prior convictions and literate. William was released 24 February. **Note:** The vessel shown as Rotomahana. There is no further information.

**Harris; Richard:** Gate-book records show Richard was found guilty at Hobart, 11 February 1886 of being a Stowaway and sentenced to 14 Days. His warrant number 16086. He arrived at CSG the same day when shown as 20 years-old, a labourer, Protestant with no prior convictions and illiterate. Richard was released 24 February. **Note:** The vessel shown as Rotomahana. There is no further information.
Tasmanian Ancestry March 2008

Hoorigan; Michael (Horrigan): Convict shipping records show two persons of the name Horrigan, both arriving in VDL from Portsmouth. One arrived aboard the Arab (2), 30 June 1834 and the other aboard Lady Kennaway (2), 28 May 1851. Gate-book records show Michael was found guilty at Hobart, 19 August 1886 of being a Stowaway and sentenced to Two Months. His warrant number 16387. He arrived at CSG the same day when shown as 74 years-old, a cook, Catholic with three or more prior convictions and literate. Michael was released 18 October.

Note: The vessel shown as Waverley. There is no further information.

Mccarthy; John: Gate-book records show John was found guilty at Hobart, 11 February 1886 of Stowing away aboard the 'Tarawa' and sentenced to Four Weeks. His warrant number 13535. He arrived at CSG the same day when shown as 40 years-old, a carpenter, Catholic with no prior convictions and literate. John was released 7 September. There is no further information.

Mitchell; James: Gate-book records show James was found guilty at Hobart, 30 August 1886 of being a Stowaway and sentenced to Four Weeks. His warrant number 16406. He arrived at CSG the same day when shown as 24 years-old, a labourer, Catholic with no prior convictions and literate. William was released 25 September. Note: The vessel shown as Flora.

A search of BDM records show a person of this name died at Hobart, 27 December 1887, aged 23 years. There is no further information.

Neagle; James: Gate-book records show James was found guilty at Hobart, 3 October 1890 of being a Stowaway and sentenced to Two Months. His warrant number 18537. He arrived at CSG the same day when shown as 23 years-old, Catholic with no prior convictions and literate. No occupation is shown. James was released 2 December. Note: The vessel shown as Aorangi. There is no further information.

O'connor; Michael: Gate-book records show Michael was found guilty at Hobart, 23 May 1882 of being a Stowaway and sentenced to 14 Days. His warrant number 14375. He arrived at CSG the same day when shown as 38 years-old, a boiler-smith, Catholic with no prior convictions and illiterate. Michael was released 5 June. Note: The vessel shown as Rotomahana. There is no further information.

Abbreviations:

New South Wales appears as NSW and Campbell Street Gaol as CSG. Court appearances were made at the Police Office Hobart or police offices where specified.

Acknowledgements & Thanks:

Archives Office of Tasmania for Births, Deaths and Marriages, Leonie Mickleborough, Sue Guinan and Linda McKenzie.
Genes on Screen

Vee Maddock

Sending a photo via the internet that is too big is one of the easiest ways to lose friends and infuriate people. Equally annoying is printing an image and getting a fuzzy details or using a photo as your desktop wallpaper and losing all the detail. A little understanding of image resolution can prevent a lot of wasted ink and bandwidth.

Note: In order to see the resolution of an image open it in any image editor such as Irfanview, Paint, or Photoshop and find the resize or information option in the menu. Holding the mouse over the file name in Windows Explorer will also give you basic information.

Resolution

All images are made up of square dots of colour called pixels. (Open any image and keep zooming in and in and in and you’ll see them.) Image resolution is measured in dpi (dots per inch (2.54cm)) or in other words, pixels per inch.

The terms resolution and dpi are often interchangeable and are used three different ways in regards to photos, each with a different meaning, all interlinked.

- **Screen resolution** – the number of pixels along the edge of the image.
  
  One of the common cries heard after printing a fuzzy photo is, “but it looked big enough on the screen.” What you see on screen and what your printer can print are unrelated. Your screen size is set by your video card. Popular sizes include 800x600 pixels and 1280x800 pixels. Go to the control panel > display properties > settings to see what resolution your screen is showing. If for example your screen is 1680x1050, then a 400 pixel wide image is going to take up about ¼ of the screen width when viewed at 100%. If your screen is 800x600, then that same image is going to cover about half your screen. You can zoom in to make it look bigger, but eventually you’re going to start seeing fuzzy squares instead of details. To have a clear image for a desktop wallpaper therefore on an 800x600 screen, you will need an image that is at least 800 pixels wide. Most modern digital cameras produce a photo that is near to or over 4000 pixels wide. They are also usually over a megabyte in size. Not only is this too much for many email systems to download, but it is a lot more pixels than one needs simply to view the image.
For general viewing, when sending other people images, a widest side of 500 pixels is more than sufficient.

- **Print resolution** – the number of dots/pixels per inch that make up the image file. This determines the printable size. If your image is scanned at 300dpi then for every inch of your photo, 300 dots (pixels) will be created. The maximum printable area for your photo is the number of pixels across, divided by the dpi. So, to print out a 2” wide photo, the width in pixels needs to be 600 or above. For an image that is 2560x1600 (and 300dpi) then the maximum print size is 2560/300 by 1600/300 which is about 8.5”x5.3”. Any attempt to blow it up beyond this size will result in a poorer quality image.

I have referred specifically to 300 dpi images because this is the maximum most printers (professional or home) can cope with. An image that is 1200dpi will be a much larger file, but essentially won’t print any better quality than a 300dpi image. The only time you would scan at higher than 300 would be when you want to enlarge a scanned photo (or part of it). If you were to scan a 2” wide photo at 600dpi, (resulting in an image that is 1200pixels wide), you can then print at 300dpi in order to print at 4” wide. Always keep in mind that a file scanned at 1200dpi will take up approximately 16 times as much disk space as one scanned at 300dpi. A file this size is also more likely to lock up your system memory while it is being processed.

- **Printer dpi** – When this term is used to describe a printer’s capabilities, it refers to the number of ink dots the printer will put on the paper within an inch to try and recreate the number of pixels in the image. So although the printer may be putting down 1440 dots per inch, it is overlapping them to make them look the same as the 300 pixels in your photo inch. Although it has some bearing on the quality and colour of the printout, it does not adjust the printable size of an image.

**Resizing**

Resizing an image is easy. In your image editor find resize. In most cases you will be given two boxes showing the current pixels across and down. Have the ‘preserve aspect ratio’ option ticked and simply type a new size into one of the boxes. The other box should adjust automatically. Save your image with a new name. In some editors you will be able to change the dpi as well, often as an option called resample. Remember you can always reduce the dots, but you can’t make dots where there weren’t any before, the computer has to guess what colours to put in so your image quality will deteriorate.

**Websites of Interest**

- Birth Certificate tutorials - [http://home.clara.net/dixons/Certificates/births.htm](http://home.clara.net/dixons/Certificates/births.htm) - information on what is included on English and Welsh birth certificates and where the information may have come from.
- Birthday calculator - [http://www.paulsadowski.org/BirthData.asp](http://www.paulsadowski.org/BirthData.asp) - Find out a tonne of interesting and possibly useless information about the day you were born.
- How to videos - [http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/familyhistory/video_howto/](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/familyhistory/video_howto/) - Informative videos on how to start searching and use some resources.
- Family History Books online - [http://www.lib.byu.edu/](http://www.lib.byu.edu/) - digitized images of family history books stored on the Brigham Young University server in Utah. You can
search the full text by going to the ‘Find other materials’ link on the home page, then ‘Electronic>Online Collections at BYU’. Click on the ‘Text Collections’ tab across the top then select the ‘Family History Archive.’ Use the ‘Search All’ box with ‘Search Full Text’ box checked.


Surrey Advertiser - [http://www.newspaperdetectives.co.uk/](http://www.newspaperdetectives.co.uk/) - index to the Surrey Advertiser newspaper for the years 1864 to 1867 and 1872. The paper covers a fair chunk of Surrey from Kingston to Guildford.

FamilySearchWiki - [https://wiki.familysearch.org/en/Main_Page](https://wiki.familysearch.org/en/Main_Page) - an online community for family history researchers. The intent is to make information on family history searching easily available. This site is fairly new, it might be an idea to keep it bookmarked as the amount of information on resources available in each country is growing.

---

**Ancestry.com**

**New Releases**

**British Army WWI Medal Rolls Index Cards 1914–1920**

- These records can be searched by first and last name and corps, unit or regiment.

**Royal Naval Division Casualties of the Great War 1914–1924 (UK)**

- Compiled from a register of deaths of Royal Navy servicemen the information includes name, service branch, unit, date of death, cause of death, service history and burial information.

**Index to Griffith’s Valuation Rolls 1848–1864 (Ireland)**

- One of Ireland’s best genealogical sources referencing 1 million people - name of resident, parish and county of residence is given.

**Tithe Applotment Books 1824–1837 (Ireland)**

- Results of a land survey taken to determine amount of tax payable by land holders to the Church of Ireland (the established church) and is a virtual census for pre-famine Ireland. Details include name, county, parish, townland and year of enumeration.

Mr Alex. Webster

_The Weekly Courier, 13 April 1907, p29 c4_

Mr Alexander Webster, an old respected citizen of Launceston, died on Monday. Mr Webster was born in Edinburgh on October 31, 1819, and apprenticed to Mr Robert RITCHIE, ironmonger, High Street, of that city, for a period of seven years, at the age of 12½ years. He remained in his employment until a short time before leaving Edinburgh, and sailed from Greenock on December 31, 1840, to fulfil a six years’ engagement with Messrs I & T CORBETT, ironmongers, of Launceston. He left the employment of Mr Thomas Corbett, the surviving member of the firm, and entered into business on his own account in premises near the corner of Elizabeth Street.

Shortly after the discovery of gold in Victoria, Mr Webster purchased the lease of the premises then occupied by Mr W T BELL, auctioneer, corner of Charles and York Streets, where he carried on the ironmongery business up till the year 1888, and on relinquishing the business was for some years associated with the business of Messrs J C FERGUSON & CO.

Deceased joined the Scotch Church on his arrival in Launceston, and conducted the musical part of the eservices from 1843 till 1882. He was for many years in the management and superintendent of the Sunday school from 1859 till 1889. Mr Webster was elected an alderman in 1863, and was Mayor in 1869, at which time he was gazetted a territorial magistrate. He retired from the council, after 12 years in office, in 1875.

Deceased was one of the original shareholders and director in the Mount Bischoff and North Bischoff Valley tin mining companies, and always took a deep and practical interest in the development of the mineral resources of Tasmania.

He was for a lengthened period a member of the chamber of commerce; was chairman in 1890, and in 1892 accepted the position of secretary, rendered vacant by the death of Mr Frank LITTLER.

Mr Webster’s first wife was Miss KIRK, an aunt of Mr J C FERGUSON. And of that union there were three sons and five daughters, of whom one son and two daughters are dead. One son is a resident of the city, and another of Melbourne, while of the daughters they are all married, one residing in Victoria, one in New South Wales, and the third in West Australia.

Deceased’s second wife was Miss ALLEN, and she survived her husband. By this issue there were four sons and three daughters. The sons are Messrs. ALEX, chemist, of Sydney; LOUIS, in business in Fremantle; Dr LEONARD, practising in a suburb of Sydney; and HUBERT, clerk in the bank of Australasia, Sydney. The eldest daughter, and also a widowed daughter, Mrs KENNEDY, of Sydney wife of the late Dr Kennedy, formerly of Zeehan, are at present at home, while the third is Mrs Charles FOGG, of Ulverstone.
Mr James Coulter
*The Weekly Courier*, 13 April 1907, p29 c3

Mr James COULTER, for long superintendent of Launceston police, died on Sunday. Mr Coulter was a native of Ireland, where he was born on September 6, 1832. He joined the Royal Irish Constabulary, in the service of which he had some experience in detective duty, but was mainly employed in the clerical branch.

Mr Coulter came to Australia early in 1858. On November 12, 1860, he was appointed bench clerk at Launceston in succession to Mr NELSON, and occupied that position until he was made superintendent of police on June 25, 1866. He held the position continuously until he was superannuated on March 1, 1896. Mr Coulter, while a strict disciplinarian, was also an officer who was at all times willing to advise any of his subordinates who sought his counsel. He was the instigator of the police provident fund, which was soundly built up on actuarial lines laid down by himself, and was the means of establishing an excellent system of pensions for members of all ranks when they had served for some years.

Mr Coulter was prominent in establishing the Equitable Building Society 37 years ago. He was also one of the founders of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and acted on the board of directors for several years.

Deceased leaves a widow and two sons, Mr Alex Coulter, of Melbourne and Mr Charles Coulter of Launceston, and two daughters, Mrs BUNGLEY and Mrs WHITE, both resident in Launceston.

---

Descendants of Convicts' Group Inc.

1788-1868

Any person who has convict ancestors, or who has an interest in convict life during the early history of European settlement in Australia, is welcome to join the above group.

Those interested may find out more about the group and receive an application form by writing to:

The Secretary,
Descendants of Convicts Group
PO Box 12224, A'Beckett Street, VIC 8006 Australia
http://home.vicnet.net.au/~dcginc/
Cemetery Photos & Transcriptions

Sorell District

CD1 ~ Carlton, Copping, Dunally, Forcett and Marion Bay.

CD2 Sorell ~ Henry Street, Scots Uniting and St Thomas.

CD3 Sorell ~ St Georges.

Cemeteries available now on CD-Rom.

Contact Hobart Branch Library or see
www.hobart.tasfhs.org/sales.htm
Welcome back to all our branch members, for what we hope, will be a most fruitful research year. Our branch opened its doors again for research on Tuesday 15th January. It was quickly apparent that many of our members have realised the advantages of online research and the use of research sites that our branch has subscription access to. Just a word of warning, if you want to come into the branch library to use our online facilities it is imperative that you book a time slot, otherwise there is no guarantee that you will be able to get online.

Our first night meeting for the year was well attended and during the evening we had a roll call and an information session on new acquisitions and resources that we have in our branch. For our March meeting we listened to a recorded talk on researching parish records in the UK. This was followed by a PowerPoint presentation and talk on how to access some of these records.

Craig Broadfield will run a 'Love or money' session at our April meeting and will value member’s family heirlooms.

We have started back with our digital capture of headstone images. A very productive day was spent at the Wynyard General Cemetery with five cameras clicking away many hundreds of images were obtained. Many thanks go to all the photographers and the transcribers that attended on the day.

For quite some time now our branch has not owned an operational fiche reader/printer, I have now much pleasure to inform our members that we have recently acquired a small fiche printer which is now available if you want hard copies of microfiche records.

Vale: It is with deep regret that we announce the passing at her home on 21st March, 2008 of our much respected member Gaye Spicer, No 5588. Gaye joined the Society on 31st July 2001 and although her membership was only for a few years her contribution to the branch's activities was immense. She quickly developed close friendships with many of our members and was always interested in their family's activities as well as sharing her own family interests. It wasn’t long after she joined Gaye was on the committee and her input was greatly valued. She was one of the driving forces behind our Dinner meetings as well as being one of the monthly soup chefs for the day meetings. Gaye was always at our branch activities, whether it was photographing headstones, or a working bee at our branch. She was a great fund raiser and soon became the Branch’s number one raffle ticket seller. Her infectious humor
and her weather reports will be greatly missed. We would like to extend our sincere condolences to Kerry, Lindy, Adam and families

**Acquisitions**

**Books**

- Bissett, Muriel & Betty, *The Weekly Courier: Index to Photographs, BD&M Notices and Personal items of interest to Family Historians Vol 1 July 1901-1903*
- Brown, John W, *Black's 1861 Guide to Croydon*
- Byard, Trevor, *The Pains & Pleasures of Our Pioneers*
- Dammary, Sally, *She Lived in Launceston: Isobel Horner of Waratah House*
- McFarlane, Ian, *Beyond Awakening: The Aboriginal Tribes of North West Tasmania: A History*
- TFHS Inc. Hobart Branch, *Lower Court Records of Tasmania Index to Record of Cases Heard In Petty Sessions Sorell Vol. 3 September 1852-January 1866*
- TFHS Inc. Hobart Branch, *Lower Court Records of Tasmania Index to Record of Cases Heard In Petty Sessions Sorell Vols 1 & 2 Jan 1847-Sep 1852*
- TFHS Inc. Hobart Branch Writers Group, *Pros and Cons of Transportation A collection of convict stories*
- Watson, Peter, *The Loyal Lads of Feltham*

*Indicates donated items*

---

**Devonport Branch**

http://www.tfhsdev.com
President Kerrie Blyth 0418 991 208
Secretary Helen Anderson (03) 6427 8997
PO Box 587 Devonport Tasmania 7310
email: secretary@tfhsdev.com

**Report on Events:**

In January we held a very successful BBQ at our branch library. It was terrific to see so many members and partners come along and we also welcomed Launceston branch members and the Mayor of Latrobe, Cr Mike Gaffney. Helen Anderson had been very busy preparing Mike’s family tree as he was our featured “Who Do You Think You Are” celebrity. Mike was thrilled to receive a chart and a folder detailing a number of his ancestors.

Our theme for February was “Paper” and we were pleased to have Ulverstone Antiquarian bookseller Pete Jermy come along to our meeting in Devonport. Pete talked of his days as a London City bookseller and the interesting range of characters and celebrities including Clive James, Barry Humphries and Nigel Hawthorne whom he met. He finds Ulverstone a “bit quieter” but it still has its own
interesting characters. Among the fascinating collection of “paper” based items we examined was a vellum covered 1599 publication. Pete can be found at 48 Victoria St in Ulverstone.

A special event held at our library in March was a forum where members came together to share lunch and ideas in a friendly informal manner. The end result was a special bulletin circulated to members containing all the ideas and suggestions gathered during the day. It is hoped the new committee will take these on and include in the branch planning for the future.

Late in March we visited the Latrobe National Trust Museum where local antique dealer Mike McLaren provided valuations on items brought in by members. There was everything from fine china to old watercolour paintings, dolls furniture, jewellery and tableware. Mike also had some “mystery objects” for us to try and identify. His shop can be found at 37 Gilbert St, Latrobe.

Fundraising is taking off again with thanks to Elaine for organizing “sausage sizzles” at the local Kmart store. Plenty of hungry shoppers are helping us to raise much needed funds.

As a result of the State providing branches with equipment funding, we were able to buy a digital voice recorder, external hard drive and a new computer for our branch library.

During Easter we were saddened to learn of the passing of John Dare’s wife, Myra. For many years John has been supported in his various roles on both Devonport and State committees by Myra. She was always quick to lend a hand in practical ways too and her quiet but very cheerful and bright nature will be greatly missed by us all.

Planned Meeting and Activities:

- **May 29th** at Devonport Online Access Centre—the theme is focused on cemeteries, obituaries, undertakers and anything to do with I.L.M.O (In Loving Memory Of)
- **June 26th** at Devonport Online Access Centre—theme focusing on research using the Internet.

The tradition of meeting at the Mersey Library on the last Thursday of each and every month has ceased and gatherings will now be spread around Latrobe, Devonport and Ulverstone. Evening events will now have a new starting time of 7.00pm, this will help to ensure more time is available for workshops and guest speakers.

A three monthly calendar is distributed with each branch newsletter (Mar, June, Sept and Dec). This highlights the forthcoming activities. This calendar is also available from our website under the Newsletters link. Please contact Secretary secretary@tfhsdev.com to make a booking or for any further details on these events check our website at www.tfhsdev.com

**Acquisitions**

* Gardam, Faye, *Immense Enjoyment The Illustrated Journals & Letters of William L.Wells 1884–1888*

* Graham, Donald E.B., *Beattie - Descendants of Samuel Beattie 1865–1948*
Hobart Branch
http://www.hobart.tasfhs.org
President Brian Hortle (03) 6225 2124 email: president@hobart.tasfhs.org
Secretary Leo Prior (03) 6228 5057 or 0419 527 542
PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018
email: secretary@hobart.tasfhs.org

The February meeting of the Hobart Branch was addressed by
Maree Ring. Maree had obviously done considerable research on
the subject—Military pensioners who came to Tasmania from
1850 to 1852. We are always grateful to those who are prepared
to share their research findings with the members at our monthly
meetings. We wish more members were prepared to speak to
their colleagues about their particular research. Robert Tanner
would be pleased to hear from members prepared to give a talk at
one of the monthly meetings.

At the February meeting Dr Petrow kindly agreed to launch the recent publication
by the Branch—The Index to Lower Court Records for the Petty Session hearings
at Sorell during the period 1847 to 1866.

At the March meeting Irene Schaffer, one of our loyal members and respected
researchers and writers, spoke on the Norfolk Islanders who came to Van
Diemens Land in the early 1800s.

The April meeting was addressed by Dr Hamish Maxwell-Stewart—his topic was
the impact of convict transportation on families.

It is hoped that the CD’s of the headstones and burial places in cemeteries in the
Oatlands area will be launched soon. The Bruny Island Cemeteries CD is also in
production. Members who are working on these CDs can be thanked for the time
and effort they so readily give to their production—involving research,
photography, entering of data, checking and the manufacture of the CD.

Members are reminded of the Annual General Meeting of the Society to be held at
Ross on Saturday 21 June.

General Meetings
Members are reminded that all the general meetings in 2008 will be held, as
usual, at the Rosny Library building in Bligh Street on the third Tuesday in the
month at 8pm. Visitors are welcome at all these meetings.

The dates of the next meetings are June 17, July 15, Aug 19 and Sep 16.
Family History Computer Users Group
Branch library - second Wednesday of the month at 7.30 pm.

WISE Interest Group
Branch library – first Sunday of February, May, August and November at 2 pm.

Family History Writers Group
Branch library – third Thursday of each month between 12.30 and 2.30 pm.

Research Workshop
Members with research problems can seek help of library assistants during the opening hours of the library.
Details of these meetings and other activities may be found on our website at 
http://www.hobart.tasfhs.org/

Acquisitions

Books
* Appeldorff, G.; Memories of Collinsvale
* Baker, A; Index to ‘The Mercury’ Deaths–1999
* Broomhead, J; Broomhead–Family History & Letters
* Dammery, S; She Lived in Launceston
* Grimble, I.; Scottish Clans & Tartans
* Hudspeth, A.; Lindisfarne Historical Research
* Schaffer, I.; The End of a Long Journey
* Tasman Peninsula Historical Society; Tasmanian Peninsula Chronicle–Vol. 13
* TFHS Inc., Hobart; Our Female Ancestors–Discovered and Remembered
* TFHS Inc.Hobart; Lower Court Records of Tasmania–Index to Record of Cases Heard in Petty Sessions
Sorell/Volumes 1&2; Jan 1847-Sep 1852
Sorell/Volume 3; Sep 1852-Jan 1866
* Terry, D.; History of the Pateena Terrys
* von Steiglitz, K.; The History of Bothwell and its Early Settlers
* von Steiglitz, K.; The Pioneers of the East Coast from 1642Swanseabicheno

CD-Roms
* ABM Publishing
  1901 Census of Buckinghamshire; Newport Pagnell
  Leicestershire Parish Records, Vol. 9 (Marriages)
  1871 Census of Durham
  Chester Cathedral Parish Records; Worlton.
  Berkshire 1883 Post Office Directory.
  1871 Census of Glamorganshire Area; Cardiff St. John.
  Buckinghamshire Parish Records; Thornton.
  Nottingham 1881 Trade Directory.
  1871 Census of London; Brampton, Kensington.
  Derbyshire Parish Records; Peak Forest Chapel.
  The Homeland Handbooks; Lynton, Lynmouth and the Lorna Doone Country.
  G.S. of the Northern Territory; Northern Territory, Australia—Deaths 1824 to 2004,
  Part 1

* Indicates donated items
Huon Branch
President Betty Fletcher (03) 6264 1546
Secretary Libby Gillham (03) 6239 6529
PO Box 117 Huonville Tasmania 7109
email: vsbtas@bigpond.com

The Huon Branch has had another successful year. While there was a slight loss of membership several new members joined during the year. In recent months some visitors to the Library have expressed an interest in joining the Society. The main disappointment has been the lack of any members assisting in the management activities of the Branch. For the early part of 2008 the research officer has been busy with a number of requests from Tasmania and from interstate. Routine activities of the Branch continue and for the coming year will be managed by the same committee personnel.

Launceston Branch
http://users.bigpond.com/ltntasfh
President Anita Swan (03) 6326 5778
Secretary Muriel Bissett Phone/Fax (03) 6344 4034
PO Box 1290 Launceston Tasmania 7250
secretary: bbissett@bigpond.net.au
library: ltntasfh@bigpond.com

A very successful workshop was led by Irene Taylor on 26th February. The main sites explored were from free UKGEN, freeBMD, freeCEN and freeREG and I'm sure that this has just been a beginning for some of our members. The March meeting was scheduled for a week earlier, to avoid the busy Easter week and we were pleased to welcome Jim Rouse and Kerri Blyth from Devonport Branch. Members and visitors were enthralled with Jim's presentation and the very painstaking research that had gone into producing the splendid session on the "40th Battalion in the Great War 1914-1918". Following the Annual General Meeting on 22nd April, we are looking forwarding to Launceston Branch members Lorraine and Des Wootton giving an address on the activities at the George Town and District Historical Society. We plan to visit the Tramcar Shed at Inveresk Railyard on 27th May.

We are pleased to welcome new members Lucille Gee and Daphne Mitchell as first-timers to the Branch committee and look forward to their contributions to the running of the Branch.

Russell Watson has made the most of the long, hot summer days and has almost completed the 65,000 odd photographs at Carr Villa cemetery. Judith Whish-Wilson is working with Russell on the photo input and labelling, and this could prove to be the longest part of the project. The committee thank Russell and Judith for this mammoth effort!
The British Interest Group (BIG) continue to meet monthly on the third Wednesday at Adult Education Rooms, York St, Launceston.


**Monday 25 August**: 10am: Workshop, at Phil Leonard Room, City Library: Immigration Records, including a demonstration on CD, "Passenger Arrivals & Departures from Early Launceston Newspapers". Fee $6.00.

**Monday 22 September**: 10am: Workshop, at Phil Leonard Room, City Library: Tutor: Judith De Jong: "Wills". Fee: $6.00.

**Tuesday 21 October**: 3.30pm: Workshop, at 2 Taylor St Library: Tutor Alma Ranson. "Early NSW Records". Fee $6.00

Please book and pay for all sessions, at 2 Taylor Street Library.

**Acquisitions**

**Books**

- Alexander, Alison, *The Companion to Tasmanian History*
- Bissett, Muriel & Betty, *The Weekly Courier: Index to Photographs, BDMs & Personal Items of Interest to Family Historians. Vol 2, 1904-1905*
- Cock, Randolph & Rodger, N A M, *A Guide to the Naval Records in the National Archives of the UK*
- Cox, Philip & Stacey, Wesley, *Historic Towns of Australia*
- Downard, Sandra; Hulm, Lyn; Swanson, Kevin, *Colac and District Pioneer Register Pre 1900*
- Gervasoni, Clare; Phillipson, Wayne; Wickham, Dorothy, *Ballarat and District Pioneers and Old Residents Directory 1837-1855*
- Meyer, Maureen, *Romsey and District Genealogical References from Newspapers*
- Marks, Elizabeth Ellen, *Abbreviations for Australian Genealogists*
- Newspaper Articles on Hotels : Scrap Book
- Pappalardo, Bruno, *Tracing your Naval Ancestors*
- Rouse, Jim, *The story of Tasmania's 40th Infantry Battalion 1916-1918, Copy of notes from Talk*
- State Economic Planning Authority, *Regional Planning Maps of Tasmania*
- TFHS Inc Launceston Branch, *The Tasmanian Mail: A Photographic Index, Vol 2 1905-1908*
- The Examiner Newspaper, *Then and Now by Air: Aerial Survey of the City of Launceston*
- The Examiner Newspaper, *Way Back When Vol 1: Scrap Book*
- The Examiner Newspaper, *Way Back When Vol 2: Scrap Book*
- The Portland Municipality Council, *The Centenary of Portland 1834-1934*
- Thompson, John, *Probation in Paradise: The story of convict probationers on Tasman's & Forestier's Peninsulas VDL 1841-1857*
- Tomaselli, Phil, *Tracing your Air Force Ancestors*

*Indicates donated items
## Library Notes

### State Microfiche Roster

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Range</th>
<th>Burnie</th>
<th>Devonport</th>
<th>Hobart</th>
<th>Huon</th>
<th>Launceston</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19/05/08</td>
<td>Set 4</td>
<td>Set 5</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18/08/08</td>
<td>Set 3</td>
<td>Set 4</td>
<td>Set 3</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17/11/08</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
<td>Set 5</td>
<td>Set 4</td>
<td>Set 3</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23/02/09</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18/05/09</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15/08/08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14/11/08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20/2/09</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15/05/09</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21/08/09</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Burnie: GRO BDMs Index 1868–1897
- Devonport: Griffith’s Valuation for Ireland Series, GRO Consular Records Index, Old Parish Registers and 1891 Census Indexes for Scotland
- Hobart: GRO BDMs Index 1898–1922 and AGCI
- Huon: National Probate Calendars 1853–1943
- Launceston: GRO BDMs Index 1923–1942

Exchange Journals Members’ Interests and One Name Studies Index
Lilian Watson Family History Award 2006 and entries

### Devonport & Launceston Microfiche Roster

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Range</th>
<th>Devonport</th>
<th>Launceston</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19/05/08</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
<td>Set 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18/08/08</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17/11/08</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23/02/09</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18/05/09</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15/08/08</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14/11/08</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20/2/09</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15/05/09</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21/08/09</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Devonport: GRO BDMs Index 1943-1946
- Launceston: GRO BDMs Index 1947-1950

---

## Society Sales

The Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. Publications

(all prices inc. GST)

Payment by Visa or MasterCard—now available (mail order only)

Mail orders (including postage) should be forwarded to the:
State Sales Officer, TFHS Inc., PO Box 191 Launceston TAS 7250

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Microfiche</td>
<td>TAMIOT (p&amp;p $2.50)</td>
<td>$55.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books</td>
<td>Van Diemen’s Land Heritage Index, Vol. 3 (p&amp;p $5.50)</td>
<td>$11.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Van Diemen’s Land Heritage Index, Vol. 4 (p&amp;p $5.50)</td>
<td>$11.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Van Diemen’s Land Heritage Index, Vol. 5 (p&amp;p $5.50) **</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tasmanian Ancestry Index Volumes 1—10 (p&amp;p $5.50) **</td>
<td>$22.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tasmanian Ancestry Index Volumes 21—25 (p&amp;p $3.50) **</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| CD-Rom | Tasmanian Federation Index (p&p $2.50) ** members discount applies | $231.00 |

** members discount applies
Branch Library Addresses, Times and Meeting Details

Burnie
Phone: (03) 6435 4103 (Branch Librarian)
Library 58 Bass Highway, Cooee
Tuesday 11.00 a.m.–3.00 p.m.
Saturday 1.00 p.m.–4.00 p.m.
The library is open at 7.00 p.m. prior to meetings.
Meeting Branch Library, 58 Bass Highway, Cooee 7.30 p.m. on
3rd Tuesday of each month, except January and December.
Day Meeting 1st Monday of the month at 10.30 a.m. except January and February.

Devonport
Phone: (03) 6427 8997 (Branch Secretary)
Library "Old police residence", 117 Gilbert St, Latrobe (behind State Library)
Tuesday & Friday 11.00 a.m.–3.00 p.m.
Saturday opening has ceased and is now by advance appointment only.
Meeting The last Thursday of each month is flagged for evening events with a
commencement time of 7.00 p.m. Meetings are held at the Mersey
Regional Library in Devonport, the Branch Library in Latrobe or at other
places as determined by the committee. Please check the website at
www.tfhsdev.com or contact the Secretary.

Hobart
Phone: (03) 6228 5057 (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) 6239 6529 (Branch Secretary)
Library Soldiers Memorial Hall, Marguerite Street, Ranelagh
Saturday 1.30 p.m.–4.00 p.m.
Other times: library visits by appointment with Secretary,
48 hours notice required
Meeting Branch Library, Ranelagh, at 4.00 p.m. on 1st Saturday of each month,
except January.
Please check Branch Report for any changes.

Launceston
Phone: (03) 6344 4034 (Branch Secretary)
Library 2 Taylor Street, Invermay, Launceston
Tuesday 10.00 a.m.–3.00 p.m.
1st & 3rd Saturday 1.30 p.m.–3.30 p.m.
Meeting Generally held at the Branch Library 2 Taylor Street, Invermay on the 4th
Tuesday of each month, except January and December. Check the Branch
News and the website http://users.bigpond.com/ltntasfhs for locations and
times.
Membership of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

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

Dues are payable annually by 1 April. Membership Subscriptions for 2008–09 (including GST):-
- Individual member $39.00
- Joint members (2 people at one address) $49.00
- Australian Concession $27.00
- Australian Joint Concession $37.00

Overseas: Individual member: A$39.00: Joint members: A$49.00 (including airmail postage).

Organisations: Journal subscription $39.00—apply to the State Treasurer.

Membership Entitlements:
All members receive copies of the society's journal *Tasmanian Ancestry*, published quarterly in June, September, December and March. 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 downloaded from www.tasfhs.org or obtained from the TFHS Inc. State Secretary, or any branch and be returned with appropriate dues to a branch treasurer. Interstate and overseas applications should be mailed to the TFHS Inc. Treasurer, PO Box 191, Launceston Tasmania 7250. Dues are also accepted at libraries and at 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. Research request forms may be downloaded from www.tasfhs.org.

Reciprocal Rights:
TFHS Inc. policy is that our branches offer reciprocal rights to any interstate or overseas visitor who is a member of another Family History Society and produce their membership card.

Advertising:
Advertising for *Tasmanian Ancestry* is accepted with pre-payment of $27.50 per quarter page in one issue or $82.50 for four issues including 10% GST. Further information can be obtained by writing to the journal editors at PO Box 191, Launceston Tasmania 7250.

ISSN—0159 0677

Printed by The Design & Print Centre—Launceston Tasmania
Journal Article Award

The State Executive announces that the next Journal Award will cover *Tasmanian Ancestry* editions Volume 29 No's 1-4. The Award will be presented at the Society's Annual General Meeting held on 20th June 2009.

The articles will be judged on the guidelines specified in the editorial page of each journal.

The Journal Committee will filter the articles and one article from each volume will be submitted to the May 2009 State Executive meeting where the winner will be selected.
Branch Committee Members for 2008–2009

**Burnie**

**President**
Mr Peter Cocker 6435 4103
petjud@bigpond.com

**Secretary**
Mrs Ann Bailey 6431 5058
petjud@bigpond.com

**Branch addresses**
PO Box 748 Burnie Tasmania 7320

**Devonport**

**President**
Mrs Sue-Ellen McCreghan 6428 6328
president@tfhsdev.com

**Secretary**
Ms Helen Anderson 6427 8997
secretary@tfhsdev.com

**Branch addresses**
Po Box 587 Devonport Tasmania 7310
http://www.tfhsdev.com

**President**
Mrs Sue-Ellen McCreghan 6428 6328
president@tfhsdev.com

**Vice President**
Mr Jim Rouse 6491 1607

**Secretary**
Ms Helen Anderson 6427 8997
secretary@tfhsdev.com

**Treasurer**
Mr John Dare 6424 7889

**Committee**
Mrs Glenice Brauman 6424 7577
Mrs Rosilyn Coss 6491 1141
Mrs Elaine Garwood 6424 4005
Mrs Rosie Marshall 6426 7334
Mrs Marilyn Oakley 6423 3827
Mrs Barbara Pendrey 6427 8666
Mrs June Stones 6429 3241

**State Delegates**
Ms Kerri Blyth 0418 991 208
Mr Jim Rouse 6491 1607

**Alternate Delegate**
To be advised
### Hobart

**President**
Mr Robert Tanner  
(03) 6231 0794

**Secretary**
Mr Leo Prior  
(03) 6228 5057

Branch addresses
secretary@hobart.tasfhs.org

PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018
http://www.hobart.tasfhs.org

**President**
Mr Robert Tanner  
6231 0794

**Vice President**
Mrs Colleen Read  
6244 4527

**Secretary**
Mr Leo Prior  
6228 5057

**Minute Secretary**
Ms Vee Maddock  
6243 9592

**Treasurer**
Mrs Vanessa Blair  
6247 9441

**Committee**
Mr Maurice Appleyard  
6248 4229

Mr Ross Buckley  
6243 7518

Mr Glen Pearce  
6227 1227

**State Delegates**
Mr Leo Prior
To be advised

**Alternate Delegate**
To be advised

### Huon

**President**
Betty Fletcher (03) 6264 1546

**Secretary**
Libby Gillham (03) 6239 6529

**Fax**
(03) 6239 6824

**Branch addresses**
vsbtas@ava.com.au
PO Box 117 Huonville Tasmania 7109

**Library email**
tfhshuon@keypoint.com.au

**President**
Miss Betty Fletcher  
6264 1546

**Vice President**
Mrs Elaine Burton  
6264 1345

**Secretary**
Mrs Libby Gillham  
6239 6529

**Treasurer**
Mr John Gillham  
6239 6529

**Librarian**
Miss Amanda Cavenett  
6264 1948

**Research**
Miss Amanda Cavenett  
6264 1948

**Publicity**
Mrs Libby Gillham  
6239 6529

**State Delegates**
Mrs Libby Gillham  
6239 6529

Mr John Gillham  
6239 6529

**Alternate Delegate**
Miss Betty Fletcher  
6264 1546
Launceston Branch

President Anita Swan  (03) 6326 5778
Secretary Muriel Bissett (03) 6344 4034
bbissett@bigpond.net.au

Branch address
ltntasfh@bigpond.com
PO Box 1290 Launceston Tasmania 7250
http://users.bigpond.com/ltntasfh

President
Mrs Anita Swan  6326 5778
swan.a@aapt.net.au

Vice President
Mrs Judith Whish-Wilson  6394 8456

Secretary
Miss Muriel Bissett  Ph/Fax 6344 4034

Treasurer
Miss Betty Bissett  Ph/Fax 6344 4034

Committee Members
Mr Lionel Cooper  6382 7222
Mrs Lucille Gee  6344 7650
Miss Daphne Mitchell  6394 4991
Mr Barrie Robinson  6328 1349
Miss Helen Stuart  6331 9175
Mr Russell Watson  6344 8968

State Delegates
Mrs Sandra Duck  6344 3263
To be advised

Alternate
To be advised

Launceston Branch
Publications

Index to Passenger Arrivals & Departures from Early Launceston Newspapers, 1829-1865.
CD-Rom
Cost:  $60.00 (p&p add $5.30)

The Tasmanian Mail
A Photographic Index.
(Series covers: 1894-1935)

Volume 1: 1894-1904
Volume 2: 1905-1908
Volume 3: 1909-1912
Price per volume: $27.00 (p&p $9.30)

The Weekly Courier
Index to Photographs, Birth, Death & Marriage Notices and Personal items of interest to Family Historians
(Series covers: 1901-1935)

Volume 1: 1901-1903
Volume 2: 1904-1905
Volume 3: 1906-1907
Price per volume: $30.00 (p&p $9.30)

TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch
PO Box 1290, Launceston  Tas  7250
For more details—see the website
Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.
PO Box 191 Launceston Tasmania 7250
State Secretary: secretary@tasfhs.org
Journal Editors: editors@tasfhs.org
Home Page: http://www.tasfhs.org

Patron: Dr Alison Alexander
Fellows: Dr Neil Chick, David Harris and Denise McNeice

Executive:
President Anita Swan (03) 6326 5778
Vice President Maurice Appleyard (03) 6248 4229
Vice President Peter Cocker (03) 6435 4103
State Secretary Muriel Bissett (03) 6344 4034
State Treasurer Betty Bissett (03) 6344 4034

Committee:
Judy Cocker Margaret Strempel Jim Rouse
Kerrie Blyth Robert Tanner Leo Prior
John Gillham Libby Gillham Sandra Duck

By-laws Officer Denise McNeice (03) 6228 3564
Assistant By-laws Officer Maurice Appleyard (03) 6248 4229
Webmaster Robert Tanner (03) 6231 0794
Journal Editors Anita Swan (03) 6326 5778
Betty Bissett (03) 6344 4034
LWFHA Coordinator Anita Swan (03) 6394 8456
Members’ Interests Compiler Jim Rouse (03) 6239 6529
Membership Registrar Muriel Bissett (03) 6344 4034
Publications Coordinator Denise McNeice (03) 6228 3564
Public Officer Denise McNeice (03) 6228 3564
State Sales Officer Betty Bissett (03) 6344 4034

Branches of the Society
Burnie: PO Box 748 Burnie Tasmania 7320 petjud@bigpond.com
Devonport: PO Box 587 Devonport Tasmania 7310 secretary@tfhsdev.com
Hobart: PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018 secretary@hobart.tasfhs.org
Huon: PO Box 117 Huonville Tasmania 7109 vsbtas@bigpond.com
Launceston: PO Box 1290 Launceston Tasmania 7250 lntasfh@bigpond.com
Contents
Editorial ................................................................................................................. 74
President’s Report 2007/08.................................................................................... 75
Financial Report..................................................................................................... 77
Consolidated Cash Flows ...................................................................................... 79
Lilian Watson Family History Award 2007.............................................................. 80
Book Review—Winner of LWFH Award ................................................................. 81
Short Story Award.................................................................................................. 82
The Bothwell Literary Society................................................................................ 91
A Cemetery Horror—Queenborough Disclosures .................................................. 97
Life Sentences for Murder.................................................................................... 99
Help Wanted ......................................................................................................... 101
New Members....................................................................................................... 103
New Members’ Interests ....................................................................................... 105
Diary Notes ........................................................................................................... 109
Quidnunc .............................................................................................................. 110
Nitrate File—A Health and Safety Warning, Kate Poole ................................. 111
Boobyalla Port—North East Tasmania, Allison Carins.......................................... 112
Thomas Priest, Christine Miller .......................................................................... 115
Lord Caithness’ Steam Carriage ........................................................................... 118
Alexander Johnston and Margaret Lyle, Nancy Vada Gibb ................................. 120
Native Place is Cardigan, Marie J Dallman .......................................................... 122
How the Corrick Concert Tours Began—Elsie Corrick 1894-1974...................... 124
An Upstanding Citizen, Lyn Hookway ............................................................... 128
The First William Calvert, R Brian Howroyd ....................................................... 130
Aye, Sir! Betty Jones .......................................................................................... 131
Genes on Screen .................................................................................................. 136
Branch News and Acquisitions .......................................................................... 139
Library Notes, Society Sales ................................................................................ 144

Deadline dates for contributions: BY 1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October
The featured former library building is the Bothwell Literacy Society Library which still stands in 57 Alexander St, Bothwell, and is now used for community based activities.

This year the Annual General Meeting was held at Ross and we were pleased to welcome 43 members and two visitors. Mr Peter Richardson, Senior Librarian from the Northern Regional Library spoke on the organisational changes at Hobart and the bringing together of all resources in one building. Mr John Cameron, manager of the Campbell Town Convict Brick Trail, outlined the project which will commemorate every convict individually, with name, age, date of sentence, crime and the name of the ship engraved onto a brick.

Dr Alison Alexander gave a resume of her recent writings and generated animated comments in response to her survey on members’ thoughts and attitudes on convicts and their subsequent lives in Tasmania.

We look forward to the next AGM, hosted by Hobart Branch, on 20th June 2009—please keep this date free!

Muriel, State Secretary.

Journal Editors
Anita Swan and Betty Bissett

Journal address
PO Box 191, Launceston TAS 7250, or email editors@tasfhs.org

any other address may cause a delay in reaching us.

Articles are welcomed in any format—handwritten, typed or word processed, on disk, on CD Rom, or by email. Disks and photographs will be returned on request.

We do ask that you try to limit the articles to 2,500 words maximum, unless it is an Index which may be included in several issues.

Please note when sending material for the journal to use the address PO Box 191 or email editors@tasfhs.org.

Deadline dates: BY 1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October

The opinions expressed in this journal are not necessarily those of the journal committee nor of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. Responsibility rests with the author of a submitted article, 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.

If you wish to contact the author of an article in Tasmanian Ancestry please write care of the editor, enclosing a stamped envelope and your letter will be forwarded.

© The contents of Tasmanian Ancestry are subject to the provisions of the Copyright Act and may not be reproduced without written permission of the editor and author.

Cover photo: Bothwell Literacy Society Library.
President’s Report 2007/08

This is my fourth Annual Report for the Society and I feel very honoured to have had the chance to work with a great team of people. I would specially like to express appreciation to our Patron, Dr Alison Alexander for her cheerful willingness to serve for another five year term. Thank you, Alison!

When I first became a delegate for the Launceston branch, it was very daunting, and I always seemed to be lost in all the paperwork of reports and notes etc. Meetings started at 10am and often didn't finish until 4pm. Nowadays things have changed, with meetings usually finished by 2pm—this has been achieved partly because we have been able to make greater use of emails for more efficient distribution of correspondence and reports, and a revision of the agenda format. Most importantly is the smooth communication and co-operation between all who attend the meetings.

State Projects:
Initially we estimated releasing T.A.M.I.O.T. 1 and 2 on CDROM within 12 months, but this has proved to be a bit ambitious—it would seem that it could be another two years before release. We are also looking into the possibility of putting Tasmanian Ancestry, Volumes 1-20 on CDROM.

Publications Team:
The Publications Team has been kept busy this year, with the release of the Tasmanian Ancestry Index to volumes 21-25, and the release of many branch publications. As Branches are now producing indexes on CDROM, the State Executive and the Publications Committee are in the process of preparing guidelines for electronic media productions—this will give branches some common standards with which to work.

Membership:
It is encouraging to report that membership numbers are on par with last year, including 145 new members—let's hope that the trend continues.

Tasmanian Ancestry:
The journal committee would like to thank all those who have sent in articles during the year, and to all those contemplating writing articles for the journal, we look forward to receiving them.

TFHS Inc. Award:
This year the Executive received 7 nominations: Kathy Bluhm, Werner, Bluhm, Judith De Jong, Coralie Mesecke, Leo Prior, Barrie Robinson and Helen Stuart.

Lilian Watson Family History Award:
Eight entries were received. The winner was Malcolm Ward, for his entry, Sergeant Samuel Thorne—A Royal Marine in the Napoleonic Wars and a first Settler of Port Phillip and Hobart Town.
Short Story Competition:
In this initial year, we received six entries. The winner was Lucille Gee, for her story, *Goodluck in the Future*.

Journal Article Competition:
Joint winners! Russell Watson, for his article, *Launceston Legacy*, which was published in Volume 28 No 2, September 2007, and Betty Jones, for her article, *Pupil Teachers in Tasmanian Government Schools, 1855-1899*, which was published in Volume 28 No 3, December 2007.

News from the Branches:
It was quite evident from the branch reports, that the TV program *Who Do You Think You Are* generated a huge amount of interest and brought in many research requests, visitors and certainly some new members.

Devonport Branch members participated in several events such as bus trips, Latrobe Chocolate Winterfest, Westbury Family History Faire, Seniors Week, Writers workshop, and Sausage Sizzles. The committee conducted a successful member survey, which has enabled them to put together an 18-month calendar of events, with themes for each month. They have also completed a set of duty statements for elected and volunteer positions within the branch, worked on their web page and produced new publications.

Burnie Branch is continuing to offer online services to members, including Ancestry.com.uk, findmypast.com and scotlandspeople—this has proven to be a great success at the branch. They have also participated in bus trips, computer nights, end of year dinners, cemetery headstone photographing, attended Westbury Family History Faire and produced new publications.

Hobart branch has been busy holding Introductory Courses, Open Days, Writers’ Workshops, Computer Users Groups, Welsh, Irish, Scottish & English Interest Group meetings. Assistance to family history researchers has also been given at the State Libraries in Hobart and Glenorchy. Indexing and digitizing resource material and the production of new publications has been ongoing.

The active members at Huon branch have been busy with the eHeritage project, research requests and attended the Huon Council Community Futures Forum.

Launceston branch was successful this year in receiving two grants: the first for equipment for the library and the second for equipment to facilitate the photography of the tombstones and memorials at the Carr Villa Memorial Park. Members have participated in the Westbury Family History Faire, Seniors Week and are continuing to photograph the country cemetery headstones. Altogether, the year of workshops, tours and meetings have been very successful. The British Interest Group continues to meet bi-monthly. Work is continuing on the upgrade of the webpage and new publications have been produced.

In closing my report, I would like to say that the success that is evident in this past year was made possible by the dedication of all the volunteers, from cleaners to presidents!

Anita Swan, State Executive President.
INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 31-03-2008

SCOPE
We have audited the accompanying financial statements and notes thereto of Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. - State Executive for the year ended 31st March, 2008. These statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

The Society'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 Tasmanian Family History Society Inc - State Executive.

Our audit has been conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards to provide reasonable assurance as to whether the accounts 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 the historic cost basis of accounting so as to present a view of the association which is consistent with our 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 reservations:

(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 society as at 31st March, 2008 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 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.

JAMES PAWSON & ASSOC.

J. I. Pawson - FPNA

Dated at Launceston this 16th day of May 2008
# TFHS Inc. State Executive — General Account

## Statement of Receipts & Payments for the Year 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006 / 07</th>
<th>2007 / 08</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance as per Cash Book 1 April 2007</td>
<td>$18,426.77</td>
<td>$20,183.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Receipts</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GST Collected</td>
<td>5,610.42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership Subscriptions - Interstate</td>
<td>11,170.21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership Subscriptions - Branch</td>
<td>16,289.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations</td>
<td>713.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>State Sales</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- TFI CD-Rom</td>
<td>12,631.77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Books, CD's, Fiche</td>
<td>854.99</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- TAMIOT</td>
<td>579.81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Cheque Account</td>
<td>95.91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Membership Subscriptions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Interstate</td>
<td>11,170.21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Branch Donations Via Merchant Card</td>
<td>213.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Donations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Contributing &amp;</td>
<td>1,072.62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Membership Subscriptions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Branch Grants – Donations</td>
<td>5,987.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>State Sales</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Books, CD's, Fiche</td>
<td>1,150.91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost of Sales</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- TAMIOT Payments</td>
<td>292.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GST received from ATO</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Receipts</strong></td>
<td>$51,875.29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Funds Available</strong></td>
<td>$72,058.48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Payments</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GST Paid out</td>
<td>3,055.29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>3,045.31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership Expense inc. Branch via Merchant Card</td>
<td>3,537.39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost of Sales</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Books, CD's, Fiche payments</td>
<td>1,150.91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bank Charges</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- TAMIOT Payments</td>
<td>292.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sundries</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Contra &amp;</td>
<td>534.46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost of Sales</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Branch Grants – Donations</td>
<td>5,987.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Journal Payments</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Advertising &amp; Sales</td>
<td>5,669.88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Administration Payments</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertising/ Promotional</td>
<td>62.04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGM Expenses</td>
<td>811.46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit Fees/ Corporate Affairs</td>
<td>443.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Travel</td>
<td>2,637.70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilian Watson and Other Awards</td>
<td>379.80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage/Boxes &amp; Telephone - Internet</td>
<td>659.80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing and Stationery</td>
<td>282.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent (Campbell Town Hall)</td>
<td>140.64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions (AFFHO)</td>
<td>153.18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capital Purchase</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Payments</strong></td>
<td>$62,708.99</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reserve Funds</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tasmanian Perpetual Trustees At Call</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Payments</strong></td>
<td>$67,051.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance as per Cash Book 31 March 2008</strong></td>
<td>$20,183.19</td>
<td>$15,5007.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance as per Westpac Cheque Account 31/3/2008</strong></td>
<td>15,007.48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interest received 12 months ending 31 March 2008</strong></td>
<td>5,872.87</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plus Deposit</strong></td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Represented by</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance as per Westpac Cheque Account 31/3/2008</strong></td>
<td>15,007.48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Less unrepresented cheque</strong></td>
<td>5,872.87</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Represented by</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance as per Cash Book 31 March 2008</strong></td>
<td>$12,458.04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reserve Funds</strong> - Tasmanian Perpetual Trustees At Call</td>
<td>12,458.04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

### Statement of Consolidated Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bur</th>
<th>Dev</th>
<th>Hob</th>
<th>Huon</th>
<th>L'ton</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Add Receipts</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GST Received</td>
<td>5,810</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership Subscriptions</td>
<td>1,365</td>
<td>3,492</td>
<td>15,751</td>
<td>907</td>
<td>6,065</td>
<td>27,459</td>
<td>36,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations</td>
<td>613</td>
<td>1,712</td>
<td>882</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>926</td>
<td>3,906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund Raising</td>
<td>1,553</td>
<td>2,302</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,328</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>682</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>3,015</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,035</td>
<td>6,655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>6,816</td>
<td>5,391</td>
<td>18,543</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>18,252</td>
<td>14,066</td>
<td>54,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Revenue</td>
<td>2,387</td>
<td>823</td>
<td>2,492</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7,692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundries</td>
<td>3,860</td>
<td>1,630</td>
<td>1,109</td>
<td>1,199</td>
<td>4,499</td>
<td>1,569</td>
<td>8,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Receipts</strong></td>
<td>17,344</td>
<td>16,084</td>
<td>41,832</td>
<td>3,377</td>
<td>34,493</td>
<td>51,875</td>
<td>113,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Funds Available</strong></td>
<td>31,684</td>
<td>19,833</td>
<td>48,042</td>
<td>6,372</td>
<td>36,944</td>
<td>72,058</td>
<td>181,903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Less Payments</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GST Paid</td>
<td>6,094</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership Subscriptions</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,630</td>
<td>9,322</td>
<td>568</td>
<td>2,992</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>3,045</td>
<td>3,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund Raising</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,092</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Items for re-sale</td>
<td>7,183</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>8,253</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8,815</td>
<td>12,483</td>
<td>28,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Fees</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Payments</td>
<td>3,904</td>
<td>2,677</td>
<td>6,303</td>
<td>1,310</td>
<td>11,441</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25,635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundries</td>
<td>2,140</td>
<td>5,084</td>
<td>2,216</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>7,052</td>
<td>11,121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal (Tas Ancestry)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13,725</td>
<td>13,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets/Capital</td>
<td>2,196</td>
<td>2,456</td>
<td>6,969</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>7,138</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration Payments</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>2,427</td>
<td>8,661</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>9,107</td>
<td>17,633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Payments</strong></td>
<td>15,937</td>
<td>15,163</td>
<td>42,174</td>
<td>2,182</td>
<td>33,003</td>
<td>52,051</td>
<td>127,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to term loan a/c</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance as at 31/3/2008</strong></td>
<td>$8,747</td>
<td>$4,670</td>
<td>$5,868</td>
<td>$4,190</td>
<td>$3,941</td>
<td>$15,007</td>
<td>$42,423</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Term Investments, Float etc.**

<p>| | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Cash Reserves</td>
<td>15,912</td>
<td>20,513</td>
<td>22,962</td>
<td>4,190</td>
<td>10,554</td>
<td>33,338</td>
<td>106,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset Register – for insurance</td>
<td>98,672</td>
<td>92,700</td>
<td>167,510</td>
<td>32,346</td>
<td>141,084</td>
<td>31,786</td>
<td>564,078</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Transfer your FILM to VIDEO or DVD**

Convert your home movies to Video or DVD to share with your family and friends. I convert Standard 8, Super 8, 16mm, Pathe 9.5mm film to Videotape or DVD.

Contact Bruce Woods on ☎ (03) 6249 4822 or email bcwoods@bigpond.net.au for more information.
Lillian Watson Family History Award 2007

There were 8 entries in the Lilian Watson Family History Award for 2007, with 2 of the entries from interstate, 1 each from Victoria and ACT.

From the Judges

In assessing the entries, the judges were again concerned that some entries lacked indexes and /or bibliographies. Under the conditions of entry as currently stand, this does not make an entry ineligible, but it inevitably results in the entry being marked down in judging, and significantly reduces the value of the work for other researchers. The judges would also like to emphasise the importance of careful proofreading as several entries were marred by errors that should have been picked up before printing.

The conditions of the Award stipulate that entries “must be the story of a family, an individual or an autobiography—a collation of factual details, woven into a story”. In reviewing the entries, the judges placed considerable importance on this aspect.

The judges were unanimous in their recommendation that the book Sergeant Samuel Thorne: a Royal Marine in the Napoleonic Wars and a first settler of Port Phillip and Hobart Town by Malcolm Ward should be given the award.

This is a detailed and well-compiled account of an interesting settler and his family, with a good depiction of the historical setting. It is well researched, using primary sources very effectively. The quality of the writing is good, and gives a strong narrative structure. The book is well designed and organised, very readable, with an effective printing style and good layout. Illustrations are relevant, of good quality (photographs are very clear) and attractively presented. Sources are comprehensively acknowledged. The book’s referencing is a model for writers of a family history with full, useful endnotes linked to a single number sequence.

Thank you to the judging panel, for their continued support in this Award.

The books submitted will be circulated to the five branches before being deposited at the branches as designated by the authors:

Aitken, Leanne, Our Schools and Pioneer Families : A History of Stowport, Natone, Camena and Upper Natone (Burnie)

Daniel, Ann, Spirit of Independence : John Munday—First Fleet Marine (Hobart)

Delbridge, Noel, Land of Hope and Gladys (Launceston)

Hyland, Jeanette E, Maids, Masters and Magistrates : Twenty Women of the Convict Ship “New Grove” (Launceston)

Lipp, Euphemia Grant, William Borrodale Wilson and His Family (Launceston)

Nickols, Elizabeth, Millers, Maltsters & More – 7 Generations of Shelverton Family History (Hobart)

Osbourne, Helen J & Gould, Richard, From Flattop to Rhyndaston : A history of the Rhyndaston—Tiberias area and its pioneers (Devonport Branch)

Ward, Malcolm, Sergeant Samuel Thorne, A Royal Marine in the Napoleonic Wars and a first settler of Port Phillip and Hobart Town (Launceston)
Book Review—Winner of LWFH Award


I've now been reading the works of the winners of the Lillian Watson Award for a number of years, and I've been impressed with their thorough and accurate research, their narrative and their presentation. Malcolm Ward’s book is no exception. Indeed, it is extremely hard to find anything to criticise in it.

Samuel Thorne was born in Somerset, England and in 1796 married Ann Luckwell, the first sure date that assiduous research has been able to find. The following years Samuel joined the Marines, and fought against the Dutch in the Battle of Camperdown. He then joined David Collins’ expedition to settle southern Australia, and Ann came with him, leaving their young son with her parents. They never saw him again.

Samuel had ups and downs as a Marine, and when the group was disbanded in 1812, he was given a land grant and farmed, first at Cremorne, then at Dodges Ferry. He served as a constable, ran a pub, did quite well then got into debt. Ann bore him four more children then died, and Samuel himself died in 1848, aged 73. This is a brief summary of their story, which Malcolm Ward tells in very interesting detail, showing the ups and downs which pioneers experienced.

Their four Australian children also saw ups and downs. William prospered in Sydney. Harriet married an ex-convict who turned out to be a no-hoper. She had a hard life, bearing him four children then dying aged thirty. Even the most detailed research could not find out what happened to the next son, and the youngest, Robert, worked hard and found modest prosperity buying and selling land, farming, operating a ferry and a pub, and running a trading ship around the coast. A varied family life, in which family members undertook a great variety of the work associated with a pioneer farming community.

The book is minutely referenced, and I am sure that it is a piece of work in which the reader can feel certain sure than no stone whatever has been left unturned as far as finding information goes. The reader can also feel sure that the research is accurate. Family History Society members have high standards of accuracy, and Malcolm Ward keeps standards high. He includes information not just on family members, but on every aspect which touched their lives—the Marines and the Royal Navy, the Battle of Camperdown, the Somerset villages in which they lived, the settlement at Port Phillip, the Forcett races and so on. There are also transcriptions of the major documents, such as obituaries and court records.

The illustrations are excellent, with plentiful photographs, paintings and sketches which bring the story to life. As well there are many maps, including an excellent fold-out one at the end which links all the sites of the Thornes’ lives. The standard of reproduction is good, and the design is excellent. Since no one else is credited with it, I assume that Malcolm Ward undertook this himself. The writing style is also excellent —lively and readable—and there is a comprehensive index. Altogether, this is a first-rate family history. Malcolm Ward calls it a 'booklet' and hopes to write a longer book one day, but this work gives new meaning to the term 'booklet'.
Reviewers all seem to feel they must temper praise with criticism, so I tried to find a fault with this book. The only one I could think of is that the sub-title is a little cumbersome. This petty point shows Malcolm Ward’s high standard, and I congratulate him on his production.

Dr Alison Alexander

Short Story Award - 2007

The following entries were submitted in the Short Story Award:
- Alison M Carins, Window of Memory —Sarah’s Story
- Pat Coy, The Trial
- Elaine Dobie, Catherine’s Story
- Lucille Gee, Goodluck in the Future
- Iris Meek, The Best Little School of All : Myrtle Bank Tasmania
- Marilyn Quirk, In Ships They Came to the Lure of Gold —ss Great Britain Voyage
  21 20 October 1861 Liverpool to Melbourne

Goodluck In The Future

Lucille Gee (Member No 6297) Winner of the 2007 Short Story Competition

The birth of my third child was about to happen, and the question of all questions was worrying me. What name shall we call the baby? If it was a boy, John wanted to use his Grandfather’s name, Harry. If a girl came along it was my choice so what will we call her? Of course we had looked through many books and thought of names of famous people. Several unusual suggestions had come from our friends. One young friend suggested ‘Sarah’. The name Sarah immediately gave me a good feeling as well as a tug at the heart strings. A loving memory came to my mind of the time when I was a young girl and we were sitting around the old kitchen table and my father was telling us about his youth.

My father, Allan, had lost his mother when he was very young, and he was brought up by his sisters. Dad had three sisters, all of them older than he. Dad also had three brothers and was the baby of the family. Dad never talked a lot about his childhood. I don’t know why. His sisters, my aunts, often told me that it was a normal childhood for that time. The memory I had was of when he told us about going to visit his Aunt Sarah. It is strange that it sticks in my mind, but I remember Dad rambled on about her with a faraway look on his face, and then he would say “You know, she was a Catholic!” In those times it was like being Irish. You were either Green or Orange. It didn’t go down well with our Methodist family, but she always kept to her faith, and never changed her belief. Dad told us that every Sunday afternoon there was always a cup of tea and cakes at Aunt Sarah’s place. He stopped the story there and we never returned to Aunt Sarah, but for some unknown reason I remember the story vividly. I wondered what she looked like and imagined she was a strong, confident woman like Emily Pankhurst, not afraid to stand up for her beliefs, but also a caring woman who had time to make a little boy who had no mother feel special. To me, Sarah was a good name for the baby, and I wanted her to share Aunt Sarah’s qualities.

My mother died before I turned 18 years of age and along with my four brothers Dad became a very important person in my life. Dad and I had many happy times...
sharing special moments together and when I was married and my children were born Dad had a great input into their early growing years. Sadly Dad in his late 60s developed Alzheimer’s disease, and after a number of dangerous situations he was placed in a Nursing Home. I have failed to add that he remarried and I felt I had the stepmother from Transylvania, but that’s another story. On the day Dad was taken to the Nursing home, his wife was packing to go home to her own son. I remember it clearly. My father had to be placed in the Nursing Home; my family had no other options. It took all my inner strength to cope with seeing the father I loved so much being placed into a home. My heart was breaking but I had to think of him being looked after and stop thinking about me. As I was driving Dad’s wife home to start her packing, she turned around and told me that my wonderful father “was a dud of a husband” I struggled to ignore her. The consequences of doing otherwise would not have been good.

I made countless visits to my father in his new home for dementia. It hurt so much to see him, and due to the advanced Alzheimer's he didn’t know who I was. I took the children there occasionally but later I would just go over at meal times. Mealtimes are not always a pleasant time at the Nursing Home but it was one time I thought that I could help my father as well as the wonderful staff at the home. One thing I vividly recall is mashed green peas. The man sitting next to Dad was having difficulty eating and I sat there in amazement at where mashed green peas could exude from when he began to choke. I never eat peas these days. On another occasion one man who in my opinion looked close to death, eyes closed, slumped in his chair, had a glass of water sat in front of him. As the nurse reached over to take it from him all of a sudden his left arm came up from dangling down beside him and smashed into her face. The force of the strike knocked her to the ground.

The staff deserved medals, I was so fortunate to have had my father in a place where the staff coped and continued working showing respect and compassion in such volatile conditions. Every time I passed through the door it hurt me so much. It felt like a knife stabbing me in the heart when I entered the home to see him. I forced myself to go and visit. It would have been easier to stay away, but he was my Dad and my only living parent.

Religion was a very important part of Dad’s life. He went to church every Sunday and I always remember that he kept his Bible beside his bed and it was obvious it was a well read book. Whilst Dad was in the nursing home I asked the staff if it was possible for Dad’s Bible to remain in his bedroom. When visiting I noticed his Bible was placed in a safe place near by his bed. There were times when I anguished over the thought of Dad losing his religion. At that time Dad didn’t know me, let alone continue worshipping his God. The situation had an effect on me. It was a feeling of complete emptiness. Dad had told us that God is always with you, but in his mental state he showed no sign that God was with him. I agonized over this and relayed these thoughts to an acquaintance who promptly told me God is in your father’s heart. Maybe it is right or wrong but it was enough to take the empty feeling away from me.

During the latter part of my father’s illness my brothers had a phone call and a letter from a woman in Hobart who shared the surname of GOODLUCK. Her name was Geraldine, and she claimed to be a distant member of our family who was
researching the Goodluck family tree. She had some interesting pieces for us to read about our ancestors. She’d completed quite an extensive amount of research, even as far as the English courts and she proceeded to drop a bombshell on us when she told us that we had a convict or two. I found it so difficult to concentrate, or even think about ancestors. My father was dying. He had a terrible mental disease. I didn’t want to meet her. I wasn’t interested at all. I couldn’t see past Dad being in the nursing home. He was deteriorating rapidly and even though I was around 30 years old I felt abandoned. My only thoughts were that when he died I’d have no more parents, no special person or place to go when I needed a sounding board without prejudice.

Dad passed away on the 10th December 1990, I sat with him on the day of his death. I did not want him to be alone, I listened to his laboured breathing all day and thought I was coping but as teatime was drawing near I made an excuse that I had to see to my children and went home. I kissed Dad goodbye and told him I was going home to the children and I know to this day it was an excuse I was afraid of death. That decision has been in my thoughts throughout my life.

I had one more problem after Dad died. Days before Dad’s funeral I visited the minister at Dad’s church to talk about the funeral service. I told him I was putting one of Dad’s Bibles in his coffin and in the nicest way he spoke of his disapproval. I felt so strongly about it that he relented and I got my way. I did not like going against his reasoning but it was something I had to do. I was still caring for my Dad. The Bible that was beside his bed I have kept and will give it in time to my children or grandchildren.

After Dad died life did go on. What choice did I have but to realize and be thankful for my loving husband and three beautiful daughter’s, my supportive brothers and my loyal friends. I have so much and I’m very grateful for all I have, but I’ll always miss my parents. Sometimes I think it would be nice just to have a chat with them, but would I be satisfied with just a little chat? I have a belief that people die because they need the rest and the peace that comes of being in Heaven. I believe they have the job there of looking after our loved ones who have died too early.

My children have grown up past twenty one; I am becoming nostalgic and want to tell them about their heritage because they’ve never had grandparents to tell them these stories. I realized that I was doing what my parents had done. I hadn’t told my children what it was like when I was young. How often do I think “Oh my God I’m so like my mother or my father”? I needed to find my heritage. I needed to know of the people in my past. I wanted my children to have the history of their family. I began to collect old photos of both my parents and my husband’s parents and had triple copies made. I wanted to make the girls each a history book to keep in their own homes. As I entered the craft world of scrap-booking and family memorabilia, the old information sent to me by Geraldine Goodluck so long ago finally came out of the cupboard. I wrote her a letter but sadly no response ever came back. The envelope stated that no one of that name was at this address.

To begin my own Goodluck research I needed to know who my grandfather’s father was, and the information that I needed could only be found at the Launceston Library and so I bravely headed there. “This is like going to an AA meeting” I said to
the librarian. “My ancestor was a convict. His name was Henry Goodluck, and his convict number was 29695.”

My research revealed: Henry Goodluck was aged 17 years when he was indicted for a rape on Sarah Johnson at the Central Criminal Court better known as The Old Bailey. Mr Baron Platt was presiding. The prosecutrix, who gave her evidence with great clearness, deposed that Sarah Johnson was 18 years of age and lived with her mother, in Holywell Street Shoreditch, London, and that on the 12th May (Whit-Monday) she went to spend the holyday with some friends at Hackney, where she met the prisoner, who accompanied them to take tea with another friend. They all went to a tavern in Hackney Road, where they remained until 9pm. The prisoner followed her and said he would see her safely home and by his persuasion she was induced to go to the Stephney Fair. There they watched a show and had a few ales. Sarah told the prisoner that she must go home as her mother would be alarmed at her absence. The prisoner told her he would conduct her the nearest way home and reluctantly Sarah followed along a road that she was unaware of, which turned out to lead into some fields known as Victoria Park. On this Sarah Johnson became alarmed and said she would go no further. The prisoner told Sarah Johnson he would have his will of her either by fair means or foul. He succeeded to throw her down and affecting his purpose, he then ran away. Sarah Johnson lay for some time in a fainting state. After recovering partially she endeavoured to walk home. It was one o’clock when she arrived home and immediately communicated the circumstances of the violence she had received.

The prisoner stated that it could not be helped and what was done could not be undone. Mr. Baron Platt summed up the evidence with attention to detail and particularity.

The jury after a deliberation of five minute's duration returned a verdict of guilty but recommended the prisoner to mercy on account of his youth and on the ground of the indiscretion the prosecutor had exhibited. In passing sentence Mr. Platt told the prisoner he had been convicted of an offence which it was punishable only by death. The jury had thought it was right to recommend the prisoner to mercy and that all the court could do was passing upon the prisoner the sentence of the law, which was, that he be transported beyond the seas for the term of his natural life.

The prisoner heard the sentence and appeared unmoved and with the most marked indifference. Henry was led out of the court room into a holding cell ready to make the journey to his new home the Millbank prison.

In the holding cell the gaoler entered the cell to check the description of Henry. Henry will be documented in this way in every institution that he will enter. A very detailed description included height of 5 foot 2 ¾ inches, complexion—fair, hair—brown, eyes—blue, pointed chin and a small nose, religion and trade was also a required question.

The convicts were hoarded into a horse drawn box shaped like a prison cell and the route to the prison took them down Parliament Street, Abingdon Street, and the dreary Horseferry Road. The horse drawn cell approached the prison and out of the small window Henry would have seen an immense mass of brickwork surrounded by a low wall, above is seen a multitude of small square windows and roofs of slate. Henry did not know but Millbank prison was said to be one of the ugliest
architecture in all of London, being an ungainly combination of the mad-house look, with a fortress style of building. At night the prison was nothing but a dark, shapeless structure and the Thames River then rolls by like a flood of ink.

Henry's life now was about to nosedive into the unknown. Here was a seventeen year old boy who was an imperfect Carpenter and Wheelwright, who lived with his parents Abraham and Louisa in Hackney Road London and was about to sail half way across the world to a land that he never knew existed to serve a criminal sentence for the rest of his life.

Henry had lived in Millbank prison for only two months before he was taken to the port of Woolwich on the Thames River to embark onto the ship the *Mayda* to set sail on the 29th August 1845, for Australia.

The *Mayda* was a barque of 582 ton built at Sutherland in 1845, her master was MAY and surgeon was Dr Alex KILROY. The *Mayda* had only one voyage from London to Van Diemans Land. On returning to London from Australia the *Mayda* went missing, nowhere to be found and was taken off the Lloyds of London Insurance List.

On board ship Henry took sick and was taken to the surgeon Dr Alex Kilroy on the 13th October with the fever. A great number of the convicts were looking very unhealthy and were affected by constipation and indigestion. Henry was taken off the sick list on the 8th November 1845 cured and on the 9th November the *Mayda* arrived at the Cape of Good Hope where they took on board fresh supplies of fruit and vegetables and water. Alex Kilroy the surgeon concluded ‘I am inclined to attribute the cause of the sickness to the water that came from the Thames River which had a very nauseous and astringent taste. We got sixty tons of fresh water at the Cape of Good Hope and since then the sickness in a great measure disappeared’.

Whilst on board Henry and his fellow convicts spent most of the day on deck and great effort was put into keeping their quarters clean, dry and regularly fumigated. When they were on deck they were obliged to strip and wash themselves well every morning. During their time in the tropics, they were given lime juice and sugar every day and wine every other day. Henry would have felt he was cleaner and healthier than he had ever been before.

On January 8th 1846, the *Mayda* sailed for Norfolk Island. Norfolk Island being a small volcanic island 8 kilometres by 5 kilometres in measurement lying in the Pacific Ocean about 1,600 kilometres from Sydney, Australia. It was discovered by Captain COOK on the HMS Resolution on his second voyage to Australia on 10th October 1774. Captain Cook on discovering the island found there were no human inhabitants. The first settlement on Norfolk Island took place on the 6th March 1788. Only the intractable convicts were sent to Norfolk Island or so they say. They were the worst of the convict population. To these convicts, the prospect of punishment by death was no deterrent. The depravity and viciousness with which punishment was meted out to these men made death a palatable alternative to life in secondary punishment. And that is how Norfolk Island became renowned as “hell on earth’.

The *Mayda* with Henry and one hundred and ninety eight convicts, sadly four convicts died during the sailing to Norfolk Island, disembarked onto row boats. The
convicts helped to row the boats to the shore. Once on shore they quickly found out that conditions were extremely harsh and discipline was lax. On arrival, they were sent to the beach to wash after their long voyage and were immediately robbed of all their belongings by a group of "hard core" prisoners while the guards watched. The guards did nothing to aid the prisoners on the account of their numbers, not even a selection for the sake of example was being made.

The convicts were then locked up in the school-room, from motives of precaution and protection; it was also their dormitory for two nights, until they were removed to their station. Henry was placed in Cascade Station which was on the north side of the island, where it was partially sheltered from the sharp southerly winds.

The prisoners were quartered in three ranges of close weather-boarded huts, two of these ranges front each other, and with a stockade enclosure connecting their ends, for a square. There was not a mess-room. There was a well kept cookhouse and three cells for solitary confinement. A small weatherboard out-house was to be used as a chapel. A chaplain, the Rev Thomas ROGERS resided at Cascade Station.

Henry was encouraged to go to school on Norfolk Island, to learn to read, write and cipher. He received two reports in that time. The reports were headed 'The general report on the State School at the Settlement, Norfolk Island, January and March 1847 for Probationary Prisoners'. Some of his general remarks were that Henry got wet returning from labour, and suffered from sickness. On his report there were a few crosses for reading and ciphering and they were obviously a problem for Henry.

Conditions were so bad that a mutiny broke out a few months later and 4 guards were killed. As a result, 12 of the "hard core" prisoners were hanged and Governor CHILDS was dismissed. Unfortunately his successor, John Riles PRICE was an even more brutal sadist and conditions became even worse. Reverend Thomas Rogers put in many depositions in dispute against the gaolers and commandants.

John Riles Price, Police Magistrate of Huon Valley, Van Diemens Land was appointed Commandant at Norfolk Island, where his autocratic demeanour brought prisoners a reign of terror. Price left Norfolk Island in 1853 and later became Inspector-General of Penal Establishments for Victoria where he met a violent death at the hands of the prisoners in 1857.

Norfolk Island was beginning to close down but the severity of punishment was still eminent. Norfolk Island was under a siege of visitors of note to inspect some of the criticisms of the life on the island. The rumours were flowing around Norfolk that the island was to be abandoned and Henry and 179 convicts were being transferred to Maria Island off Van Diemens Land.

On board the ship Pestonjee Bombanjee, Henry and his fellow convicts sailed for Maria Island. On 17th February 1847 they disembarked onto the shores of the island.

The principal station was Darlington. The station was ¼ of a mile from the shore. The muster yard was a spacious quadrangle; it was enclosed on three sides by the officer’s quarters, cooking and baking houses and yards containing dormitories and separate cells.

The general dorm was a long narrow room with 282 wooden berths in three tiers ninety four in each tier.
On the island the youngest were taught trades. The convicts were employed in agricultural labour. There would be a muster of all the convicts four times per day.

The Superintendent of Darlington station was Mr. Samuel LAPHAM, he was a person of benevolent disposition, singularly mild and unassuming and displayed much diligence and energy in his direction of the station.

Henry encountered another enigmatic character with the name of William Smith O’BRIEN whilst on Maria Island. He had been convicted for his part in the Young Ireland Movement. The Young Irelanders were members of the Repeal association and they formed the Irish Confederation and tried to launch a rebellion against British rule in 1848. This coincided with the worst years of famine for Ireland. William Smith O’Brien leader of the confederate’s failure to capture a party of police barricaded in Widow MCCORMACK’s house, who were holding her children as hostages, marked the effective end of the revolt. William Smith O’Brien and his colleges were commuted to transportation to Van Diemens Land. William Smith O’Brien, now an Irish exile, in some literature he was classed as a convict, had arrived in Hobart and met up with six other members of the Young Ireland Movement on 27 October 1849 and they were all offered tickets-of-leave on the condition that under their parole of honour they would not attempt to leave the Colony while holding this indulgence. O’Brien would not give this promise and was sent onto Maria Island where he remained in close restraint for nearly twelve months. Henry would have seen him walking around the island freely but William was not permitted to speak to anyone other than the officers who brought him his meals. The reason nobody was to speak to him was an added punishment for his refusal to accept the conditional parole of honour.

Henry’s muster sheet stated that he was a prisoner for a short period at Cascades probation station. This was a new probation station being built near a waterfall, hence the name. Henry was on the move again. Records are very indecisive concerning the abandonment of Maria Island, but the ship HMS Havannah, when they dropped anchor in a little bay near Darlington Probation Station on 23 December 1850 declared that “not a drum was heard and the huge buildings were minus convicts”.

Henry once again boarded another ship and sailed to Hobart. He had many work orders between 1850-1852 in Hobart Town for people with the names FAIRCHILD, Battery Point, Hugh McGINSIE, J BUTTON Liverpool Street. On Henry’s charge sheet it was noted that Henry had been accused of misconduct in ‘being out after hours’ with a result of his sentence being 3 days solitary, then loitering in town and having tobacco in his possession a further time in gaol. With these misdemeanours Henry was then sent to Mr Samuel HORTON at the property of Somercotes, near Ross. Samuel Horton was granted 1,000 acres of land from Lieutenant Governor SORELL ‘near the Ross Bridge’ in consideration of the 1,640 pounds in goods and cash that he brought with him to the colony. By 1828 an additional 800 acres were granted. Livestock figures at this time comprised 60 head of cattle, 1,000 sheep and 1 horse. Henry of course was one of the many convicts leased to Samuel Horton for labour on his property in view of feeding the community. Henry would have used his carpentry and wheelwright training or some of the agricultural experience he had gained on Maria Island.
Henry obviously tried to get a ticket–of-leave, with good behaviour at the completion of his probationary period. Convicts received a probation pass, then a ticket-of-leave, later graduating finally to a conditional or absolute pardon. Henry’s probationary period was 4 years (when he arrived in Van Diemans Land). It would’ve been a relief for Henry that in 1848 flogging was banned for convicts. It was declined in the mid 1830s when it was realized that it only made the victim embittered and brutalized both the victim and the man carrying out the flagellation. Solitary confinement with a diet of bread and water was used in preference. At last Ticket of leave was granted to Henry on 6th February 1855 Conditional Pardon was granted on 24th January 1857. Permission to marry was one of the ways to be granted ticket-of-leave and Henry tried twice, firstly Mary McARTHUR from the ship Tory in 15 July 1851, but it was not granted and then along came Fanny PHILLIPS off the ship Anna Maria.

Fanny aged 15 years, born in Salisbury England, was sentenced at Shrewsbury Quarter Sessions for stealing household items from her employer Mrs PARNELL and absconding without permission. This type of crime seemed to follow Fanny even in Hobart Town when she was placed in several houses as housemaid. Fanny’s name appeared in the Hobart Gazette 23 November 1852, with the other absconders. Her plea was “I have nothing to say” her sentence was nine calendar months imprisonment and hard labour in the Cascade Female Factory and it was recommended she may be kept separate as much as possible from the other women.

In August 1853 Fanny once again was imprisoned for absconding and received another sentence of extending her existing sentence of transportation by 6 months and was sent to the Ross Female Factory to serve out her sentence. Once again Fanny went against authority and evaded attending divine service, the sentence for this misdemeanour was one months hard labour (23 May 1854)

The convicts at the prisons were informed that if you received a permission to marry from the Governor you would probably get an early ticket of leave. Henry met Fanny and permission to marry was granted on the 26th February 1855. The Goodluck family Bible refers to Henry and Fanny marrying at Oatlands in the St Peters Church of England on 26th March 1855.

Henry and his wife Fanny were again on the move. The decision to move to Launceston was a mystery to the family. In reflection, the family asks, why did he move to Launceston? What work did he have in Launceston? who did he know in Launceston? There must have been some enticement to venture to a place unknown to them. The only information we have is that their first child Sarah (Aunty Sarah) was born in Launceston on October 1865, followed on by the rest of the family, Henry, George, Josiah, Louisa, Fanny, Emily, Eliza, William, Robert and Neil. A fine family. Henry died on 6th October 1900 in Launceston and Fanny died on 26th March 1903 the date being their 48th Wedding Anniversary.

On reflection, my great grandfather was a convict. Henry’s son George was my grandfather and his son Allan was my father. I do not have a problem with my ancestor being a convict but most people’s convicts stole bread or a hanky. Henry’s crime was Rape a most despicable crime. Family members find it difficult to associate themselves with his crime. The only redeeming factors were that he lived
in a very sleazy environment, he lived with criminal elements, he was extremely young and bad influences surrounded him, alcohol was used by both parties. Could the struggles and degradation that Henry experienced in his hard life as a convict, whilst he lived on prison islands around Australia and in Van Diemans land mean that he paid penance for that crime? History has shown us through all this degradation that survival, hard work and endurance has created a country, a community and families that have united together to create this wonderful country of Australia. What a legacy for our family Henry has begun.

Many generations of families have come and gone. It is now 2007 and our daughter Sarah is 24 years of age and has a career in hospitality. Sarah has travelled and worked in many resorts in Australia is now taking her hospitality experience on a working holiday in Great Britain and Europe. Sarah has completed a Contiki bus tour of Europe and has begun work with a friend in a London Pub close to the area where Henry was born. Sarah rings me frequently. I was about to finish typing my story on Henry when she rang me from London for our usual catch-up. During the course of the conversation she told me she had been out the night before to a travelling fair in the streets of her neighbourhood. Sarah went on to say that the streets had been locked off for the night and the fair was called the Stephney fair. I began to stammer on the telephone, Sarah questioned the reason for my stammer and I answered by saying it was nothing as I had not told Sarah that I was writing a short story linking her name. Sarah just went on talking but my stomach did a complete somersault recalling the time that Henry had taken that young girl to the Stephney Fair. Sarah completed her phone call telling me of her impending adventures before returning home. I replaced the telephone into its cradle and reflected on the differences in freedom the generations have gained, Sarah can return to Tasmania whenever she so desires.

References:
Report in Times Newspaper, 23rd June 1845, p8
Mayhew, H & Binney J (1862) Victorian London—The Criminal Prisons of London and Scenes of London Life
PRO ref ADM 101/52/5 Kilroy, A Surgeon, Daily Sick Book and Synopsis "Extracts from Journal of HM Convict Ship Mayda"
Hazzard, M, Punishment Short of Death—a history of the Penal Settlement of Norfolk Island
Kingston & Arthurs Vale Historic Area (KAVA) Norfolk Island. Second Settlement
Australian Directory of Biography —"Thomas George Rogers (1806-1903). Correspondence relating to the Dismissal of the Rev T Rogers from his Chaplaincy at Norfolk Island
Norfolk Island The Botany Bay of Botany Bay —The accounts of Robert Pringle Stuart & Thomas Beagley Naylor"
Ludeke MA Tasmania's Maria Island—a comprehensive History and Visitors Guide
Maria Island—Historic Darlington, Parks and Wildlife Service Tasmania
Davis R Revolutionary Imperialist William Smith O'Brien (1803-1864)
Archives of Tasmania & Mitchell Library Sydney
Convict System Information gleaned from publications by David Hopkins
Con 17/1 Male Convicts arriving from Norfolk Island
Con 17/2 page 164 Pestonjee Bomanjee leaving Norfolk Island,
Con 18/49 Description list of Convicts
Con 33/79 Conduct Record of Male Convicts
CY 367 Norfolk Island School Report
CY 1194 Ticket of Leave register
The Bothwell Literary Society

The Bothwell Literary Society was the first to be established in a country town. Its library continues to this day, but as a museum piece rather than a working collection. The Revd James GARRETT established the society as a debating group in 1834 but the need for a library was immediately recognised. By 1839 the Society could boast 300 books in its collection; Captain Patrick WOOD, who was overseas when the Society was founded, had donated 156 books, the first orders had arrived and other donations had been accepted. The Police Clerk, Phineas MOSS, was an English Jew who had been prominent in the Bath Mechanics Institute. He offered to take on the role of Librarian. He accessioned the new books and issued them to readers. Some periodicals such as the Edinburgh Review introduced Bothwell members to the controversies of the day. These included the disadvantages of transportation and the idea about natural selection. Dickens’ Household Words with its serialised fiction satisfied the human need for ‘soapies’. The society also had a small museum and bought apparatus for scientific lectures—this has now disappeared. A Tasmanian emu is believed to have been in the collection. Bothwell residents gave lectures that have been recorded in the Society’s minutes and in the Hobart newspapers of the day.

A new public school with a room set aside for the library was opened in 1856. The library flourished for sixty years. By the beginning of the twentieth century the impetus had gone. In 1903 the only new book was one donated by John Dennistoun WOOD and was a published copy of his poetry. The library struggled on. Revitalisation did not come until the Municipal Council adopted the State library Act in 1947. The library collection stands as a sad memory to the intellectual interest and abilities of those early Bothwell residents.


During the early years, the Literary Society building was utilised for the use as a school and local council chambers.

The year 1834 saw the formation at Bothwell of the first country library in Tasmania, through the inauguration of the Bothwell Literary Society. The following are some
extracts from the records of the well documented meetings, also press reports of that era.

Apparently a preliminary meeting was held on 2nd June 1834, when the following met at Mr WHEATLEY’s: Mr J H PATTERSON, Rev J Garrett, Dr SCOTT, Mr A H McDOWALL, Mr P RUSSELL, Mr ANDERSON, Mr F PATTERSON, Mr ALLARDYCE, Mr QUICK, Mr REID, Mr Wheatley and Mr Charles SCHAW. The Rev M Garrett was Society elected to the chair and the following rules were adopted:

1. That this Society be denominated ‘Bothwell Literary’.
2. That the office bearers of this Society consist of a Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer.
3. That the subjects of discussion be of a literary, philosophical and moral nature—subjects of a political and theological nature to be excluded.
4. That the subject for discussion shall be fixed at a previous meeting, when to secure the discussion of both sides of the question, members will be required to take opposite sides.
5. That every member will attend regularly, and in case of absence without a reasonable excuse, shall pay a fine not exceeding five shillings and not less than sixpence- fines to constitute a portion of the funds of the Society.
6. That the Society meet every Thursday evening at six o’clock at Mr. Wheatleys.
7. That subscribing to the above rules, and the payment of one shilling to aid in the defraying incidentals expenses connected with the Society shall constitute membership: J Garrett, N S Quick, A E Wheatley, Wm Allardyce, W B Scott, A Mc Dowall jnr., Thos AXFORD, J H Patterson, Phillip Russell, Alexander Reid jnr., C Schaw, J F Sharland and J Curven WALKER.

It was resolved that the office bearers of this Society consist of Rev J Garrett, president, Mr A E Wheatley, Secretary and Mr P Russell, Treasurer.

The first anniversary meeting was held on 6th September, 1836, and general satisfaction on the year’s progress was expressed.

Lectures delivered during the year consisted of:

1. 8th September – Mr. Barr, ‘On Toleration’.
2. 15th September – Dr. Sharland, his second lecture ‘On Botany’.
3. 29th September – Mr. Garrett, ‘On Astronomy’.
4. 22nd September – Mr. Moss, second lecture ‘On Optics’.
5. 6th October – Mr. Barr, ‘On Man After the Deluge’.
6. 26th October – Mr. Moss, third lecture ‘On Optics’.
7. 2nd November – Dr. Sharland, third lecture ‘On Botany’.
8. 9th November – Mr. Garrett, ‘On the Moon, her phases and other lunar phenomena with a transit of Venus’.

In the Clyde Company Papers of 1836, Mrs Williams’ Journal of 28th July states: ‘Attended the lecture on optics last night by Mr Moss and was much pleased. He had taken great trouble in preparing paintings which were fastened to the wall to assist his explanations of the effects of light—a fly’s eye greatly magnified which showed it divided into 5,000 sections, or rather possessing 5,000 tubes or eyes which convey light to the optic organ, insects having no brains. She went on to praise Dr Sharland’s lectures on botany.’
Further, on 23rd September she reported on Mr Moss’ lecture on ‘Light and Refraction’ to a large audience saying he had excellent illustrations helped by several interesting experiments. ‘I was much interested. The room was full and oppressively hot. Mrs Sharland was carried out fainting—I daresay was previously fatigued by the dissipation of dinner and picnic parties they have been having the last few days.’

At a meeting on 16th November, 1836 two interesting motions were passed.
1. That any person making a donation of £5 to the Society shall have the privilege of nominating a friend to be approved of by the committee, who shall be entitled to the privileges of a reading member for one year.
2. That any member may introduce a stranger by the recommendation of three members to the privileges of the library for a period not exceeding six weeks.

At the half yearly meeting held on 1st March, 1837, we read the following motions: ‘moved by Mr. Garrett and seconded by Mr. Reid, that His Excellency, Sir John Franklin, Lieutenant Governor, be respectfully solicited to become Patron of the Society and that a copy of the rules and such other information as may be necessary be forwarded to him by the Secretary’.

A letter from Government House dated 11th March, 1837, expressed the Lieutenant governor’s willingness to accept the position of Patron.

The ‘Hobart Town Courier’ on 22nd September, 1837, reported on the second anniversary of the Society. It showed an increase in membership and a proportionate increase in attention shown to literary and scientific branches of the Society. The number of volumes in the library was 336. The following had been donated: one by Mr. Montague, 12 by Mr Alex Reid, two by Mr Quick, one by William Allardyce, 156 by Captain Wood and six by Mr Thomson, making a total of 178 volumes.

It was the only society on the island that could boast the patronage of the Lieutenant Governor. When he visited the district the men rode out several miles to meet the vice-regal party. Great festivities took place. A very impressive dinner and ball took place at night. Next day Captain LANGDON gave a lunch at Montacute. The guests filled the house and overflowed onto the lawn.

Sir John promised to send some books to the library. He told Mrs Williams that the hospitality of the inhabitants was more as to eating and drinking than they could get through—usually two or three lunches and as many dinners in a day.

At a meeting on 5th September, 1838, it was reported that there were 345 volumes exclusive of periodicals in the library and that the Society was in debt to Mr Moss for £16.

The distance that people travelled to hear the lectures was remarkable, particularly when it is realised that transport was by cart or horseback. Even in the depths of winter the attendance was pleasing. People travelled as far a field as Hunting Ground.

In the ‘Hobart Town Courier’ of 19th July 1839, was the report of a meeting of the Society held on 23rd May. It reported on a lecture entitled ‘Principles of Education’, delivered by Mr. Thomas Wilkinson. He spoke of the advantages to be obtained from a course of moral and physical training especially adapted for the youth of
these colonies. He depreciated the lack of the existing system which tended to retard the progress of education. He pointed out in a forcible manner the injurious effects of the prevailing superficial mode of educating females which led them rather to desire gaiety and public admiration than the more solid happiness of domestic life.

The Rev Garrett had taken up duties at the ‘Scots’ Kirk at Sidmouth where he was associated with James Reid who was no relation of the Alex Reid of ‘Ratho’ Bothwell. The Rev T WIGMORE now became Secretary.

The affairs of the Society appeared to be showing steady and commendable development until a report of the ‘Hobart Town Courier’ of 22nd October, 1841, gave an account of serious dissention.

‘The requisition calling the meeting was about to be read when Rev WIGMORE arose and with great violence of manner, protested against the meeting saying “He would acknowledge no Chairman; that he had come to prevent the meeting, that he would do everything in his power except violence to stop it, and that the requisition would prove to be the work of two creatures”. Upon being called to order he replied, “Hold your tongue sir, a clergyman must defend himself against such men as you. I am outrageous and I shall continue to be outrageous.” He continued to use threatening and insulting language to every gentleman present

‘Major Schaw dashed in and in a furious tone said, “If you make a riot here under police office, I shall call in the police, turn you out and take possession of the room in the name of the Government”.

‘Correspondence between Mr McDowall the Treasurer, and Rev Wigmore the Secretary, was laid on the table and read.

‘It appeared that Mr Wigmore declined giving an extract of a minute of the Society authorising the payment of a certain sum of money to a member who had advanced it for the benefit of the Society, as was his duty to do.

‘It was moved by Mr McKenzie and seconded by Mr Edward Nicholas that Mr Wigmore’s name be removed from the Society. Mr Wigmore asked if Mr McKenzie could read and if he had paid his subscription. Here he called someone a liar.

The Chairman called for the interference of the chief district constable, who was present, but he refused to take any action. During this part of the proceedings, Mr Wigmore said, “You are putting that motion (the removal of his name from the Society) in the hands of a man who had promised me not to attend or to take part in the proceedings”.

It appeared that some days previously Mr McKenzie told Mr Wigmore that he deplored the whole situation and wanted to have no part in the dispute.

‘Mr Allardyce was elected Secretary in Mr Wigmore’s place. He was instructed from the chair to write to his predecessor requesting him to deliver up the keys of the Society’s rooms. Mr Wigmore interjected, “Don’t bother to write, I’ll not do it”.

‘A letter in the “Hobart Town Courier” of 8th October, 1841, and signed “Vindex” said the cabal met to erase from its members the only man who had a bonafide claim to be called a literary character. The Society should be called “The Illiterate Society”.'
It was a riotous crew and should be called the “Illiterate Society of Low Fellow”. To be expelled from such a Society would be a great honour. Mr COCKERILL, believing that Mr Wigmore made an allusion to him concerning the seizure of some pigs to pay an account, interjected and Mr Wigmore said “On my honour I did not allude to you”. r. Cockerill replied, “Your—your honour—your honour is not worth a —”. Mr Roderick McKenzie, of Blue Hill, arose and told Mr Wigmore that he would meet him at any time either as a blackguard or as a gentleman, and he would talk to him outside.

Vindex went on, “Mr Garrett did not omit to laud himself worn out indeed by preaching on both banks of the Tamar—a pity but he had rested his bones there before coming here to assist in kicking up a row”. As long as the ringleaders remain in the district there will be no peace, no man can be safe even from personal outrage.

In reply, the ‘Hobart Town Courier’ of 29th October, 1841, published a letter stating that “We undersigned certify that the minutes published under J Garrett, Secretary, pro tem was correct though condensed. We certify that the letter by “Vindex” was a tissue of malicious falsehoods from beginning to end and a fit emanation from despicable individuals of the “quadruple alliance” who sat in congress to concoct it.’ This was signed by 10 members of the Society. Seeing that there were only 11 members, namely Captain CLARK, JP, A McDowall, John Clark, JP, Rev J Garrett, John TOD, F S Horne, Rev T Wigmore, Edward Nicholas, Roderick McKenzie, M COCKERILL and Constable REDMOND, present at the memorable meeting, it would appear that the report was accurate. The ‘Hobart Town Courier’ adopted this attitude as it published a memo stating that it refused to accept any more letters or reports under the name of “Vindex” and expressed the hope that the Bothwell Literary Society could settle its differences in a more amicable manner.

It would appear that this unfortunate episode which temporarily embarrassed this progressive group of people did nothing to retard its progress, for in the literary register of 1862, 1,246 volumes were listed as belonging to the Society. They included theology, church, history, natural history, botany, geology, cyclopaedia, dictionaries, philosophy, poetry and drama, sermons, agriculture and fiction, novels tales and romances. As time went on it degenerated into an inadequate lending library and judging by its records came to an end in 1910.

The old State school is now headquarters for the Bothwell public library.

From A History of Bothwell

A fully searchable, digitized collection of all surviving editions of the Old Bailey proceedings 1674-1913 and of the Ordinary of Newgate’s Accounts, 1690 -1772. It allows access to over 210,000 trials and biographical details of approx 3,000 men and women executed at Tyburn, free of charge for non-commercial use.
From Cornwall Family History Society June 2008.
TFHS Inc.
Inaugural Social Meeting

Victorian members of the TFHS Inc. are cordially invited to this inaugural gathering at:

Coffee@The Terrace Café Bar
55 Cardigan Street, Carlton
between 6 and 7.30 pm

on Wednesday, 17th September, 2008.

Discuss those research problems, solutions and achievements in convivial surroundings with other Victorian TFHS members. If there is enough sustained interest in meeting, another may be held in six months.

Venue is midway between Victoria and Queensberry Streets.
Nearest tram stop is cnr of Swanston & Victoria Sts at the Melbourne City Baths

Visiting Tasmanian members warmly welcomed.
Drinks, coffee, tea and light snacks are available.

RSVP is essential to facilitate catering: Kevin Whitton, (Member No 42)
mobile 0419 340 049; home ☏ 03 93841513 or (preferably) to kevin.whitton@bigpond.com before 15th September, 2008.

Mrs Mary Elizabeth Gurr
The Weekly Courier, 27 February 1908, p26 c1-2

Mrs Mary Elizabeth GURR, widow of the late Mr William Gurr, died at her residence, Brisbane Road, Launceston, on 23rd inst. Mrs Gurr came to Tasmania in 1836 in the merchant vessel Arabian, with her mother and brother, to join her father, Captain BELLION, who had settled on the island; she married Mr William Gurr in 1845 in Launceston.
The late Captain Samuel TULLICH came to Tasmania in the same ship as the deceased lady. Captain Bellion was for years pilot at Tamar Heads. Mrs Gurr was a member of the Tamar Street Church; the late Rev Charles PRICE officiating at her wedding.

At the time of her death she was the oldest member of the church. She had a family of fourteen, twelve of whom are still living. Mrs Gurr was greatly esteemed by a large circle of friends.
TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch Publications

The Tasmanian Mail – a photographic Index:
Series covers years 1894-1935 – now available:
Volume 1: 1894-1904
Volume 2: 1905-1908
Volume 3: 1909-1912 (new!)
Price for each volume $27.00 (Mailed $36.60)

The Weekly Courier—Index to Photographs, Birth, Death & Marriage Notices and Personal items of items of interest to Family Historians:
Series covers years 1901-1935 – now available:
Volume 1: 1901-1903
Volume 2: 1904-1905
Volume 3: 1906-1907 (new!)
Price for each volume $30.00 (Mailed $39.60)

TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch
PO Box 1290, Launceston TAS 7250

A Cemetery Horror—Queenborough Disclosures
The Advocate, January 14, 1913

Many Coffins Exhumed —Bones on Rubbish Heaps
Hobart, Monday: A revolting state of affairs has just come to light in connection with the Queenborough Cemetery. Quite recently a gravedigger named YOUNG was dismissed, and he has made statements to the Health Department and to the press as to what has been going on. If only half were true it would be almost beyond belief. He alleges that it has been the practice for some 12 months past to remove coffins from graves in order to permit fresh burials, and that there was no room to replace the disinterred shells nor their gruesome contents, with result that they were piled one on top of the other on rubbish heaps and in some instances burnt.

He further stated that on one occasion, in trying to find room for another coffin, the pick pierced the lid of a shell and was embedded on a skull, which it brought out from a casket. On several occasions casual gravediggers had like experiences, and bones, etc., had to be shovelled up.

Dr SPROTT, the city health officer, has reported to the local board of health that he had verified many of Young’s statements, more particularly as to the inability to replace coffins after a fresh burial had been made. At the time of Dr Sprott’s visit he had seen two heaps of coffins, and some coffins newly interred were only 2ft from the surface. He said that the manager of the cemetery had admitted to him that he had ordered the exhumation and removal of one coffin, and he did not seem to realise his responsibility. From what Dr Sprott had seen he had no hesitation in saying that the methods of disposing of the dead at Queenborough filled him with horror and amazement, and that they were a real danger to the public health. He has recommended the closing of the cemetery pending an inquiry and until the position is quite clear as to the management of that burial ground.
Eye witnesses have also testified to having seen heaps of coffins, one lady having been shown two coffins which were said to contain the remains of relatives of hers, and the gravedigger offered to show her that a grave which should have contained five bodies, only contained three.

The disclosures have come as a shock to the community, and in many cases, a most painful and sorrowful impression has been created.

Tasmanian Ancestry
Index to Volumes 21–25
Journal of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

This comprehensive, alphabetical index to all personal names mentioned in the twenty issues of our society’s journal published between June 2000 and March 2005 has been compiled by member Sally Rackham. Also included in the index are the titles of all articles, an integrated list of all authors and many different ‘subjects’ such as properties, cemeteries, ships and companies.

A5 publication - 171 page index — $15.00 plus p&p $4.00

This valuable resource follows on from our previous publication, Tasmanian Ancestry: Index to Volumes 1–20, compiled by Kate Ramsay and published in 2003 $22.50 p&p $5.50.

Tasmanian Federation Index
Registry of Births Deaths and Marriages Tasmania
Births 1900-1919; Deaths and Marriages 1900-1930 — On CD-Rom
$231.00 plus p&p $2.50

Can be purchased by MasterCard ☐ or Visa ☐ (Mail Orders only) $ ....................

Name on Card (please print).......................................................... 3 digit CVV.............

Signature .................................................................................. Authorisation (Office only) ................

Please Supply:..................................................................................

Deliver to:..................................................................................

Address:..................................................................................

All mail orders should be forwarded to the
Sales Officer TFHS Inc. PO Box 191 Launceston TAS 7250
Life Sentences for Murder
Extracts from the Campbell Street Gaol Gate-book - 1873–1890
Compiled by Laurie Moody (Member No 5835)

Between 1873 and 1890 twelve men were charged with murder, five of whom were found guilty and executed, the remaining seven received life. As the executions have been dealt with elsewhere, the following listings concern those men who received life sentences. It is interesting to note three of whom arrived on the same vessel in 1852.

A search of BDM records was undertaken for each person mentioned, but unfortunately in some cases this did not always provide further information.

Abbreviations: The use of ‘aka’ indicates ‘also known as’. Van Diemen’s Land appears as VDL; New South Wales as NSW; Campbell Street Gaol as CSG; Hobart Supreme Court as HSC; Ticket of Leave as TOL; Conditional Pardon as CP and Births, Deaths and Marriages appear as BDM. There is no further information as NFI. Years as yrs.

Acknowledgements & Thanks: Archives Office of Tasmania for Births, Deaths and Marriages, Pioneer Shipping Records, Leonie Mickleborough, Sue Guinan and Linda McKenzie.

Bakey, Michael: Convict shipping records show Michael arrived in VDL aboard the Lord Dalhousie from Cork, Ireland on 14 August 1852. On 20 Feb 1877 he was found guilty in the HSC of the Wilful Murder of Thomas Lynch and sentenced to Life (a commutation). His warrant number 798. He arrived at CSG six days later when shown as 60 yrs-old, a labourer, Catholic with one prior conviction and illiterate. Michael was eventually released on 21 Feb 1887 after serving ten years.

A search of BDM records show a person of this name may have married an Ellen Mulcahy at Franklin, 16 June 1868. He is shown as 44 yrs-old and Ellen, 40 yrs-old. NFI.

Connolly, James: Gate-book records show James arrived in VDL aboard the Pestongee Bomangee as a free settler. A search of convict shipping records revealed six persons of this name aboard other vessels; however it failed to find a person of this name aboard the Pestongee Bomangee (3). On 5 Apr 1883 James was found guilty in the HSC of Murder and sentenced to Life (a commutation). His warrant number 14823. He didn’t arrive at CSG until 2 May when shown as 54 yrs-old, a baker, Catholic with three or more prior convictions and literate. James, according to a late entry after the gate-book closed, was eventually released on 7 July 1895 after serving just over twelve yrs.

A search of BDM marriage records show a person of this name possibly married a Mary Murphy at Hobart, 30 July 1855. He is shown as 23 yrs-old and Mary, 17 yrs-old. NFI.

Cowan, Hugh (transported as Cowen): Convict shipping records show Hugh arrived in VDL aboard the Lord Dalhousie from Cork, Ireland on 14 Aug 1852. On 4 Apr 1878 he was found guilty in the LSC of Murder and sentenced to Life (a commutation). His warrant number 12365. He arrived at CSG on 19 Apr when shown as 62 yrs-old, a labourer, Protestant with one prior conviction and literate. Hugh was eventually released on 15 Apr 1890 with remission after serving twelve yrs.

A search of BDM records show a person of this name died at Hobart; 8 May 1898 aged 80 yrs. NFI.
Dunn, William: Convict shipping records show William arrived in Tasmania aboard the Clarence as a free convict, possibly from NSW, in early 1866. On 24 April 1866 he was found guilty of Murder and sentenced to a Life of Penal Servitude. His warrant number is not shown. He arrived at CSG from Port Arthur on 2 May 1876 when shown as 40 yrs-old, a shoemaker, Catholic with no prior convictions and literate. Hugh was then sent to the Cascades Depot for discharge. He was released on a TOL the following day. A search of BDM records shows two marriages for a person of this name, one to a Rosannah McQuin at Port Sorell, 14 August 1865 and another to an Anne Russell at Ringarooma, 29 October 1888. The search also shows a death for a William Dunn at Deloraine; 6 Nov 1898 aged 66 yrs. NFI.

Leathley, George: Convict shipping records show George arrived in VDL aboard the Blundell (port of departure not shown), on 6 July 1844. In 23 Jan 1866 he was found guilty in the HSC of Murder and sentenced to Life (a commutation). His warrant number 11331. After spending ten yrs at Port Arthur he arrived at CSG on 30 Jan 1876 when shown as 48 yrs-old, a blacksmith, Protestant with one prior conviction and illiterate. George was released with a TOL on 2 Feb1876. A search of BDM records show a person of this name possibly married a Catherine Curtain at Spring Bay, 23 Dec 1882. Both are shown as adults. The records also shown the death of a George Leathley at Hobart; 23 June 1895 aged 71 yrs. NFI.

Oakes, William: Convict shipping records show William arrived in VDL aboard the Lord Dalhousie from Cork, Ireland on 14 Aug 1852. On 29 Sep 1886 William was found guilty of the Murder of Margaret Oakes (his wife). Found guilty at the HSC, he was sentenced to Life (a commutation). His warrant number was 16456. He arrived at CSG the same day when shown as a hawker, Protestant, with three or more prior convictions and literate. Oakes died at CSG on 5 June 1887. A search of BDM records show William married a Margaret McGregor at Hobart; 18 May 1857. He is shown as 23 yrs-old and Margaret, 28 yrs-old. NFI.

Stockley, James: Convict shipping records show two persons of this name arrived in VDL, one aboard the Asia (6) from Portsmouth on 21 Aug 1841 and the other aboard the Surrey (4) from London on 11 Aug 1842. On 22 July 1879 he was found guilty in the HSC of Murder and sentenced to Life. No warrant number is shown. James arrived at CSG nine days later when shown as 69 yrs-old, a labourer, Protestant with three or more prior convictions and literate. James died (apparently under suspicious circumstances according to a notation) at CSG on 5 Sep 1883. A search of BDM records show a person of this name died at Hobart; 8 May 1898 aged 80 yrs. NFI.

---

**Did You Know?**

From *Irish Roots* magazine 2007:
The National Archives of Ireland, in association with Library and Archives Canada, are currently digitizing and indexing the 1901 and 1911 census returns for all counties of Ireland. On a phased basis, starting in autumn 2007 with the 1911 returns for Dublin, these census returns will be made available, at no charge, on the internet. (check the website for progress reports). [www.nationalarchives.ie](http://www.nationalarchives.ie)
Help Wanted

Anson
Recently during a visit to Tasmania I saw the convict trail in Campbell Town. I noticed several arrived on the Anson in 1844. I have typed the medical report for the Anson from the AJCP reels. I would like to contact the family of the convicts on the trail. If anyone would like a copy of this report I could send it to them. It is 3 pages. I also have a copy (not typed) of the treatment given to convicts and could check to see if their names are mentioned.

Contact: Elaine Kranjc, 63 Dunloe Ave, Norlane 3214 VIC.
email: ekran@ncable.net.au (Member No 4792)

Bradmore / Browne
I am looking for information about James John BRADMORE (b. 1865, Westbury), his wife Eva Flora, nee BROWNE (b. 1876, New Norfolk) and their children. James John & Eva Flora were married at Oatlands in 1898. By 1914, they were on King Island where, according to Electoral Rolls, James John worked as an "overseer". They had four children: James Henry Montford Bradmore (b. 1899), Jack Edward Morris Bradmore (b. 1899), Jack Edward Morris Bradmore (b. 1899), and Sydney Keith Bradmore (b. 1905). In the mid-1920s, Eva Flora ran a boarding house/coffee palace, the "Imperial Coffee Palace", in King St, Smithton. I would be especially grateful to hear about photographs that might still exist.

Contact Don Bradmore, 03 4575 1343 or 0409 416 048 (Member No 6756)

Campbell - Williams
Clifton Priory at Bothwell was owned for many years (1891-1929) by James WILLIAMS described in various documents as a shepherd and station manager at Weasel Plains, in the Bothwell area. He leased the house for many years to the Bothwell Council Clerk. Williams' wife was Catherine nee CAMPBELL. James died in 1920 and Catherine died in Hobart in 1923. They share a tombstone in the Bothwell cemetery. Their children are listed in the Anglican baptismal register as Elizabeth Catherine (1867), Mary Jane (1870), Charlotte (1874), Thomas (1877) and Ruth (1884). There was another family called WILLIAMS with similar Christian names in Bothwell at the same time. In 1870 the eldest child managed to get lost in the bush near Cluny Park for 56 hours. I would be grateful to hear of any known descendants, photographs or any other information about this family.

Please contact: Mary Ramsay, Box 1, Bothwell TAS 7030 6259 5702 or ratho1@bigpond.com (Member No 1744).

Dunn / North / Blades / Anderson / Drew / Smith
suspected of conspiracy in Richmond, housed in Gaol. Remarried Mary SMITH, convict, Lancashire? Children Ellen? Mary?
Contact: Marie J Dallman, 450 Horseshoe Bend Rd., Mt. Duneed. 3216. 0411 0433 03 (will ring back, cost to me), email: mariejdallman@hotmail.com
(Member No 6482)

Gellibrand
Seeking descendants of Joseph Tice GELLI BRAND, lawyer and Attorney General Van Diemen's Land (1823/4-1826). Among his many children were: Walter Angus Bethune, Thomas Lloyd, William St Paul, Rev Jospeh Tice, Mary Selina. Reasons for searching is that Joseph bought the first Life Insurance Policy in Australia in 1833. It was sold by Alliance Assurance (UK) and September 2008 will be the 175th anniversary of the date. Alliance's corporate successors are interested in celebrating this and are looking for snippets of information about Joseph. For example his cause of death was given 'by aboriginal spear', later changed to 'lost in the bush'. What is the truth? Any information gratefully received.
Contact Noel Stevenson: noelandpeter@bigpond.com (Member No 4852)

Kelly/Shore/Shaw/Smith
In the districts of Forth, Ulverstone and Sheffield. Janet Agnes SHORE m. Joseph SMIITH 1911 at Sheffield. Sylvia Mary KELLY m. Walter BUTLER in 1918. Other children of Janet Shore and Thomas KELLY were Janet Lila, Leslie Lionel, Thomas D E, Amos Daniel. Another son of Janet, Percy McGowan SHAW m. Nina WELLARD at Forth and moved to Victoria. Anyone researching please contact Shirley Stevenson (Member No 3038)

McShane
I am seeking information about the family of John McSHANE who was a Colebrook farmer/orchardist in the early 1900s. He was born in Hobart to Charles McShane and Ann LITTLE on 4th June 1849. He married Alice Elizabeth (surname unknown) and had daughters Annie Margueritte and Charlotte. No registrations are recorded in the Pioneers Index, so presumably the marriage and births took place on the mainland. Anne McShane, John's mother, died at Campania on 4th March 1909 and was buried in the family vault at Cornelian Bay.
Contact: Helen Osbourne (Member No 6060) email: lisgoold@hotmail.com, 03 6428 6804 (Member No 6060)

O'Neill
James O'NEILL (Convict) b Manchester, Lancaster, England. Son of Henry and Mary nee HINDLEY? Sisters Mary and Elizabeth. James married to Elizabeth (nee BAUER) with family from Wurtemburg, Germany on board 'Montmorency.' Son James married Harriet ALLFORD daughter of John (convict) and Marguerita (nee Mueller) also on board 'Montmorency' from Wurtemburg, Germany.
Contact: Marie J Dallman, 450 Horseshoe Bend Road, Mt. Duneed. 3216. 0411 0433 03 (will ring back, cost to me), email: mariejdallman@hotmail.com (Member No 6482)
Phillips
Walter PHILLIPS was a Police superintendent at New Norfolk and retired to Hamilton on Clyde where he was buried in 1906. His wife was Margaret BROWN who died in 1911. He was my great, great grandmother's brother and I should like to hear from any descendants.
Erica Riis, 11/22 Verney St, Caloundra QLD 4551 (Member No 6363)

Wilson /Plummer/Williams/McMahon
Seeking ancestors and descendents of Ballahoo/ Latrobe William WILSON m 1876 /Catherine McMahon (John McMahon - Convict) nee PLUMMER (Convict). William’s Death 1901 states ‘possibly Scotland’ 4 sons, 3 daughters. Worked on Latrobe (Drove 1st Taxi?) Railways 35 years. Sons Frederick b. 1850’s and George married WILLIAMS/WHelan (Convicts) Sisters. Lucy Hammersley married William Wilson Jnr. possibly McMahon as are Eliza and unknown 2 sisters. John Wilson (McMahon?) witnessed Frederick Wilson wedding is possibly brother or is this 4th son James marrying Catherine MCKAY 1887 father of William Wilson who died at Gallipoli or conflicting reports George or Frederick
Contact Marie Dallman, 450 Horseshoe Bend Rd, Mt Duneed VIC 3216 email: mariejdallman@hotmail.com 0411 043 303 (will ring back, cost to me). (Member No 6482)

Help Wanted queries are published free for members of the TFHS Inc. (provided membership number is quoted) and at a cost of $10.00 per query to non-members.

Special Interest Groups: advertising rates apply.
Members are entitled to three free queries per year, and should be limited to 100 words. 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 forwarded to The Editor, Tasmanian Ancestry, PO Box 191 Launceston TAS 7250 or email editors@tasfhs.org

New Members
A warm welcome is extended to the following new members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Email Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6732</td>
<td>KIEMANN Mrs Suzanne Alice</td>
<td>24 Sisters Beach Rd</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:silkiemann@hotmail.com">silkiemann@hotmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6733</td>
<td>AUSTEN Mrs Michelle Kate</td>
<td>1659 Murchison Hwy</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:mkamausten@yahoo.com.au">mkamausten@yahoo.com.au</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6734</td>
<td>REDMAN Mrs Marie Patricia</td>
<td>Not for publication</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6735</td>
<td>WHITEHEAD Mrs Joan Marie Linda</td>
<td>Not for publication</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6736</td>
<td>ROHDES Mr Raymond Francis Cecil</td>
<td>CPO Box 3191</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:winterstarr@bigpond.com">winterstarr@bigpond.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6737</td>
<td>BAIER-MILLS Ms Christine Linda</td>
<td>6 Merseyside St</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:tasiedevil202@yahoo.com">tasiedevil202@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6738</td>
<td>STARR Mrs Gaynor Merridy</td>
<td>PO Box U64</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:winterstarr@bigpond.com">winterstarr@bigpond.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6740</td>
<td>STEVENSON Mrs Linda Gay</td>
<td>Not for publication</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6741</td>
<td>GALL Ms Rosemary Anne</td>
<td>44 Kingsley Parade</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:rggall@ozemail.com.au">rggall@ozemail.com.au</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6742</td>
<td>JAGO B J Beverley Joy</td>
<td>1 Victoria Close</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:rggall@ozemail.com.au">rggall@ozemail.com.au</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>City</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Postcode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEALE Mrs Lynette</td>
<td>6 Tanner Place</td>
<td>KAMBAH</td>
<td>ACT</td>
<td>2902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCOTT Mrs Carolyn Joy</td>
<td>1 Baynton St</td>
<td>KINGSTON</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANDERSON Mr John</td>
<td>2A Nicholas Drive</td>
<td>SANDY BAY</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARRINER Mrs Helen</td>
<td>2B Third Avenue</td>
<td>MIDWAY POINT</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAKER Mrs Gillian Ruth</td>
<td>142 Flagstaff Road</td>
<td>LINDISFARNE</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAKER Mr Michael Leonard</td>
<td>142 Flagstaff Road</td>
<td>LINDISFARNE</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHELVERTON Mrs Inga Mary</td>
<td>46 York St</td>
<td>BELLERIVE</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GILLIS Mr Peter Richard</td>
<td>88A Derwent Ave</td>
<td>GEILSTON BAY</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONNOLLY Mr Brendan James</td>
<td>10 Mangin St</td>
<td>MOWBRAY</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEASLEY Ms Lesley</td>
<td>99 Seventh Ave</td>
<td>ST PETERS</td>
<td>SA</td>
<td>5069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHLL Mrs Ann S</td>
<td>37 Tamar Ave</td>
<td>STORYS CREEK</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAHL Mr Volker</td>
<td>9 Sollamer Place</td>
<td>OTAGO</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARKER Miss Sherree Helen</td>
<td>7 Donohoe Gardens</td>
<td>KINGSTON BEACH</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLAYTON Mrs Thea Ann Patricia</td>
<td>17 Kerran Crescent</td>
<td>PUNCHBOWL</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRUTHERS Mr Terence William</td>
<td>15 Anstey St</td>
<td>HOWRAH</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRUTHERS Mrs Pamela May</td>
<td>37 Tamar Ave</td>
<td>KINGSTON</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIMMINS Mrs Jennifer Maree</td>
<td>9 Sollamer Place</td>
<td>GEORGE TOWN</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WATSON Mrs Lisa Maree</td>
<td>5A Reid St</td>
<td>OTAGO</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASEY Mrs Kathleen Patricia</td>
<td>7 Donohoe Gardens</td>
<td>KINGSTON BEACH</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOUGH Mrs Gaye Lynette</td>
<td>12 Queen St</td>
<td>BELLERIVE</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPRY Mrs Christine Mary</td>
<td>37 Tamar Ave</td>
<td>HOBART</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BURGESS Mrs Cheryl Anne</td>
<td>109 Gunn St</td>
<td>DEVONPORT</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUPER Mr John Charles</td>
<td>2 Centaur Crescent</td>
<td>BLACKSTONE HEIGHTS</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUPER Mrs Eileen</td>
<td>2 Centaur Crescent</td>
<td>BLACKSTONE HEIGHTS</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TURNBULL Mrs Gail Veronica</td>
<td>5A Reid St</td>
<td>WYNNYARD</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDWIN Mr John Charles</td>
<td>1 Ritchie Avenue</td>
<td>BURNIE</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUIRK Mrs Marilyn Winifred</td>
<td>27 Linton Avenue</td>
<td>HEYBRIDGE</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAMMUT Mrs Rachel Louise</td>
<td>19 Avoca St</td>
<td>LINDISFARNE</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STONE Mr Peter Archibald Catherine</td>
<td>40 Frannmear Road</td>
<td>ROSETTA</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FITZALLEN Mrs Joan</td>
<td>21 Hoffman Court</td>
<td>NEWNHAM</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHILLIPS Mrs Barbara May</td>
<td>21 Hoffman Court</td>
<td>GLENORCHY</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAMERON Mr John</td>
<td>PO Box 51</td>
<td>CAMPBELL TOWN</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECKER Mr Kurt Michael</td>
<td>PO Box 725</td>
<td>EXMOUTH</td>
<td>WA</td>
<td>6707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Place/Area</td>
<td>Time</td>
<td>M'ship No.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any CONVICTS</td>
<td>SOUTHPORT Probation Station TAS</td>
<td>1841-1848</td>
<td>6759</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AYLWARD Eileen</td>
<td>Brighton TAS AUS</td>
<td>1862-1946</td>
<td>6749</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAKER Thomas</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>c1827</td>
<td>6748</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BENSON Frederick</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>1900-1973</td>
<td>6738</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BESSELL Lorna Lillian</td>
<td>AUS</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6769</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLAKE John</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6755</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BORG</td>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6775</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRADY John</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>c1822</td>
<td>6747</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRENNA Jane</td>
<td>Woodburn or Whiteabbey Carrickfergus</td>
<td>c1850-1914</td>
<td>6784</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BURGESS John</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>c1806</td>
<td>6747</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALLAGHAN</td>
<td>Cork IRL</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>6780</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALLAHAN</td>
<td>Cork IRL</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>6760</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAMPBELL Harriet</td>
<td>TAS AUS</td>
<td>1835</td>
<td>6748</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARRICK Peter Joseph</td>
<td>Hobart TAS AUS</td>
<td>c1875</td>
<td>6748</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARTER Rueben</td>
<td>London ENG</td>
<td>c1824-1890</td>
<td>6747</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHANDLER William</td>
<td>ENG</td>
<td>1850-1900</td>
<td>6781</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHATWIN Alfred</td>
<td>Scarborough YKS ENG</td>
<td>c1800</td>
<td>6751</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLARK(E) William</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6743</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLARKE Anie (Annie)</td>
<td>TAS AUS</td>
<td>b 1886</td>
<td>6791</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLARKE B</td>
<td>Whiteabbey IRL</td>
<td>c1880-1960</td>
<td>6784</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLARKE John</td>
<td>(father of Annie Clarke)</td>
<td>c 1820-1850</td>
<td>6791</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLARKE Sophia</td>
<td>Hobart TAS AUS</td>
<td>mid 1800s</td>
<td>6744</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLE Charles</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6769</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONNOLLY Denis</td>
<td>Enniskillen FER N IRE</td>
<td>c1800</td>
<td>6751</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONNOR Margaret</td>
<td>ENG</td>
<td>1830-1880</td>
<td>6788</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COOMBE John</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>c8125</td>
<td>6748</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COOPER</td>
<td>TAS AUS</td>
<td>1800s</td>
<td>6785</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COULTER William</td>
<td>Stranraer WIG SCT</td>
<td>1832-1888</td>
<td>6741</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DANCE George</td>
<td>Whitchurch HAM ENG</td>
<td>1790-1830</td>
<td>6753</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DANCE James</td>
<td>Whitchurch HAM ENG</td>
<td>1790-1830</td>
<td>6753</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DART Bridget</td>
<td>(maiden name unknown) Birthplace</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6766</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DART Jonathan (John)</td>
<td>Farmer TAS AUS</td>
<td>1799+</td>
<td>6766</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DENHAM Claude Lyndhurst</td>
<td>VIC AUS</td>
<td>1881-1970</td>
<td>6772</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Place/Area</td>
<td>Time</td>
<td>M'ship No.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRURY Lilian (Lillian) May</td>
<td>TAS AUS</td>
<td>b 1912</td>
<td>6791</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOWERS John</td>
<td>ENG</td>
<td>1830-1880</td>
<td>6788</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOYD</td>
<td>Westbury-on-Trym ENG</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6737</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GARRETT James, Rev</td>
<td>Bothwell &amp; Sidmouth TAS AUS</td>
<td>1828-1872</td>
<td>6741</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GARRETT James, Rev</td>
<td>Inch WIG SCT</td>
<td>1794-1828</td>
<td>6741</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GILCHRIST Mary Anne</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td></td>
<td>6781</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLEESON Thomas</td>
<td>New Norfolk TAS AUS</td>
<td>1819-1862</td>
<td>6749</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GORE Thomas</td>
<td>Portsmouth ENG</td>
<td>c1815-1886</td>
<td>6747</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRATTON John</td>
<td>Bradford YKS ENG</td>
<td>early 1800s</td>
<td>6744</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HANNEEN Mary</td>
<td>Co Limberick IRL</td>
<td>1822-1850</td>
<td>6781</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HANSEN John Julius Magnus</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>1850</td>
<td>6746</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARTILL Arthur</td>
<td>Manchester ENG</td>
<td>1864-1898</td>
<td>6749</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAYWARD George</td>
<td>Craydon SRV ENG</td>
<td>early 1800s</td>
<td>6744</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HENNINGTON Martha</td>
<td>Scotland?</td>
<td>Married 1844</td>
<td>6778</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEYWARD John</td>
<td>Any ENG</td>
<td>c1814</td>
<td>6749</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HILLS Joseph</td>
<td>Galway IRL - transported</td>
<td>PRE 1844</td>
<td>6778</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOBDEN John</td>
<td>CON &quot;Clyde&quot; TAS AUS</td>
<td>1830+</td>
<td>6761</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOBDEN John</td>
<td>CON 1830, SSX ENG</td>
<td>1786-1829</td>
<td>6761</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOBDEN John</td>
<td>CON &quot;Clyde&quot; ex Portsmouth</td>
<td>30 Aug 1830</td>
<td>6761</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOWLETT Lazarus</td>
<td>Richmond TAS AUS</td>
<td>1837-1844</td>
<td>6742</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRWIN James</td>
<td>Liverpool ENG</td>
<td>1852</td>
<td>6746</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAMES George</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>1800-1850</td>
<td>6743</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JARRETT Charles William</td>
<td>Hobart TAS AUS</td>
<td>1845+</td>
<td>6747</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOLLEY William</td>
<td>Scotland? - Any</td>
<td>pre 1844</td>
<td>6778</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JONES William</td>
<td>Penrhos Llanfanfawr/ Abbcrwyn WLS</td>
<td>b 1883 d 1928</td>
<td>6733</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOYCE Family</td>
<td>TAS AUS</td>
<td>1803+</td>
<td>6768</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEANE Elizabeth</td>
<td>Co Kerry IRL</td>
<td>c1860s</td>
<td>6749</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENNEDY Margaret</td>
<td>Wexford IRL</td>
<td>1832</td>
<td>6746</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIEMANN Johann</td>
<td>Hanover GER</td>
<td>1800-1900</td>
<td>6732</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIRKLAND James</td>
<td>Yoker RFW SCT</td>
<td>1811-1896</td>
<td>6782</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIRKLAND Jean</td>
<td>East Kilbride, LKS SCT</td>
<td>1811-1879</td>
<td>6782</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KNUCKET Elsie Maud</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>late 1800s</td>
<td>6738</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUBE Anna Elisabeth</td>
<td>Deptford-Nellkow/Crossen, Prussia</td>
<td>1800-1820</td>
<td>6761</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUBE Gottfried</td>
<td>Crosse (N), River Oder, Prussia</td>
<td>1800-1820</td>
<td>6761</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LANCASTER James</td>
<td>Warwick ENG</td>
<td>c1827</td>
<td>6748</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAWSON</td>
<td>Glasgow SCT</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6737</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAHY Honore</td>
<td>Co Cork IRL</td>
<td>1825-1850</td>
<td>6781</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LESLIE Clarence W</td>
<td>Rocherlea Launceston TAS AUS</td>
<td>c1888</td>
<td>6790</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIDDELL Hugh</td>
<td>Paisley Abbey SCT</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6737</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LODER Mary Ann</td>
<td>London ENG</td>
<td>c1820-1887</td>
<td>6747</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARKHAM Philip</td>
<td>HUON district TAS AUS</td>
<td>c1850s</td>
<td>6759</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCRAE Letitia</td>
<td>Co Fermanagh N IRL</td>
<td>early 1800s</td>
<td>6744</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McDOWALL Archibald</td>
<td>Bothwell TAS AUS</td>
<td>1800-1830</td>
<td>6741</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McDOWALL Archibald</td>
<td>Edinburgh SCT</td>
<td>c1800-1830</td>
<td>6741</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDWIN family history</td>
<td>UK &amp; TAS AUS</td>
<td>1780-2008</td>
<td>6773</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILLER Arthur Willerforce</td>
<td>TAS AUS</td>
<td>1850-1900</td>
<td>6752</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILLER Ernest Granville</td>
<td>TAS AUS</td>
<td>1850-1900</td>
<td>6752</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILLER Frances Knowles</td>
<td>TAS &amp; VIC AUS</td>
<td>1856-1924</td>
<td>6752</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILLER Henry DE Burgh</td>
<td>TAS AUS</td>
<td>1850-1900</td>
<td>6752</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILLER Maxwell</td>
<td>Hobart TAS AUS</td>
<td>1850-1870</td>
<td>6752</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILLER Robert Byron</td>
<td>Hobart &amp; Launceston TAS AUS</td>
<td>1850-1900</td>
<td>6752</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MURRAY John T</td>
<td>Beaconsfield TAS AUS</td>
<td>c1890</td>
<td>6790</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NICHOLS Charles</td>
<td>Walpole NH USA</td>
<td>early 1800s</td>
<td>6744</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NICHOLS Phillip</td>
<td>Ulverstone TAS AUS</td>
<td>2 Jan 1889</td>
<td>6733</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O'CALLAHGAN</td>
<td>Cork IRL</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>6760</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLDHAM Edwin Thomas</td>
<td>England UK</td>
<td>b. 1852</td>
<td>6733</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLDHAM Isabel Mary</td>
<td>Pyengana TAS AUS</td>
<td>b 9 Nov 1891</td>
<td>6733</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARKER John</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6755</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARKER Robert</td>
<td>Preston LAN ENG</td>
<td>1869-1932</td>
<td>6789</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARSONS Rose</td>
<td>Campbell Town TAS AUS</td>
<td>1872-1950s</td>
<td>6749</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Place/Area</td>
<td>Time</td>
<td>M'ship No.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEARCE Charles Arthur</td>
<td>Launceston TAS AUS</td>
<td>b. 1899</td>
<td>6733</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERRY Emily</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>1800-1850</td>
<td>6743</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERRYMAN</td>
<td>Tavistock CON ENG</td>
<td>1700+</td>
<td>6760</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHAROAH Henry</td>
<td>ENG &amp; India</td>
<td>1830-1880</td>
<td>6788</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCTOR Emma</td>
<td>Bradford YKS ENG</td>
<td>early 1800s</td>
<td>6744</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROSPER Laura</td>
<td>WLS UK</td>
<td>b 1857</td>
<td>6733</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RHODES Francis Sydney C</td>
<td>STS ENG</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6736</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RICHARDS Lorna Richards</td>
<td>AUS</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6769</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RICHARDS May (nee BELLELL)</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6769</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RICHARDS Winston</td>
<td>AUS</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6769</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUSSELL Robert</td>
<td>LIN ENG</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6737</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAGE James</td>
<td>Polstead SFK ENG</td>
<td>1800-1850</td>
<td>6743</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAMMUT</td>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6775</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SANDER Dorothea</td>
<td>Hanover GER</td>
<td>1800-1900</td>
<td>6732</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHIELDS James</td>
<td>Campbeltown TAS AUS</td>
<td>1849+</td>
<td>6742</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMITH Emanuel</td>
<td>Fransden SFK ENG</td>
<td>1823-1900</td>
<td>6781</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOMERS John Emanuel</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>c1857</td>
<td>6748</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOWTER Edward W</td>
<td>LIN ENG</td>
<td>1880-1962</td>
<td>6789</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STACEY Edward</td>
<td>Hobart TAS AUS</td>
<td>c1800</td>
<td>6750</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEVEN John</td>
<td>Glasgow SCT</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6737</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEWART Ellie</td>
<td>Whiteabbey IRL</td>
<td>c1900-1970</td>
<td>6784</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEWART Isabel</td>
<td>Whiteabbey IRL</td>
<td>c1900-1970</td>
<td>6784</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEWART Robert</td>
<td>Avoca Co Wicklow IRL</td>
<td>1860-1930</td>
<td>6784</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEWART Thomas</td>
<td>Woodburn or Whiteabbey Carrickfergus IRL</td>
<td>c1850-1945</td>
<td>6784</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYKES James</td>
<td>ENG</td>
<td>1841-1900</td>
<td>6781</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAYLOR James Capt</td>
<td>Derwent Ferry &quot;Kangaroo&quot;</td>
<td>1831+</td>
<td>6767</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAYLOR James, Capt</td>
<td>ENG</td>
<td>1831+</td>
<td>6767</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEARSE</td>
<td>Newcastle ENG</td>
<td>c1900-1970</td>
<td>6785</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TODD Andrew</td>
<td>TAS AUS</td>
<td>1839+</td>
<td>6742</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRIPPTREE Charles</td>
<td>ENG</td>
<td>1700+</td>
<td>6760</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUOHY</td>
<td>?Ireland</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6775</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WARRINE Christoph</td>
<td>Hanover GER</td>
<td>1819-1900</td>
<td>6732</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WATSON Jean</td>
<td>East Kilbride LKS SCT</td>
<td>1811-1879</td>
<td>6782</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEBBERLEY Isaac</td>
<td>Hamilton/New Norfolk TAS AUS</td>
<td>1870</td>
<td>6746</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WESTWOOD</td>
<td>Worcestershire ENG</td>
<td>1700+</td>
<td>6760</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WILLIAMS John</td>
<td>Anglesley WLS</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6737</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WINTER Herbert George</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>late 1800s</td>
<td>6738</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WRIGHT Rebecca</td>
<td>(mother of Anie Clarke)</td>
<td>c 1820-1850</td>
<td>6791</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WYLIE Mabel, Muriel</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>1908-1985</td>
<td>6736</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All names remain the property of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. and will not be sold on in a database.

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 self-addressed envelope and don't forget to reply if you received a SSAE.

Note: If you have ticked the block on the Membership Application/ Renewal Form indicating that you wish your contact details to remain private, your Members' Interests will not be published.
Privacy Statement

Unless specifically denied by members when joining the Society, or upon renewing their membership, contact details and member’s interests may be published in *Tasmanian Ancestry* and other publications of the Society.

A copy of the ‘Privacy Policy’ of the Society is available on request at Branch Libraries or from State or Branch Secretaries.

The ‘Privacy Policy’ sets out the obligations of the Society in compliance with the Privacy Act of 1988 and the amendments of that Act.

---

**Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.**

**2008 Lilian Watson Family History Award**

for a *book* however produced or published on paper, dealing with family history and having significant Tasmanian content

(See also page 80)

Entries close: 1 December 2008

Further Information and entry forms available from
TFHS Inc. Branch Libraries or
PO Box 191, Launceston TAS 7250
Diary Notes


Email: ddfhsconsf2008@yahoo.com.au
Website: www.dubbofamilyhistory.org.au & follow the link 2008 Conference

15 November 2008: Kerrison Family Reunion
A KERRISON Family History Day is being held at Peace Haven, Penquite Road, Newstead, Launceston on 15 November this year. There will be a number of speakers and ample time to mix and catch-up with others who share an interest in Kerrison family history. A church service at the Supply River Uniting Church will be held on the 16th November at 2.00 p.m.
If interested in attending the Family History Day, please contact Jan Critchett for full details of the arrangements: 03 6343 3445 or email Jan.Critchett@utas.edu.au

26-29 October 2008: Jewish Genealogy in the 21st Century
The Conference aims to provide a varied program combing a mixture of lectures/ seminars and panel inputs, together with visits to National Institutions and genealogical resources. The opportunity to meet in person the many contributors to the internet discussion groups will be an occasion not to be missed.

Registration fee $120.00. Dinner (Optional) $80 per head. Covers Conference attendance, morning and afternoon teas and lunches for Sunday and Monday, Conference Handouts. All food will be kosher.
For updated information visit www.ajgs.org.au.

Villages Online: Villages Online is your guide to quickly finding many of the village, town or community websites throughout the UK. Browse by county or view an alphabetical listing and visit the website of your ancestor.
This site also includes links to local webcams. www.villagesonline.com
From Australian Family Tree Connections Dec 2007

New York Times archives now free: You can now search The New York Times archives from 1987 to the present without charge, as well as those from 1851-1922, which are in the public domain. There will be charges for some material from the period 1923-1986, and some will be free.
www.nytimes.com/ref/membercenter/nytarchive.html
From Australian Family Tree Connection Dec 2007
Quidnunc
Excerpts from journals held at the Launceston Branch Library

Australian Family Tree Magazine June 2008
Sydney 1842-1843: by Marilyn Mason
Did your ancestor apply to be a Messenger for the City of Sydney Council?
Included in this article are 127 names with occupations and marital status of the
individuals. Sources of information, references and a list of useful books.

The Cornwall Family History Society June 2008
very interesting article giving an insight as to why so many children ended up in
goal. Taken from the Admission Registers of Bodmin Goal at the Cornwall record
Office.
2. Graveyard Inscriptions O’okiep, South Africa by Gill Rifaat
Transcriptions and photos of several Cornish or other strays probably of British
origin, buried at O’kiep, Springbok.
3. Far Southwest Crematoria by John Walker
If you cannot find an interment, friends and relatives may have been cremated,
but with no recorded memorial. The information in this article may be of help.

Family Tree Magazine June 2008
1. Grave Times by Sue Hall
This article explore how funeral practices have changed over a century and what
they can tell us about the lives of our ancestors.
2. Ancestors from south-east England by Jane Cavell
This article looks at some of the genealogical and local history resources
available on the web that can help you discover more about ancestors who came
from Kent, Sussex, Surrey and Hampshire including the Isle of Wright.

Family Tree Magazine July 2008
1. Researching Ancestors before 1841 by Ken Cozens and Derek Morris
A wealth of information can be found by looking at the records held by the
Middlesex Deed registry, Lloyd’s Marine collection, the Corporation of Trinity
House and Manorial records. Beginner’s guides and essential addresses are
included in this article.
2. Our Immigrant Ancestors by John Hanson
John looks at some of the many groups of people who have come to the British
Isles over the centuries, including whose who had left but returned for one
reason or another.
3. Crypts and Cellars by Alec Tritton
In 1823 an estimated one-sixth of the London population were dissenters, Jews
or Catholics. Many of their meeting houses had their own burial ground or crypt
and many, of course have long since disappeared Alec Tritton unearths the
grounds and records that remain.
Nitrate Film—A Health and Safety Warning
(Extracted from Cockney Ancestor, No. 118—Kate Poole No. 4856)

"Many of us still have, lurking in the backs of drawers and cupboards, packets of pre-war black and white negatives. If you have any, please hunt them out and have a good look at them. Pre-war roll film was almost always cellulose nitrate, and I can't emphasise strongly enough that it is very, very dangerous.

After a time, especially if it is kept in a warm place or exposed to sunlight, it begins to become sticky and, at that stage, it may well self-combust. This is bad enough but the burning celluloid gives off deadly nitric acid fumes and, worst of all, burning cellulose nitrate manufacturers its own oxygen, so that you cannot put the fire out.

One of the most impressive sights I have ever seen, at a demonstration given by the London Fire Brigade, was of a bonfire of nitrate film merrily burning away at the bottom of a six-foot tank of water.

So please check your old negatives and, if they have begun to stick together, get rid of them—they won't be very printable by that stage anyway. If they are still in good condition and you really want to hang on to them, keep them somewhere very cool and in a metal box where a fire cannot spread to anything else, and check them regularly.

Legally speaking,[in UK] you should have a licence to store nitrate film, but very few people know that. The National Film Archive [UK], which does have a licence, keeps nitrate film in underground bunkers with thick concrete walls between each section—they take the danger very seriously.

If you want to test your negatives, snip a tiny piece off one corner, drop it into a saucer, take it into the garden and put a match to it—and don't inhale the fumes! If it burns steadily you've got safety film but, if it flares up with a fierce "whoosh", it's nitrate."

A note from the Editor of Cockney Ancestor: "Such film was manufactured from the 1880s, when it replaced glass negatives, until 1950, while safety film came into use in the 1930s. Do not hold the negatives or reel of film near a lightbulb, or try to scan them, as the heat may set it off! The Health and Safety Executive provides a leaflet the Dangers of Cellulose Nitrate Film which is available from the internet: www.hse.gov.uk. This lists four sources of advice and archiving."

Used with permission.

T.A.M.I.O.T and eHeritage

http://eheritage.statelibrary.tas.gov.au/ click on “Monuments and Historic Sites” ... To access transcriptions of the headstones surviving in some 800 cemeteries around Tasmania; held by the five Branches around the State: Burnie, Devonport, Hobart, Huon and Launceston. Cemeteries are arranged by municipality and alphabetically. TAMIOT fiche are available for purchase from:

TFHS Inc. PO Box 191, Launceston TAS 7250,
and images are available for purchase from the branches.
Boobyalla Port—North East Tasmania
Allison Carins (Member No 668)

Situated on Ringarooma Bay, not far above the junction of the Ringarooma and Boobyalla Rivers, was the Ringarooma Port and near-by town of Ringarooma, as it was then known. (Not to be confused with the present town of Ringarooma (then known as Upper Ringarooma) further inland at the foot of Mt. Victoria.) The name was changed to Boobyalla on 12th Nov 1888. It was considered the best port on the coast. In its hey-day, the township boasted three hotels, a Police Station, a road trust to survey, build and repair roads and a school. (Miss E A MENDS was the teacher at Boobyalla in 1890 and Miss A M ROBINSON in 1891)

The port had 2 feet of water at low tide and 6-8 feet at high tide; once in the harbour, the vessels were safe. Wagons and drays were backed out to them and cargoes loaded and offloaded. Tin was punted down the river from mines at South Mount Cameron and brought in by packhorses from the mines further inland.

According to the memoirs of Thomas WILLSON, who arrived there in 1876, Hotelier J T SMITH was building a jetty and William KRUSHKA had set up a store, but the dominant teamster, hotelier and harbourmaster, was Donald CAMPBELL. He had been manager of the Cape Portland property from 1860. He later took up a sheep and cattle property of his own at Boobyalla.

From 1875 until 1911, Boobyalla was the port for all the coastal area to Cape Portland and extending inland as far as Moorina, Winnaleah and Derby. When mining developed in the 1870's and 1880's, Boobyalla boomed. Through the port came many of the miners, most of the stores and the tin exported. Campbell erected the Caledonian hotel and store at Boobyalla and built the wharf, becoming the first harbourmaster. He established a transport service with as many as 100 horses taking out the tin and bringing back food, machinery, etc, and later when tracks improved, he used bullock wagons.

Up until the 1880's there was a regular weekly shipping service and small steamships and sailing vessels used the port. Early traders to Boobyalla were the light-draught paddle steamers Avon and Minx, followed by various ketches (Hellen, HJK Good Intent, SMHJ Wave, Heather Belle).

(This information has been gleaned from the history compiled by G H CRAWFORD of the Royal Society and contributed to "As The River Flows", a History of the Ringarooma Municipality published for the Bi-Centenary 1988.)

My husband, Peter, recorded some memories of his own, and items told to him by locals. He wrote (c.1990):

Now just a block of cement several chains from the water is all that remains of Boobyalla Port. It was the port for the northeast tin mines and early settlers. Traders of up to 300 tons made the wharf at high tide, but tailings from the mines as far away as Moorina, Derby and Branxhohn had a part in polluting and destroying this beautiful harbour.

Old maps would show a surveyed township at Boobyalla. My earliest recollections (as a young boy in the 1930's) were of five houses. I have fished from the wharf for eels, and camped with my father and brother, overnight in an old shed or butt with
a fireplace, set among the hawthorns. It was an interesting place to explore, with plenty of rusty relics left behind by those who lived and worked there.

The late Mr Alec HARPER of Pioneer, told me that as a young man, he and his family grew wheat near Herrick, harvested and threshed it by hand, carted it the twenty-odd miles (32 km) to Boobyalla Port in the box dray, consigned it to Launceston, and had it returned rolled into flour for their year's supply!

The road from the port via the foot of South Mount Cameron, is not used frequently these days, but it will not disappear easily. Stoned, metalled, drained, and in very wet places, corduroyed, it carried wagons, drays, carts and coaches. I believe there was a stage post at the very foot of Mount Cameron. A steam engine used in my father's saw mill was brought over this rough but solid road. The culverts were constructed from wood, and when in latter years they were either burnt out or rotted, a driver who was not alert would be shocked to suddenly have the front of the car drop a foot or two, the next instant bringing his head hard onto the ceiling.

Boobyalla began to wane as a port after the railway from Launceston to Scottsdale opened in 1889. Many buildings were removed; I know the large store shed was moved to Winnaleah for use as a barn. The last building was burnt down in 1936.

William MORGAN lived in the west side of the Boobyalla River. He leased approximately 25,000 acres of land. He was on the Ringarooma Council when it was inaugurated in 1908, and was still there in 1924. He was the son of Thomas Morgan, once a captain who came from England on the convict ship Lady Franklin. He was in charge of a number of convicts. He took up the land and William carried it on. Neither William nor his sister Kate married and both lived into their eighties before dying within a week of each other. They are buried in the Boobyalla Cemetery.

Charles TAYLOR, local historian, late of Pioneer, wrote an article, Memories of Boobyalla, in the North Eastern Advertiser (1969). He mentioned the valuable work done by the late Rev. MacFARLANE who recorded and published in serial form in the Advertiser (1955-1963), an expensive coverage of the history of the North East. In 2007, this history, in its entirety, was edited and published by John BESWICK. This work contains information about Boobyalla, also.

Much of Charles Taylor's article quotes Paddy QUINN, then 83 and living in Hobart. Paddy had been branch manager for Holyman and Sons in their Boobyalla shipping office from 1909. Paddy married a daughter of Donald Campbell, mentioned above. They left some time after the railway extended to Herrick (1919). Paddy bought the blacksmithing business of Syd CANNELL at Pioneer but for a time still carried out duties as harbour master at the Port. A local friend told how Paddy would receive word that a ship was due in and he would mount his horse and ride the 20 miles or so in time for the ship's arrival.

Paddy named the captains in charge of vessels at different periods - J DAVIS, F WASHBOURNE, Peter FORNESS, W TAYLOR, P TAYLOR and George HENDERSON.
New Publication—Hobart Branch
Cemeteries of Southern Tasmania
Vol IX

Oatlands District

CD1: Oatlands Township – Campbell Uniting, General, St Pauls Catholic, St Peters Anglican, Wesleyan and Other Burials and Memorials
CD2: Jericho, Lower Marshes, Tunbridge, Tunnack, Woodsdale and Other Burials and Memorials

Each cemetery has a brief history and/or description, a plan and a list of the individuals identified there. Wherever possible each person has a photograph of his or her headstone, a transcription of any wording, and a plot number. Many inscriptions were recorded up to 30 years ago so, in some cases, an inscription is given even although it may no longer be clear on the tombstone.

Also included is a history of the Oatlands District and clear directions for travelling to each cemetery.

Each CD-ROM may be purchased separately.
- A Single-Use License costs $30 for each CD-ROM plus p&p of $5.00 whether purchasing 1 or 2 CDs.
- A Multiple-Use License costs $75 for each CD-ROM plus p&p of $5.00 whether purchasing 1 or 2 CDs.

Contact:
Resource Manager
TFHS Inc. Hobart Branch
PO Box 326, Rosny Park, TASMANIA 7018

Migration, Citizenship and Travel
The National Archives holds records about many individuals who arrived from overseas during the 20th century and some who arrived during the 19th century. It also holds records about Australians who left and returned to Australia.
From Australian Family Tree Connection Dec 2007
Thomas Priest
Christine Miller (Member No 4380)

In the 200th year since the Norfolk Islanders arrived in Van Diemen’s Land it seems appropriate to write about Thomas Priest my husband’s ggg grandfather. His life is testimony to the ability to overcome adversity that was a characteristic of many of the Norfolk Islanders who helped ensure the success of the fledgling colony.

Thomas PRIEST and family arrived from Norfolk Island on the Porpoise on January 17th 1808 to a colony that was already under stress due to depleted stocks of food and other provisions. With the closure of the Norfolk Island settlement the settlers were promised assistance including land to compensate them for having to leave the island. Governor COLLINS was the unfortunate administrator who had to deal with the daily reality of so many extra people to resettle. Thanks to their own industry the Norfolk Islanders were able to forge a new life for themselves. Thomas became a successful farmer and businessman, and died in 1851 at the age of 96! No mean feat for anyone whose life had been so turbulent.

Thomas was christened on the 20th May, 1759 in Rowley Regis, Staffordshire, England. His parents were Thomas Priest and Mary Perry and they had at least nine other children as well as young Thomas. At the time of his sentencing Thomas’s occupation was shown as nailer. On the 26th November 1777 he enlisted in the 37th Foot 1st Regiment and in the muster rolls he was mentioned 14 times until his discharge on the 24th December, 1743.

Between December 25th 1781 and the 24th June 1782 Thomas was promoted to corporal, however on the 18th March 1783 he was shown as a private (no reason was given for his demotion). Those six years of his service witnessed a tumultuous time in English history when as a result of the American War of Independence England lost its American colonies and the redcoats returned to England a defeated force. The economy of England suffered severely due to the loss of the lucrative colonies and the returning soldiers would have found themselves unemployed and often desperate.

From 1783 until his sentencing for sheep stealing nothing is known of Thomas’s life but there is a considerable possibility that he married and had children.

On the 8th August 1787 at the Stafford Assises Thomas and a William Priest (no clarification to support their relationship) were sentenced to be hanged for the crime of stealing 3 ewes, the sentence was later reprieved to transportation for 14 years. The theft had obviously been carefully planned as it involved walking the sheep from Kidderminster, Worcestershire, across the county border into Rowley Regis, Staffordshire. The skins, with identifying marks, were later found buried in Thomas’s garden!

In February 1788 he and William were sent to the hulk Dunkirk off Plymouth to await transportation to NSW. The hulks were used to house the convicts from the overflowing gaols in England and they were generally places where disease was rife and many convicts died before departure for the various colonies.

In late November 1789 they embarked on the Neptune, one of the ships in the notorious Second Fleet. In Michael Flynn’s fascinating book The Second Fleet: Britain’s Grim Convict Armada, he examines the first privatized prison fleet and
details the appalling conditions for those convicts who were consigned to many of the ships.

The treatment of the convicts on board the *Neptune* was particularly singled out by the authorities and lead to legal action against the captain and chief mate. The captains were paid for the number of convicts boarded, not the number surviving to reach their destination! Almost half the convicts arriving on the Second Fleet needed hospitalization and some 40 percent died on passage. At his trial in 1792 it was alleged that Captain Trail deliberately kept the convicts short of rations so that the remaining stores could be sold at extortionate prices on arrival at Sydney.

Thomas and William were among those convicts who managed to survive the appalling conditions aboard the *Neptune*. Who knows how they survived but perhaps because Thomas was an ex soldier he was viewed more favourably by the military guards on board. He may have even found an old comrade in arms among those guarding the convicts. Thomas Priest (and possibly William) was sent to the new farming settlement at Parramatta. In 1791, William Priest was sent to Norfolk Island but reappears in Sydney by 1800.

By 1802 Thomas Priest was a free man and together with his de facto wife, Catherine Rochford and son Thomas (7th May 1801) they sailed for Norfolk Island. By 1805 he was an overseer of blacksmiths on the island and had 27¾ acres of land, a dwelling house, plus two out-houses. Three more sons were born while the family lived on Norfolk Island, William (24th April 1803), James (3rd May 1805) and George (1806).

After the Norfolk Islanders were relocated to Van Diemen’s Land Thomas was granted 42 acres of land in the Argyle/Hobart Parish in lieu of the land he had held on Norfolk Island. By 1819 Thomas was growing wheat, beans and potatoes and had 2 bulls, 2 cows and 455 sheep. By 1822 another 6 children had been born Anne, Mary, Sarah, John, Robert and Charlotte. However, Anne and Charlotte died aged 2 and 9 years respectively. Robert, my husband’s gg grandfather, was born on 2nd March 1820.

In 1823 Thomas Priest was granted a further 40 acres in the Queenborough District, the site of the present University of Tasmania campus in Sandy Bay. Thomas Jnr received 80 acres at Strangford (Jericho) and William 80 acres at Clarence Plains. Thomas Snr also owned land in Elizabeth Lane off Elizabeth Street, the site of the present Cat and Fiddle Arcade. In January 1834 he gave his sons William and Robert a piece of this land, and later in 1837 another portion to James. Both James and Thomas Jnr were licensed victuallers. James ran the *Joiners Arms* in Davey Street for 40 years until 1874 and Thomas Jnr owned the *Good Woman Inn* in Argyle Street.

Certainly Thomas and his family earned the respect of the community. In 1845 the *Colonial Times* published this tribute to Thomas Priest in recognition of his standing in the community:
**A Veteran Soldier** It is well worthy of record, that there is resident in this city a veteran of olden times of Cornwallis and Washington, one of about 100 who, according to a statement in one of our English journals, survived the war, the revolutionary war of the United States.

The individual to whom we allude, is Mr Priest, the father of the very worthy hosts of the Good Woman Inn in Argyle Street and of the Joiners Arms in Davey Street, and of Mr Priest the builder.

Mr Priest, at 17 years of age, enlisted in the 37th Regiment, and three years afterwards was one of the many, now no more, who fought the sanguinary battle at Charleston, generally called the "Battle of Bunkers Hill". On that occasion he was wounded. Lieutenant Colonel Abercrombie, afterwards General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who fell mortally wounded at Alexandria, commanded the regiment, and Mr Priest speaks of him in terms of the utmost respect. Mr Priest is nearly 90 years of age and has been married 56 years, Mrs Priest being still alive, and he is altogether an excellent specimen of what a man may be, even at such an advanced period of life. It is proper that we should add, after serving through the whole of that war, and being in almost every one of the principal actions, he now lives to enjoy the good opinion of his friends, as a worthy and excellent member of the community.

At the time of his death on the 19th July 1851 his grandson was assistant Town Clerk in Hobart. The age given at Thomas Snr’s death was 96! Surely this would have made him one of the oldest survivors of the American War of Independence and one of Hobart’s oldest residents. He was buried in St Davids’ Cemetery where the family erected a headstone and his wife Catherine was also buried there. Outside of the British Isles, Tasmania has the highest concentration of the Priest Surname anywhere in the world. I’m sure Thomas would be exceedingly pleased to know that but for his reprieve from the hangman’s noose this would never have been!

The portrait lacks positive authentication but it was retrieved from a Priest family remainders lot in about 1953 by my husband, who recognized the striking family resemblance. Further expert opinion suggests a date of around 1838-1840. Interestingly, the portrait is unsigned but this would be consistent with frequent practice at the time of settling a tavern debt by painting the publican or his family.

**References**

The Second Fleet: Britain’s Grim Convict Armada of 1790 by Michael Flynn
Exiled Three Times Over: Profiles of Norfolk Islanders exiled in Van Diemen’s Land 1807-13 by Irene Schaffer and Thelma McKay
The Forgotten Generation by Reg Wright
Muster Rolls for 37th Foot 1st Regiment (WO12/5101)
Colonial Times July 11th 1845 (AOT)
National Trust Surnames web site (accessed from www.spatial-literacy.org/UCLnames/)
Lord Caithness' Steam Carriage

The Kelso Chronicle, 9 Nov 1860, p3 c6

The front view of this carriage is that of a phaeton placed on three wheels and made a little wider than ordinary, so as to have room for three or even four abreast. His Lordship sits on the right hand side and drives, resting his left hand on a handle at the end of a bent iron bar fixed, below the front spring, to the fork in which the front wheel runs, and guiding with these the direction of the carriage. Placed horizontally before him is a small flywheel fixed on an iron rod, that passing downwards, works at the lower end by a screw through one end of a lever attached, at the other end, to a strong iron bar that passes across the carriage and has fitted to it a drag for each of the hind wheels. By giving the flywheel a slight turn with his right hand, his Lordship can apply a drag of sufficient power to lock the hind wheels and stop the carriage on the steepest declivities of common roads. Inside the carriage in a line backward from his right hand, is placed a handle, by which the steam is regulated, and shut off at pleasure. The tank, holding about a hundred seventy gallons forms the bottom of the carriage, and extends as far back as the rear of the boiler, where the water is conveyed from it into the boiler by a small force pump worked by the engine. There are two cylinders, one on each side, six diameter and seventeen inches stroke. These, and all that is necessary to apply the power to the axle, are well arranged, and fitted in, so as to occupy the smallest possible space, between the tank and the boiler and appear at first sight insufficient to exert nine horsepower. The coal, weighing about one hundred-weight of which is sufficient for twenty miles on ordinary road is held in a box in front of the stoker, whose duty it is to keep the fire, see that there is always sufficient water in the boiler, and that the steam is up to the required pressure, as seen by the gauge on the top of the boiler.

On Friday 3rd August, his Lordship drove the carriage from Inverness to Clashmore, a distance of about seventy miles, a part of that distance being over mountainous roads, having gradients of one in twelve and one in fifteen. Saturday being very wet, he remained at Clashmore until the evening, when the rain abated, and he drove the next stage that he might remain at Golspie over Sunday. On Monday, starting from Golspie, he drove to Borrogil Castle, his residence in Caithness, a distance of eighty miles. Only those who have travelled that road can understand the difficulties as to steep ascents and equally deep declivities, generally ending at a bridge placed at right angles to the road across a mountain torrent flowing down to the bottom of the ravine, along the ragged side of which the descent had been made. The power of the engine, and the perfect control his Lordship has over it, enabled him easily to overcome them all, and when it is known that he did the stage where the road crosses the Ord at Caithness—which raises from the seashore to a height of a thousand feet above the level of the sea—at the rate of eight miles an hour, there can be no doubt that carriages propelled by steam can be used for the purposes of traffic on common roads. The journey of one hundred and forty miles made in two days at a cost of less than a penny per mile for fuel, proves this, and the fact that no accident to man or beast was caused by the steam carriage during the whole journey, answers the objections as to frightening horses. The first mail coach that went the same road caused greater fear to horses; and, with common care and caution, a few journeys along any road will make it no
greater object of surprise to horses than an ordinary carriage. It was observed, during the journey, that the horses in public coaches, and in private carriages, were in no way terrified at it—(Banffshire Journal)

Miss Hook of Holland

The Examiner August 5, 1920. Transcribed by Shirley Foster (Member No 6429)

'Miss Hook of Holland' is one of the most successful musical comedies. After a long run in London it was introduced to Australian audiences... J C WILLIAMSONS Ltd revived it on many occasions and found it a great money spinner. It was first produced in Tasmania by the Launceston Operatic Society to crowded houses and ran for a week. The cast, then, embraced Messrs R A McERCHIN, H E DOOLAN, R HARRISON, T COLLINS, C WARBURTON, J LEACH, E DEAS-THOMPSON: Misses Bertha MONKS and Ida EVANS, (alternating the part of Sally Hook ) Allie BEAUMONT, Jean DAVIDSON, and Yola SICKAMORE.

Next week The Launceston Operatic Society will revive "Miss Hook of Holland", the season commencing in the National theatre on Monday. The cast embraces Messrs H V BEAR, P K WATTS, T COLLINS, W H CAMERON, T HAGUE, C MARTIN. Misses Elsie CORRICK (Sally Hook) Eileen KILDEA, Audrey COURTNEY, Tessie FOSTER, and Helen BALFE.

The scenery and costumes have been procured from Sydney. Mr J L GRANT (late comedian of the popular Corricks) is the producer and the musical director is Mr Chester EDWARDS... A successful season is confidently looked forward to.

An Interesting Gathering

From The Weekly Courier, 20 April 1907, p32 c3-4

"April 3, 1907, was the 50th anniversary of the arrival of the Scottish vessel the First Broomielaw, which in the year 1857 landed a full shipload of emigrants. As there are still a few people living who made the trip, the occasion was not allowed to pass without commemoration.

To the general invitation of Mr J STEWART, Burnside, Winkleigh and Mr D HAMILTON, Glengarry, to their shipmates to attend a gathering in the local hall, the following responded: Mr BRADE, Sheffield; Mr ARNOTT, Sheffield; Mr J CAMPBELL, Scottsdale, and Mr A M STEWART, Victoria; Mr F STEWART, Winkleigh and Mr J HAMILTON, Glengarry, who are shipmates, were too ill to attend. Mr A M Stewart was voted to the chair, and about 40 people sat down, including several visitors from the surrounding districts. Several toasts were proposed, and speeches made by Messrs A M Stewart, J Campbell, Brade and M McKENZIE.

In the evening the gathering took the form of a dance, interspersed with speeches, songs and recitations by Mrs W SMITH, Launceston; Miss DUDLEY, Victoria, and Mr A M Stewart. At about 12.30 supper was handed round to about 120 persons, after which dancing was continued. The singing of “Auld Lang Syne” brought a most enjoyable evening to a close.

(Winkleigh, Northern Tasmania, Monday, April 15.)
Alexander Johnston and Margaret Lyle
Nancy Vada Gibb

JOHNSTON was born in Glasgow on 25 March 1829, the fifth son of master shoemaker Charles JOHNSTON and Mary LEARMONTH who married in Glasgow in 1815. Only the eldest son Charles born 1817 followed their father’s occupation; the others were a master tailor, a commercial traveller and later ‘gas collector’, a carver and gilder, and a Congregationalist Minister in London. The latter travelled to Glasgow several times to officiate at the marriages of his nephews and nieces even though the rest of the family remained Presbyterian in one form or another. There was also one sister who married a minister of the Scottish Free Church. All married and all except one had children and grandchildren. Alexander was the only one of the siblings to emigrate to the Colonies.

Alexander (photo) married Margaret LYLE on 25th March 1853 in Glasgow. Margaret was born in Airth Stirlingshire, the daughter of Surgeon Thomas LYLE and Margaret COCHRANE his cousin. Like Alexander Margaret also came from a large family with seven siblings.

At the time of the marriage Alexander was a cabinetmaker and precentor (choir leader).

Margaret LYLE’s multi-talented father Thomas LYLE, besides being a surgeon, was also an expert on bryology and the author of the well-known Scottish ballad “Kelvin Grove”. He is listed in the British Dictionary of Biography and elsewhere. When he died several long obituaries appeared in the Glasgow Herald and other Scottish newspapers, and a precis appeared in *The Scotsman* of April 29, 1859.

As the daughter of a surgeon it could be surmised Margaret led a comfortable early life. However her father was not much interested in surgery, and by 1851 three of the children including Margaret were living away from home in Glasgow earning their living while their parents and eldest brother, apprenticed to his father, remained in Airth. In contrast Alexander’s family always lived in George Street, central Glasgow. Perhaps the cabinetmaker and the surgeon’s daughter met through their church.

Alexander and Margaret’s first son Charles was born in Airth on 30 December 1853. When he was less than two years old and his mother was expecting her second child, the family embarked for Tasmania on the *Storm Cloud* a new clipper sloop of 907 tons built 1854 in Glasgow. They arrived on 20 August 1855, the passage from Glasgow to Launceston having taken 71 days (Log of Logs Vol.2).

The long sailing voyage must have been difficult for Margaret, heavily pregnant and doubtless still grieving the loss of her mother in February 1854 just before they
Alexander and Margaret’s voyage was sponsored by St Andrew’s Immigration Society and they came to Australia under engagement to St Andrew’s Presbyterian church in Launceston, where Alexander took up a position as precentor. He also obtained employment with Mr. S. JOSCELYNE; later he carried out his own cabinetmaking business in Brisbane St. Launceston. Around 1860 Alexander left St. Andrew’s and became precentor at the new Chalmers Church.

A few years after their arrival, one of Margaret’s sisters Mary Anne or Marionne b. 1830 in Airth also emigrated to Launceston. She soon married Edward Frederick BAKER (1833-1912). One of their daughters Amelia b. 1872 married William Oscar CURTIS (1873-1951) and their descendants still live in Tasmania. One of Margaret’s brothers Robert LYLE b. 1835 is also believed to have visited Tasmania but it is not known what happened to him.

Alexander and Margaret’s third child and only daughter Margaret was born on 20 July 1858 in Launceston. Her birth was registered by her mother Margaret on 6 December—perhaps Alexander was too busy?

On 22 April 1861 Alexander commenced employment as Librarian at the Launceston Mechanics Institute, as Libraries were frequently termed in those days. He was to remain there for the next 45 years and to “die in harness”.

Ten years after the birth of their daughter, Alexander and Margaret’s third son and fourth child Alexander was born on Waterloo Day, 28 June 1868.

Alexander and Margaret lived all their lives in the same house at the corner of Mayne and Gunn Streets, Invermay, Launceston.

Alexander died at home in Mayne St Invermay at 4 pm on 12 January 1906. Cause of death was given as dysentery and exhaustion. He was buried in the Carr Villa Cemetery, Launceston.

An obituary published in The Examiner on 13 January 1906 paid tribute to Johnston as ‘a man who always took a deep interest in all matters pertaining to the Institute, and was a most zealous and upright official.’ It also made the point that ‘During the whole of his long connection with the Institute he had never applied for his salary to be raised, although the managers, who knew his work, from time to time increased the stipend.’

All the children except George eventually settled in Sydney. Alexander and Margaret’s eldest son Charles was a draper who established a haberdashery business in North Sydney before marrying Charlotte Jane NEWSOM (c. 1861-1936) in 1891. They named their home in the Lane Cove-Longueville area “Airth”. Close by lived Charles’ sister Margaret and her family, and later the younger brother Alexander also set up residence in that area.

Charles and Charlotte had one son George Alexander JOHNSTON born in 1894. He was initially a carpenter, later a builder, and married Elia Mary CHARLISH. They
had two children Kenneth and Gwendoline, some of whose descendants carry on the JOHNSTON name.

The second son George, born just after his parents arrived in Launceston, did not marry. He was the first known seaman in the family but not the last as his younger brother Alexander also had a great love of the sea, a tradition carried on by a further two generations including the author. Some of George's letters home survive, priceless records not only of his travels all over the world but of his frequent visits to aunts and uncles in Glasgow. Without those letters it would have been difficult to identify his father's large Glasgow family with certainty.

After tramping the world for some years about 1884 George became second officer on a new interstate coastal steamer plying between Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane. Perhaps he was one of the crew on the maiden voyage of the "Cahors" to Australia.

Sadly, on 15 June 1885 the Launceston Examiner published the following, with some small errors: The beautiful gold medal is now in the possession of his brother Charles' descendants.

Alexander and Margaret's only daughter Margaret b. 1858 married Frederick James Alexander HUTXABLE of Georgetown (1858-1930) in 1886, thus founding the Huxtable dynasties of Tasmania, NSW and WA. Bruce Huxtable, one of Margaret Johnston's grandsons, wrote about F J A Huxtable's parents Frederick and Harriet:

"They were initially located at Port Arthur, although they were not convicts! Frederick was a schoolteacher and acted as a chemist for the gaol, and was well renowned in southern Tasmania. When his wife died he took the nine children to Launceston where several related Huxtables lived. The cemetery at Evansdale is full of Huxtables, mostly children. ...Obviously the move from Port Arthur to Launceston resulted in the Johnstons and Huxtables becoming closely associated." The four Huxtable children Charles Alexander, Walter Louis, Eustace Lyle and Margaret Young have numerous living descendants. (If any of them are reading this, the author pleads for them to get in touch).

The fourth son Alexander, known as Alex or Alec, must have been a surprise to his parents, arriving 10 years after his sister in 1868. He was a talented young man, painting, writing, and playing the violin. It is known he either attended art classes or
was taught privately—a privilege extended only to those of talent—by the Launceston artist Joshua HIGGS Junior (1843-1903). He occasionally exhibited in public galleries as evidenced by the following:

Launceston Examiner Tuesday May 31 1887, page 2.

Fine Art.- There were on view yesterday at Mr W C Joscelyn's establishment, St John Street, several works of art from the brushes of well-known English artists, and one by Mr. Alex. Johnston, of Launceston. The last named was a marine sketch representing the yacht "Cumew" sailing on the open sea, and a ship under full sail standing across her bows, besides a number of smaller crafts. The sketch is a good one, the sails of the yacht filled with wind have been faithfully depicted, whilst the water is splendidly brought out, but the sky requires a little toning down. The picture, however, proves Mr. Johnston to be an artist of considerable skill and taste.

Interestingly the JOSCELYN(E) mentioned above was of the family of an early employer of Alex's father Alexander.

There must have been a bond between Joshua and Alex as, apart from their mutual interests in art, the violin and sailing, they shared a thirst for adventure, travel and also writing. That Alex was a virtuoso violinist is indicated by a little newspaper snippet I found tucked away in an old sailing 'bible' of his:

Alex worked as a journalist on the Western Australian goldfields for some years and travelled to Japan and the Far East twice, recording his experiences in a number of small sketchbooks. He must have been one of the first Europeans admitted to Japan and is said to have reported on the Boxer Rebellion.

Alex married Bertha Elizabeth WADE (1874-1947) the daughter of Invercargill NZ barrister and solicitor Frederick Wentworth WADE (1838-1912) and his wife Adela MACLOSKEY(1848-1874) in Melbourne in 1912. They made their home in Sydney where Alex became a current news and features journalist for the Sydney Mail. He recorded a private interview with Amelia Earhart after her world-record solo flight. Later he worked for the Sydney Morning Herald and also published two light-hearted books in the '30's called “Gay Philosophies” and “Anything Doing?”(He would have been bemused to know how such titles are viewed nowadays.)

Alex and Bertha had two children, Warwick in 1912 and then Ian who only lived for a few months. Warwick married Vada D'ARCHY and they had two children Nancy (the author of this article) and Barry, whose descendants also carry on the JOHNSTON name.

Alexander’s wife Margaret Lyle was to live for another 19 years, dying in Sydney on 29th March 1925 aged 98. It is thought that she moved to Sydney to live close by her children.

Acknowledgements. The author would like to record her grateful thanks to Suzanne Griffin and the Launceston Library for their help in unearthing many early facts plus the portrait of Alexander; to Patricia Johnston and Gwen Lee for giving me access to the fantastic treasure box containing Lyle’s books, George Johnston’s letters, and various other documents and photographs; to Peter Smedley for the information about his ancestor Joshua Higgs and to Tina Curtis and her aunt for the wonderful portrait of Thomas Lyle.
Native Place is Cardington
Marie J Dallman Nee Dunn (Member No 6482)

There is a small village named Cardington,
It is the place of my ancestors Dunn.
“What’s done is “dunn,” have some fun,
Continue to live your life in the sun.”
But “Dunn” is the name from whence I came,
So now I know, it is not the same.
My ancestor it is true, got in a stew,
Was he guilty? Who really knew?
Tried in Shropshire, for what I couldn’t say,
But with his life he would have to pay
Instead, sent from England to Australia,
Because what he had done, was considered a failure.
Samuel set sail, in Tasmania he landed,
From there, in 1821, he was stranded.

In 1797 to Thomas and Sarah he’d been born,
She a Hall from nearby Barrow, the mantle that was worn.
Before that in 1713, another Thomas had a Mary,
Yes, it seems that Dunns in Cardington went back a fair way.
Though now I find that this date is but a hiccup,
The Domesday Royal Oak being more than one up.
Samuel had brothers Richard, Joseph perhaps Thomas,
And let’s not forget Mary, the sister, the young lass.
Mary married Richard Williams and started another line,
And I suppose the brothers were also just fine.
They mixed with folks like Jones, (Royal Oak Carter?) Dayus,
Lewis, Lloyd, Parsons, Pollard, Preen and even Juckes.
And as they sipped a cup of the local brew,
In the Royal Oak, did they have the view,
Of Samuel in Launceston, thinking back on them,
Remembering church bells chiming like Big Ben,
Thinking of the stone cottages and those mossy walls,
Wishing he hadn’t taken, quite so many falls?
Did he miss those little items held at the local hall?
Or perhaps it was as simple as the local bird’s call.

In Launceston Gorge, like yours nearby, did he stand on its brink?
Thinking of another revolution, not industrial, what d’ you think?
Were mother Sarah’s cooking smells wafting in the air,
That specialty of Cardington, you might love and share?
Did he long for the evergreens of the trees of his youth?
The gray green trees here, may have seemed to him uncouth.
As his eyes swept the horizon, did he wish for contained spaces?
Were there other things, he put through the paces?
Or, like me, were the differences, the very thing he reveled,
If he loved it all, the results, in the end, were leveled.
Be that as it may, Samuel met Rebecca, from Frome near Bath,
So his marriage to her, took him on another path.
One more twist for this convict miss, it’s a little ironic to say.
To find her, you look south, but her name North looks the other way.

Meanwhile, Samuel and Rebecca were in trouble for carrying wheat,
It’s sad when you think of it; just to stay alive would be a feat.
Convict times were troubled, they often had wild times,
And suffered severe punishment, like stocks, gaol and extra fines.
In between, they managed to survive, to sire Thomas, their son,
Who himself sired fourteen children, of which my granddad Charles was one.

And now I look in wonder at Samuel’s village town,
See the laughter in “Whittington” skit, not one single frown.
Like me they’re members of a bookclub, their computer is a broadband,
I see the beauty of the streets and also nearby land.
I travel round the B & B’s, I look to see the sights,
I can even find out what Cardington does on nights.
“But, we haven’t seen you!” I can hear you say.
“You know so much about us, when have you come to stay?”
Never is the answer, (one day I hope to travel) in the meantime,
(Here is the solution that will make you smile)
I surf the net, I delve down deep, to find out information,
Exactly what you will be doing if the computer is your station.

Because when I get to Cardington, that may be soon or later,
I will be looking for that special feeling that belonged to my grand “pater,”
I could spend my time in musty rooms looking up those certificates,
But I would prefer to find friendly faces and maybe even “mates,”
Who can guide me to the personal side where my ancestor would have lived
So could you to look at Cardington, through those memories you have sieved,
Perhaps a Dunn may pop up there, I see you have a Tim.
Who took a photo of the Royal Oak, a family memory for him?
Are my ancestors buried there, where I see a fading headstone?
For no matter where we settle, we are really here on loan
(Yes, I’ll admit that here, I was tempted to have the rhyme say moan,
But I resisted the temptation, in case, from here, I’d hear you groan)
To walk the walk where our ancestors used to tread,
Helps us to know about ourselves, to pick up on the thread.
Perhaps you could help me out, I will leave you my address.
I’d love to hear from you telling me what my Samuel miss’d.
Yes Samuel would have missed Cardington, of that I am just certain,
Still, I have to admit this, it’ll bring down the final curtain,
If he hadn’t been sent away from you, he missed out on so much,
I wouldn’t be here to be sending you this, so I could keep in touch!
How the Corrick Concert Tours Began
Elsie Corrick 1894-1974 — Transcribed by Shirley Foster (Member No 6420)

My father imported music and musical instruments, scored music and composed. He was asked to write a song for the Temperance Society. It was very popular so was asked to write more but he said he had a large family to keep and could not spare the time. Before I was born he had a drum and fife band of nearly sixty players and his own orchestra. One day the fire bell rang. When I stood on our red plush chair I could see our Sunday School on fire. A spark got under the eaves from the saw mill. A lot of Dad’s hand written music, which his orchestral pupils used, was burnt.

I once sang in the Wellington Opera House. Dad taught me to sing ‘I’ve Gone and Lost My Dolly’. Everyone liked it because I could not pronounce my words properly. Just before this I had been ill with bronchitis and put in a soap box, with a mattress made of chook feathers, to recover by Aunt Lizzie’s dining room fire but I did not wear my red chest preserver on the stage that night because it might have smelt of camphorated oil. I was peeved when the audience chuckled so I went back to stay with Auntie. She was lovely and let me try on her bonnet which had ribbons on it just like the Queen’s. I remember the day the Queen died. I was walking up Hawker Street in Wellington and a lady said to me over the roses “The Queen is dead”. When I got home I forgot until Auntie opened the newspaper and it had black bands. I could have told auntie first if I’d been a bit brighter and smarter.

We had a musical relation, Tom SEARELL, who was an architect in Hobart. He arranged for Alice to go to Tasmania in 1898 to give concerts and sing under Vice Regal patronage at the Hobart Town Hall. The Hobart press reported she ‘sang like a nightingale, and took the house by storm. The applause was deafening’. On hearing this New Zealand people said she should be sent by public subscription to Madame MARCHESI, Europe’s most famous opera teacher, for the benefit of Australasia.

Everyone in New Zealand wanted to hear Alice and The Corricks so we gave a concert at Port Lyttleton during the school holidays. Our Aunt Polly made us lovely concert dresses with frills to wear on the stage. Then Dad decided to venture further field. So my father, mother, five of my sisters and my brother started out from Christchurch by Cobb and Co Coach with their musical instruments, one tin trunk of music, and a dress basket of evening wear to perform in other towns. People flocked to hear them. At Cheviot in 1901 there was ‘standing room only’. Dad told friends he was doing splendid business. Alice was the star so Dad promised to take her to Madame Marchesi in Paris. It was just as well our Grandma CALVERT hadn’t lived long enough to know they had gone on the stage. She was a strict Wesleyan Methodist. The family toured up the West Coast then onto Wellington, and Auckland. They were popular wherever they went. Their program included bell-ringing, popular songs, illustrated with lantern slides and little 50 feet long movies. Sonny was the projectionist and made the oxygen for the light.

Our cousin, Tom Searell the Hobart architect, said he would attend to the advertising if The Corricks made a tour of Tasmania. Dad locked up our house in Christchurch, and stored our big family Bible and his teaching pianos. He said they were his insurance policy if his famous Corrick Family of Musicians ever got
stranded. My sister Jessie and I were left behind in Wellington by agreement with
Aunt Lizzie but Mother's best black piano was shipped to Wellington for me to use.
Then off they went. My sister Amy sent me a post card from Queenstown which
read, 'Today we travelled to the end of Lake Wakatipu in the S S Ben Lomond. The
reflections on the water were so still and beautiful it made the little vessel seem to
float in mid air.'

One day in Auntie’s kitchen I was happily making grubby little scones when a visitor
asked “Doesn’t she ever cry for her mother?” So the next time I cracked my head
on the bicycle which hung on a huge hook in our hall, I cried for my mother. Auntie
was sorry for me and hugged and hugged me affectively but a bit too tightly. She
was wearing whale bone stays with laces and strings. Her hug hurt my neck so after
that I never cried for my mother any more. By the time they got to Bluff, the most
southerly port in New Zealand, Dad had decided not to go back home again as
business was good. Gertie and Amy said goodbye to their sweethearts and Alice
said ‘au revoir’ to her fiancé, William POLSON, a prominent gentleman who was
later knighted. She never saw him or dear old New Zealand again. After four years
he got tired of waiting for her to return and married someone else.

End notes:
1 Wood and brass instruments, Langley’s Tutors, Genuine Mermont and Laberte-
   Hamberté violins and Vuillaene bows. Wholesale cost: Violins £14, Bows £1 s.8,
   Cases, £2 s.4, Reference: Correspondence from Oliver Hawkes, Musical Progress,
   Leicester Square W. London. Aug. 28 1884

2 There were 150 mellotoned hand bells, with a diameter of 2 inches up to 9 inches
   across, in the set. They were played by seven members of the Corrick Family from
   an especially made padded table.

3 The illustrated songs included pictures of horse drawn fire-engines, navy ships,
   cruisers, and guns and were used by singers dressed in appropriate costumes

4 Some of the movie equipment is now in the Queen Victoria Museum, Launceston
   and the films are preserved in the National Film Archives, Canberra.

Family Chart Competition

Check with your Branch for closing date

The winning entry from each Branch will be judged at
the TFHS Inc. Annual General Meeting at Hobart
20th June 2009
An Upstanding Citizen

Lyn Hookway (Member No 726)

Mr Robert Hutton lived in South Road, Penguin during the early 1900s. His property was situated 6.5km from the junction of South Road in Ulverstone and 5.5km from the Penguin township.

When Robert took up his property in the 1890s, the district was heavily timbered. Over the next 10 years farms were cleared and cultivated. In 1903 he was listed in the Government Gazette as occupying a “farm and cottage” of 100 acres with a value of £770.

The North West Post reported in May 1908 that “Mr R Hutton has greatly altered his dwelling house and has erected a lot of fencing around his farm”. Robert Hutton’s house South Road Penguin built 1911 (pictured)

In March 1911 it was reported that “building operations up the South Road are brisk. Houses are being erected for Mr A Scurrah and Mr Robert Hutton”.

The original track between Ulverstone and Penguin was opened by timber splitters in the 1850s. When a bridge was built over the Leven River however, a coastal road was developed and became the favoured route. The condition of South Road was a bone of contention for the residents for some time.

The road was metalled from the Ulverstone end to just past Robert Hutton’s property by 1908, largely due to his efforts. But the remainder of the road to Penguin remained in an “indescribable condition”.

“Several miles of their one road are still in the same condition it was forty years ago” reported the North West Post in February 1908. “In fact there are several holes that a horse and dray could be lost in.” In fact Mr F LYNCH’s traction engine got stuck in one of the numerous holes in May 1908 and “was not extricated until 10 am the next morning”

Church of Christ

Robert was a staunch member of the Church of Christ, and meetings were held in his home. Around 1905 a chapel was erected on his property

In 1921 the chapel was moved to Queen Street in Ulverstone where the Church of Christ now stands.

On 9th October 1906 the North West Post reported details of the Church Anniversary:
Church of Christ South Road Penguin Opening Day 1905

“This district, which is noted for having perhaps the worst main road in the State, witnessed an unusual scene last week. The farmers turned en masse and set to work with bullocks etc to make the thoroughfare at least passable for people wishing to attend the first anniversary of the local Church of Christ. “The afternoon service was taken by Mr M Taylor, of Sulphur Creek, and between 120 and 130 people were present”. The singing of hymns by the children was praised, as was the work of their tutors, Mr W Taylor and Mrs R Hutton. A picnic was held two days later and a “sumptuous repast was laid out in the Church”.

South Road School

Another grievance in the district was the lack of a school. A survey carried out by Robert Hutton in 1906 showed that there were 25 families in the district comprising over 80 children, and that 50 were of school age. Only 7 of these were attending school, walking 2-3 miles to Penguin.

The Church trustees were quite proud of their building “built of wood, weatherboard and well finished, measuring 30ft by 20 ft”, and expressed their willingness to “erect a chimney and provide necessary out-offices”. Mr Hutton also offered to provide a “cosy residence for the teacher, should the absence of such be any obstacle in the way of application being granted”.

The *North West Post* reported in April 1906 that “the erection of a roomy church building on Mr R Hutton’s land, close to the road, has paved the way for securing a school”.

A formal application to the Education Department in 1906 was unsuccessful, the department claiming that the area was too close to Penguin.

By 1909 however, after more lobbying, a school was finally built on a site near Mr Howard’s property (about ½ mile from Hutton’s). “Thanks of the people are due to Mr Hutton who has lost much time and displayed much energy in this matter” reported the *North West Post* in February 1909.

The school opened on 1st June 1909, and the first day’s attendance was 14, later growing to nearly 30. Miss Morris, late of Burnie, was the first teacher.

Three Hutton children were enrolled on the first day. Marion (aged 13) and Janet (aged 9) had been attending school at Penguin, but transferred to South Road. Arthur (aged 6) started school at South Road.

The South Road School evidently operated until 1944. At some stage it was moved to the Penguin School site, and is now part of the Penguin Market Complex.

A Report in the *“North West Post” 21st February 1908*

Property for Sale – Mr R Hutton, one of the South Road district’s most progressive residents, is advertising his property for sale, and many people were under the impression that that gentleman is leaving the district. Such is not the case, as part of the property only is being sold. It was mainly owing to Mr Hutton’s efforts that the South Road was metalled, and residents will be pleased to learn he intends to remain among them.

Sources:
Ulverstone History Museum
North West Post Newspaper
Carl Clayden “A Brief History of the Church of Christ”
Bruce Ellis “Ulverstone – An Outline of Its History”
The First William Calvert
R Brian Howroyd (Member No 2330)

William CALVERT, the first of the Southern Tasmanian Calvert family to arrive in Tasmania, remains a shadowy figure. In broad detail we know of William between the years 1799 to late in 1840 but the date of his birth and his parentage, and even the details of his death are as yet unknown. In view of his importance in Tasmanian life and times those gaps are a shame.

This is written with the hope that someone somewhere can add to what is known about William, and I would be pleased to receive any relevant comment or criticism written to me at my email address. There are differences to be resolved between my research made over many years, and more recent writings by others concerning the maiden name of William's wife Hannah which they say should be FARNABY. I believe it was FARRAR. As evidence three of William's children had Farrar as second names; the specific details of William's marriage in Spofforth; and the death certificate of Mary Ann showing her mother's maiden name as Farrar.

The only indication we have of a birth date is when William married in March 1799 he said he was 22 years old and from Leeds. That supposes he was born in 1777, and there are those who have suggested a family for him in Leeds. There were Calverts in and near Spofforth so that too may have been William's birthplace.

The details of William's marriage seem clear. In Spofforth, North Yorkshire on 13th March 1799 William married Hannah Farrar born 1778 in Spofforth, the daughter of David Farrar a corn miller of Wetherby.

Clear too are the records for William's children who were born in Leeds. Those who survived infancy were David Farrar Calvert 1801, Hannah Calvert 1804, Christopher Calvert 1809, Mary Ann Calvert 1813, Sarah Calvert 1815, and Albina Louise Calvert 1820. One of the deceased children was christened Mary Farrar Calvert.


In 1831 William, Hannah, and their remaining 4 children set out for Van Diemens Land in 1831 on the John Goodall a ship of 399 tons. Hannah died on the voyage leaving William to provide for their children in their new home.

Is there anyone who has any evidence, hearsay or otherwise, pertaining to William's life after settling in Hobart Town? Was he buried as a pauper in Hobart, or in the New Town Cemetery Sydney, or did he work in Melbourne as a gunsmith, or did he return to England? Contact: email howroyd_1@iprimus.com.au

Did You Know?
In the late 19th century maternal mortality stood at around 500 per 100,000 births compared with approximately 12 per 100,000 today.
From Family tree Magazine June 2008
Aye, Sir!

Attendance at Past Tasmanian Government Schools
Betty Jones (Member No 6032)

...A considerable number [of very rough children] answer at Roll Call ...shouting ‘Aye’ (or ‘Hi’) instead of ‘Aye, Sir’, admonished the School Inspector in his annual written report on Campbell Town State School in March 1899.

Most readers are likely to remember a daily roll call from their own school days, albeit with guidelines for more polite response laid down by those in charge. In the nineteenth century, Tasmanian Government teachers were expected to mark their attendance registers precisely at 9.30am and 1.00pm each day to indicate the number present at each session, for much depended on the accurate recording of that information. Enrolment and attendance trends affected the on-going provision of individual small schools and thus could cast a shadow over the security of some teachers’ employment. As well, the number of children in attendance each day had a bearing on the monthly wages of teachers in many schools. The Inspectors’ Reports on individual schools during the 1800s frequently contained disparaging remarks about various teachers’ inefficiency in maintaining the registers accurately and neatly and some employees were even dismissed for falsifying the records.

Regular attendance by children of school age has been a problem for the Tasmanian Government since the time schools were first offered in this State, with records of concern dating back to the 1830s. Even today, some students do not go to school as often as they should and thus fail to gain full advantage from the educational opportunities that are offered. This article, however, concentrates on attendance in the previous two centuries.

From the start, a distinction needs to be drawn between parents who were unwilling to send their children to school and those who were unable to do so. Up to the 1900s, when the provision of Government schools was still developing, a number of parents were not given a choice: there were simply no schools available in some localities. Nevertheless, the 1860 Royal Commission into the state of superior and general education in Tasmania released its own finding that 49% of all school aged children were not actually enrolled at a school, either public or private. The ignorance of many parents themselves and their lack of understanding of the benefits of being educated academically frequently contributed to their indifference to their children’s attendance at school.

In 1853, when Mrs Eliza ROBERTS was in charge of the school at Hamilton, Inspector Thomas ARNOLD reported that the parents paid willingly for the copy books and the prescribed fees, but took no interest in the school and were careless in sending their children, apparently considering it a favour to the Mistress.

It was not uncommon for schools to be closed or made half-time as a consequence of low attendance, not always because there were insufficient children of school age in the area, but sometimes because the parents did not send them.

At Kentishbury in August 1871, a Board of Education report advised that … owing to the poverty of the parents, the absolute necessity of employing the
children in field labour, and the state of the roads, it has been difficult to secure a fair average attendance throughout the year. Since most of those attending were under the age of 10, it was decided that Mr Thomas PULLEN was to be employed between Kentisbury (two days) and Barrington Public Schools (three days), with Mrs Margaret PULLEN taking charge of the former during his absence8.

- In May 1899, when the future viability of Eastwood State School was being discussed, it was noted that little children did not attend owing to the wet grass in winter and the snakes in the summer.

Over the years, moves were made by Government to introduce laws that would enforce school attendance:

- In 1868 the Public Schools Act attempted to make attendance compulsory for children aged 7-12 years living within one mile of a Public school in the large towns and certain other specified districts. Tasmania was the first State in Australia to do this, but the Act brought no obvious advance in attendance figures;

- In 1873 the Act was amended to children aged 7-14 years living within a two miles radius of a Public school in all districts, but that still did not secure respectable average daily attendances. Responsibility for enforcement had been deferred to the local school Boards of Advice by then, although their effectiveness in overcoming the problem was minimal owing to their ultimate lack of authority;

- The 1885 Education Act stated that it was compulsory for children aged 7-13 years to attend at least three days each school week;

- The 1898 Education Act made attendance compulsory every day for children between ages 7-13 unless the child had to support the parents. In that case, three days’ attendance were required;

- The 1912 Education Act changed the compulsory leaving age to 14 again and in 1943 the age for starting school was lowered to 6. By that time, local Councils had taken over the enforcement role from that of the local Boards of Advice;

- From 1946, the compulsory ages for attendance were changed to 6-16 and remained the same for the next sixty years. It is only in recent times that the enforced starting age has been lowered to five.

Their father has gone back to the coast and Edward has not got any boots fit to go to school in and I have not received any money from their father yet8. So wrote a Campbell Town State School parent in the late 1890s when formally requested by the Chairman of the local Board of Advice to explain her son’s absence from school during the previous week. Other parents in the same district who wanted to avoid being summoned for breach of law at that time offered similarly illuminating excuses:

- My daughter is required at home as my wife does not have good health and there is a baby to be looked after.

- His father’s arm is partly disabled. My son has to help carry water and we are living some distance from the river. He is always at work when away from school, being the only boy at home;
I kept her home to mind the children away from the water holes while I was busy;
I have to keep him home on washing day;
I had to send him to Ellerslie [from Cleveland] with my cow on Monday and to fetch her back on Wednesday, a distance of seven miles each way and it was impossible for the little boy to get back to school. I have no-one else to do anything for me as both other sons are at Ellerslie at work;
I have been working away all week and I told George that he had to go to school but he goes after rabbits sometimes.

These examples are indicative of the hard social circumstances faced by many Tasmanian families prior to, and at the turn of the twentieth century. The submissions also illustrate the tension some families must have experienced in making decisions about the importance of having their children educated regularly and keeping them home to support the daily functioning of the household.

Another obstacle to regular attendance at that time involved school fees, which were compulsory up till the end of 1908, and formed part of teachers’ wages. Parents were expected to pay in advance unless their children fell into the “Free Scholar” category. There was often angst between teachers and parents over the non-payment of fees as illustrated in the following letter written in 1897 by a parent at Cleveland State School to the Chairman of the Local Board of Advice:

Dear Sir …Just a line to say that the schoolmaster …has sent my children from school again on Monday and now he is going to report me for not sending them. …He sent them home because I owe him some school fees …I cannot pay them …I owe so much money that I cannot get myself a few clothes to wear20.

The outcome of the letter was that the children’s fees were exempted by the Board of Advice, though the parent’s honesty about his financial circumstances was doubted privately by the members. He was known to own a horse and cart, possession of which was not usually associated with poverty and destitution.

Sickness played a large part in absenteeism and many children were genuinely affected. Apart from the predictable excuses supplied to Boards of Advice concerning illness (Hettie had a very bad headache), physical indisposition (Percy had very sore feet with chilblains and could not get his boots on) or the outbreak of serious epidemics such as whooping cough, scarlinita, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid, influenza, mumps and measles, cases of lice infestation were also a problem then, just as they still are today:

I kept Tessie home to clean the vermin out of her head which she gets at school and if she gets like it again I will have to take her out of the school and send her to another;
I hate filth. My children have to have their heads combed as soon as they come home from school. The school master is not blind and I think it is his duty to see children are kept clean11.

The feeling of resentment towards the school and its authorities detected in the previous two examples is more direct in the following one from another mother from the same area. One can almost hear her shouting the words:
I keep him home to help me. If there are any more reports about my children I will not send them to school at all. I like straight forward work and I will not be humbugged by no man.

Indeed, the relationship between teacher and pupils was yet a further contributor to the number of days some children did not attend school. That there was often friction between the educators, the pupils and parents cannot be denied, the issue of school fees already being cited as one trigger, while the seemingly harsh use of corporal punishment was sometimes another. Teachers’ skills in making the schoolwork interesting and engaging for the children varied, too.

In his Annual Report for 1861 on behalf of the Board of Education, Inspector John J STUTZER noted that the Macquarie Plains Public School was inferior and had reached a very low ebb in its instruction. The Mistress was noted as an accomplished lady, but scarcely adapted to a number of rough children.

Considerable evidence can be found throughout the Education Department’s past records to indicate that attendance figures often increased greatly when a new teacher was first appointed to a district, a sign that the children were hoping things would be different or improved for them.

To add a more positive note to this article, it is worth mentioning that a high number of children throughout the State did achieve perfect attendance despite all the obstacles outlined above. Many readers are likely to remember their own days at school when incentives were offered to encourage full attendance. From the least the 1860s to the 1960s, the State’s newspapers traditionally published numerous schools’ annual prize lists each year and many of those featured the names of children who managed to attend school every day. In fact, as time went on, the prominence given to attendance prizes quite often was greater than that given to, for example, academic or sporting achievement.

In some school districts just being able to achieve one year (or sometimes less) of full attendance was considered a feat worth special recognition:

- In 1859, it was noted in the Annual Report of the Board of Education that one child under the age of five years walked seven miles every day, to and from Mona Vale Public School, and had not missed one day in the previous ten months;
- One Saturday in December 1910, the Head Teacher at Fingal, Mr Henry Bardsley NAYLOR, took over twenty full attendees for that year on a trip to Scamander where they had an enjoyable time fishing, boating and the like;
- In 1932, 8-year-old Leslie DEVLYN of Nicholl's Rivulet State School was given an inscribed gold medal for walking a long distance each day to achieve full attendance;
- In December 1934, Audrey THOMAS of Flowery Gully State School was presented with a large dressed doll for not missing a day during the year;
- In December 1905, Thomas BIDDLE of Upper Castra State School was presented with a silver watch and chain valued at £5 for having an unbroken attendance record of nine years;
- A watch was presented to Richard HILL of Flowerpot State School in December 1932 for having three years' unbroken attendance.
In December 1934, the Parents’ Association at Nicholl’s Rivulet State School presented Ray SCULTHORPE with a suitably engraved safety razor for seven years’ full attendance\textsuperscript{20};

In December 1935, Gordon William HICKMAN and Arthur M LOCKLEY of Alonnah State School were each presented with a watch and chain for two years’ unbroken attendance there\textsuperscript{21}.

The following sample of names of some State school pupils with exceptional full attendance records prior to 1940 has been sourced from various newspapers.

\textbf{10 years:}\hspace{1em} Tom SMITH (Oatlands, 1922-1931), Don YATES (Pioneer, 1926-1935)

\textbf{9 years:}\hspace{1em} Ivy ANDERSON (West Zeehan, 1917-1925), Rex McDERMOTT (Oatlands, 1926-1934), Iris WILSON (Burnie, 1926-1934)

\textbf{8 years:}\hspace{1em} Edward BRAZIER (Roland, 1926-1933), Elvie BROWN (West Zeehan, 1925-1932), Phyllis BROWN (West Zeehan, 1928-1935), Trevor BURNAL (Wellington Square, 1924-1931), Marjorie GRIFFITHS (Koonya, 1924-1931), Godfrey FLACK (Queenstown, 1928-1935), Edith HORSHAM (West Zeehan, 1920-1927), Colin MCALL (Burnie, 1926-1933), Isa MEDWIN (Rocky Cape, 1925-1932), Laurie MELBOURNE (Burnie, 1926-1933), Bert RAWSON (Latrobe, 1924-1931), Lionel STEELE (Queenstown, 1924-1931), Clare PORTER (Apsley, 1928-1935), M WHITMORE (Pioneer, 1926-1935)

\textbf{7 years:}\hspace{1em} Mollie BROWN (Campbell Town, 1925-1931), Nancy CASHION (Montacute, 1929-1935), Rose DARE (Sorell, 1933-1939), Mavis GIBBONS (Derby, 1926-1932), Isabel HEWITT (Gormanston, 1927-1933), Pearl HOARE (Paradise, 1926-1932), Bonnie HOUSTEIN (West Zeehan, 1925-1931), Norman HUTTON (Beaconsfield, 1906-1912), Bebe KEMP (Wivenhoe, 1924-1930), Mary McMATH (Rosebery, 1928-1934), Rex MINEALL (Derby, 1926-1932), Dorothy NEWMAN (Queenstown, 1925-1931), Nellie O’BRIEN (West Zeehan, 1921-1927), Mervyn OXLEY (Queenstown,1925-1931), Kenneth RICHARDSON (Harford, 1921-1927), Geoffrey SAVAGE (East Devonport, 1924-1930), George TAYLOR (Wellington Square, 1910-1916), Beverley WATSON (Gordon, 1932-1938), Bruce WOODS (Strahan, 1928-1934)

Issues relating to school attendance have always been with us. Interestingly enough, some of the themes that have emerged in this article are little different from a number that still underlie chronic absenteeism in schools today: poverty, poor parental expectations, inadequate parental guidance and supervision, and poor pupil-school relationships. The winds of change blow lightly!

\textbf{References:}

1. Archives Office of Tasmania (AOT): ED31/1/5
2. AOT: ED31/1/1-6
3. \textit{Journal of House of Assembly (JHA)} 1860, paper 28
4. AOT: CB3/3/1
5. AOT: ED13/1/11
6. AOT: ED31/1/5
8. AOT: LAB/2/2
9-12 ibid
13. \textit{JHA}, 1862
14. \textit{JHA}, 1860
15. \textit{The Examiner}, 22.12.1910
17 ibid 25.12.1934
18. \textit{The Advocate}, 27.12.1905
20. ibid, 21.12.1934
21. ibid, 20.12.1935
Scanning is a quick way to get information into your computer. Scanners produce images, basically photographs of whatever you place on the scan plate. This means that scanned text is not editable. There is a way to convert an image of text into usable text using OCR (Optical Character Recognition). OCR programs are often included with scanner software. OCR has the ability to turn an image into words. However these programs are often ‘lite’ versions, or have limited uses before requiring payment.

What many people don’t realise is that if you have Microsoft Office XP or 2003 or later version you have an inbuilt OCR program. Microsoft Office Document Imaging (MODI) can be found under the Start menu > Programs > Microsoft Office > Microsoft Office Tools > Microsoft Office Document Imaging. If it is not listed you may need to insert the Office CD and install additional features (see box).

**OCR with MODI**

MODI works well with many types of typed text. I’ve had success with newspapers, previously printed articles, magazines etc. Items printed on dot matrix printers may not OCR clearly.

You can scan direct into MODI or open an existing image (must be TIF format).

Once the image is open in MODI, click and drag around the part of the image you want converted.

Select Tools menu> Recognize text using OCR. Then select Tools > Send text to Word. Select a Folder and OK.

Word will open with the inserted text in html format. Go to File > Save As and select document from the format menu to save in .doc format.

Text should then be checked for errors. Unlike some OCR programs MODI seems to cope very well with columns in text.

**Websites of Interest**

http://www.bbc.co.uk/devon/voices2005/index.shtml - Devon dialects, including taped samples and local vocabulary.


http://rmth.co.uk/occup/ - Old Occupations
NSW Assisted Immigrant Passenger Lists 1828–1896
This collection is comprised of four different series of records:
- Returns of convicts’ applications for wives & families to be brought to NSW at government expense
- Persons on bounty ships (Agent’s Immigration Lists)
- Persons on bounty ships to Sydney, Newcastle & Moreton Bay (Board’s Immigration Lists)
- Persons on early migrant ships

NSW Unassisted Immigrant Passenger Lists 1826–1922
This collection is comprised of the following:
- Inward Passenger Lists
- Reports of Vessel arrived (or Shipping Reports)

Victoria Rural Cemetery Records 1836–1988
This database contains headstone transcriptions from several cemeteries in rural Victoria plus a few in NSW. Not included are Melbourne General, Springvale, Fawkner and St Kilda cemeteries. Where additional information is indicated, it is available from the Australian Institute of Genealogy Studies (AIGS) in Blackburn, Victoria.


Descendants of Convicts’ Group Inc.

1788-1868

Any person who has convict ancestors, or who has an interest in convict life during the early history of European settlement in Australia, is welcome to join the above group. Those interested may find out more about the group and receive an application form by writing to:

The Secretary,
Descendants of Convicts Group
PO Box 12224, A’Beckett Street, VIC 8006 Australia
http://home.vicnet.net.au/~dcginc/
Cemetery Photos & Transcriptions

Sorell District

CD1 ~ Carlton, Copping, Dunalley, Forcett and Marion Bay.

CD2 Sorell ~ Henry Street, Scots Uniting and St Thomas.

CD3 Sorell ~ St Georges.

Cemeteries available now on CD-Rom.

Contact Hobart Branch Library or see www.hobart.tasfhs.org/sales.htm
Burnie Branch

President Peter Cocker (03) 6435 4103
Secretary Ann Bailey (03) 6431 5058
PO Box 748 Burnie Tasmania 7320
e-mail: petjud@bigpond.com

It is pleasing to note that our members are supporting our library and branch activities. We now have three meetings a month and all are well attended. The first Monday of the month is when the day meeting is held, the third Tuesday is our night meeting and the fourth Thursday of each month is our computer and new technology night.

During the last three months we have had some very informative and interesting speakers at our meetings. The members that came to the April day meeting were given up-to-date information on the new State Library Catalogue database and changes that will occur in the Libraries. The May day meeting members were entertained by Marilyn Quirk, who spoke on the Chinese Market Gardeners in Launceston and in particular the Chung Gong family. Our June night meeting speaker was Dennis Turner. Dennis spoke on mining on the West Coast, his involvement with gold prospecting at the Jane River and Osmiridium mining at Adamsfield. Dennis had some gold pans, miners tools and a possum skin rug to show the group. His talk was supplemented with some very interesting photos taken at Adamsfield last year.

Rather than send out newsletters the Burnie Branch has now set up a mailing list hosted by Rootsweb. This mailing list will be used to send out reminders, to those that subscribe, on branch meetings, information on latest acquisitions and any other news that branch members need to know. If any branch member has not subscribed to this list the web address is:
http://lists.rootsweb.ancestry.com/index/other/Genealogical_Societies/AUS-TFHS-BB.html

If you have trouble subscribing please email me at my email address listed above and I will sort it out for you.

As our original computers are several years old the branch is looking at a plan to update our computers and in conjunction with broad band access have at least two computers with internet access.

Devonport Branch

http://www.tfhsdev.com
President Sue-Ellen McCreghan 6428 6328
Secretary Helen Anderson (03) 6427 8997
PO Box 587 Devonport Tasmania 7310
e-mail: secretary@tfhsdev.com
Recently we held two of our General Meetings May and June at the Devonport Online Centre. Members were pleased with their surfing on the net and the tuition received on researching on Message Boards.

As a follow up to our talkfest Forum we had we held a daytime meeting with lunch to talk about some important points from this.

Arrangements have been made for the Annual Christmas in July dinner to be held at the Axemans Hall of Fame on the 31st of July.

We have decided to hold our General meeting during the day at 1.30 on the 28th August.

A trip to Georgetown has been arranged and another one in November to the Rose Garden at Woolmers.

Online family history forum can be found on our website www.tfhsdev.com/forum.

**Planned Meetings and Activities:**
- 13th July: Choc Fest in Latrobe
- 31st July: Christmas in July at the Axemans Hall of Fame
- 2nd August: Bus Trip to Georgetown
- 28th August: Day time General Meeting
- 25th September: Maritime Museum Devonport
- 30th October: Meeting to be held at our Library in Latrobe: Dating Photographs and preservation etc.
- Date to be announced: Trip to Woolmers Rose Garden
- 27th November: Focus on Military, photos, medals etc. and Christmas Breakup
- 4th December: Annual Christmas Dinner. Details on our Website.

Please contact Secretary on secretary@tfhsdev.com or check our website www.tfhsdev.com

**Acquisitions**

**Books**
- *Browning, Tas, Where Life Falls*
- Jones, Freda & Sullivan, Tom, *In the path of the Roaring Forties–Memories of King Island*
- Maddock, M.J., *Clarendon and its People*
- TFHS Inc. Devonport, *In Loving Memory Series – Wilmot Public Cemetery, North-West Tasmania*

**CD-Roms**
- Bailliere’s State Gazetteers – NSW 1870; Qld 1876; SA 1876; Tas 1877; Vic 1879
At our May meeting we were addressed by the Deputy Lord Mayor of Hobart, Alderman Eva Ruzicka, on the topic, "The development of water infrastructure on Mt Wellington." Not only was this interesting local history, but also she mentioned many families who were involved in this venture.

In June, Natalie Tapson gave an equally interesting talk on the history of the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens, again bringing in many names of early workers at the gardens.

Quite a large contingent of Hobart members attended the State AGM at Ross in June, when Meritorious Service Awards were presented to Kathy and Werner Bluhm, Coralie Mesecke and our secretary, Leo Prior. They were well deserved, and the branch is very grateful for the services these people have provided over a long period of time. As well, another member of this branch, Malcolm Ward, was the recipient of the Lilian Watson Family History Award. Planning is well under way for the 2009 AGM which is being hosted by the Hobart Branch.

The next volume of "Cemeteries of Southern Tasmania," is for the Oatlands district, and it consists of two CDs in similar format to our highly successful Sorell CDs. At the time of writing it is with the Publications Committee, and it is hoped this will have been launched by the time this report is published.

The "Monday Group" continues to be very busy indexing, checking, and generally helping with the many projects currently being undertaken by the branch. Where would we be without them! We would be pleased to hear from anyone able to help with checking of index printouts at home - two people working together are needed for the current project.

**General Meetings**

Members are reminded that all general meetings are held at the Rosny Library building in Bligh Street on the third Tuesday in the month at 8pm. Visitors are always welcome at these meetings.

Planned addresses at our general meetings for the rest of this year are –

- **16 September** – Jim Rouse: "40th Battalion First AIF - Tasmania's Own."
- **21 October** – Our librarian, Judy Mudalier: "The Vikings and Your Family History."
- **18 November** – Panel led by Judy Mudalier: "Making Better Use of Our library."
Family History Computer Users Group
Branch library – second Wednesday of the month at 7:30 pm.

WISE Interest Group
Branch library – first Sunday of February, May, August and November at 2:00 pm.

Family History Writers Group
Branch library – third Thursday of each month between 12:30 and 2:30 pm.

Details of these meetings and other activities may be found on our website at http://www.hobart.tasfhs.org

---

**Huon Branch**

President Betty Fletcher (03) 6264 1546  
Secretary Libby Gillham (03) 6239 6529  
PO Box 117 Huonville Tasmania 7109  
email: vsbtas@bigpond.com

No report

---

**Launceston Branch**

http://users.bigpond.com/ltntasfh  
President Anita Swan (03) 6326 5778  
Secretary Muriel Bissett Phone/Fax (03) 6344 4034  
PO Box 1290 Launceston Tasmania 7250  
secretary: bbissett@bigpond.net.au  
library: ltntasfh@bigpond.com

Recent meetings at the Phil Leonard Room, City Library, have been well attended and tutors have done an excellent job with the presentations on Census and Immigration records. Thank you to Peter Richardson and the staff for making this fine facility available to our members.

Twelve members represented the Branch at the Annual General Meeting held at Ross, and it was a delight to all to see the surprised faces when Lucille Gee was presented with the prize for the inaugural Short Story Competition; Helen Stuart, Barrie Robinson and Judith De Jong received TFHS Inc. Meritorious Service Awards. Russell Watson was a joint winner in the Journal Competition, with his article, "Launceston Legacy".

The British Interest Group (BIG) continue to meet monthly on the third Wednesday, at Adult Education Rooms, York St, Launceston.

**Monday 22 September**: 10am Workshop, at Phil Leonard Room, City Library:  
Tutor: Judith De Jong: "Wills". Fee: $6.00.
September 2008

Tuesday 21 October: 3.30pm: Workshop, at 2 Taylor St Library: Tutor Alma Ranson. "Early NSW Records". Fee $6.00.

       Please book and pay for all sessions, at 2 Taylor Street Library.

Saturday 29 November: 1.30pm-3.30pm: "The Relbia Convict Trail", concluding with Devonshire tea at the home of Lucille Gee

Tuesday 9 December: 3pm: 2 Taylor Street Library closes for holiday break.


Tuesday 20 January: 10am: 2 Taylor Street Library re-opens.

---

Islands of Memory

Navigating Personal and Public History

Call for papers

The Oral History Association of Australia (Tas) invites proposals for presentations at the national conference to be held 17–20 September 2009 in Launceston on the theme:

Islands of Memory: Navigating Personal and Public History

Sub-themes include:

- navigating truth and memory
- navigating through generations
- navigating new technologies

Proposals (maximum 200 words) are invited for individual papers, thematic panels, workshops and performances.

Closing Date for Proposals: 31 October 2008

Proposals should be sent to:

Jill Cassidy, President OHAA (Tas) Inc
Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery
PO Box 403 Launceston Tasmania 7250
Jill.Cassidy@qvmag.tas.gov.au
Library Notes

State Microfiche Roster

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Burnie</th>
<th>Devonport</th>
<th>Hobart</th>
<th>Huon</th>
<th>Launceston</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18/08/08</td>
<td>Set 3</td>
<td>Set 4</td>
<td>Set 5</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14/11/08</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
<td>Set 3</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
<td>Set 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20/2/09</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
<td>Set 4</td>
<td>Set 3</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
<td>Set 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23/02/09</td>
<td>Set 5</td>
<td>Set 3</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
<td>Set 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18/05/09</td>
<td>Set 4</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
<td>Set 5</td>
<td>Set 3</td>
<td>Set 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21/08/09</td>
<td>Set 5</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
<td>Set 4</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14/11/09</td>
<td>Set 3</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
<td>Set 5</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Set 1 | GRO BDMs Index 1868–1897
Set 2 | Griffith’s Valuation for Ireland Series. GRO Consular Records Index
Set 3 | Old Parochial Records and 1891 Census Indexes for Scotland
Set 4 | GRO BDMs Index 1898–1922 and AGCI
Set 5 | National Probate Calendars 1853–1943

Exchange Journals Members’ Interests and One Name Studies Index
Lilian Watson Family History Award 2006 and entries

Devonport & Launceston Microfiche Roster

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Devonport</th>
<th>Launceston</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18/08/08</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14/11/08</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20/2/09</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23/02/09</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18/05/09</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21/08/09</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25/08/09</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14/11/09</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Set 1 | GRO BDMs Index 1943–1946
Set 2 | GRO BDMs Index 1947–1950

Society Sales

The Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. Publications
Payment by Visa or MasterCard—now available (mail order only)

Mail orders (including postage) should be forwarded to the:
State Sales Officer, TFHS Inc., PO Box 191 Launceston TAS 7250

Microfiche
TAMIOT (p&p $2.50) ** $55.00
Van Diemen’s Land Heritage Index, Vol. 3 (p&p $5.50) ** $11.00
Van Diemen’s Land Heritage Index, Vol. 4 (p&p $5.50) ** $11.00
Van Diemen’s Land Heritage Index, Vol. 5 (p&p $5.50) ** $25.00
Tasmanian Ancestry Index Volumes 1—20 (p&p $5.50) ** $22.50
Tasmanian Ancestry Index Volumes 21—25 (p&p $4.00) ** $15.00

Books
Van Diemen’s Land Heritage Index, Vol. 3 (p&p $5.50) $11.00
Van Diemen’s Land Heritage Index, Vol. 4 (p&p $5.50) $11.00
Van Diemen’s Land Heritage Index, Vol. 5 (p&p $5.50) ** $25.00
Tasmanian Ancestry Index Volumes 1—20 (p&p $5.50) ** $22.50
Tasmanian Ancestry Index Volumes 21—25 (p&p $4.00) ** $15.00

CD-Rom: Tasmanian Federation Index (p&p $2.50) ** $231.00
** members discount applies
# Branch Library Addresses, Times and Meeting Details

## Burnie
- **Library**
  - Phone: (03) 6435 4103 (Branch Librarian)
  - 58 Bass Highway, Cooee
  - **Tuesday** 11.00 a.m.–3.00 p.m.
  - **Saturday** 1.00 p.m.–4.00 p.m.
- **Meeting**
  - Branch Library, 58 Bass Highway, Cooee 7.30 p.m. on
  - 3rd Tuesday of each month, except January and December.
- **Day Meeting**
  - 1st Monday of the month at 10.30 a.m. except January and February.

## Devonport
- **Library**
  - Phone: (03) 6427 8997 (Branch Secretary)
  - "Old police residence", 117 Gilbert St, Latrobe (behind State Library)
  - **Tuesday & Friday** 11.00 a.m.–3.00 p.m.
- **Meeting**
  - The last Thursday of each month is flagged for evening events with a commencement time of 7.00 p.m. Meetings are held at the Mersey Regional Library in Devonport, the Branch Library in Latrobe or at other places as determined by the committee. Please check the website at www.tfhsdev.com or contact the Secretary.

## Hobart
- **Library**
  - Phone: (03) 6228 5057 (Branch Secretary)
  - 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
- **Library**
  - Phone: (03) 6239 6529 (Branch Secretary)
  - Soldiers Memorial Hall, Marguerite Street, Ranelagh
  - **Saturday** 1.30 p.m.–4.00 p.m.
  - Other times: library visits by appointment with Secretary, 48 hours notice required
- **Meeting**
  - Branch Library, Ranelagh, at 4.00 p.m. on 1st Saturday of each month, except January.
  - Please check Branch Report for any changes.

## Launceston
- **Library**
  - Phone: (03) 6344 4034 (Branch Secretary)
  - 2 Taylor Street, Invermay, Launceston
  - **Tuesday** 10.00 a.m.–3.00 p.m.
  - **1st & 3rd Saturday** 1.30 p.m.–3.30 p.m.
- **Meeting**
  - Generally held at the Branch Library 2 Taylor Street, Invermay on the 4th Tuesday of each month, except January and December. Check the Branch News and the website http://users.bigpond.com/lntasfhs for locations and times.
Membership of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

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

Dues are payable annually by 1 April. Membership Subscriptions for 2008–09:-

- Individual member: $39.00
- Joint members (2 people at one address): $49.00
- Australian Concession: $27.00
- Australian Joint Concession: $37.00

Overseas: Individual member: A$39.00; Joint members: A$49.00 (including airmail postage).

Organisations: Journal subscription $39.00—apply to the State Treasurer.

Membership Entitlements:
All members receive copies of the society's journal Tasmanian Ancestry, published quarterly in June, September, December and March. 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 downloaded from www.tasfhs.org or obtained from the TFHS Inc. State Secretary, or any branch and be returned with appropriate dues to a branch treasurer. Interstate and overseas applications should be mailed to the TFHS Inc. Treasurer, PO Box 191, Launceston Tasmania 7250. Dues are also accepted at libraries and at 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. Research request forms may be downloaded from www.tasfhs.org.

Reciprocal Rights:
TFHS Inc. policy is that our branches offer reciprocal rights to any interstate or overseas visitor who is a member of another Family History Society and produce their membership card.

Advertising:
Advertising for Tasmanian Ancestry is accepted with pre-payment of $25.00 per quarter page in one issue or $75.00 for four issues. Further information can be obtained by writing to the journal editors at PO Box 191, Launceston Tasmania 7250.

ISSN—0159 0677
Printed by The Design & Print Centre—Launceston Tasmania
Tasmanian Ancestry

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

Volume 29 Number 3—December 2008
Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.
PO Box 191 Launceston Tasmania 7250

State Secretary: secretary@tasfhs.org
Journal Editors: editors@tasfhs.org
Home Page: http://www.tasfhs.org

Patron: Dr Alison Alexander
Fellows: Dr Neil Chick and Mr David Harris

Executive:
President Anita Swan (03) 6326 5778
Vice President Maurice Appleyard (03) 6248 4229
Vice President Peter Cocker (03) 6435 4103
State Secretary Muriel Bissett (03) 6344 4034
State Treasurer Betty Bissett (03) 6344 4034

Committee:
Judy Cocker Margaret Strempel Jim Rouse
Kerrie Blyth Robert Tanner Leo Prior
John Gillham Libby Gillham Sandra Duck

By-laws Officer (vacant)
Assistant By-laws Officer Maurice Appleyard (03) 6248 4229
Webmaster Robert Tanner (03) 6231 0794
Journal Editors Anita Swan (03) 6326 5778
Betty Bissett (03) 6344 4034
LWFHA Coordinator Anita Swan (03) 6394 8456
Members’ Interests Compiler Jim Rouse (03) 6239 6529
Membership Registrar Muriel Bissett (03) 6344 4034
Publications Committee Colleen Read & Bev Richardson (03) 6244 4527
Public Officer Colleen Read (03) 6244 4527
State Sales Officer Betty Bissett (03) 6344 4034

Branches of the Society
Burnie: PO Box 748 Burnie Tasmania 7320
petjud@bigpond.com
Devonport: PO Box 267 Latrobe Tasmania 7307
secretary@tfhsdev.com
Hobart: PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018
secretary@hobart.tasfhs.org
Huon: PO Box 117 Huonville Tasmania 7109
vsbtas@bigpond.com
Launceston: PO Box 1290 Launceston Tasmania 7250
bbissett@bigpond.net.au
Tasmanian Ancestry

Volume 29 Number 3 December 2008

ISSN 0159 0677

Contents
Editorial ................................................................................................................ 146
President............................................................................................................... 147
Longford................................................................................................................ 148
Bothwell Literary Society—an update, Mary Ramsay ........................................149
Catherine's Story, Elaine Dobie ............................................................................150
Arthur Gordon Jackson: my maternal grandfather, Robin Flannery ......................158
Rosanna of Rosemary House ..............................................................................164
Sidelights on the Census—Comical Incidents.......................................................166
Female Emigration................................................................................................168
Warwickshire Poacher, Gwenda Sturge ...............................................................170
Help Wanted ......................................................................................................... 173
New Members....................................................................................................... 174
New Members’ Interests ....................................................................................... 175
Quidnunc .............................................................................................................. 182
Charles Greenland, Dale R Greenland .................................................................184
Hobart Apprentices 1916 .................................................................................... 187
Venture and Adventure .......................................................................................190
Wreck of the Lock Finlas, Alison Carins ............................................................199
Flowerdale District Tasmania ..............................................................................200
Genes on Screen ..................................................................................................204
Branch News and Acquisitions ..........................................................................207
Library Notes, Society Sales ...............................................................................216

Deadline dates for contributions
BY 1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October
From the Editors

It is encouraging to report that quite a number of contributions were received during the last three months and that those which have not appeared in this edition are being processed for March. There are one or two articles which are too long for the size of the Journal—these are being serialised.

Please make a diary note of the closing date, 1 January, for the March 2008 edition. Branch Reports and Acquisitions lists would be appreciated prior to Christmas, if possible.

On behalf of the Editors, Anita and Betty, I extend best wishes to all members and readers for a joyful and blessed Christmas season, a healthy New Year and positive results in your writing and research efforts during the coming months.

Muriel
State Secretary.

Journal Editors
Anita Swan and Betty Bissett

Journal address
PO Box 191, Launceston TAS 7250, or email editors@tasfhs.org

any other address may cause a delay in reaching us

Articles are welcomed in any format—handwritten, typed or word processed, on disk, on CD Rom, or by email. Photographs will be returned on request.

We do ask that you try to limit the articles to 2,500 words maximum (including endnotes and references), unless it is an Index which may be included in several issues.

Please note when sending material for the journal to use the address PO Box 191 or email editors@tasfhs.org.

Deadline dates: BY 1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October

The opinions expressed in this journal are not necessarily those of the journal committee nor of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. Responsibility rests with the author of a submitted article, 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.

If you wish to contact the author of an article in Tasmanian Ancestry please write care of the editor, enclosing a stamped envelope and your letter will be forwarded.

© The contents of Tasmanian Ancestry are subject to the provisions of the Copyright Act and may not be reproduced without written permission of the editor and author.

Cover photo: The Longford Library
This attractive building was originally the ‘Market Square Inn’, later ‘Tattersalls Hotel’, run by Edward Hicks. It has been dated from 1858 and is now the Longford Branch of the Northern Regional Library. Photo private collection.
President's Message

I would like to begin my report for this journal by congratulating our Patron Dr Alison Alexander on her recent Fellowship, which was awarded to her by the National President of the Australian Historical Society, Dr Helen Henderson. As well as being our Patron Alison is also the President of the Tasmanian Historical Research Association; she is a noted author of many local history publications, and is involved in the Tasmanian Museum.

It is with great sadness for me that I inform readers and friends of the Society of the recent death of one of our Fellows, Mrs Denise McNeice. At a State level Denise has filled the positions of junior vice president, senior vice president, president treasurer, By-laws officer, research officer and Public Officer. At the time of her passing Denis was By-laws Office, Public Officer chaired the Publications Committee and was the alternate delegate representing Hobart Branch at the State Executive meetings.

The Editors thank the Hobart Branch personnel for the sensitive Vale which appears on page 211 of this edition. The vast number of people from all over the state who paid their respects at the funeral is evidence of the esteem in which Denise was held. She will certainly be missed by the Society.

In 2007 I made mention of the use of the internet as the major tool to do your family history. Over the last 12 months I have been watching, and receiving several eNewsletters from Interstate and Overseas. I understand the costs of producing, packing and postage of journals and this may represent savings, but, it is then up to the recipients to print at their own cost a copy in order to be able to read it at their leisure. Personally I hope that our Journal doesn’t go that way.

The State Executive is at present negotiating with Ancestry.com to obtain access for each of our five branches to the World Deluxe subscription of Ancestry—this includes all material acquired by Ancestry anywhere in the world. The contract is being processed, and we are hopeful that we will have this service in place for members at all branches early in 2009.

Just a reminder that the closing date for the Lilian Watson Family History Award for 2008 is 1 December 2008.

There is still time to get your entries in to the branches for the Family Chart Competition for 2008—check with your local branch. It's not too early to start working on your entry for the bi-annual Short Story competition for 2009. You will have noticed that the 2007 entries are now appearing in the Journal.

The next State function will be the Annual General Meeting, hosted by Hobart Branch on Saturday 20th June 2009, at the Bellerive Yacht Club. Plan to attend—the brochure for the programme and registration details will appear in the March issue.

I wish all readers a happy family time over the Christmas break and safety during the holiday season.

Anita Swan
State President.
Longford

The Longford area was first discovered in 1805 by surgeon Jacob MOUNTGARRET RN and Ensign Hugh PIPER who were sent out by Lieut. Governor Patterson of Launceston to explore the land in that area.

These two officers with soldier escorts and convict servants carried out extensive expeditions and reported very favourably on the suitability of the region lying beyond the junction of the “two rivers” for the settlement of farmers and stock breeders. About this time the present site of the township of Longford and the area surrounding it became known as Norfolk Plains, on account of the many free English settlers and convicts who came to the district from Norfolk Island.

Originally, Norfolk Plains was a vast area, once River Clyde to Campbell Town on the south, Launceston on the east and on the west and north to the Van Diemens Land Company’s territory to Bass Strait, but was ultimately restricted to the rural municipality of Longford. The townships of Perth and Westbury were also within the Norfolk Plains area.

In 1827, where Longford is now situated became known as Latour, so named after Colonel Peter Augusties LATOUR, who was a member of an English syndicate or partnership which took up land in Tasmania. Latour was important enough by 1830 to commence an independent existence, and for no apparent reason it was given the present Irish name of Longford, probably through the influence of the original Roderic O’CONNER of “Connerville” who was a Government surveyor and whose homeland was Ireland.

The founder of Longford as a village seems to have been Newman WILLIAT, the first Postmaster of Launceston. He built for himself a very stately home of white stone opposite the Christ Church gates. He later turned it into the “Royal Hotel” and sold it to Mr Charles REID who used the property as a general store. It went on to become a “Savings Bank”, a Library, the town livery stables, a nursing home, the “Temperance Hotel” and a Reception Centre named Jessen Lodge—a popular place for weddings, receptions, company dinners and parties.

Tasmanian Government Tourist Bureau

Photo: private collection
Bothwell Literary Society
an update
Mary Ramsay
Bothwell Historical Society

An article on one of Australia’s cultural treasures appeared in the September edition of our journal. However when I read it I realized that some facts needed to be updated especially if someone wished to undertake further research on the topic.

Firstly the paper by Mary Ramsay is an unpublished paper and not available in libraries. Secondly the Bothwell area has been blessed with far more local histories than its size would appear to warrant. The history quoted in the article is the history written by K R Von Stieglitz.

The Bothwell Literary Society building is now used as municipal offices by the Central Highlands Council. The building was opened as a school in 1856 but it appears to be an older building. It was re-furbished in the early 1980s.

The guidelines of the Burra Charter were known to neither the architect nor the councillors and no site history was made. Many of the original fittings were sold off or taken to the tip, undocumented.

Before 1856 the Literary Society library seems to have been moved around to whatever house had room to store the books. In the 1856 school a special room was set aside for the library.

The library books are the property of the Municipality of Central Highlands. The Bothwell Historical Society recently paid for a listing to be made of the extant books. A copy of this list is available from the Archives Office of Tasmania.

Membership Subscriptions
(Individuals)

• to complete your renewal form (enclosed with this journal) and send it to the relevant address as soon as convenient before the due date (31st March 2009)
• that subscriptions are payable by 1 April each year and are current until 31st March the following year.
• Renew on time and avoid delays!

Journal Subscriptions
(Societies & Organisations)

• Invoices for Volume 30 will be mailed separately.

Articles for the Journal

• Start thinking about an article which you can submit for the journal! Size: no larger than 2,500 words including endnotes and references – please!
2008 Short Story Completion Entry:

Catherine's Story
Elaine Dobie (Member 5875)

Several years ago, my brother David BESwick wrote an article entitled “Mary Ann’s Tattoo” or “How we found Catherine’s Mother?” which was published in *Tasmanian Ancestry*. It told how he identified a great-great-grandmother by the tattoos on the arms of a young convict girl from Ireland (via Liverpool). This came about because an observant archivist, Margaret Bryant, just happened to notice one day, in the records of the Church of the Apostles in Launceston, a baptism of Catherine, daughter of Marianne Ray and Henry PEvor dated 18 June 1845. She knew that we had in common with her an interest in the name PEEVER. She alerted our cousin, Kath Alexander.

Henry Peever (correct name Edward) was one of our great great-grandparents. He had arrived in Van Dieman’s Land from Worcester in England on the *Lord Lyndoch* in 1831 with a sentence of transportation for life for burglary. The sentence was originally death. He was only sixteen and described as a labouring boy. When Henry had known Mary Ann and Catherine was conceived he had been working in the Longford area. By the time she was a few years old he was a ticket of leave man with the family of Richard JORDAN at Oaks near Whitemore. Richard was the son of James Jordan, an Irish convict who came via Norfolk Island.

Now, here was a conundrum. Wasn’t his daughter Catherine CLARKE? the name used as her maiden name at her marriage to Thomas BESwick in 1862. The record in the family Bible says that she was born one year, one month and one day earlier and her death certificate said that she was born in Hobart! Could Henry have had two such daughters named Catherine? We soon found a corresponding birth register stating the birth of a female child to Mary Ann RAY, father’s name not given, born 18 June, 1845 at the Female House of Correction, Launceston.

From there we went on to unearth the story of how Mary Ann Clarke (that was her name) daughter of Hamilton and Ann Clark of Dromore County Down in Northern Ireland, came to be transported to Van Dieman’s Land.

The convict records told us that tattooed on Mary Ann’s arm were some letters and the name John RAY. So who was John Ray? After some considerable research David discovered that John Ray and Mary Ann both came from the same village in Northern Ireland. She must, at the age of fourteen, have run off to Liverpool, England, with this man who was more than twice her age. He was possibly a pimp, but in any case it appears that he abandoned her on the streets of Liverpool after only a few months. We could only try to imagine the effect this would have had on a young girl and what her life must have been like for the next few years.

After about three years on the streets of Liverpool she was arrested and charged with stealing from the person and being disorderly. She was sentenced on October
25, 1841, aged seventeen, to ten years transportation and arrived in Van Dieman’s Land on the Emma Eugenia, 1842. It was not her first offence.

Now it seems that while she was a convict she used the name Mary Ann Ray and when her sentence was completed she reverted to Mary Ann Clark. At the baptism of the baby Catherine in Launceston there was a godmother present. Her name was Catherine MACK, after whom Catherine was probably named. However Henry Peever’s mother was also named Catherine. Later Catherine Mack married and had a daughter called Mary Ann. Mary Ann herself married John ANDERSON in 1853 and had two more children.

Both of these two convict girls had bad records. Mary Ann’s beggars belief. It would seem that she did not want to be found because on arrival in Van Dieman’s Land she gave her native place as Liverpool and the only family mentioned was her brother Francis who lived in Sheffield in England.

The Jordans of Oaks: There was a family belief that Henry Peever took Catherine from her mother and brought her up himself with the help of the Jordan family at Oaks near Whitemore “because there was something wrong with her mother”. It seems that this is true in a sense; in any case, we believe she was raised from about the age of three as a member of the Jordan family. After reading Mary Ann’s convict record which shows that she had been in and out of gaol frequently until that time, it can easily be seen why it was thought necessary to remove Catherine from the influence of her mother and why she might herself have believed that it was best for the child. She would have known that at about four years of age children of convicts were sent to the Queen’s Orphan School. We understand that Henry collected Catherine from the Female Factory in Hobart while her mother was serving some time there for a local offence. No doubt from whence came the notion that she was born in Hobart.

Edward (Henry) Peever, Catherine’s Father

Catherine/Thomas: Catherine grew into a beautiful young woman who attracted the attention of Thomas Beswick II, the debonair son of a neighbouring farmer, also Thomas Beswick. We call the father Thomas I or Thomas the Convict to distinguish him from his son who married Catherine in 1862. Although she was carefully brought up by the Jordans, she had had very little schooling. We think she must have matched him well in spirit and strength of character although a few years younger. We are told that after they married he taught her to read and write.

Thomas Beswick
The Beswicks of London and Northern Tasmania: Now we take a quick look at the Beswick family background. Here we had, in Thomas I, a rather different type of convict to Mary Ann. He was sentenced to death at the Old Bailey in January 1823 for burglary.

The sentence was commuted (according to the transcript of the trial) to transportation for life because of his good character. His being a teenager at the time was all that he had in common with Mary Ann. He was fortunate to be assigned to a well-to-do, fine young man in an Anthony COTTRELL who was engaged for a time in helping George Augustus ROBINSON, the conciliator of the aborigines, and in catching escaped convicts. (Cottrell apparently had a hand in the detention of the notorious bushranger Matthew BRADY after his capture by John BATMAN and others). It is possible that Thomas was involved in this action.

Thomas’ convict record was a “clean slate” and he eventually received a free pardon. Such pardons were only granted for outstanding public service. By the time Mary Ann arrived, 19 years later, the assignment system had been abolished and there was no chance of her benefiting in the same way. Thomas was the son of a middle-class family in London whose parents were married at St George’s Hanover Square and, at the time of his conviction, kept an inn called the Exeter Arms just off the Strand. They were literate people, so Thomas was able to keep in touch with his family. Eventually, his younger brother Samuel—who had been a tailor in London—migrated to Tasmania as a free settler 30 years later.

However, we leave Thomas’ family on a sad note. His father must have given up his London inn almost immediately after Thomas had been transported. He died only two years later at the early age of 46. Was he so devastated about young Thomas getting himself transported that he gave up on life? One can imagine his embarrassment when his regular guests arrived and asked the whereabouts of young Tom.

By 1834 the young convict Thomas, as a “ticket of leave” man, had married a young widow of twenty. Her maiden name was Mary McKENZIE, born in Sydney in 1813. She was the daughter of Alexander McKenzie, a soldier in Governor Macquarie’s seventy-third regiment and a convict girl, coincidentally named Ann Clark from Liverpool. On his discharge from the army McKenzie decided to take up a small grant of land of about eighty acres on the North Esk River, which is just opposite the present day picnic ground of Corra Linn. It was left to Mary when he died even though she was only six years old. It was kept for her and became the Beswick home for about twenty years. In 1855 Thomas I decided to make a move to a more up-market area near Whitemore. He took up one hundred and twelve acres of land for which he apparently paid more than he could afford. It was heavily mortgaged and it seemed no time at all before he started selling off his other assets, which included two or three blocks in Launceston and one at Evandale. Soon the only one that was left was the old place at Corra Linn. It had been kept in trust for Thomas and Mary by his brother Samuel who, with his wife and daughter, had by this time migrated to Tasmania and was working as a tailor in Launceston.

It appears that Thomas picked the wrong time to make a move. At this point in time a severe depression developed in Tasmania. This was brought about by the cessation of transportation. I quote from a history note from the Waterworks in
Hobart “When the flow of convicts ceased so did the money for their pay. The island languished into an entire and deep depression. Imports fell by half between 1858 and 1868. Exports of grains ceased and the entire timber industry collapsed. The population shrank dramatically. Then to the dismay of many, the hated stain of a convict past seem to spiral not disperse”.

Early Marriage; Thomas was bankrupt and the family scattered. Some of them went to the newly opened area in the North East (Scott’s New Country). In the meantime, however, after Thomas II and Catherine were married, they resided for a time on the old’s farm at Corra Linn.

One day while they were living there, and Catherine was expecting their first child; an escaped convict came to the door roughly demanding food. She quickly grabbed a long riding whip with which she struck him across the face. He fled, but went to the neighbouring farm where he killed the woman he found there alone.

A mark of Catherine’s independence can be seen in the fact that their first born son was not called Thomas as had been the family tradition, but Richard after Richard Jordan. The first two of Thomas II and Catherine’s children were born at Patterson’s Plains (Corra Linn). The next three were born back at Adelphi/Quamby. What their movements were in their first five years of marriage is a little unclear, but we know that by 1869 Catherine and Thomas were in Scottsdale, where they opened the first public house called the Dogwood Tavern. Their sixth child, called Florence, was born that year.

In Scott’s New Country: Thomas Beswick II had the second horse threshing machine in the area. It was a three-horse outfit which had proved much more reliable than the first which was a four-horse plant which gave its owner a deal of trouble. Thomas shortly sold his to James SHEARER who did the rounds of the farms with it for some years.

When the track over the Sidling was widened enough to take a cart (in the early 1870s) Thomas II had a thorough brace coach (one with leather springs) built to set up the Royal Mail and passenger service to Launceston. The coach cost £75 and carried eight passengers as well as a driver. Samuel McKenzie Beswick, Thomas’s younger brother, who had been driving coaches on the mainland, came home to drive it on the Sidling route. The distance from Scottsdale to Launceston was 40 miles and took seven hours with a fare of 15 shillings. The business was taken over by Sam who at times worked the coaches up to Ringarooma and possibly beyond. On the Scottsdale to Launceston run he ran one coach each way every day and used 28 horses.

The roads in those days were indescribably bad. At times coaches had to leave the road and drive through the bush to avoid the worst of the mud. One day one of the coaches ran off the road on the Sidling and rolled over 8 times. At each roll a passenger was thrown out but they all managed to get up and walk away, including the driver, Mr Alex JAMES who went for help but the coach was a “write off”.

Unfortunately by 1883 Sam’s competitors had undercut his prices and he was forced out of business. Eventually he and his wife Ada (nee KERR) went to the Warragul area of Victoria where he worked as a vet.
Lefroy: Meanwhile, gold had been discovered at Lefroy and Thomas II turned his thoughts in that direction. So the move was made and their second son, Thomas, was born there. Thomas himself soon realised that there was more money to be made out of a business to supply the miners than actually mining himself. He set up a bakery and also carted supplies, for which purpose he used a bullock cart.

One day as he was about to leave rather late in the day for Launceston, someone warned him not to go because there was a ghost which haunted a certain creek and it might get him. Thomas’s reply was: “I’ll give him ghost if he does!” Sure enough, at the expected point, out ran a man with a sheet over his head. Thomas was a fit, athletic young man; he grabbed the ‘ghost’, deprived him of his sheet and gave him a thrashing with the handle of the bullock whip, then put him on top of his load and took him to the hospital in Launceston. I believe that man never played the ghost again!

Mathinna, then to Brothers Home: The family did not stay very long at Lefroy but moved to what seemed a better opportunity—gold mines at Mathinna, where daughter Angelina Mathinna was born in 1873, followed by Ethel Amanda, who died aged three months, in 1875, and Grace Miriam, born 18 July 1877.

By the end of 1876, we find Thomas and eldest son Richard (then fourteen) making their way to the new tin-mining fields at Brothers Home (later Derby). Thomas was obviously intent on making something of himself, no doubt with his father’s experience in mind, but also because it was his way, and for his family. Before going to Derby he had tried the west coast of New Zealand where he must have experienced conditions similar to those depicted in the film "The Piano", as well as a broken leg. The family had gone as far as Melbourne when he changed his mind and they all returned to Mathinna. Thomas and Richard arrived at Brother’s Home on New Year’s Day in 1877 and set to work starting up in business, with a bakery and butchery, and setting up a home for the family. Catherine and the other children were left at Mathinna for some months. Later in the year, Thomas went back to bring the family to Brothers Home. They travelled by track with horse and pack horse up the valley from Mathinna and across the high plains on the shoulder of Mt Victoria with Mt Saddleback close on the western side. Their heavier items of furniture were sent via ship around to Boobyalla—the port for Brother’s Home mines.

And so the Beswick family arrived at the place where for four generations some of the family have lived.

Florence Vale: Their first home was near the river on the opposite side from the main township of Brother’s Home. By 1880 Thomas had gained approval to purchase 242 acres under the Waste Lands Act, land that had not been previously owned. The land cost one pound, two shillings and sixpence an acre. The Act required the owner or his agent to live on the land until it was paid over the years. They called their farm Florence Vale, I believe in honour of Florence Nightingale.

It was fortunate for us that not so many years ago there were still living descendants that could remember and tell us about Catherine and Thomas. They were remembered as great pioneers and respected as individuals for their
achievements. Within a few years they had moved to a new home on the highest point of the property, built by Thomas himself. It was made out timber cut on the place, including the shingles for the roof. The establishment consisted of a number of out buildings and an extensive garden and orchard. The house itself had four bedrooms, a parlour with a Brussels carpet and a piano (which is still in use by a member of the family). A dining room had a long polished table built by Thomas. It had a footrest underneath the table on which the grandchildren delighted to play between meals. The rear portion of the house was separated from the front. It contained a kitchen with a colonial oven and floor boards scrubbed until they were white. Beyond that was a storeroom, dairy and a wash house. In the yard was a men’s hut to accommodate farm workers, a blacksmith’s shop, stables, fruit store house and a barn where chaff was made. This was done by a horse outside in the yard walking round in circles continuously to turn the chaff cutter. There was a cart and buggy shed and a milking shed with a number of bails.

Thomas had a fondness for horses and always insisted on shoeing his own. He was a fine horseman and always kept a couple of hunters capable of jumping fences. He didn't mind paying a high price for a good horse. At times he would drive a horse and buggy at a gallop down the rough road /track towards the township, such was his horsemanship.

Through her creativity and good housekeeping Catherine established a home and garden which was remembered seventy or eighty years later as a place of mature country life. She apparently considered her role to be equal to that of her husband as demonstrated by an anecdote passed down the generations. It describes a caller at the door asking to speak to the “missus or the boss”. Catherine answered the door and declared “I am the missus and the boss!”

As characters Thomas and Catherine were quite different. It was said that he had a great sense of humour and she had very little. He called his two bulls Kitchener and Kronje (after the opposing generals in the Boer War). After attending meetings with other men in the district he would go to the local pub and sometimes indulged in a little too much alcohol. After such an occasion Catherine, who loved fine clothes, would take the coach into Launceston and buy herself a complete new outfit.

Thomas was quite a practical joker. On one occasion he rode his favourite horse, John Bull into the bar at the Dorset Hotel and called out “Who'll shout for John Bull?” When no one offered he drove in his spurs and caused the horse to kick the counter down. It cost him five pounds to have the bar restored. It probably cost him more for Catherine’s outfit.

Thomas was a man of many talents who took an active part on committees to help establish the area, for example; roads, schools, butter factory, even the Methodist church, the first to be opened at Derby.

One day when he was riding home up the Rocky Gully, between Scottsdale and Derby, he came up with the Methodist minister from Scottsdale. Pleased to find someone taking an interest in the new area, he offered the parson a bed at Florence Vale. The Rev. David FLOCKHART accepted his offer. He made a practice of staying there when he went to Derby, in spite of Thomas’s drinking habits. He probably found it an interesting place, in those days, very lively, with
those pretty girls busy about the house and Thomas with his men and horses and bullock team clearing his own land and also other people's.

Family tradition relates Thomas and Catherine enjoyed their grandchildren. Thomas would amuse them by telling how he was no ordinary bullock driver, he was an oxen conductor. He played games with the children and made sweets for them including toffee apples. One grandchild, Doris Ranson (nee Williams), recalled her grandmother saying “Ah, Grandma was a lovely lady, I liked her very much. When I was little girl she used to take me driving in her pony trap. On one occasion she took me out past Ringarooma to Alberton to visit Auntie Amy.”

Ten Surviving Children: After arrival in Derby and while establishing the farm, Catherine had given birth to four more children, of whom only one survived, Maude Ethel, born 14 June, 1881. It is hard to imagine how she achieved so much while giving birth to and raising all those children. Ten of the fourteen children survived. There were two sons and eight daughters. Of the eight daughters most inherited their mother’s beauty to some degree and all are interesting stories in themselves and had interesting descendants.

The eldest son and the eldest of the family was my grandfather Richard. He lived in the township of Derby for some years after his marriage to Annie Sarah Dick, an indomitable lady of pure Scottish descent and highest moral standards. Richard was for some time manager of the Brothers Home Extended Mine, which was later sold out to the big Briseis Company when it was formed. He then worked for them in charge of the sluice boxes. He did not have good health and it was cold, wet work which is believed to have hastened his early death in 1921 when my father was only 16.

Richard had purchased land adjacent to his father’s, but had not actually worked it. The younger son Thomas III joined the gold rush to Coolgardie, WA with another young man from Derby, where he worked on desalinating water. After that he did well in the hotel industry and had some champion horses. Unfortunately he died tragically in 1813, unmarried, at the age of 41. His death was a result of an accident with a horse, complicated by another fall.

Conclusion: Thomas II died on the 22nd of April 1905, aged 66, following a fall on the stairs of the Federal Hotel (the ‘Top Pub’). He was going up the stairs to visit a sick friend when he fell backwards. Catherine stayed on at Florence Vale for a few years and was about to move into new rooms being built especially for her at the home of her daughter Blanche Williams, when she died suddenly of a brain haemorrhage in 1908.

Catherine Later in Life

Unfortunately, Thomas had died without signing his will; which caused complications. His affairs were not
settled until 1951, when my father Richard David could buy the old property “Florence Vale”, which he had farmed and rented for some years after it had been leased to several successive tenants by the trustees of Thomas's estate.

Thomas and Catherine are buried in the Branxholm cemetery under a fine marble headstone, which never supports moss or lichen. The inscriptions read: “In heaven to part no more” and “Gone but not forgotten”.

In closing, I should like to quote a passage from a great-grandson of Catherine and Thomas, Richard (Dick) GANDY’s comments on my brother David’s first effort at writing up the family history called “Tasmanian Roots”. Dick was Tasmania's Rhodes Scholar in 1936 and along with David one of the principal researchers of the family, especially in the first instance. Dick said, and I quote:

“It may be true that we have come from a very ordinary family with no advantage of influence through wealth or power in previous generations’ especially if one thinks back to the generation that emerged from the convict background. In many ways I see them as archetypical of those who benefited from the Emancipist policy favoured by Governor Macquarie and from the best aspects of the old Assignment System which often gave convicts a better chance than they were likely to have in the old country had they not been transported (even if they had escaped the hangman’s noose).

But when I think of Thomas and Catherine and their great family I am still amazed: in their time and circumstances they were a phenomenon not ordinary at all but extraordinary. When I said in a recent letter to David …that the history of Tasmania I should like to read would be one that showed how an admittedly crude society grew into a basically decent society within about two generations…, I was thinking particularly of this family. For I think they accomplished this so successfully that we, their descendants, have been living, to a significant degree, on their achievements ever since—not in the sense of inherited wealth (few branches of the family have had that) but as a worthy example to live up to. And whereas I suppose the greater number of those people who contributed most to the growing civility of the island during the 19th century were in large part free settlers, this advantage was not theirs.

I did not know either of them, of course, but we know enough about them to be sure that both were strong characters and both, in their different ways, lovable and persuasive personalities. Thomas was obviously a man of parts and great energy, one who did a lot—by all account—to develop the infant community in the early days of Derby, as well as doing well for himself and his family. It is clear that within a few years, he and Catherine had made Florence Vale, literally carved out of virgin bush and physically built with his own hands, a home which my mother and others of her generation remembered 70 or 80 years later as a place of settled and mature rural life.

Above all, and this must be laid chiefly at Catherine’s door (she who was the daughter of an ex-burglar and a harlot), they raised a remarkable family.”

Of Catherine’s many descendants, some are public figures and high achievers and many members of the various professions—doctors, lawyers, scientists, economists, architects, social scientists, teachers, etc., as well as other worthy members of the community, not to forget farmers, of course.

It is truly amazing how the descendants of Catherine and Thomas have kept in touch. The family bonds have remained strong.

On reflection, I think it is possible that Mary Ann came from a decent family in Ireland. And it is possible that Hamilton and Ann Clarke had heard, to their shame, about her being on the streets in Liverpool and even of her transportation.
But they would never have known of their granddaughter Catherine and her family of whom they could have been proud.

Acknowledgements:
- The original research, in which I assisted, of Richard Gandy and David Beswick and John Beswick.
- Anecdotal information from my father, Richard David Beswick, aunts Ada Gandy, Dorothy Russell, Ila Beswick and cousins Kathleen Alexander, Noeleen Gunter and Nance Hey.
- The help of my brother John in proof reading, editing and encouragement and my daughter Carolyn Parry for her patience in typing a number of drafts.

Footnote

---

**Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.**

**2009 Lilian Watson Family History Award**

for a book however produced or published on paper, dealing with family history and having significant Tasmanian content

Entries close: 1 December 2009

Further Information and entry forms available from
TFHS Inc. Branch Libraries or
PO Box 191, Launceston TAS 7250

---

**Transfer your FILM to VIDEO or DVD**

Convert your home movies to Video or DVD to share with your family and friends. I convert Standard 8, Super 8, 16mm, Pathé 9.5mm film to Videotape or DVD.

Contact Bruce Woods on (03) 6249 4822 or email bcwoods@bigpond.net.au for more information.
Arthur Gordon Jackson: my maternal grandfather

Robin Flannery (Member No 5263)

Only since 1985 has the Coroner’s Act in State of Victoria allowed suspected deaths to be reported to the coroner, even when no body has been found. In November 2004 the state coroner gave families of suspected drowning victims a chance to come forward with evidence to enable closure of cases back to 1960. This resurrected interest in the disappearance of the Liberal Prime Minister, Harold HOLT, at Portsea in December 1967, but the coroner’s initiative extended to the lives of 82 families of suspected drowning victims between 1960 and 1985. Obviously there were suspected drownings before 1960, including Arthur Gordon JACKSON (left) in 1922. Arthur was born on 16 June 1886 at Hamilton, Tasmania, to a mixture of convict and upper-class forebears—not an uncommon occurrence in those days.

His ancestors who came to or were born in Australia, and with the exception of Elizabeth GOLDSMITH made their way to Tasmania, formerly Van Diemen’s Land (VDL), were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>William RAYNER</th>
<th>Samuel PYERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&amp; Elizabeth GOLDSMITH</td>
<td>&amp; Sarah JOHNSON</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>William JACKSON &amp; George RAYNER</th>
<th>Mary Francis RAYNER &amp; James ROSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&amp; Unknown</td>
<td>&amp; Amelia HUSBANDS &amp; Susan SMITH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>James JACOBBET &amp; Mary Hallier RAYNER</th>
<th>Murray BURGESS &amp; Emma ROSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James Arthur JACOBBET</td>
<td>Edith Maud BURGESS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Arthur Gordon JACOBBET              |

Elizabeth Goldsmith of Cripplegate, London, was convicted of highway robbery and sentenced to death in June 1788 before receiving a royal pardon on the condition that she accepted transportation for seven years. She was sent from Newgate Prison to Lady Juliana (the ‘floating brothel’) which entered Port Jackson on 3 June 1790. East Londoner William Rayner was a Second Fleeter aboard Scarborough and arrived at Sydney Cove in late June 1790. A Quaker baker, he was convicted for stealing and sentenced to death before accepting the alternative of transportation for life.

Both convicts were sent to Norfolk Island where a son, George, was born on 15 March 1794 before the couple separated and returned separately to Sydney. Elizabeth (then JONES) died there in 1832 and was buried in the Parish of Saint...
Phillip. She was my first ancestor to set foot on Australian soil and the first to be buried in it. In 1809 at Newcastle, New South Wales, William married another former convict, Susannah Chapman, and they made their way to VDL in 1814.

Samuel Spiers/Spires was sentenced at Clerkenwell to seven years transportation on a trespass indictment, arrived at Sydney Cove on 26 September 1791 with the Third Fleet aboard Active and changed his name to Pyers. As a fourteen-year-old, Sarah Johnson was convicted at Middlesex in October 1797 for stealing, sentenced to seven years and transported on Britannia which arrived at Sydney on 18 July 1798. On 2 November 1801 she married Samuel Pyers at Norfolk Island where Mary Pyers was born in 1803. The Pyers family was but one of the last enforced removals from Norfolk Island and disembarked from City of Edinburgh at Derwent River, VDL, on 5 October 1808.

George Rayner and Mary Pyers were first generation Australians, born-free to convicts during the first settlement at Norfolk Island. In VDL at Hobart Town on 20 November 1819, George and Mary married: my first colonial born ancestors to marry in Australia.

William Jackson, a tailor from Buckinghamshire, was convicted at the Old Bailey in April 1815 and sentenced to transportation for fourteen years for possession of forged banknotes. He was transported to Sydney aboard Ocean 1 and arrived on 30 January 1816. The aggregated General Muster List of New South Wales for 1823, 1824 & 1825 shows William was in ‘government employ’ as a tailor at Port Macquarie: the official way of recording that he had re-offended in the colony for uttering a note knowing the same to have been stolen and been sent to the newly established penal settlement. The recidivist eventually made his way to VDL in the 1830s and became a storekeeper at Ouse, perhaps the same Jackson “who had a sort of a shop and a sign that proclaimed he purchased all kinds of skins and hides, and who held a lease from the Reverend Turner. [Walter Angus] Bethune objected in injured tones … to the character of the man Jackson, who in fact lived next door to the hut of Bethune’s convict shepherd. Jackson bartered a tea caddy of fancy work for five gallons of beer … where insult was added to injury by beer and tobacco being exchanged for the skins of Bethune’s own stolen sheep”.

English barrister-at-law and chief officer of Birmingham’s first police force, Francis Burgess (right), was strongly recommended by UK Prime Minister Robert PEEL and Sir James GRAHAM, the Home Secretary, to succeed Captain Matthew FORSTER in the post of Chief Police Magistrate in VDL. Francis and his wife Amelia travelled to VDL aboard Asiatic in 1843 with their three children Ellen, who became known locally as an artist, Murray, and Gordon, who achieved renown as a surveyor in the Tasmanian Lake District.

Later in VDL, Francis Burgess was an Executive Councillor, a member of Tasmania’s first fully elected Legislative Council, judge of the criminal court at Norfolk Island, and the stipendiary magistrate at Richmond.
With a Doctor of Laws from Marischal College, Aberdeen, Scotland, James Ross (left) and Spanish-born Susan (or Susanna or Susannah née Smith) and their family migrated to VDL in 1822 aboard Regalia. A prolific writer, James was a close friend of Lieutenant-Governor George ARTHUR and taught his children; he was government printer, established the Hobart Town Courier and edited the ‘Hobart Town Almanack’ for the year MDCCCCXXX’. After James died in 1838 and left Susan Ross with thirteen children, she opened a boarding school at Richmond. Susan married barrister Robert STEWART at Hobart in November 1849 but he died eighteen months later at the age of 43.

James Jackson, aged around eleven, was one of three sons who ‘came free’ aboard Friendship in January 1818 in the footsteps of their father – the convict William Jackson. The boys travelled in the company of a Martha CLARK who disappeared from colonial records. The boys alternated between the surnames of Jackson and Clark before settling on the former, with James and Henry eventually settling in Hamilton, VDL, where they became substantial property holders, publicans, bakers and store holders. Seventeen-year-old Mary Hallier Rayner was James Jackson’s second wife. Emma BARKER, a convict in her mid-teens who James married in New South Wales, had been his wife for over twenty years when she died at Hamilton in 1850.

Murray Burgess (right), who arrived in VDL with his parents in 1843, was a teacher and inspector of schools until appointed as secretary to the Council of Education from 1863 until he retired in 1872. His wife, Emma, was born at Hobart Town on 27 October 1827, the day that her father James Ross launched his new weekly newspaper, the Hobart Town Courier. Lieutenant-Governor John FRANKLIN, in an earlier glowing tribute to Ross, had remarked poignantly that for all his achievements James Ross had overlooked his family.

James Arthur Jackson was born at Hamilton on 10 June 1855 and it was there in St Peter’s Church that he married Edith Maud Burgess on 6 December 1877. At the time he was a baker in the employ of his father James. Edith, who was baptised on 28 March 1855 at St David’s, Hobart, was the Hamilton postmistress and telegraph operator at the time of the wedding. James Arthur and Edith were living in one of his father’s 18 houses (twelve were empty) when Arthur Gordon Jackson was born to them on 16 June 1886. In 1883, gold had been discovered near an iron outcrop, known today as the Iron Blow, in Tasmania’s west. As miners headed there, the once prosperous town of Hamilton was by-passed and rendered unimportant.

James Arthur and Edith, together with their six or seven children ranging in age from fourteen down to three, joined the strong-in-heart people carrying their swags and slogging their way across country to the Wild West and its developing mining tenements. Arthur Gordon would have been aged about six. Arthur remained at the mining precincts and was a 23-year-old blacksmith when he married an 18-year-old dressmaker named Elsie BROUG, in the Gormanston district on 15 July 1909. Elsie was born at Happy Valley near Ballarat in Victoria although her grandparents had been transported to VDL. They were James BROUG, a potter from Burslem,
England, who came aboard *Equestrian (2)* in 1845 and Susan McARDLE who arrived on *Arabian* in 1847. They married at St George’s Anglican Church, Hobart Town, in 1849.

Arthur and Elsie appear on the 1917 electoral roll for Gormanston, the year they took their three daughters (including my seven-year-old mother Rita May Jackson) and one son to Melbourne. By late 1922, Arthur had a position at the Victorian Producers’ Cooperative Company’s store in Normandy Road, South Melbourne, and the family lived in an adjoining house.

Arthur and a Reginald HILL were in the habit of fishing on Sundays leaving at about 7 a.m. and returning twelve hours later. On Saturday, 4 November 1922 the Victorian Derby had been run in enjoyable spring weather and the Saturday *Argus* newspaper predicted Sunday’s weather would be cloudy and cool with some scattered showers at first in southern districts. However, sudden climatic changes are common in southern Victoria occasioning treacherous conditions on Port Phillip bay. It is, therefore, imprudent to take to the water without any certainty about the weather. Newspapers were not published on Sundays in 1922, radio or wireless was embryonic, and television would not come to Australia until 1956. So no updated weather forecast was readily available via the media.

My grandfather and Reg Hill left the Albert Park Yachting Club at Kerferd Road pier early on Sunday 5 November with the intention of anchoring off Altona. The local area is known as Hobsons Bay, a coastal constituency of larger Port Phillip that is accessed through the treacherous heads between Queenscliff and Portsea. Hill owned a 4-metre sailing dinghy, *Lady Betty*, which was seen on course near the Gellibrand lighthouse an hour after departure, and did not appear to be in distress. Soon after, a violent change in the weather occurred, rendering conditions most unpleasant onshore. A strong northeaster sprung up dislodging roofing, uprooting trees and damaging hoardings and fencing. The wind velocity around 1 p.m. was nearly 70 kilometres per hour and a heavy downpour started at 5.15 p.m. with 40 millimetres of rain falling in four hours.

When the men failed to return home that evening at the usual time around seven o’clock the wives became anxious. But it took until midnight for Elsie Jackson, my grandmother, to raise an alarm with the South Melbourne police who, in turn, got in touch with other bayside police stations at Williamstown, Newport and Port Melbourne. A search at that hour would have been difficult and it seems that none was effected overnight. But a sharp lookout was kept for the dinghy from daylight on Monday. Later that day a Royal Australian Air Force de Havilland 9 was prepared and the crew scanned beaches from Williamstown to Sorrento, returning across the bay.

The search was fruitless but *Lady Betty* was found later in the day washed up on the beach between the Brighton baths and New Street railway gates, some fifteen kilometres from where the men were last sighted on Sunday morning on the other side of the bay. The dinghy’s condition showed that heavy seas had washed it and its damage indicated, plainly, the terrible pounding it had received and the fight it had put up with the elements. The rudder was broken, one side smashed in, and it contained a good deal of water. Both oars were missing but fishing rods, tackle and baskets were found in the bottom of the dinghy. The name ‘R. Hill’ was inscribed on
one rod. The Argus described both men as strong swimmers and reported that Arthur Jackson served in the recent European war, but I found no mention of him in military records.

When researching my family history, I was unable to find an official death certificate and there were no records to indicate any coroner’s inquest was conducted. It would have depended on the police and, for them; clearly, deaths were an open and shut case. In my possession is a tattered form headed ‘Registration of Deaths’ that was probably completed to register Arthur’s presumed drowning. However, the form would not have been acceptable to the authorities because nobody could sign as a witness to any death and there was no acknowledgment of death by the coroner. The bodies of my maternal grandfather, Arthur Gordon Jackson, and his fishing partner were never found.

Late in 2005 I provided the Victorian coroner with details from family archives; even though my grandfather’s case was well outside the 1960 to 1985 time frame he had set for families of suspected drowning victims to come forward with evidence to enable closure of cases. The coroner investigated the case without holding an inquest and found it reasonable to conclude that Arthur Gordon Jackson drowned when his dinghy was caught in changing weather and capsized.

Epilogue: A quarter of a century before closure of the case of Arthur’s disappearance, the Victorian coroner inquired how Rita May FLANNERY, the daughter of Arthur and my mother, came by her death on 25 March 1980 on the beach on the eastern side of Station Pier, Port Melbourne, Victoria. He reported that she died from drowning, the drowning apparently self induced.

References:
Rosanna of Rosemary House
Angela Prosser-Green (Member No 6599)

In this book is the story of an early Tasmanian family history told by the little doll, Rosanna, who lived in the girls' dollhouse and was written by Irene Headlam in 1961. Cleverly written, but only leaving a few vital clues as to whom the family members are, I challenge genealogists to unravel the family history from my clues from the story as told by Irene. You will find most of the answers on the Tasmanian Pioneer and Federation Indices, bearing in mind that there are a few spelling and transcription errors and that family members may have changed their names for varying reasons! You will find even more using the Internet and a search engine and any other means you feel inclined to use. You should find some old and well known names such as Smith for starters! My results will be published later.

Here are 20 clues:
1. Rosanna lived in the dollhouse, built in 1847, which belonged to Louisa who lived at Woolmers, Longford.
2. A few years after transportation finished Louisa gave Rosanna to Frances, who lived in a cottage on the Woolmers Estate. Frances' father was originally of Marchington, Breadalbane.
3. The family moved to Rhodes at Longford. While here Van Diemen's Land became Tasmania.
4. Rosanna with the family, now comprising Frances and her five little sisters and brothers, moved to Cambock at Evandale, where they grew up.
5. Frances married at the Kirk and moved to her new home, Ridgeside. Rosanna stayed at Cambock in the dollhouse. A smallpox epidemic began.
6. Frances had two baby girls when she moved to Logan at Evandale taking Rosanna and Rosemary House with her.
7. The man of the house was a keen naturalist and had amassed a huge collection of birds' eggs and animals. He had an "important father" who was also very rich and had travelled on the first train through St Leonards. Donna had seen it from school anal the boy she was to later marry, had waved to her from the train.
8. Frances' parents were aboard the ship Southern Cross travelling to Stanley, when it floundered on rocks off Circular Head 1889.
9. Frances' youngest daughter played with Rosanna the most. She was nick-named Donna-bella by her uncle
10. Rosanna then moved to Verulam, St Leonards, which had been the dame school where Frances was educated, with the two girls and their little brother.
11. Life changed completely when Frances' husband died, and with no man to work the land, the family moved to a two-storey house on a bend in Elphin Road, Launceston.
12. The Boer War was fought, and after that the family went overseas, and Rosanna and the house were stored away for two years until, on their return, they built a new house and we moved to Tresca at Exeter.
13. Now Donna-bella got married, in the Springtime, and left Rosanna there.
14. World War I came and went.
15. Rosanna moved to Westlake, near Woolmers, with Frances and here Donna's children, Peggy, Janice and Jill played with her.
16. Then they moved to Donna's new home Burlington House at Cressy which she had designed herself.
17 One Christmas was spent with the 'other grandparent' at Mount Pleasant. "She was rich and lived in a large house with a cold formal atmosphere." Here everyone had to mind their manners.

18 Another war and the boys were training at the aerodrome near us.

19 Donna's husband we called the Tree Man because he planted nearly 700 trees on the property including a Lone Pine.

20 In 1953 it was decided to move Rosanna and the dollhouse to the nursery at Entally House at Hadspen. Louisa, who had first owned Rosanna and the house, had married the heir and descendant of the REIBEY family and he lived his last days at Entally, so in a way, Rosanna had come home.

---

Potentially Fraudulent Sites Posing As Genealogy Websites


We have recently become aware of three websites purporting to allow family history research: SearchYourGenealogy.com, Ancestrysearch.com and AustralianAncestry.com. The sites claim to have "the largest online genealogical search tool" and promote themselves as the foremost resources for genealogy, but from what we can tell, these sites are nothing more than a series of web pages with links to other services. These sites, in our opinion, are clearly fraudulent.

On each site, potential customers are lured to purchase under what we feel to be false, misleading and deceitful promotional material, and get little or no value out of money spent at the websites. Blog and message board posts from the community confirm this opinion.

The people/companies behind the websites are buying very high level paid search results on Google and other sites. In addition, they are using trademarks of well-known websites, including Ancestry.com and Genealogy.com, to get higher-than-normal natural search results. It appears the site colours, fonts, and pictures on at least one site are designed to mislead people into believing the site is related to Ancestry.com.

As the leading online family history company, The Generations Network, Inc. and its website properties including Ancestry.com and its global network of Ancestry sites, Genealogy.com and Rootsweb, we want to encourage consumers to validate and verify the legitimacy of a website before providing credit card information or paying for services. TGN will take appropriate administrative and legal action to do its part to protect the community from these sites.

---

A Handsome Monument: Weekly Courier, 5 August 1909, p27 c2

The handsome marble monument that has recently been erected over the grave of the late Captain William JONES in the Wivenhoe Cemetery, at Burnie, is of Italian marble, and was sculptured in Florence, Italy. A feature worthy of special note is that the mast, anchor, and chain, with each link separated, are cut from one block of marble. The total cost was nearly £200. [Illustration p22]
Sidelights on the Census—Comical Incidents

(Illustrated Tasmanian Mail, p23, 7 April 1921)

If Dickens or Charles Lamb were alive they could weave a delightful story round the taking of an Australian census, a subject which to most of us seems as prosaic as soap. And yet, although it does not appear on the surface, there is adventure, romance and joy in it. Ordinary men and women sitting at their firesides making out their returns forget that every little corner of Australia has to be searched. Imagine for a moment trying to find every white man or woman or child in Australia, no matter where they are, whether way back in Queensland near the Gulf of Carpentaria, a few hundred miles inland somewhere off the Ashburton, in West Australia, or perhaps down at Macquarie Island. Try and imagine the numbers of drovers, prospectors, "swaggies", "hatters", and others who are constantly in out of the way places, and add to them the numerous parties of others who perhaps for some whim or in quest of sport, have taken themselves off to some outlandish spot a hundred miles from nowhere. They have all to be found. Even in Tasmania there is known to be a party of prospectors somewhere on the West Coast, that wild, inaccessible lost province of Tasmania. They left over a week ago, taking their food and gear on pack horses, and the census collector will have to get together his food and gear on another pack horse, and go after them, find them, and get them to fill in their returns.

In many parts of Australia just now, when we regard the census as a thing of the past, and are wondering when the "numbers will go up", there are collectors still making journeys on camels across the deserts, dropping down inland rivers in canoes, taking long and lonely rides through the silent, scented bush on horseback, lying out under the stars at night, listening to the doleful mopoke, the fearful mirth of the hyena and the other night sounds of the Australian bush, finding their way by day across uncharted plains, forests and mountains, enduring all manner of hardships and danger in all weathers. Is that not adventure? Stumbling, perhaps on some hitherto unknown mineral field, a belt of valuable timber, or perhaps meeting their fate in the eyes of some pretty girl at a lonely settlement or a back-block inn. Is not that romance? Or, again bringing the pleasure of new faces and fresh news of the outside world to some out of the way logging camp or bush settler. Is not that joy?

Nor is that all. Not only have attempts to be made to find every white inhabitant of this big continent—it seems inevitable that some few will be missed—but all the aboriginals who are not living in their natural wild state have to be counted. Naturally this means an army of men. Even in little Tasmania there are enough collectors on the job to make half a battalion of infantry at war strength—nearly 500 of them, and the information which will be collected from all parts of Australia will take about 18 months to be compiled in the form of vital statistics. The actual population figures will, of course, be known long before then, as soon as the count is completed.

Each collector has a little area on his own, and there are a number of such collectors under the command of higher officials called sub-enumerators. Each such official makes a return of all the compilation sheets supplied him by the collectors in
his district, showing the number of houses and people in that district, and forwards it to the enumerator for the district, who reduces the reports of all the sub-enumnerators to one return, and sends it across to the Commonwealth Statistician in Melbourne. In centralised Denison this work should be soon completed, but the same thing is happening in the district of Dampier, in West Australia, which is 14 times the size of the whole of Tasmania. It takes one of the little coasting craft two weeks to traverse the coast of the district of Dampier, and one can imagine what a time the collectors must be having there. In other parts of Australia returns are being sent in by telephone and telegram to save time, and collectors are busy in motor boats among the small islands round the coast.

Of comical stories concerning the collection of the papers, there are scores. Possibly the most startled collector was one to whom an old lady smelling very much of gin, and quite liberally scented, gave a very warm welcome, and attempted to make love. The most astonished was he who was soundly "ticked off" for "daring to impute such a thing", because he asked two maiden ladies' of severe appearance and very uncertain age if they would be having anyone staying in the house on Sunday night. Another collector in Denison had the door of a house opened to him, a mere crack in which a single human eye appeared, and a voice demanded sharply what he wanted. "Good morning, madam", replied the visitor in his best manner. "I am the census collector." "Well you can get out of here", was the reply, "I have got nothing for you." And the door was violently slammed. The plucky collector, in face of a female of that nature, had to bang away at that door and ultimately explain that he was not collecting old boots or exchanging "old lamps for new." Another collector was badly rated by a stalwart householder, who must have turned the scale at 16 stone, for walking tar across a clean verandah, and he confessed later that he was lucky to have escaped with his life, such was the holocaust.

Out at the New Town Charitable Institution it was very difficult to get particulars from some of the inmates, who are very old. To give him some idea of this the official in charge of the work of securing the returns took the collector inside and approached an old man who was sunning himself in the corner of a verandah. "Good morning, Jake," he said, "and how are you." Jake jumped up from his chair, and with much gesticulation declared that he was alright. "I say, Jake," said the official, "are you married?" But Jake threw his hands above his head, gave vent to a squeal, and clattered off up the yard. Marriage had evidently been a trial to him and any mention of it, seemed to disturb his repose.

One or two citizens were not ashamed to admit that the census returns had them bluffed, and they had to seek help. One countryman, wearing a battered slouch hat, and a worried frown, presented himself at the census office, and on being asked his business replied: "I'm that 'gallied' (worried) about this sensitive business. Is this where you keep them sensitive cards?" Another man, poring over the returns on his verandah, enlisted the aid of a young man who was passing. The newcomer, found that in reply to the question as to whether he was a male or a female the worried one had laboriously written 25/- a day, and lower down, before the question concerning the number of his children had brought him to a dead end, in reply to the question as to his nationality, he had written: "Labour," "Protestant."!
Female Emigration

*The Times*, Friday April 29, 1836; p.6 Issue 16090; c.f

The committee for conducting emigration to the colonies of New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land have just sent off another cargo of female emigrants to the latter colony. Without admitting the justice of the policy of emigration under any circumstances, while there exist the means of employing our redundant population at home, we think it due to the Emigration Committee to state that their arrangements on this occasion did them great credit. They have improved, not only in the selection of the classes, but also in the arrangements for their conveyance to their destination. After a careful inspection of the several births; of the scale of allowance of provisions; and of their quality and quantity (all of which were open to the inspecting public), it appeared to us that a more liberal supply is not made in any ship in His Majesty's navy, or in any vessel of the commercial marine of the country. The regulations, too, for the government of the passengers on their voyage out must, if the superintendent be trustworthy, and will carry them into effect, tend greatly to their comfort and convenience. Whether this will be so or not future accounts must decide, but the committee have, as far as appearances go, done all in their power to secure the best possible attention to the wants of the passengers.

The professed intention of the Government, acting by the agency of the Emigration Committee, is, to send out a class of persons who may be made immediately useful as domestic or farm servants. With this view the committee have sought more for the working than the educated classes, and of the former the cargo now sent out by the *Amelia Thompson* principally consists. The whole number sent out by the vessel just named consists of 200 persons, men, women, and children. Of these the families, principally English, make up about one third. The remainder are for the greater part women, most of them young, and some of them not "very young" but the majority are of the class which have been accustomed to farming or domestic industry. There are a few educated females in the list of passengers, whose object is to procure employment as governesses, but we fear that the demand in this instance will not be equal to the supply, small as the supply is.

The English portion of the cargo consists, for the most part, of "families." The Irish portion (with the exception of 16 young and well instructed girls from the Foundling Hospital in Cork) consists of isolated females from different counties in Ireland. According to the regulations of the Emigration Committee, the embarkation (sic) of the passengers was to take place on board the *Red Rover* steam-boat at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and soon after that hour the whole of the passengers were on board. The *Red Rover*, however, did not sail till nearly 10 o'clock. At that hour she dropped down the river, and arrived alongside the *Amelia Thompson* at half-past 12. The embarkation then took place, and the order in which the passengers were sent to their respective berths was such as showed that the agents of the Emigration Committee were *au fait* at their work. In the arrangement of the berths on this occasion the committee seemed to have profited by the experience of former embarkations. (sic) Nothing could be more regular than the whole of the proceedings. The females were brought on board first, and after they were directed to their several berths, the men were sent to theirs.
Soon after the women had been “sent below” a “row” was kicked up. Some ladies were dissatisfied with the sleeping places allotted to them, and others declared, in very emphatic terms, that they would not remain in “such company” as those who were placed in juxtaposition with them. It is worthy of remark that the females by whom this objection was made were “English.” The Irish and Scotch (there were only a few of the latter) seemed in general pleased with the accommodation which the vessel afforded, and let us add that it was greater than is generally afforded in the King’s ship. The dissatisfaction of the “English” females (as contrasted with the feelings of the Irish) is not matter of surprise: the Irish for the greater part looked upon their situation as a change for the better, for what situation is not better than an Irish mud-hovel? while the English viewed it as “the worst that could befall them,” the last sad resort of helpless poverty. There were some of the English who on their arrival at Gravesend desired to return. They were told that it was open to them to return or remain, as they liked, but after an explanation as to their objections they consented to remain on board; and how could it be otherwise? where were the destitute creatures to go?

At half-past 3 o’clock the embarkation was completed, and we must say that, with the exception of the partial but most melancholy specimen of dissent already noticed, a more apparently contented-looking set of persons never left their native country. After the embarkation had been completed the *Amelia Thompson* hove her anchor up, and was towed down to the Nore* by the *Albion* steam-boat. The *Red Rover* returned with members of, or friends to, the Emigration Society, for whom an excellent dinner was provided. Amongst the company present (and who had come down in the *Red Rover* to see the embarkation) were Lord CLEMENTS, Sir C LEMON, MP, Mr LUSHINGTON, MP, Sir John FRANKLIN (the new Governor of Van Dieman’s Land) and his lady, &c. After dinner, and the usual toasts of the King, Queen, &c, several gentlemen addressed the meeting, and dwelt on the prejudices which had existed with respect to the object of the Emigration Committee, and observed that now that those objects were better understood, the public were more favourably disposed towards them. The committee had no object beyond the bettering the conditions of the industrious poor in this country, and at the same time improving our Australian colonies; whose improvement must tend to the advantage of the mother country.

In the course of the evening the health of Sir John and Lady Franklin, of Mr Lushington, Mr PINNOCK, and other members of the committee, were drunk with loud applause. Sir John Franklin, Mr Lashington, and Mr Pinnock returned thanks, after which the party broke up.

---

*TNote: The Nore is the Thames Estuary. [Refer p215 ed.]*

---

**Diary Note**

TFHS Inc. Annual General Meeting, Hobart  
**Saturday 20th June 2009**

Meeting and Dinner to be held at Bellerive Yacht Club (opposite the Hobart Branch library) —check webpage for location.
Warwickshire Poacher
Gwenda Sturge (Member No 2652)

Richard TIMBS son of Thomas TIMS [TIMMS, Timbs] and Elizabeth HEWITT was
baptised on the 8th December 1793 at Bourton on Dunsmore in Warwickshire.
Known siblings, sisters Ann Tims married Thomas MORRELL 22 June 1822 at
Shotteswell, Warwick. Catherine and Hannah baptised 19th November 1797 and
1st November 1807 respectively at Bourton on Dunsmore. Little is known of his
early life, but at the age of 27 he married Ann TEW on the 15th June 1818 at
Stretton on Dunsmore a nearby village. Their first daughter Lucy was baptised 25th
April 1819 and a second daughter Phoebe baptised 22nd October 1820.
Richard's occupation was farm work and he supplemented his family food
requirements by poaching and once was imprisoned for 6 months. He and a man
named Thomas Tew were caught stealing sheep in the hamlet of Princethorpe only
a few miles away from their own village. Both were tried at the Lent Assizes in
March of 1821 and sentenced to death. This was later commuted to transportation
for life. It is not known if Thomas Tew was a relative by marriage to Richard. It is
also not known what happened to Thomas Tew, his name does not appear on the
Tasmanian convict list.
The farming villages of Bourton on Dunsmore, Stretton on Dunsmore and
Princethorpe are surrounded by Rugby approximately 7 miles to the east, Coventry
about 12 miles to the north and much the same distance to the west the cities of
Warwick and Leamington. Today the cities have changed, but the countryside
remains much the same with undulating farmland, the fields divided by hedgerows
of hawthorn, where cattle graze and various crops grown. Narrow byways connect
hamlets and bigger roads lead to the larger towns.
In the spring and summer perfume from the white hawthorn flowers pervaded the
surrounding countryside, shade for the cows from the trees newly dressed in green
and in mid summer a haze shimmers as the bees buzz amongst the blossoms.
Then autumn comes, leaves on the oak and elm turn to gold, russet, orange, the
north winds begin to blow and the leaves all disappear. The landscape becomes
bleak, winter snows piles against the bare hedgerows and many farm animals are
sheltered in barns. Few are left in the wintry white, foxes hide in dens, rabbits and
hares in holes, venturing out only to hunt for food.
It was in the spring and from this idyllic setting Richard was taken from his home,
wife, children and parents to the confines of gaol and thence the hulks in London.
He was held there for the few months prior to transportation. His orderly conduct did
not earn him any privileges.
He boarded the Lord Hungerford on a July day 1821 and sailed for Van Diemens
Land, arriving 26th December1821. There is no account of a surgeon's report for
the voyage of this ship.
Richard is described as being 5 feet 9½ inches tall, dark complexion, brown hair,
grey eyes, aged 29 years, scar on left cheek and a sawyer by occupation and his
native place Warwickshire.
Did Richard notice the contrast in the landscape on his arrival on that mid summer day? Did he notice the wide blue river on which ketches, yawls and barques bobbed at anchor and marvel at the yellow sandy beaches? What did he think of the small settlement of Hobart Town nestled at the foot of densely tree covered hills with Mt Wellington towering in the background? Perhaps relief that he was on solid ground after the long sea voyage!

He was assigned to Major HOWARD. But on 5th July 1822 he received 50 lashes and sent to Macquarie Harbour for 2 years for neglect of duty and insolence to his master. On the 30th June 1823, 25 lashes for having meat in his possession, knowing it to be stolen. 22 November 1830 he was caught cutting timber on a land grant belonging to Major MACINTOSH and Mr DEGRAVES, without their permission. The punishment an admonishment and told not to cut timber without authority. He received a further admonishment on the 20th December 1830, when as a ticket of leave holder, he was out after hours on a Saturday. Another occasion, April 18th 1831, he was fined for being drunk. Then came a settled period for a couple of years. In January 1834, his Ticket of Leave was suspended for two days following a drunken fight at the Waterloo Tap. The punishment for this misdemeanour was that he be kept to hard labour at the tread wheel during the time of suspension.


Jane STEVENS born c.1815 arrived free on the ship Sarah on the 14th February 1835 aged 20 years. She came to Van Dieman's Land under a Bounty Scheme, her character being described as 'good'. On arrival, Jane was admitted to the Colonial Hospital, the ships records states that she was 'subject to fits'. Sixteen months after her arrival the first of her two illegitimate children was born. Eliza Stevens 7th June 1836 and Richard Stevens born 12th June 1839, both baptised at Trinity Church, Hobart 24th April 1841. Jane married Richard Timbs on the 25th April 1841 and these two children adopted the surname Timbs. Other children, Thomas born 29th May 1840, Elizabeth born 3rd July 1843 both baptised on the 12th May 1846, John born 29th October 1845 baptised 21st January 1847, Maria Rosanna born 2nd July 1849 baptised 6th February 1850 and Charles born 28th February 1851, baptised 3rd April 1851. All baptisms took place at Trinity Church, Hobart, Thomas, Elizabeth, and Maria born at Long Bay and John at Kettering.

Census returns for 1842 and 1843 indicate Richard worked as a sawyer and he and his family lived in a wooden dwelling at Peppermint Bay. The 1851 census states their place of residence as Long Bay and dated at Birch's Bay, D'Entrecasteaux Channel. He was still working as a sawyer.

Richard died, in the General Hospital, Hobart from cardiac disease and effusion into the chest on the 15th February 1865, aged 72.

Widow Jane aged 56 then married a widower named John DUNN a 53 year old blacksmith at the School House, Channel on the 10th July 1871. Jane died aged 77 years in the General Hospital, Hobart on 18th May 1892.
December 2008 Tasmanian Ancestry

Notes: (The information was obtained from the Internet and has not been verified.)

• Richard's parents Thomas Timbs born 31 August 1763, died 28 December 1848 married Elizabeth Hewitt at Bourton on Dunsmore 14 April 1793.
• Parents of Thomas: Richard Tims born possibly 19 September 1732 at Shotteswell Warwickshire. Ann White born possibly 16 September 1733 died 4 November 1799. Their other known children: John : 31 August 1761 and Elizabeth: 1 April 1771
• Parents of Richard Tims [1732]: John Tims born about 1697 at Shotteswell Warwickshire and Judith?
• Parents of Ann White: Thomas White & Ann Stow:

Sources of information
• Lord Hungerford: CON13/2 page 243 passenger list
• Sarah: CSO/787/16814 passenger list 6033/19 page 278-9 dispersal of female emigrants
• CON31/42 - convictions and previous convictions
• CON23/3 - description
• CEN 1/25, CEN 1/6a, CEN 1/107 census records
• Deaths RGD41/2 1857 -1899
• BDM / Hobart - baptisms - marriages 1841 + Microfiche TFHS Inc. I.G.I Warwickshire birth of Richard Timbs, Phoebe and Lucy Tims and marriage of R Timbs & A Tew and marriage of A Tew & R Hudson

Edward Yates—lost in the Western Tiers

Weekly Courier, 5 August 1909, p27 c2. [Photo: 12 August p23]

Reluctantly the various parties who have been in quest of Mr E [Edward] YATES have been compelled to relinquish the search. Several snowstorms swept over the summit of the Western Tiers for many days, covering the mountain to the depth of several feet. Some of the searchers who were the last to retreat narrowly escaped with their lives, having been caught in a dense fog, with no compass to guide them, and got up to their waists in snow.

Among the party were the Yates brothers and Mr Will HOWE. Altogether an area of about twenty square miles were covered by the various search parties, and although several trails were struck, which man, his fate remains a mystery, in spite of the fact that scores of experienced bushmen were amongst the searchers, and put forth their best energies, enduring untold hardships, walking by day and camping in cold huts, and in some instances wherever night overtook them.

The words of A B PATERSOON seem to be applicable to the lost man's case:-

Though far and wide they sought him, they found not where he fell,
For the ranges held him precious, and guarded their treasure well.

The wattle blooms above him, the bluebell blows close by,
The brown bees buzz the secret, and the wild birds sing reply.

Great sympathy is felt for the brothers and sisters of the missing man, of whose sad fate there can be no doubt, and also for his mother, who has reached the age of eighty years. All will join in quoting Paterson's lines:-

God pity the stricken mother and answer the widow's prayer.
Help Wanted

Batchelor
I am looking for information on and importantly any photographs to compare with others in my possession. Contact: Teresa Larkin, PO Box 263, Miranda NSW 1490. (Member No 235)

Dulcie/ Doocey/ Doucey
Would like contact from any descendant of Patrick and Hannah DUCIE who lived on property called Blanchfield at Evandale and/or Garrett Ducie of Blessington.
Would like to exchange and/or confirm above family's History going back to Ireland and Tasmanian era 1850 to early 1900's. Any help would be much appreciated.
Contact David Patman by ☏ 6327 3079, post, 15 Farview Ave, Riverside TAS 7250, Fax 6327 3 98 or email: manpat@hotkey.net.au (Member No 4718)

Elliott
John Godden ELLIOTT born 30 Apr 1835 South Petherton, Somerset England, son of Samuel and Mary Elliott. He is believed to have worked as a bookmaker in the Huon. Married Emma MILLAR 17 Feb 1879, they had one child, Florence born 23 May 1881 in the Huon. Florence married Alfred BENNETT and they had at lease six children.
I am looking for information on and importantly any photographs to compare with others in my possession, Teresa Larkin, PO Box 263, Miranda NSW 1490. (Member No 235)

Harrison
My uncle Lionel Harrison was a photographer for the Mercury during the 1930s. He was also Secretary of the Beach Canoe Club that was associated with the Top of The World Swimming Club. During this period he put together a photo album that I have recently lodged in the State Archives (NS 2817/1/1).
As many of the photos are of Club members and friends I thought fellow Society members might be interested. Most of the photos are of members on their weekend excursions around the Derwent Estuary or of swimming and diving at various beaches. Janet WEIDENHOFER's diving features quite a lot.
The named photos include Allan QUARMBY, Jack MASON, Cherie DULON, Jack and Janet Weidenhofer, Dorothy LIPSCOMBE, Leo LUCKMAN, Meg BLAKE, Miss K MAY and Miss B BURRIDGE. There is also a large photo of members of both Top of the World and the Canoe Club taken in 1935.
I am particularly interested in contacting anyone who knew of this Club. Tony Harrison, 19 Firth Road, Lenah Valley TAS 7008 ☏ /Fax (03) 62781591 Web page http://www.users.on.net/~ahvem (Member 4480)
Miller/ Henderson/ Morphett
Seeking information, ancestry and descendants of Henry MILLER, Captain 40th Foot, born 1780's Northern Ireland died 10 Jan 1866 Hobart. First marriage Jane MORPHETT 1787-1840 Hobart, four children:
2 Mars Morphett Miller 1818-1895 married Sarah Charlotte FLEMING 1823-1897;
3 Charles Moreton MILLER 1824-1897 married Ellen MULLHOLLAND 1825-1923;
4 Henrietta Charlotte MILLER md John BISDEE 1796-1852 “Hutton Park” Tasmania.
Captain MILLER's second marriage Elizabeth Ann McQUEEN "New Norfolk" died 1891 Hobart, son Ernest George MILLER died 1887 Hobart.
Contact: Tess Miller, PO Box 2359, Alice Springs, NT 0871; e-mail: tess@cantala.com.au

Yeates
William YEATES, md Emma PAGE in 1863, his death certificate states that he was born in Wales, died at the Invalid Depot, Launceston in 1895, aged 80. My mother was his daughter, Henrietta (Known as "Lass"), William was a prospector in Beaconsfield in the early day of the gold boom. I was attending a funeral several years ago when an elderly man hurried over to me and said old Bill Yeates was a Spaniard with long black hair! True or False? Any information welcome.
Contact Margaret McKenzie, 33 High St, Beaconsfield TAS 7270

Help Wanted queries are published free for members of the TFHS Inc. (provided membership number is quoted) and at a cost of $10.00 per query to non-members.

Special Interest Groups: advertising rates apply.
Members are entitled to three free queries per year, and should be limited to 100 words. 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 forwarded to The Editor, Tasmanian Ancestry, PO Box 191 Launceston TAS 7250 or email editors@tasfhs.org

New Members
A warm welcome is extended to the following new members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Postcode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6780</td>
<td>RICHARDSON, Mr Peter</td>
<td>6 Ellison St</td>
<td>NEWSSTEAD</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6792</td>
<td>EVERDEN Mrs Patricia Ann</td>
<td>44 Home Hill Road</td>
<td>AYR</td>
<td>QLD</td>
<td>4807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6793</td>
<td>TURNER Mrs Christine</td>
<td>33 Trent St</td>
<td>YOUNGTOWN</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6794</td>
<td>AMOS Mrs Janette Ann</td>
<td>27 Canterbury St</td>
<td>ST ARNAUD</td>
<td>VIC</td>
<td>3478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6795</td>
<td>POKE Mrs Roslyn June</td>
<td>6/77 Gilbert St</td>
<td>TUMBARUMBA</td>
<td>NSW</td>
<td>2653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6796</td>
<td>TAPP Ms Tania</td>
<td>PO Box 791</td>
<td>BURNIE</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6797</td>
<td>CONLON Mr Peter</td>
<td>36 West St</td>
<td>BURNIE</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6798</td>
<td>CONLON Mrs Bronwyn</td>
<td>36 West St</td>
<td>BURNIE</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7320</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Tasmanian Ancestry
#### December 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th>Place/Area</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>M'ship No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AMOS</td>
<td></td>
<td>All TAS AUS</td>
<td>1821+</td>
<td>6794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANDREWS Mary Ann (nee Brown)</td>
<td></td>
<td>born VDL AUS</td>
<td>c1828-1894</td>
<td>6806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any CONVICTS</td>
<td></td>
<td>SOUTHPORT Probation Station TAS AUS</td>
<td>1841-1846</td>
<td>6759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARTIS</td>
<td></td>
<td>London ENG</td>
<td>18th &amp; 19th C</td>
<td>6820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AYLWARD Eileen</td>
<td></td>
<td>Brighton TAS AUS</td>
<td>1862-1946</td>
<td>6749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAKER Anne Matilda</td>
<td></td>
<td>Richmond TAS AUS</td>
<td>1845-1905</td>
<td>6824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAKER Thomas</td>
<td></td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>c1827</td>
<td>6748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BANTICK</td>
<td></td>
<td>TAS AUS</td>
<td>1832+</td>
<td>6817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BENSON Frederick</td>
<td></td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>1900-1973</td>
<td>6738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLITZ, Mr Ivan</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ivanblitz@tadast.com.au">ivanblitz@tadast.com.au</a></td>
<td>Pakenham VIC</td>
<td>3810</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRADMORE, Dr Donald J</td>
<td><a href="mailto:db100@bigpond.com">db100@bigpond.com</a></td>
<td>Maldon VIC</td>
<td>3463</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**New Members' Interests**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th>Place/Area</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>M'ship No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AMOS</td>
<td></td>
<td>All TAS AUS</td>
<td>1821+</td>
<td>6794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARTIS</td>
<td></td>
<td>London ENG</td>
<td>18th &amp; 19th C</td>
<td>6820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AYLWARD Eileen</td>
<td></td>
<td>Brighton TAS AUS</td>
<td>1862-1946</td>
<td>6749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAKER Anne Matilda</td>
<td></td>
<td>Richmond TAS AUS</td>
<td>1845-1905</td>
<td>6824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAKER Thomas</td>
<td></td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>c1827</td>
<td>6748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BANTICK</td>
<td></td>
<td>TAS AUS</td>
<td>1832+</td>
<td>6817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BENSON Frederick</td>
<td></td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>1900-1973</td>
<td>6738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Place/Area</td>
<td>Time</td>
<td>M'ship No.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BESSELL Loma Lillian</td>
<td>AUS</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6769</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BESWICK</td>
<td>Northdown TAS AUS</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6798</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BESWICK</td>
<td>AUS</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6798</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLAKE John</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6755</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BONNEY Joseph</td>
<td>Sudbury SFK ENG</td>
<td>1700-present</td>
<td>6816</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BORGE</td>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6775</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BROADMORE George</td>
<td>Convict ar Hob on &quot;Chapman&quot;</td>
<td>1826 (10 Apr)</td>
<td>6756</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRADMORE Henry</td>
<td>son of George, m Mary Ann Nibbs</td>
<td>1839 Tas</td>
<td>6756</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRADMORE James John</td>
<td>son of Henry &amp; Mary Ann Nibbs</td>
<td>1865 (Westbury TAS)</td>
<td>6756</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRADMORE Eva Flora</td>
<td>(nee BROWNE) w/o of James J Bradmore</td>
<td>1876 (New Norfolk)</td>
<td>6756</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRADY John</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>c1822</td>
<td>6747</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRENNAN Jane</td>
<td>Woodburn or Whiteabbey Carrickfergus</td>
<td>c1850-1914</td>
<td>6846</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BURGESS John</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>c1806</td>
<td>6747</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALLAGHAN</td>
<td>Cork IRL</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>6760</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALLAHAN</td>
<td>Cork IRL</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>6760</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAMPBELL</td>
<td>Kyneton VIC AUS; TIP IRL</td>
<td>pre 2008</td>
<td>6797</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAMPBELL</td>
<td>Queenstown, Hobart TAS AUS</td>
<td>pre 2008</td>
<td>6797</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAMPBELL Harriet</td>
<td>TAS AUS</td>
<td>1835</td>
<td>6748</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARR</td>
<td>Natone Stowport TAS AUS</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6798</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARRAHEN James</td>
<td>VIC AUS</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>6799</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARRICK Peter Joseph</td>
<td>Hobart TAS AUS</td>
<td>c1875</td>
<td>6748</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARTER Rieben</td>
<td>London ENG</td>
<td>c1824-1890</td>
<td>6747</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASSON</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6793</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAMBERLAIN Henry</td>
<td>CAM ENG</td>
<td>1842+</td>
<td>6802</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHANDLER William</td>
<td>ENG</td>
<td>1850-1900</td>
<td>6781</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHATWIN Alfred</td>
<td>Scarborough YKS ENG</td>
<td>c1800</td>
<td>6751</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLARKE(E) William</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6743</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLARKE Annie</td>
<td>TASI AUS</td>
<td>b 1886</td>
<td>6791</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLARKE B</td>
<td>Whiteabbey IRL</td>
<td>c1880-1890</td>
<td>6784</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLARKE Elizabeth</td>
<td>Launceston TAS AUS</td>
<td>1840-1847</td>
<td>6814</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLARKE John</td>
<td>(father of Annie Clarke)</td>
<td>c 1820-1850</td>
<td>6791</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLARKE Sophia</td>
<td>Hobart TAS AUS</td>
<td>mid 1800s</td>
<td>6744</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLOSE</td>
<td>Natone Stowport TAS AUS</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6798</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLE Charles</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6769</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONLON</td>
<td>Kyneton VIC AUS; TIP IRL</td>
<td>pre 2008</td>
<td>6797</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONLON</td>
<td>Queenstown, Hobart TAS AUS</td>
<td>pre 2008</td>
<td>6797</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONNOLLY Denis</td>
<td>Erriskillen FER N IRE</td>
<td>c1800</td>
<td>6751</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONNOR Margaret</td>
<td>ENG</td>
<td>1830-1880</td>
<td>6788</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COOMBE John</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>c1826</td>
<td>6749</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COOMBES</td>
<td>London ENG</td>
<td>18th &amp; 19th C</td>
<td>6820</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COOPER</td>
<td>TAS AUS</td>
<td>1800s+</td>
<td>6758</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORBY</td>
<td>Queenstown Hobart TAS AUS</td>
<td>pre 2008</td>
<td>6797</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COULTER William</td>
<td>Stranraer WIG SCT</td>
<td>1832-1888</td>
<td>6741</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COULTER William</td>
<td>Melbourne VIC AUS</td>
<td>1832-1888</td>
<td>6741</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COX John</td>
<td>Hunslope BDF ENG- TAS AUS</td>
<td>1775-1846</td>
<td>6811</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRIE Mary Ann</td>
<td>Richmond TAS AUS; ENG</td>
<td>1837-1921</td>
<td>6824</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DANCE George</td>
<td>Whitchurch HAM ENG</td>
<td>1790-1830</td>
<td>6753</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DANCE James</td>
<td>Whitchurch HAM ENG</td>
<td>1790-1830</td>
<td>6753</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DANCE Thomas</td>
<td>Whitchurch HAM ENG</td>
<td>1790-1840</td>
<td>6753</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DART Bridge</td>
<td>(maidens name unknown)</td>
<td>Birthplace unknown</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DART Jonathan (John)</td>
<td>Farmer TAS AUS</td>
<td>1799+</td>
<td>6766</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEAKES Ann nee BOYCE</td>
<td>Arrived Hobart 1854</td>
<td>1854+</td>
<td>6801</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEAKES James John</td>
<td>Arrived Hobart 1854</td>
<td>1843-1854</td>
<td>6801</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEAKES Sarah</td>
<td>Arrived Hobart 1854</td>
<td>1854+</td>
<td>6801</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEANE James Du Ross</td>
<td>Launceston TAS AUS</td>
<td>1820-1902</td>
<td>6824</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DENHAM Claude Lyndhurst</td>
<td>VIC AUS</td>
<td>1881-1970</td>
<td>6772</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Place/Area</td>
<td>Time</td>
<td>M'ship No.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DONALDSON</td>
<td>TAS AUS ENG IRL CHINA</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6796</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVERDEN John L</td>
<td>KEN ENG</td>
<td>1800-1849</td>
<td>6792</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAIR Peter</td>
<td>Edinburgh SCT</td>
<td>1850-1900</td>
<td>6823</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAIR Peter C</td>
<td>Edinburgh SCT</td>
<td>1820-1850</td>
<td>6823</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOWERS John</td>
<td>ENG</td>
<td>1830-1880</td>
<td>6788</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOYD</td>
<td>Westbury-on-Trym ENG</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6737</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GARRETT James, Rev</td>
<td>Bothwell &amp; Sidmouth TAS AUS</td>
<td>1828-1872</td>
<td>6741</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GARRETT James, Rev</td>
<td>Inch WIG SCT</td>
<td>1794-1828</td>
<td>6741</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GILCHRIST Mary Anne</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>1856-1900</td>
<td>6781</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLEESON Thomas</td>
<td>New Norfolk TAS AUS</td>
<td>1819-1862</td>
<td>6749</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GORE Thomas</td>
<td>Portsmouth Thomas</td>
<td>c1815-1886</td>
<td>6747</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOWER Jessie</td>
<td>KEN ENG - TAS &amp; VIC AUS</td>
<td>1818-1876</td>
<td>6811</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRATION John</td>
<td>Bradford YKS ENG</td>
<td>early 1800s</td>
<td>6744</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAINES</td>
<td>TAS AUS ENG IRL CHINA</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6796</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HANNEEN Mary</td>
<td>Co Limberick IRL</td>
<td>1822-1850</td>
<td>6781</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HANSEN John Julius Magna</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>1850</td>
<td>6746</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARMAN Elizabeth (nee Horn)</td>
<td>VDL AUS</td>
<td>c1840-1913</td>
<td>6806</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARRIS Alice</td>
<td>ENGLAND; East Devonport TAS AUS</td>
<td>1840-1900</td>
<td>6822</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARRIS Charles</td>
<td>W AUST; Port Sorell TAS AUS</td>
<td>1840-1900</td>
<td>6822</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARRIS Ernest</td>
<td>Latrobe TAS AUS</td>
<td>1900+</td>
<td>6822</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARTILL Arthur</td>
<td>Manchester ENG</td>
<td>1864-1898</td>
<td>6749</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAYWARD George</td>
<td>Croyden SRY ENG</td>
<td>early 1800s</td>
<td>6744</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HENNINGTON Martha</td>
<td>Scotland?</td>
<td>Married 1844</td>
<td>6778</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEYWARD John</td>
<td>Any ENG</td>
<td>c1814</td>
<td>6749</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HILLS Joseph</td>
<td>Galway IRL - transported</td>
<td>PRE 1844</td>
<td>6778</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOBDEN John</td>
<td>CON &quot;Clyde&quot; ex Portsmouth</td>
<td>30 Aug 1830</td>
<td>6761</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOBDEN John</td>
<td>CON 1830, SSX ENG</td>
<td>1786-1829</td>
<td>6761</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOBDEN John</td>
<td>CON &quot;Clyde&quot; TAS AUS</td>
<td>1830+</td>
<td>6761</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HORDER George</td>
<td>Launceston TAS AUS</td>
<td>1817-1889</td>
<td>6824</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOUGHTON Emma</td>
<td>LAN ENG</td>
<td>1836-1859</td>
<td>6802</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOWLETT Lazarus</td>
<td>Richmond TAS AUS</td>
<td>1837+</td>
<td>6742</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRWIN James</td>
<td>Liverpool ENG</td>
<td>1852</td>
<td>6746</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JACOBS Benjamin</td>
<td>Richmond TAS AUS</td>
<td>1786-1862</td>
<td>6824</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAMES George</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>1800-1850</td>
<td>6743</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JARRETT Charles William</td>
<td>Hobart TAS AUS</td>
<td>1845+</td>
<td>6747</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JENNINGS Clara</td>
<td>Melbourne VIC AUS</td>
<td>1880+</td>
<td>6794</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOHNSON Edward</td>
<td>Launceston TAS AUS</td>
<td>1843-1847</td>
<td>6814</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOHNSON Thomas</td>
<td>Grandfield BDF ENG- TAS AUS</td>
<td>1806-1867</td>
<td>6811</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOHNSTON William</td>
<td>Launceston TAS AUS</td>
<td>1840-1847</td>
<td>6814</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOLLEY William</td>
<td>Scotland?* - Any</td>
<td>pre 1844</td>
<td>6778</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JONES William</td>
<td>Penrhos Llanfanadaw/ Aberconwy WLS</td>
<td>b 1833 d 1928</td>
<td>6733</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOYCE Family</td>
<td>TAS AUS</td>
<td>1803+</td>
<td>6768</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEANE Elizabeth</td>
<td>Co Kerry IRL</td>
<td>c1860s</td>
<td>6749</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEEF William</td>
<td>Fitwick BDF ENG - TAS AUS</td>
<td>1807-1846</td>
<td>6811</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENDLE/KELL/KINDIE</td>
<td>Shrewsbury ENG - TAS AUS</td>
<td>1827-1877</td>
<td>6811</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENNEDY Margaret</td>
<td>Wexford IRL</td>
<td>1832</td>
<td>6746</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIEMANN Johann</td>
<td>Hanover GER</td>
<td>1800-1900</td>
<td>6732</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIRKLAND James</td>
<td>Yoker RFW SCT</td>
<td>1811-1866</td>
<td>6782</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIRKLAND Jean</td>
<td>East Kilbride, LKS SCT</td>
<td>1811-1879</td>
<td>6782</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUBE Anna Elisabeth</td>
<td>Deutch-Nettkow/Crossen, Prussia</td>
<td>1800-1820</td>
<td>6761</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUBE Gottfried</td>
<td>Crosse (N), River Oder, Prussia</td>
<td>1800-1820</td>
<td>6761</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LANCASTER James</td>
<td>Warwick ENG</td>
<td>c1827</td>
<td>6748</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LARCOMBE</td>
<td>Chardstock DOR ENG</td>
<td>pre 1870</td>
<td>6820</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAWSON</td>
<td>Glasgow SCT</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6737</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAHY Honore</td>
<td>Co Cork IRL</td>
<td>1825-1850</td>
<td>6781</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Place/Area</td>
<td>Time</td>
<td>M'ship No.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LESLIE Clarence W</td>
<td>Rocherlea Launceston TAS AUS</td>
<td>c1888</td>
<td>6790</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LODELL Hugh</td>
<td>Paisley Abbey SCT</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6737</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LODER Mary Ann</td>
<td>London ENG</td>
<td>c1820-1887</td>
<td>6747</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARKHAM Philip</td>
<td>HUON district TAS AUS</td>
<td>c1850s</td>
<td>6759</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McALLEN Charles</td>
<td>Hobart TAS AUS</td>
<td>1868-1924</td>
<td>6810</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCGRAE Letitia</td>
<td>Co.Fermanagh N IRL</td>
<td>early 1890s</td>
<td>6744</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McDOWALL Archibald</td>
<td>Edinburgh SCT</td>
<td>c1800-1830</td>
<td>6741</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McDOWALL Archibald</td>
<td>Bothwell TAS AUS</td>
<td>1800-1830</td>
<td>6741</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McGIVERN Mary Ellen</td>
<td>Franklin TAS AUS</td>
<td>1856-1911</td>
<td>6792</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKIFFRICK Sarah</td>
<td>Liverpool ENG</td>
<td>c1800</td>
<td>6808</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDWIN family history</td>
<td>UK &amp; TAS AUS</td>
<td>1780-2008</td>
<td>6773</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILLER Arthur Wilberforce</td>
<td>TAS AUS</td>
<td>1850-1900</td>
<td>6752</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILLER Ernest Granville</td>
<td>TAS AUS</td>
<td>1853-1900</td>
<td>6752</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILLER Frances Knowles</td>
<td>TAS &amp; VIC AUS</td>
<td>1856-1924</td>
<td>6752</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILLER Henry DE Burgh</td>
<td>TAS AUS</td>
<td>1850-1900</td>
<td>6752</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILLER John</td>
<td>TAS AUS</td>
<td>1837+</td>
<td>6792</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILLER Maxwell</td>
<td>Hobart TAS AUS</td>
<td>1850-1870</td>
<td>6752</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILLER Robert Byron</td>
<td>Hobart &amp; Launceston TAS AUS</td>
<td>1850-1900</td>
<td>6752</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MITCHELL Francis Emma</td>
<td>Great Swanport VDL AUS</td>
<td>1842+</td>
<td>6794</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MITCHELL John Phelps</td>
<td>Great Swanport VDL AUS</td>
<td>1820-1880s</td>
<td>6794</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MURRAY John T</td>
<td>Beaconsfield TAS AUS</td>
<td>c1890</td>
<td>6790</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIBBS Mary Ann</td>
<td>wf of Henry Bradmore</td>
<td>b 1848 (Longford TAS)</td>
<td>6756</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NICHOLS Charles</td>
<td>Walpole NH USA</td>
<td>early 1800s</td>
<td>6744</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NICHOLS Phillip</td>
<td>Ulverstone TAS AUS</td>
<td>2 Jan 1889</td>
<td>6733</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O’CALLAHGAN</td>
<td>Cork IRL</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>6760</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLDHAM Edwin Thomas</td>
<td>England UK</td>
<td>b. 1852</td>
<td>6733</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLDHAM Isabel Mary</td>
<td>Pyengana TAS AUS</td>
<td>b 9 Nov 1891</td>
<td>6733</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O’Shea Mary</td>
<td>ENG</td>
<td>c1800-1853</td>
<td>6808</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARKER John</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6755</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARKER Robert</td>
<td>Preston LAN ENG</td>
<td>1869-1932</td>
<td>6789</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARSONS Rose</td>
<td>Campbell Town TAS AUS</td>
<td>1872-1950s</td>
<td>6749</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARTON</td>
<td>New Norfolk TAS AUS</td>
<td>1920-1935</td>
<td>6820</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEARCE Charles Arthur</td>
<td>Launceston TAS AUS</td>
<td>b. 1899</td>
<td>6733</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PECK</td>
<td>TAS AUS ENG IRL CHINA</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6796</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERRY Emily</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>1800-1850</td>
<td>6743</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERRYMAN</td>
<td>Tavistock CON ENG</td>
<td>1780+</td>
<td>6780</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHAROAH Henry</td>
<td>ENG &amp; India</td>
<td>1830-1880</td>
<td>6788</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POWELL John</td>
<td>IRL &amp; WIL ENG</td>
<td>1823+</td>
<td>6802</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCTOR Emma</td>
<td>Bradford YKS ENG</td>
<td>early 1800s</td>
<td>6744</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROPERT Laura</td>
<td>WLS UK</td>
<td>b 1857</td>
<td>6733</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PULLEN</td>
<td>Chilham KEN ENG</td>
<td>c1800-1900</td>
<td>6820</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RANKMORE Sussanah</td>
<td>Bristol ENG</td>
<td>c1700</td>
<td>6809</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REEVE Harriett (married Thorp)</td>
<td>VDL AUS</td>
<td>c1819-1901</td>
<td>6806</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RHODES Francis Sydney C</td>
<td>STS ENG</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6736</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RICHARDS Lorna Richards</td>
<td>AUS</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6769</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RICHARDS May (nee BELLELL)</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6769</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RICHARDS Winston</td>
<td>AUS</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6769</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROLAND</td>
<td>TAS AUS</td>
<td>1870+</td>
<td>6817</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROSE Edward</td>
<td>East Bagdad TAS AUS</td>
<td>1856-1934</td>
<td>6807</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROSE Mary (nee McKay)</td>
<td>East Bagdad TAS AUS</td>
<td>1866-1929</td>
<td>6807</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUDDICK</td>
<td>VIC AUS</td>
<td>1864+</td>
<td>6794</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUSSELL Robert</td>
<td>LIN ENG</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6737</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAGE James</td>
<td>Polstead SFK ENG</td>
<td>1800-1850</td>
<td>6743</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SALTMARSH John</td>
<td>Westbury TAS AUS</td>
<td>1870-1940</td>
<td>6821</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SALTMARSH Lance</td>
<td>Westbury TAS AUS</td>
<td>1907-1950</td>
<td>6821</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SALTMARSH Richard</td>
<td>Cressy TAS AUS</td>
<td>1820-1900</td>
<td>6821</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SALTMARSH William</td>
<td>Norfolk Plains TAS AUS</td>
<td>1813-1890</td>
<td>6821</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAMMUT</td>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6775</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SANDER Dorothea</td>
<td>Hanover GER</td>
<td>1800-1900</td>
<td>6732</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCULTHORPE</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6793</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Place/Area</td>
<td>Time</td>
<td>M'ship No.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHARPE Samuel</td>
<td>Newton CAM ENG</td>
<td>c1780</td>
<td>6792</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHIELDS James</td>
<td>Campbelltown TAS AUS</td>
<td>1849+</td>
<td>6742</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMITH</td>
<td>TAS AUG ENG IRL CHINA</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6796</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMITH Emanuel</td>
<td>Fransden SFK ENG</td>
<td>1823-1900</td>
<td>6781</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOMERS John Emanuel</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>c1857</td>
<td>6748</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOTTER Edward</td>
<td>Lithgow ENG</td>
<td>1880-1962</td>
<td>6798</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STACEY Edward</td>
<td>Hobart TAS AUS</td>
<td>c1800</td>
<td>6750</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEVEN John</td>
<td>Glasgow SCT</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6737</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEVENS Elizabeth</td>
<td>Norfolk Plains TAS AUS</td>
<td>1813-1890</td>
<td>6821</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEWART Ellie</td>
<td>Whiteabbey IRL</td>
<td>c1900-1970</td>
<td>6784</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEWART Isabel</td>
<td>Whiteabbey IRL</td>
<td>c1900-1970</td>
<td>6784</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEWART Robert</td>
<td>Avoca Co Wicklow IRL</td>
<td>1860-1930</td>
<td>6784</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEWART Thomas</td>
<td>Woodburn or Whiteabbey Carrickfergus</td>
<td>c1850-1945</td>
<td>6784</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYKES James</td>
<td>ENG</td>
<td>1841-1900</td>
<td>6781</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAYLOR James Capt</td>
<td>Denwent Ferry <em>Kangaroo</em></td>
<td>1831+</td>
<td>6767</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAYLOR James, Capt</td>
<td>ENG</td>
<td>1831+</td>
<td>6767</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEARSE</td>
<td>Newcastle ENG</td>
<td>c1900-1970</td>
<td>6785</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THOMSON Henry Collett</td>
<td>ENG</td>
<td>c1800-1853</td>
<td>6808</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THOMSON Mary (O'Shea)</td>
<td>Auckland NZ</td>
<td>1853-1899</td>
<td>6808</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THORP Henry</td>
<td>VDL AUS</td>
<td>c1819-1873</td>
<td>6806</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TODD Andrew</td>
<td>TAS AUS</td>
<td>1838+</td>
<td>6742</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOWNLEY Jabez Bunting</td>
<td>Liverpool ENG</td>
<td>1820-1856</td>
<td>6808</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOWNLEY John Robinson</td>
<td>VIC AUS</td>
<td>1855-1920</td>
<td>6808</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRIPP TREE Charles</td>
<td>ENG</td>
<td>1700+</td>
<td>6760</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUOHY</td>
<td>?Ireland</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6775</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TURNER</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6793</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TURNER Charlotte</td>
<td>Launceston TAS AUS</td>
<td>1832-1877</td>
<td>6824</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDERSHELL Mary</td>
<td>WIL ENG</td>
<td>1823+</td>
<td>6802</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VINCENT John</td>
<td>St Dominick CON ENG - TAS AUS</td>
<td>1779-1857</td>
<td>6811</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WALL Susan</td>
<td>Cressy TAS AUS</td>
<td>1870-1940</td>
<td>6821</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WARD Mary (married Wells)</td>
<td>VDL AUS</td>
<td>c1817+</td>
<td>6806</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WARNEKE Christoph</td>
<td>Hanover GER</td>
<td>1800-1900</td>
<td>6732</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WARREN Edwin J</td>
<td>Dartford KEN ENG</td>
<td>1853+</td>
<td>6792</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WATSON Jean</td>
<td>East Kilbride LKS SCT</td>
<td>1811-1879</td>
<td>6782</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEBBERLEY Isaac</td>
<td>Hamilton/New Norfolk TAS AUS</td>
<td>1870</td>
<td>6746</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WESTLAKE</td>
<td>SRY ENG</td>
<td>pre 1854</td>
<td>6820</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WESTWOOD</td>
<td>Worcestershire ENG</td>
<td>1700+</td>
<td>6760</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIGGINS Samuel</td>
<td>DOR ENG</td>
<td>1775-1811</td>
<td>6792</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WILLIAMS John</td>
<td>Anglesey WLS</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6737</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WINTER Herbert George</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>late 1800s</td>
<td>6738</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WRANKMORE Susannah</td>
<td>Bristol ENG</td>
<td>c1700</td>
<td>6809</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WRIGHT Rebecca</td>
<td>(mother of Anie Clarke)</td>
<td>c1820-1850</td>
<td>6791</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WYLIE Mabel, Muriel</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>1903-1985</td>
<td>6738</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All names remain the property of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. and will not be sold on in a database.

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 self-addressed envelope and don't forget to reply if you received a SSAE.

Note: If you have ticked the block on the Membership Application/ Renewal Form indicating that you wish your contact details to remain private, your Members Interests will not be published.
Privacy Statement

Unless specifically denied by members when joining the Society, or upon renewing their membership, contact details and member's interests may be published in *Tasmanian Ancestry* and other publications of the Society.

A copy of the ‘Privacy Policy’ of the Society is available on request at Branch Libraries or from State or Branch Secretaries.

The 'Privacy Policy' sets out the obligations of the Society in compliance with the Privacy Act of 1988 and the amendments of that Act.

**TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch Publications**

*The Tasmanian Mail – a photographic Index:*
Series covers years 1894-1935 – now available:
- Volume 1: 1894-1904
- Volume 2: 1905-1908
- Volume 3: 1909-1912
- Volume 4: 1913-1916 (new!)

Price for each volume $27.00 (Mailed $36.60)

*The Weekly Courier—Index to Photographs, Birth, Death & Marriage Notices and Personal items of interest to Family Historians:*
Series covers years 1901-1935 – now available:
- Volume 1: 1901-1903
- Volume 2: 1904-1905
- Volume 3: 1906-1907

Price for each volume $30.00 (Mailed $39.60)

*New*

*The Kelso Chronicle (Scotland)—Index to Birth, Death & Marriage Notices and Personal items of interest to Family Historians*

These newspapers were mailed from Scotland by Mr A Scott, to James Scott, Surveyor, "Bowhill", Launceston. Mr Scott gave them to *The Examiner* office who passed them on to Launceston Branch some years ago.

Series covers years 1855 to 1865

**Now available:** 1860-1861

Price: $22.00 (Mailed $27.50)

TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch
PO Box 1290, Launceston  TAS  7250
Hobart Branch—two new releases

Assessment & Valuation Rolls of Tasmania:
Index to City of Hobart (listed by Owner and Occupier)
1868

Assessment & Valuation Rolls of Tasmania:
Index to City of Hobart (listed by Owner and Occupier)
1878

These two new Hobart Branch books are part of a series to be published over the next few months. Others to follow soon for the City of Hobart are 1847, 1888 and 1898. The Assessment and Valuation Rolls in The Hobart Town Gazette for Hobart are listed in street order with no alphabetical listing for owners or occupiers; these new indexes allow for easy searching.

The Rolls in the newspaper give the location, a description and value of the property, the name of the occupier and the name of the owner with, often, his or her address. Where the owner is deceased or absent, the executor of agent is usually named. This information is included in these indexes.

Price $25.00 each (members' discount of 10% applies)
Plus p&p $9.60 (1 or 2 books)

Contact:
Resource Manager
TFHS Inc. Hobart Branch
PO Box 326, Rosny Park, TAS 7018 Australia

Family Chart Competition

Check with your Branch for closing date

The winning entry from each Branch will be judged at the TFHS Inc. Annual General Meeting at Hobart
20th June 2009
Quidnunc
Excerpts from journals held at the Launceston Branch Library

Ancestor September 2008
1. Resources for family history research – Public library websites. by Vicki Court
   A very useful article detailing the local history sections of public libraries. Online resources service that members can access within the library and in some cases from home.

2. Genealogy disaster plan & precautions worth taking. by Julie Miller
   With disasters becoming more prevalent even in Tasmania everyone should have some kind of plan, this article details very easy to follow plans.

The Devon Family Historian May 2008
Plymouth Constables in 1812. In the 'Pictures of Plymouth,' published in the year 1812, is a list of 'constables', these are listed in this article.

Family Tree Magazine June 2008
1. I was a skeleton in the Cupboard. by Eric Golby
   This article explores how to trace adopted ancestors. A list of useful contacts is also provided.

2. Finding family – Free. by Robert Barber
   Armed with just a name, date and a place, Robert Barber set off to find a vast family using only free family history sources, that you can use too.

Family Tree Magazine August 2008
1. Apprentices & Freemen. by Geoff Culshaw
   In London from the late Middle Ages until the 19th century the livery companies controlled trade in the City of London, acting under monopolies granted to them by the City authorities or the Crown. Geoff Culshaw researches these valuable company records in search of apprentices and freemen of the City livery companies.

2. A New World. by Karen Clare
   After Ancestry.co.uk put the first of its Australian Free Settler passenger lists collection online, Karen Clare began a voyage of her own, finding out about the lives of 19th century immigrant ancestors in New Zealand.

The New Zealand Genealogist July/August 2008
Department of Labour records of Immigration. from the Archives of NZ
   Through the middle of the 20th century, the Department of Labour had responsibility for the immigration to New Zealand, and created many records.

Tay Valley Historian June 2008
The Dundee Asylum. by Rod Mackinnon
   In Scotland, poor relief was raised mainly through church collection and fees for services. The article goes on to talk about the history of asylums, the rules the staff and the inmates. Although there are no names mentioned it is a very interesting article well worth reading.
FFHS-News—New Records Added To Findmypast

1901 Census For London Goes Live At Findmypast.Com

Findmypast.com recently announced that the county of London, comprising over 4.6 million records has been added to its new online version of the 1901 census for England and Wales. The new records join the counties of Surrey, Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, which are already available to search at: <http://www.findmypast.com/CensusPersonStartSearchServlet?censusYear=1901> More counties are to follow.

Findmypast.com's brand new version of the 1901 census is being transcribed from scratch and each image rescanned using the sophisticated scanning technology available today. The result is clearer images and more accurate transcriptions than previously seen.

Like all the records on findmypast.com, the 1901 census can be searched for free at http://www.findmypast.com/CensusChooseSearchType.jsp. Images and transcripts can be viewed with vouchers, pay-as-you-go credits or a Discovery or Explorer subscription.

Baptisms Added to the Parish Records Collection

Findmypast.com working in association with the Federation of Family History Societies has also added 2.3 million baptism records to The Parish Records Collection, which already includes 15 million burial records and nearly 2 million marriage records. Some of the records date back to 1538, when Henry VIII's Vicar General Thomas Cromwell instigated the recording of records at parish level. They are available to search now at: <http://www.findmypast.com/parish-records-collection-search-start.action?redef=0&event=M>

Among the newly added records are 346,000 baptism records for London's Docklands area covering much of East London and provided by Docklands Ancestors.

Maggie Loughran, Joint Administrator,
Federation of Family History Societies (26 Sep 2008)

Family Reunion

Howlett: Descendants of Lazarus and Sarah Howlett are invited to attend a family reunion at the Campania Hall Tasmania Saturday and Sunday April 18 and 19 2009.

For more information please contact Colin Howlett on 03 6260 2486 or Colinhowlett1@bigpond.com.au.

Beverley Jago nee Howlett (Member No 6742)
Charles Greenland (1823-1879)
Dale R Greenland

My great great grandfather Charles GREENLAND was born in Cambridge England around 1823, the son of Isaac and Susan Greenland, and the brother of Thomas, James, Henry and Eliza. Sadly Charles ran into trouble with the law for stealing fowls and apples; he was tried at the Cambridge Assizes on 20 Mar 1844—his sentence was life. He embarked from England on the 6 Jul 1844 on the ship Argincourt, and arrived at Norfolk Island on 9 Nov 1844. His period in Norfolk Island was three years four months.

Charles was a wheelwright by trade and in January 1847 was recorded in Van Diemen's Land, in Hobart Town. At this particular time wheelwrights were in great demand. His convict record shows that he was assigned to farms and the many coach depots in Hobart. His record also shows that he was somewhat of a character: in 1847 he received 36 lashes for bad language, then again the same year was given 10 days of solitary confinement for neglect of his work. In the following years before his pardon on the 7 Oct 1856, he was constantly fined for being drunk and disturbing the peace, which at one time caused his Ticket of Leave to be revoked in 1855.

In 1853 Charles met Bridget (Biddy) JONES who was born in Tulla Ireland around 1833. She arrived in Van Diemen's Land in 1851 on the ship Calcutta, and they married at St George's Church Hobart on 18 Apr 1853.

Charles placed his age on the marriage certificate as being just 24 years, but in fact he was in his early 30s. Their marriage produced seven children. In September 1858 Charles was admitted to the St Marys Hospital and discharged on 4 Nov 1858, the payment of the hospital being by the Government. He was stated as working on the ship Pestangee Bomajee. In 1863 by Queens Orphanage records Bridget Greenland had to place four of her children into its care, as her husband stated on record as Charles GREEN, had deserted.

Charles at sometime later came back to his family as several other children were born, their youngest child was born in 1869, Thomas Charles Greenland. My great grandfather Jacob Greenland, born 22 Aug 1853 was the eldest of the seven children. He became a sawyer by trade and was married twice: his first wife was Rosanna GREY—they married in 1876, but had no issue. Then on the 21 Dec 1886 in Hobart he married Margaret Sophia BELL, who was born on the 17 Nov 1869 at Franklin, Tasmania. Margaret Sophia was the daughter of Irishman Thomas John Bell, who came from Antrim, Ireland with his parents John and Margaret Bell (nee HOLMES) and two other children: John and Margaret. On the voyage to Tasmania, John and Margaret Bell had their fourth child born at sea on board the ship Great Tasmania, her name was Mary Ann Brewer Bell, delivered on the 3 Jan 1857. They arrived in Hobart Town on 27 Jan 1857. Thomas John Bell married Harriett BRITTAI on 1 Jan 1868. Harriet Brittain was the daughter of Richard Brittain and Sophia WALTON, both coming from convict stock. Richard Brittain was the son of convicts William Brittain and his wife Ann GENDER. Williams was also known as William BRITTON.

William Brittain and Ann Gender married in Hobart in 1820, both coming from New South Wales. William came on the ship Elizabeth in 1816 and Ann came on the
ship *Sydney Cove* around 1807. Sophia Walton was the daughter of convict Mary Bently and sawyer Thomas Walton who were married in Hobart in 1829. Mary Bently was transported on the ship *Sovereign* in 1827.

As mentioned, my great grandfather Jacob Greenland married Margaret Sophia Bell. My great grandparents had six children: my grandfather Percy Robert Greenland was their third child born in Hobart on 18 Nov 1889, but due to illness of his mother, which took her life in 1902, my grandfather was raised by the nuns at St Joseph's in Hobart. Jacob Greenland passed away on 21 Feb 1936 at the age of 82 years.

In my grandfather's teen years he became a very good swimmer and boxer; he also by trade was a fisherman. On the 21 June 1913 he married Julia BUTLER who at this time also had a son Thomas Albert Butler born in 1906. Julia was the daughter of Frederick Butler and Susan CLARKE (GOLDSMITH).

Julia was born at Macquarie Plains, New Norfolk Tasmania in 1884. My uncle Thomas Albert Butler went on to marry Jane CARR and died in 1969.

My grandparents had two other sons, Percy Robert born 6 Jan 1914—never married and died on 9 Jul 1975, and my father Reginald John Greenland, born 13 Sep 1917. My grandfather Percy Robert Greenland snr sadly was killed in action in Hamel France on 17 Jul 1918. He was part of the 40th Battalion 8th Reinforcement. In 1922 my grandmother Julia Greenland remarried, her new husband was Michel Francis RYAN. In 1923 they had a son Francis John William Ryan, born at Plenty Tasmania on 30 Mar 1923. In 1933 my father, Reginald John Greenland married Rebecca Irene HOWELL who died in 1939 at 21 years of age, leaving three young girls, Betty, Margaret and Dorothy. After my father came back from WW2 he remarried in 1944 my mother Joyce Howell who was the half sister to his first wife, Rebecca Howell. Out of this marriage came five children, myself being born on 1 May 1952. In 1984 I married Leonie STONEHOUSE whose family came from the West Tamar, Launceston, Tasmania. Sadly the three girls from my father's first marriage have passed away as have two of my younger brothers, Shane Leigh (1958-2003) and Perry John Greenland (1961-1988). My father passed away on 6 Jun 1986. My mother passed away on 9 Dec 1995, after a long battle with cancer. I make note that my great great grandmother Bridget Greenland (nee Jones) remarried John CHANDLER in 1882. Bridget Chandler died on 21 Jan 1918 and is buried with her son Jacob Greenland at the Cornelian Bay Cemetery, Hobart, Tasmania.

My mother's family history in part has been well documented and has three convicts listed, though her family tree starts with the well known SUTTON family of Launceston: her great grandfather George Vollum Sutton born at Longford Tasmania on 9 Nov 1846, the seventh child born to Samuel Askew Sutton and Sarah Elizabeth FIELDER, both free settlers. George Vollum Sutton was married in 1874 to Elizabeth Ann STEBBINGS, also born at Longford on the 3 May 1852, the daughter of convict James Stebbing, "Chapman" 1824 who married Elizabeth Waterman BEST at Campbell Town, Tasmania in 1840.

George Vollum Sutton and Elizabeth Ann Stebbings' second child Hanna Elizabeth Sutton, born at Longford on 3 Nov 1874 was my great grandmother. She married James YATES at Sorell Tasmania in 1891. Their third child was my grandmother, Rose Elizabeth Yates born at Sorell on the 18 Apr 1895; she married Frederick
William HOWELL in 1924?. They had six children, my mother was their second child, born 8 Aug 1925. Her father Frederick William Howell was born on 4 Apr 1854 at Hobart, the son of convict Jeremiah Frederick Howell, “Earl Grey” 1843. Rebecca Keep HURST’s father was convict William Hurst, “Asia” 1824; her mother’s maiden name was Mary KEEP. Mary and William Hurst married in Wootton Bedfordshire England in 1815. After William’s conditional pardon he sent for his wife and four children—they went on to have another four children: my great grand mother Rebecca Keep Hurst being born in Hobart on 11 Sep 1833 and died on the 17 Aug 1916. My grandfather Frederick William Howell died on 10 Nov 1934 and my grandmother Rose Elizabeth Howell (nee Yates) died on 18 Sep 1969.

I make note that my great great grandmother's brother George Thomas Stebbings (1855-1908) who became one of Tasmania's greatest jockeys, was on the 15 Aug 2008 inducted into the Tasmanian Thoroughbred Racing Hall of Fame, and has been nominated for the Australian Jockey’s Hall of Fame.

---

**A North-Western Estate**

*Weekly Courier, 5 August 1909, p27 c3*

The estate of *Drumreagh*, situated about a mile and a quarter from the prosperous town of Deloraine, with an extensive frontage on the Meander River, was originally a Government grant, taken up by the late Mr Samuel MUNCE soon after his arrival from England in 1832. Experienced labour was difficult to obtain in those days, and Deloraine itself was nearly all bush, there being only one or two houses. Mr Munce commenced clearing and building on the estate, but in a short time his health failed, and he was obliged to return, with his family to Launceston, where he resided till death.

The present residence was built for an overseer's cottage, and it was Mr Munce's intention to erect a family residence on the rise overlooking the river, near the present avenue gate; but this project was not carried out, owing to his death. The estate was let by Mr Munce's widow for several years, … she eventually settled there herself, with her family.

In 1859 her son, Mr Robert H Munce, who had just completed his education at Christ's College, Bishopsbourne, took the management of it himself, and by care and intelligence brought it from a condition almost of desolation to its present high state of cultivation. Among other improvements Mr Munce laid the water on to house, garden, and farm buildings, from a never-failing spring, about three quarters of a mile from the house, and also cleared the cultivation ground of stones, with which he made over three miles of rabbit-proof walls round the fields. *Drumreagh* which is both agricultural and pastoral, was originally 1600 acres in extent, but about 25 years ago Mr Munce sold 600 acres of the estate. This has since changed hands twice, the last purchaser being the late Dr MURPHY of Launceston, whose son Mr Sydney Murphy, now resides on the property. Six years go, owing to failing health, Mr Munce decided to relinquish farming pursuits and sold the homestead, containing about 600 acres to Mr R T HALL, of Exton, who after a time sold it to Messrs SADLER, who are now living there.  

[Illustrations on page 20]
### Hobart Apprentices, 1916

Transcribed by Betty Jones (Member No 6023)

The following is a list of indentured apprentices in various trades carried on in Hobart, including a number of boys employed in those trades who were not indentured. The list, found at the Archives Office of Tasmania, had been transferred from the Industrial Department to the Education Department on 1.11.1916. (AOT: ED9/1055/1916)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Address of Employer</th>
<th>Name of Apprentice &amp; Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bricklaying Trade</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R H Stabb, Collins St</td>
<td>Geo Jacobson (16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooper &amp; Sons, Liverpool St</td>
<td>R Nicholls (20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lattin &amp; Gay, Waterworks Rd</td>
<td>J Calcott (15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plumbing Trade</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W J Cutcliffe, 197 Elizabeth St</td>
<td>Hector Hanlyn (18), W HOWARD (16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Boot Trade</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbertson &amp; Son, Harrington St</td>
<td>L Newall (16), A Peacock (15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J Blundstone &amp; Co, Campbell St</td>
<td>C Elwell (15), G Tyler (17), H Biggs (15), W Perkins (20), L Goody (17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unapprenticed: H Reason (14), C Richardson (15), G Ritchie (14)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unapprenticed</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J Blundstone &amp; Co, Campbell St</td>
<td>C Elwell (15), G Tyler (17), H Biggs (15), W Perkins (20), L Goody (17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baking Trade</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cripps Bros, 91 Elizabeth St</td>
<td>J Miller (17), Juvenile: M Kingstone (18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A McArthur, 97 Liverpool St</td>
<td>W McNamara (16), Messenger: J Mcinerney (15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H Dowding, 105 Liverpool St</td>
<td>T Buttenworth (-), Juvenile: B Cope (17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W J Speakman, 285 Elizabeth St</td>
<td>H Alexander (16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Walker, 325 Elizabeth St</td>
<td>E Hutchins (18), Juvenile: O Wright (16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newman Arnold, Murray St</td>
<td>L Ikin (19), J Porter (-), H Rogers (-), V Carter (15), G Cracknell (15), V Kingston (17), G Ulbrick (17), J Dillon (19), B Johnson (15), C Schultz (15), W Ranger (15), C Curtis (15), L Porthouse (14), H Lampkin (16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Juveniles</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J Jeffrey, Main Rd, New Town</td>
<td>Juvenile: J Baker (15), C Griffiths (17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Furniture Trade</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brownell Bros</td>
<td>J Hannon (19), H Bannister (20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarn’s, Elizabeth St</td>
<td>Storeman: R Thomson (17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J Whitesides &amp; Sons, Liverpool St</td>
<td>G Roberts (17), Messenger: L Evans (16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W Mangan, Argyle St</td>
<td>L W Maxfield (17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J J Cowles, Harrington St</td>
<td>O H Pamplin (19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Bros, Bathurst St</td>
<td>F Fennell (14), H Mcshane (19), L Fisher (15), C A Whelan (15), H Gunn (14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J Stansall, Glenorchy</td>
<td>M Butterworth (-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carpentering Trade</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gillham Bros, Grosvenor St</td>
<td>G Kirby (17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J Standaloft, Argyle St</td>
<td>E Standaloft (17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tasmanian Ancestry</td>
<td>December 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J Dunn &amp; Son, Liverpool St</td>
<td>F Stephenson (15), E Brazzill (15), S Vimpany (18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crisp &amp; Gunn, Melville St</td>
<td>W Crooks (15), F Tinker (15), A Hughes (14), L Dale (16), J Jones (20), R Minty (20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kem &amp; Denning, Melville St</td>
<td>R Burn (16), F Bonitcher (-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H Clark, Collins St</td>
<td>J Johnson (15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jas McKenznie, Collins St</td>
<td>G Mcbride (15), S Perry (19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R H Stabb, Collins St</td>
<td>A Elliott (18), W Williams (18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D Williams, 282 Argyle St</td>
<td>A Dutch (17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G W Batt, 130 Park St</td>
<td>J Jackson (16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather Trade</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campbell &amp; Minchin, Elizabeth St</td>
<td>J Cartledge (14), J Hannon (17), L Gibson (15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H Yeats, Saddlery Co, Elizabeth St</td>
<td>L Triffitt (17), G Evans (14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painting Trade</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G Hughes, 140 Elizabeth St</td>
<td>W H Walton (-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Wilson, 135 Forest Rd</td>
<td>D Kainsella (-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W Carrick, Brisbane St</td>
<td>L Lewis (16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F Gray, 290 Liverpool St</td>
<td>G R Bird (-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering Trade</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Buyers, Montpelier St</td>
<td>F Anderson (19), E Elrick (16), S Croft (18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennedy &amp; Son, Salamanca Pl</td>
<td>O Miller (18), F Heather (19), E Reynolds (16), H Dawson (18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hobart Tramway Co</td>
<td>E Burn (19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R Nettleford, Trafalgar Pl</td>
<td>J Reid (18), J Jordan (16), D Belwood (16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J T Joyce, 73 Elizabeth St</td>
<td>A Jolly (17), D Shea (16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A J Todd, Collins St</td>
<td>W Higgins (16), Messenger, R Smith (15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones &amp; Co, Wharf</td>
<td>F Sharp (17), E Rigby (19), A Tolland (15), A D Curtis (20), A Dalgleish (16), K Johnson (16), A Currie (-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C M Foster, Collins St</td>
<td>B Belwood (16), A Winzenberg (17), T Kirby (19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hobart Motor Garage</td>
<td>H Squires (17), A Synott (16), M Johnson (16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W Gahagan, Collins St</td>
<td>S Brown (18), G Gathercole (18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empire Motor Garage, Melville St</td>
<td>D Foley (18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson &amp; Wells, Gladstone St</td>
<td>R Ingers (17), J Mccreary (17), A V Wyles (15), T Gadd (18), J A Wyles (18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H Mcleod, Murray St</td>
<td>Malcolm Hay (15), Ernest Watkins (15), Athol Wise (15), L Hooper (19), R Geard (16), R Paton (17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R Medhurst, Argyle St</td>
<td>C Bennett (16), K Lovett (160), R Latham (19), R W Atkins (15), C Angus (16), E Tegg (14), V Mcbraine (17), R Bucirde (15), C Sharp (19), Davey St</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russell Allport, Melville St</td>
<td>R Pringle (17), E Gray (15), E Cooper (17), M Lucas (-), W A Smith (18), Ian Robinson (15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E H Burgess, Murray St</td>
<td>C V Batchelor (19), S Miller (17), R Phoroh (16), P Robinson (15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L O Moore, Liverpool St</td>
<td>E Livingstone (18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Motor Co, Collins St</td>
<td>S Howe (19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heathorn &amp; Co, Campbell St</td>
<td>Tas Kile (16), W Smith (16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coachbuilding Trade</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W J Monk, 23 Barrack St</td>
<td>R Kent (19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vout &amp; Chisholm, Argyle St</td>
<td>W G Lowe (15), F Forsy (14), E J Street (15), H Eames (14)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cycle Trade
Hallam Cycle Co, Liverpool St  A Hawkes (15)
W Gahagan, Elizabeth St  F Fazackerley (18), S Smith (17)
E Meadowcroft, 137 Elizabeth St  E Tappin (15), Messenger: H Williams (14)
HD Sutton, 34 Argyle St  K Fleury (16), A E Rometch (18)
J Bilyard, 110 Elizabeth St  B Fordham (19), L Curtress (15), Junior Assistants: A Gould (19), H Byrne (15)
B Self, 73 Harrington St  Messenger: A Brown (16)

Grocery Trade
R W Walker, 62 Murray St  J Fisher (16)
Moran & Cato, Elizabeth St  E Avery (19), R Hempseed (17), J Bigwood (16)
Hawkings, Elizabeth St  W Eldridge (16)
J Paul, High St, Sandy Bay  A Willis (15)
H Moore, Liverpool St  E Huxley (15)
Lester Bros, Liverpool St  H Mcgagahan (14), V Delwood (-), J Morrison (16)
W R C Jarvis, Liverpool St  A Brown (16)
W Bond, 257 Liverpool St  C Collins (18)

T.A.M.I.O.T and eHeritage
To access transcriptions of the headstones surviving in some 800 cemeteries around Tasmania; held by the five Branches around the State: Burnie, Devonport, Hobart, Huon and Launceston. Cemeteries are arranged by municipality and alphabetically. TAMIOT fiche are available for purchase from:
TFHS Inc. PO Box 191, Launceston TAS 7250,
and images are available for purchase from the branches.

Veterans
(Weekly Courier, p27 c3, 18 November 1909)
At the King’s Birthday parade in Hobart on Monday the following Indian Mutiny and Crimean veterans were present—Captain W L FERGUSON, Fifth Bengal European Cavalry; J MARSDEN, 17th Lancers; Private N HARRISON, Army Medical Staff; Private G BOYLE, Third Madras Light Infantry; Private J FITZPATRICK, Connaught Rangers; Private M KAVANAGH, Fifth L.H. Cavalry; Seaman John HAYSER, H.M.S. Duke of Wellington; Seaman G B INNIS, H.M.S. Firebrand.

Military veterans present at Monday’s parade in Launceston were Warrant Officer R CASBOLT, joined the 43rd Light Infantry 1856, Indian mutiny medal; Corporal Alen McANALLY, joined the 74th Highland Regiment 1856, Indian mutiny medal; Sergt. BUCKLEY, joined the 62nd Regiment 1854, Crimea (Redan), India (Cawpore and Lucknow), Crimean, and Indian mutiny medals; Corporal John OLIVER, 38th First Staffordshire Regiment; Corporal (?)ANAHEY, joined the R.H.A. 1854, Crimean, Indian mutiny, and Turkish medals
Venture and Adventure

The Romantic story of the Henty Family by Rev J Lewis Hurse, as presented as a series in *The Examiner*, August 1933

In 1935 the centenary of the foundation of Melbourne will be celebrated. But the first permanent settlement in Victoria was at Portland Bay, and was made by members of the HENTY family. Just a hundred years ago Edward Henty, son of Thomas Henty, explored the possibilities of that part of the Australian coast, though it was not until the following year that the settlement was established. In this series of articles the Rev. J Lewis Hurse has written for *The Examiner* the very interesting story of this family and the part they played in the pioneering days of Tasmania and Victoria. The expedition which gave Victoria its first settlement at Portland, was fitted out in Launceston, and sailed from the Tamar in October 1834.

Foreword: For many months past, admiring watchers of the sky have observed that after the sun has long completed its course, there continues to linger, along the rim of the western horizon, a curious red glow. Until far on into the evening hours that strange phenomenon continues to intrigue the beholder, stirring strange emotions in the breast. It would seem as though a voice were coming from the land of the sunset bidding the onlooker not to forget the doings of the day that is dead. But, alas, the curious appearance has seemingly been noted by the favoured observant few. The many, busy with other matters, and taken up with things that are rather of the earth, earthy, than of the heavens, pass on their way and miss the glory of the after-glow.

Is it not so as regards many of our truly great men? They are with us for a time. They serve their day and generation. They give of their skill and their energy—then, they pass. Their sun sets. They are forgotten. But for a period, it may be longer—or shorter, there is the time of the after-glow. That is our opportunity. We must not miss it. If we do not seize it, the memory of the glorious past will go down into the grave with those who alone could tell its story. It is during such a time that a few thoughtful, observant minds, are stirred and quickened to try to catch the glory, and, as it were, convey it to canvas—to hear the message it would convey, and tell it to aftertimes. The stress of life is so great, that it is easy to forget—what we do well to remember—viz., the splendour, and the sacrifice of the brave men of the past—of whom the world is not worthy. The article that follows is a humble endeavour on the part of one who for many years has cherished a secret admiration for the Henty family, whose name and fame are inscribed not only on the tombs of our cemeteries—but in more real fashion, on the land and cities of their adoption across the straits.

My earnest hope is that it may be read by the youth of our city and state, and that they may be inspired in its perusal, as the writer has been in its compilation.

Pioneering of Victoria: In any history, worthy of the name, dealing with early settlement of Tasmania or Victoria, prominence is always given to three notable names. They are HENTY, BATMAN and FAWKNER. Credit is justly due to these hardly and intrepid colonists for the wisdom and foresight displayed by them in perceiving the latent possibilities of that "Terra Incognita"—Victoria, as it came to be known, their courage and pertinacity in braving perils of land, and perils of water,
and their energy and generosity in assisting other colonists to settle in those lands of promise which their enterprise had opened up.

These names should ever be held in reverent interest by Tasmanians especially, for it was from Launceston that they each and all set out on their path of peril and adventure—Henty to Portland, Batman to Melbourne, followed afterwards by Fawkner. The subject in these articles deals almost exclusively with the first of these three heroes of exploration, discovery, and settlement —viz. Thomas Henty and his seven brave sons.

The manner in which the writer’s attention was first drawn to examine the facts pertaining to them is full of interest. An old book came into his possession along with some others entitled “Emigration” by Robert Dawson. They were the gift of an old friend as he was passing away, and were lain away for some time, until moved by a sudden impulse, the writer one day opened Dawson’s book and scanned the fly leaf, at the head of which he was surprised to read the words “Thomas Henty, Dec 4th 1880” written in a masculine hand. As may be imagined, his interest was quickened on observing that the publisher’s date at the foot of the page was also 1880.

The Henty Family: This singular co-ordination of dates at once suggested the possibility that the original owner of the book had been in close correspondence with the publishers (Smith, Elder & Co.) with a view to become possessed of books dealing with settlement in the new colonies overseas, viz. New Holland and Van Diemen’s Land. This theory was confirmed by the discovery at the close of the book of a long and very complete list of articles said to be essential for the equipment of anyone who purposed to proceed to the colonies, with the intention of settling there. But at once the question arose “Who was Thomas Henty?” Was he the original explorer and settler of that name? Or was he one of the later descendants of the family?

Then followed a quest as to the exact date of the departure of the family from England and their movements on arrival here. Probably the story which follows will be well known to the majority of my older readers, At the same time, I have been interested to find that many of the details are quite new even to some who have long passed their majority. May I trust that the manner in which the history is written will prove of interest to all, and tedious to none.

It was with the idea of coming to finality as to both dates and for details regarding the above that I paid a visit to our most excellent and commendable institution, viz. the Launceston Public Library, where I was given access to several works of history, by the kindly offices of the librarian. In this way I was enabled to gather and collate the facts I propose to relate.

Thomas Henty: In the earliest years of the 19th century there lived in the county of Sussex (England) a gentleman farmer named Thomas Henty. He was the owner of an extensive and well-kept property in the parish of West Tarring, not far from the small town of Worthing, which stood fairly close to the small harbour of Little Hampden (one of England’s lost bays). In addition to being a farmer in a fair way of business, he was also part proprietor in what was called “Henty’s Bank,” in the town of Worthing. After events prove that, although seriously affected by the depression that naturally followed on the Napoleonic wars, he must have been an extremely
wealthy man, able to meet the heavy outlay attaching to a costly adventure, with little seeming regard to the sum involved.

It was of interest to the writer at this stage of his story, to come, quite by accident, upon an aged and retired sea captain living in Launceston, who, at the name of Henty, lifted up his head, like an old war horse that scents the battle afar, and cried out "Why, I was born and bred within five miles of the old Henty homestead in Sussex". Further questioning elicited information concerning the fineness of the old property, and the beauty of its position within sight of the harbour (Little Hampden), "which" said my old friend, "was teeming with from two to three hundred small vessels of from sixty to seventy tons burden in those days." He was also able to inform me that his cousin, one, Mr Edward DENYER, had been overseer on this estate until the time of his death about twenty years ago. But to return to the original owner of this estate in West Tarring. It is of great interest to follow the story of the birth, growth, and slow development of the idea in the mind of Thomas Henty of emigrating to the land of the Southern Cross.

To begin at the beginning, one must go back to the later years of the eighteenth century, when, according to tradition, the then Queen of Spain paid a visit to the court of England. During her stay, the story goes, she was feted and feasted, and entertained in England's most sumptuous fashion. Whenever she drove out it was in the Royal coach, drawn by four magnificent white horses. Being a lover of animals, the Royal guest never tired in her praises of the beautiful creatures, with their snowy bodies and tossing manes and tails. On the eve of her departure, good King George resolved that he would make his guest a present of a number of these white horses to take back with her to Spain. At first she protested, but her objections being overcome, the handsome gift was conveyed to Spain by the same boat that conveyed their Royal mistress back to her home.

Naturally, on her return to her home, this lady began to consider as to how she could make some little return for this beautiful present. She recalled the enthusiasm of the King of England for his farm at Windsor, and resolved to endeavour to send him a present of some of those Merino sheep for which Spain was at that time famed. But there was a law on the statute book making it a capital offence for anyone to export these extremely valuable animals from the country, the Spanish pastoralists wishing to maintain a monopoly on what had become a golden industry. In spite of this law, a gift of a flock of Merino rams and ewes was shipped to the English King from the Spanish Queen—a present that not only gave King George unqualified pleasure, but was destined in time to come to affect the fortunes of the people of a wider Empire than he had ever dreamed of. This is the most acceptable of several stories that are told re this historic evasion of the Spanish statute which forbade the exportation of Merino sheep from Spain. In course of time these flocks developed to such a degree that the King decided to make limited sale of the progeny. So Mr Thomas Henty was one of the six gentlemen farmers who at the commencement of the 19th century had been privileged to become possessors of these coveted flocks.

The story of the introduction of the Merino breed of sheep to Australia is interesting. According to the historians Jose and Scott, McARTHUR brought Merino sheep to Port Jackson from the Cape, where he had purchased them from BOER farmers. They had in some way evaded the severe restrictions of the Spanish Statute, which
made export of the Spanish Merinos a capital offence. Later, in 1803, McArthur purchased some of the Royal Windsor stock which were of far purer quality, and shipped them to Port Jackson.

Although it is a matter of history that Thomas Henty and his sons brought some of this same Royal breed to Launceston in 1891, it is a mistake to assert, as some have done, that they were the first to bring Merinos into Van Diemen's Land. In his book on Australia, published in 1824 (Vol.10,30), WENTWORTH says that the sheep on the pastures of Van Diemen's Land were originally of the Bengal breed, crossed with the Teeswater breed. He continued, "Very considerable improvement in the Van Diemen's Land fleeces may be confidently expected from their being crossed by the Merino, considerable numbers of which breed have been, for the last three years, carried thither for that purpose." He adds, "The number of sheep in Van Diemen's Land is very considerable. In 1821 it amounted to 170,391, and it has since increased."

**Origin of "Merino":** Now, regarding the meaning of the word "Merino", it may be of interest to the breeders of Merino sheep in Tasmania to read the following:- "The Oxford British Dictionary (of which there is a magnificent edition in our Launceston Public Library) gives us the derivation of the term "Merino" the following: The Spanish word "Merino" (adjective) represents the Latin word 'Majorinus' (from the Latin major=greater) probably in the sense of 'a large kind' (as used by Pliny). Etymologists, however, have supposed it to be derived from 'Merino'—a substantive, representing (primarily), 'overseer of cattle pastures.' (also the title of certain judicial officers) which represents certain substantial uses of 'majorinus' in medieval Latin.

Merinoes, (says this authority) were introduced into England at the close of the 18th century, and are mentioned as far back as the year 1781 by Dillon in his "Travels in Spain", where, he says, "there are between four and five millions of Merinoes in the kingdom (meaning Spain). It is quite easy to see how, by? on the word "majorinus" (j is pronounced as y) became Merinoes in the mouth of the Spaniard. Such is the name that passed, with the valuable creatures that bore it, into England at the close of the 18th century; and such were the sheep of which our worthy friend Thomas Henty became possessor.

**The Henty Flocks:** Early in the 19th century—possibly before this time—the Board of Trade had established exhibitions of stock (pastoral shows we would call them) apparently with the idea of stimulating and fostering the pastoral industry—firstly in England, and later in the Colonies. At these shows Thomas Henty was at first a regular competitor. But such was the success that attended his efforts at these tests of merit that at length the West Tarring was not permitted to compete any more, though they were allowed to be placed on exhibition. At the close of the exhibitions sales of prize cattle and sheep were held, and again the Henty stock could always command top prices. Later, many of these prize sheep and cattle were shipped by the Board of Trade to their customers in the Colonies, and it was thus that Thomas Henty's mind obtained its first interest in those new lands that were being opened up south of the Equator. About this time; early in the century; a close friend of his, Mr John STREET, sailed away to New Holland, and later settled in Bathurst. Naturally, a correspondence was opened up between the two friends, and the writer of these articles has been given the rare privilege of perusing some of Thomas Henty's letters to John Street.
Henty Turns to the Colonies: It is extremely interesting in reading the correspondence between this astute farmer-banker and this emigrant friend who had embarked for the new lands whilst the century was still in its teens; to watch the birth, the slow growth, and the final fruition in his mind of the idea that there might be an excellent opening in New Holland or Van Diemen's Land for his large and vigorous family of seven sons. What gave impetus to the development of the idea was the offer made and pressed by the British Government of free grants of land to settlers in the Colonies, with a view to stimulate emigration.

It may not be amiss if at this juncture I quote at some length from the interesting correspondence received by Mr John Street, as mentioned above. In a letter dated January 23rd 1882, Mr Henty indicates that he has noticed the frequent advertisements in the papers concerning ships that are intended to take free settlers, (mark the term), to Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales. After expressing felicitously the earnest hope that his friend would find the land of his adoption all that he could wish, he proceeds to besiege him with a volley of questions touching on all kinds of subjects connected with settlement in the new country.

Enquiries as to Prospects:

He asks concerning the contour of the country and the character of the soil, and the prospects provided by it for a farmer with a pretty good stock of agricultural knowledge, capital and industry. He adds: "I shall believe more from your opinion given me than from all the books I may read on the subject." Here is a clear indication that even at this very early date the idea of emigrating to the colonies was already formed in his mind.

A second letter, written on Christmas Day, 1834, indicates that a regular correspondence has been carried on between the friends, mention being made of letters both sent and received. That the desire to emigrate is still in the mind of our friend is evidenced by the interest manifested in a book on Australia, of which he had received a copy from the writer, whom he designates "Friend Wentworth". This was without a doubt William Charles Wentworth, who was born on Norfolk Island, being the son of a Government official, and who, with BLAXLAND and LAWSON, discovered the way across the Blue Mountains in 1813. During a visit to England he wrote the book on Australia, (mentioned here), and after its publication returned to the Colonies. Henty returns thanks for the book through Mr Street, and gives
December 2008 Tasmanian Ancestry

indication at the same time that it has been perused with the understanding of a man whose heart was wholly set on the subject. All of his writings and questions are clear, pertinent and full of eagerness, which he takes no pains to suppress or conceal, all of which goes to show the bent of his whole thought and inclination at this very early date.

**Decision to Emigrate:** A letter to the same friend, written on December 16, 1828, by James (the ancestor of the Launceston branch of the family), states with little preamble that “We have come to the resolution of directing our future efforts to Australia—at least, the greater part of our family—myself included.” Certain serious troubles of a private nature had arisen, which helped to hasten this decision for (says James Henty “our prospects are now so much blighted in this country that I see very little chance of our doing much good, particularly in this neighbourhood.” He continues, "We have decided upon employing our capital in the new quarter of the world, where, we hope to do it to much greater advantage. We have not decided yet where to fix ourselves. Nor shall we probably do so until our arrival in the Colony. The new settlement at Swan River, (this is most interesting), becomes of more importance every day. Government have now decided on it and have commissioned a ship, the *Sulphur*, to take out the Governor, Captain STIRLING, late of HMS *Success*. He is to be wholly independent of the Governor of New South Wales.”

**New Settlement on Swan:** The writer of the letter then states that the new settlement on the Swan is not intended to be penal, as no convicts are to be sent. (What a pity that our little island ever received the handicap and blot of such a curse!) He continues: “Some think this will be a great drawback to early colonisation. Others think that it will be a great advantage, as holding out a greater inducement to voluntary immigration. The Swan River is very little out of the track for vessels from England to Hobart Town; and many of them will, no doubt, touch there on the way out,” so writes James Henty.

In the paragraph which follows he gives an indication of the possible time of the year in which he expects to sail with his brothers, viz. at the close of winter, for in this letter, written in December 1828, he strongly advises Mr Street that, if he wishes any articles brought out to the colonies from England, he should write immediately on receipt of the present letter, but to direct his letter to Mr Thomas Henty at Tarring, since (he says) “I may possibly have left England.” So, after long and numerous family conclaves, and longer discussion alone with bank officials and business managers, the die was cast, the date fixed and the barque *Caroline* (Captain TEWSON) was chartered. In due course the freight was gathered (animals and inanimates) consisting of draught and pure blood horses from the stud of the Earl of EGREMONT, pure Merino sheep (from stock purchased earlier from the Royal folds), a plentiful supply of stores of all kinds for household use, seeds and plants for the new gardens, and farm implements. In addition, he advertised for a number of farm labourers, and made a careful selection from those offering, as such as he deemed suitable for service in his great enterprise. Among those were three of the sons of Henry HILLS, a servitor of the West Tarring estate of 30 years standing.

At last all was in readiness for the voyage to Australia, and Stephen, James, and John Henty, three of the older sons, were placed in charge. With what mingled feelings of exaltation and sorrow must those members of the family who were to
remain behind for the present have approached the date of departure. What fearfulness and forebodings must have torn the mother's heart as she thought of the stormy and little known waters that had to be crossed during the long journey, and the tiny cock-shell of a boat her beloved children were to travel in. But the goodbyes are all said, and the family gather on the wharf on the south coast of Sussex to wave the last farewells to the voyagers until they are out of sight.

Then they return to their lovely home at Tarring, and at once seem to have been possessed of a deepened purpose to rejoin their dear ones at as early a date as possible. This reunion came about even sooner than they expected—but I must not anticipate.

A Seven Months Voyage: It is difficult for us in these days of super-luxurious ocean-going craft, to even imagine, much less describe, the discomforts the multiplied horrors of such a voyage as the three brothers had undertaken in the Caroline. Compared with such an experience, the lot of the present-day traveller, even on the smallest of our steamers, is pleasant to a degree. Possibly the brothers compared the greater comforts they enjoyed with the disadvantages suffered by the earlier explorers—HARTOGG and TASMAN, CARPENTER and COOK—or later still, John HAYES and his hardy crew, who sailed up the Derwent in the Duke of Clarence and the Duchess in 1792. Certainly the ocean tracks were beginning to be better known then than previously, thus diminishing the risks of the mariner becoming lost on the boundless deep. But, say what we will, we cannot detract from the maximum of discomfort experienced by our travellers on that tiny barque, with its close cabins and impossible berths; its necessary proximity of humans with the livestock, whose pens would often give fearful offence to a sense that is so easily hurt; its lack of sanitation (so marked a feature of early shipping), all that in addition to the perpetual toss-toss-tossing of the tiny ship.

These elements would help to form a picture in the least imaginative mind sufficient to make even strong men hesitate before attempting such a voyage. So for seven long months the three sturdy sons of the Henty family, with their dependants, were tossed on the ocean wave. But at last land was sighted.

A Move to the Tamar: The transports of joy experienced by the whole of the ship’s complement of passengers and crew can easily be imagined. It was the coast of Western Australia they were approaching, and very soon they were sailing up the Swan River, where they disembarked and unshipped with much difficulty their livestock, farm material, and household stores etc. After some time Stephen and James set out with a small party of helpers to explore the inland parts, with a view to finding land suitable for the grazing of stock. After travelling for many days, they returned to the camp completely exhausted, and so altered in appearance by reason of the hardships they had endured as to be almost unrecognisable by their friends. They had unfortunately been quite unsuccessful in their search, and it was decided there and then that they would waste no time, but would sail for the Tamar straight away. An opportunity offered to send a letter to their father, telling the story of their misfortunes, and advising him to sell out at once, pack up, and proceed to Launceston. Evidently the reports from Tasmania had been of such a favourable character that they were led to this decisive step.
Whether a strong purpose had already formed in the mind of Thomas Henty, or because of a desire to go and stand shoulder to shoulder with his boys in their arduous endeavours to build up the fortunes of the family, or for both of these reasons, we are not told, but the farmer-banker of Worthing seems to have made no delay, but followed his sons’ advice and, with his family and household effects, set out straight away for the New World in the year 1831—probably about the month of March. He chartered a second vessel—the Firth of Alloway (Captain ROBERTSON), and set sail. The names of the children who accompanied his wife and himself were Charles, Edward, Frank and James. William remained in England for unknown reasons.

Migration Problems: Now we understand the reason for the purchase of Robert Dawson’s book concerning Australia and its immigration policy, containing, as it does a very full and complete list of almost everything a farmer-emigrant could require for settlement in the colonies. It is of interest to the writer, as he scans the long list to think of that sturdy, wise old man of Sussex—Thomas Henty—first, taking pains to get the best books on the subject (mention was made already of his possessing Wentworth’s book on Australia) then sitting down in his study at West Tarring, and eagerly scanning the individual details of the list, comparing it with others, making his own private inventory, counting up the cost etc., to make quite sure that the equipment to be shipped on board the Firth of Alloway was complete and entire, lacking nothing.

In addition to the things mentioned, we are told that he took with him as large a number as possible of pure Merino sheep, cattle, blood horses, and servants, to supplement those that had already been taken on board the Caroline. It was a heavily freighted little barque that made its way out of the port on the coast of Sussex in 1831, and there would be many sad hearts on board as they thought of the friends and the beautiful home they were leaving behind in England, sorrowing most of all at the thought that probably they would never return to their own—their native land.

A Crushing Blow: The voyage was evidently without much incident, for we have no record of any event of outstanding character. How long it lasted, we do not know, or whether they called in at the Swan River—which is not likely. In due course the gallant little barque the Firth of Alloway—entered the mouth of the Tamar and nosed her tortuous way up through all the windings of the old river, which would be much the same in general features as it is now. According to tradition (as related to the writer by Mr F W Hill, of Invermay), the Firth of Alloway anchored off Pig Island, right opposite Mr Archibald THOMSON’s property of "Cormiston", the prow of the boat pressing right up against the rushes growing there. Later they continued on their way, and at last arrived in Launceston. It is easy to picture the open-armed welcome and rapturous greeting that took place between the travellers and the members of their family, who were eagerly waiting on the shore to meet them.

After all the greetings were over the newcomers were faced with the astounding news that only a short time before the Home Government had withdrawn their offer of free grants of land to emigrants. This was a crushing blow to the hopes of the grand old man of Sussex. As so much depended on these grants, Thomas Henty decided to take immediate action. After resting up for a few days and supervising the unshipping of his livestock and stores etc., the main burden of which would be
borne by his sturdy sons, he chose one of the best of his blood horses and rode straight through to Hobart Town to press his appeal in person before Governor Arthur himself. No doubt the Governor, who, in spite of all that had been written and said against him, had certain elements of fairness about him, would be tremendously interested in both the man and his appeal, to say nothing of the method he had adopted of urging it. But Colonel ARTHUR was only a servant of the Home Government, to which he was nothing if not loyal, and therefore could do no more than sympathise with the applicant in his overwhelming disappointment, as the withdrawal of free grants by the Government on June 9, 1831, had been definite, complete, and final.

A 240-mile Ride: Probably no record of that marvellous 240-mile ride has ever been kept. Although the main road from Hobart Town to Launceston to George Town had been an accomplished fact for some years, nevertheless it was beset by perils from bushrangers, although Governor Arthur had done much to suppress this dreadful menace. There were also the aborigines to take into consideration. For, even though George Augustus ROBINSON had led the majority of the eastern tribes north to the islands of Bass Strait, that menace still remained.

The writer was told the following story to this connection by Mr William DOWLING, a well-known resident of Launceston: My father, Mr Henry Dowling, he said, came to this country in the year 1831. He landed in Hobart Town and immediately began to make arrangements to proceed north to Launceston. This was easier said than done, and, at length, he was compelled to start out, primitive fashion, on a bullock-dray, which was laden with provisions destined for the settlers in the Midlands. After travelling many miles they arrived at a farm owned by a man commonly called "Bully Brown", a character well-known to the people both of the north and Midlands, and the south. Not far from this farm they came upon a man lying by the roadside in a pool of blood with a native spear driven through his body. They carried him carefully to "Bully" Brown's homestead, where, in spite of care and attention, he rapidly sank and died. Without saying a word, the proprietor of the farm gathered his servant and went out in search of the natives. Having found them, they following them for several miles, and having come up with the tribe dealt with it for the murder of their countryman.

I have related this story to show that even in 1831 a lone rider or solitary foot traveller ran a terrible risk of losing his life from this quarter.

"Bully" Brown moved later from the Midlands and settled in the Longford district, where he carried on the business of fellmonger, owning the property known as "Richmond Park". He lived to a ripe old age, his wife surviving him by many years.

A Lion-hearted Pioneer: To-day we may well take off our hats in honour of this lion-hearted man, who, a stranger in a strange land, just landed from a 13,000 mile voyage of the most unspeakable description, yet, refusing to whine at disappointment, "breasted the blow of circumstance and grappled with his unlucky star." All honour to the hero and his gallant deed, which, alas, as I have said, proved utterly futile.

"On his return to Launceston", we are told. "he selected an extensive tract of country on the bank of the Tamar, where he built a commodious dwelling." (Richmond Henty)

[to be continued]
The Wreck of the *Loch Finlas*

Allison Carins (Member No 668)

About the year 1908, a ship, the *Loch Finlas*, was wrecked on Fosters Island, near Cape Portland, which is on the North Eastern tip of Tasmania. Twenty lives were lost. This unrecorded story had been handed down and was told to my husband, Peter, by a neighbour, whose family had been involved in the incident. Peter wrote the following account:

“A shepherd, working on the Rushy Lagoon property, apparently witnessed the sinking of the ship, and although he was a considerable distance away, was quite sure it had foundered. The shepherd immediately returned to his boss, Mr George GROVES, and told him what he had seen. Mr Groves contacted the local police, who in turn notified the marine authorities. A ship was sent to the area to investigate. No sign of wreckage or debris was found, and the shepherd’s story was discredited. Mr Groves, however, was firmly convinced that his employee was reliable and that there must be some explanation for what he had seen.

Several days later the story began to unfold, when four emaciated and starving men were found following a track leading inland from the coast. They had clung to an over-turned lifeboat as it was swept from Cape Portland right down to Big Musselroe Bay. The eight-knot current gave them no chance whatever to manoeuvre, and by the time they were swept past Swan Island, they were doing well to remain alive. With the chill of the cold water, and with no footwear and very little clothing, the slow drag up the beach with its rocky outcrops must have been cruelly painful. Lack of food, or even the means to produce any, and no possibility of making a fire, must have brought them to complete exhaustion.

At Rushy Lagoon, with warm clothing, their appetites appeased and their feet washed and bandaged, they were soon sound asleep in a spare room in the shearsers’ quarters. While they slept, who should appear, but the local constable, who had come to report that there was no wreck off Cape Portland, and that the shepherd’s report could not be believed! After allowing him to deliver his official report, Mr Groves invited the constable to view the four men in the shearsers’ quarters, and thus the true story was revealed.”

Further confirmation of the actual wreck appeared in an article written for the *North Eastern Advertiser* (1969) by Charles TAYLOR who wrote some local history, especially regarding Boobyalla Port. He told of his meeting with Paddy QUINN then 83, and living in Hobart. Paddy had been a Branch Manager for Holyman and Sons in their Boobyalla shipping office.

Paddy wrote some information, including this:

“Just before I went to Boobyalla. The *Loch Finlas*, a Norwegian barque, was wrecked on Foster Island, off Cape Portland, with the loss of 20 lives. Only four escaped by clinging to the bottom of one of the ship’s upturned boats. Three of the names I remember, were Gustave CARRLSEN, Carl ALOGRAIN, Scandinavians, and Jack READER, a 21 year-old apprentice.”

The story of Boobyalla Port is also interesting and will feature in another article.

[Lock Finlas: see Weekly Courier 1 Oct 1908—photo and reports  Ed]
The Flowerdale District [NW Coast, Tasmania]
By Risdon, Part one: The Advocate—Saturday, May 23, 1903

Over the hill from the sea lies the district of Flowerdale, snugly sheltered, with an amplitude of rich soils and giant trees. Beyond a few mounds, and another hill, is Upper Flowerdale, and farther away still, over more hills, is forest country, stretching out in dim distance to “The Sisters”. Only occasionally do dangerous winds get down into the peaceful hollows, but three or four years ago a local cyclone about 100 yards wide brushed over trees a couple of hundred feet high as if they were blades of grass.

Land Of Remarkable Fertility: Much of it still in the grip of stringy gum and bracken, and the remainder presenting the somewhat melancholy view of great dead trees, penetrating far into the heavens, with cattle, and occasionally sheep, browsing round their charred butts, or narrow spaces utilised for potato, turnip and oat cultivation. So picturesque is the lay of the country, so rich, and so pleasantly watered, that it is not difficult to project one’s mind forward a few years and picture a scene of agricultural opulence as perfect as any in Devonshire, which county it resembles. To particularise, Flowerdale lies just off the main North-West Coast road, between Burnie and Stanley, five miles from Wynyard, and 17 miles from Emu Bay. It is neither young nor old, but during the last few years it has made such progress that it is attracting numbers of enterprising land buyers from older Tasmanian districts and Victoria. After leaving the main road, three miles from Wynyard a hill must be climbed and from the summit is observed a panorama reminiscent of other places 50 years ago.

Pioneer Era: when men had to struggle with the forest, and carve out their homes in the wilderness. The valley below might be likened to a small tableland, closely hemmed in by hills, with the Flowerdale river and smaller streams winding tortuously through it. Here and there among the dead trees is a glimpse of rough-looking homesteads, an orchard or two, a few paddocks dotted with numerous potato bags, or brightly green with oats and rape crops, while bullock wagons are seen labouring slowly along the road. Descending the hill the first notable feature is a bush church in the midst of a potato field, and near by a cemetery in a paddock of oats. Soon one is in the centre of the miniature tableland, and on every side is volcanic soil unsurpassed for fertility in Tasmania or, according to local authorities, not surpassed anywhere in the world. The better soil is on the hills and ridges, the poorer (if such a term may be used where all is good) down the valleys near the streams. On a little further the Flowerdale river is crossed, a narrow stream, noisily singing about the dead timber which partially chokes it, or bending the bracken which grows luxuriantly on its banks.

Bounds of Settlement: Gradually the country swells up into higher hills, and hung near the top of one is a lonely hut, the only white thing in a background of dark woodland. These remote people are literally at the out-posts of settlement, and live with the ever-present knowledge that over there, in that black gloomy forest, among those rugged hills, no pioneer but the paling splitter has yet had the heart to begin a fight with nature. Well beyond those distant hills, however, are other settlements. About 30 years ago Mr Peter BOWICK, seeing that the land was good, came and settled near the banks of the Flowerdale.
Heavy Timber: some of it 50ft. in circumference, 290ft. high, and so thick that the trees would shoot up 100ft. and more without throwing out a branch. The man needed a hero’s courage who could contemplate the scene and appreciate to the full the amount of laborious work necessary before he could clear a patch of a hundred square yards, and then to buckle to the task. There were no near neighbours, very few settlers then being in the adjoining Mount Hicks and Cam River districts. Mr Bowick was not worried by pigs from other holdings for some time, but presently a few other courageous men and women took up land in the locality, and wrestled with the solitude, the big timber, and the bracken which last was irrepressible in such soil. Among these were Mr Wm REEVES, Mr John BREWSTER and Mrs ALEXANDER, who have been at Flowerdale upwards of 20 years. The progress of the district was necessarily very slow, and for many reasons, not the least being the great natural difficulties in the way of rapid development, the fact that settlement in Tasmania was comparatively at a standstill for many years, and that only men of the best pioneer type would be likely to take up land there. The change came about 10 years ago, when vitality was evidenced in several directions.

Number of Settlers: has been greatly increased, and within the past four years, a complete change has taken place. This has been due to the dynamic influence of dairying, and the better prices obtainable for potatoes. Today, along what is known as the Flowerdale road, stretching from the hill above Flowerdale Junction Post Office, for five miles to Mr Edward COOPER’s (Somerset) property, which is devoted entirely to grazing, and is the largest in the district, there are about 33 families, with farms ranging in size from 100 to 1000 acres. The most of this area is of the first class, and is valued at anything from £6 to £25 per acre. The largest landholders, besides Mr Cooper, are Messrs A P ANDERSON, NORTON SMITH, J A and V SMITH, S P & K REILLY, REEVES Bros., W POWLETT, T B MARGETTS, and J LYM. Those with smaller areas find their time fully occupied in utilising them even to a limited extent, in the sense of cultivating them to their fullest capacity. The land has appreciated considerably in value during the past three or four years. For instance, Mr R E HARDMAN, now of Ulverstone, who rented a farm at Boat Harbour, on the hill above the Flowerdale road, obtained £500 on his lease, which has only four years to run. The choice potato land particularly has risen greatly in price, also the dairying properties, for to speak of the one industry the other must be mentioned, the same still being adapted to the two.

Cost of Clearing: is enormous and there is no land that can be said to be absolutely clean in the district. Mr Norton Smith, in his picturesque way of putting things, declares that nowhere in Flowerdale could a bullet go any distance without hitting a tree. Up hill and down, in snug valley, or along the course of the streams, everywhere is studded with dead trees, some standing up straight like huge monoliths, some broken and twisted, some whitened skeletons, some blackened to a hundred feet by fires, and some merely stumps a few feet high, perhaps with fern growing out of their centres. So rotund are many of the butts that when hollowed out the much quoted coach and four could drive through them fearlessly. Numerous impromptu bridges have been made by these trees tumbling across the streams, and many have been cut down to fall in the alignment of a proposed fence, and there they have been lying for years, constituting as impregnable a barrier as any stockowner could wish. Where this could not be done smaller logs were piled one
on top of the other to make the fence. The bracken, which luxuriates in this bush, is very thick, much of it growing 6ft. and 10ft. high. It is almost as difficult to eradicate as the heavy timber, and all the spare hours of the farmer are spent in chop, chopping at it.

Years frequently elapse before the pest is killed. In view of all this, the total cost of getting the land absolutely clear of timber and bracken runs up to £30 and upwards per acre, while to remove the bracken, fallen trees, and fell a few of the smaller ones so as to enable a plough to wind in and out and perhaps sometimes go 100 yards in a straight line, would entail an expenditure of £8 an acre. Labour and expense like that would be likely to frighten weaker men.

[part two to follow]

Late Thomas Connolly
Weekly Courier, 5 August 1909, p27 c2-3

The late Mr Thomas CONNOLLY was a native of County Galway, Ireland, and a Tasmanian colonist of over 50 years. He settled in his late home, Clifden, Northern Tasmania, about 45 years ago, being one of the first settlers in that district. He ad his good wife, who predeceased him 18 years, carved out a home from the forest, when roads were but tracks, and farming was carried on under the greatest difficulties, the farm being 20 miles from Launceston. In those days of difficulty, as well as in the later years of prosperity, their hospitality was ever open to the stranger; no one travelling or looking for work was turned away; not only were travellers treated well for the night, but would also be provided for the next day, so it was no unusual thing to find a tramp when the evening was closing enquiring for "Connolly's". In case of distress, or to help widows and orphans, Mr Connolly was the first to tender assistance, and go round amongst neighbours and ensure substantial help. Although leaving their native land very early in life, the faith of their fathers was firmly implanted in them, and being far from a church, the priest visited them twice a year, and celebrated mass in their house. There the few of their own faith gathered, and never were they allowed to leave until they were hospitably entertained. This went on for 30 years, until the residents were in a position to build a church for themselves.

Mr Connolly took a keen interest in politics, and at election times was always to the fore canvassing and assisting the most liberal candidate. His heart, however, was in Irish politics and Home Rule. He revisited his native land about ten years ago, and was much interested in the changes he saw there. On leaving Ireland in the days of his youth he took a pledge from his parish priest, and kept it faithfully until the end; never once in his life, in sickness or health, tasting strong drink. He collected at different times for the Home Rule cause, for "Eva" of the "Nation", and the Sisters of Charity. The sisters recently sent him some "Irish clay", which he requested to be buried with him.

He leaves a grown-up family of four daughters and two sons to mourn their loss. His eldest son, Mr Patrick Connolly, is now on a visit to the old country, and the younger, Mr T J Connolly, JP, fills his place in the old home. His daughters are all married and settled in Western Australia.
Mr Daniel Neal

The Weekly Courier, 1 July 1909, p28 c2-3

On the 15th inst large gathering of relatives and friends assembled at the residence of Mr Edgar Diablo, Yolla, North-Western Tasmania, to celebrate the eightieth birthday of Mr Daniel Neal. [photographs of the occasion appear on page 22].

Mr Neal is one of Tasmania's early settlers, having arrived with his parents by the ship George IV, in 1834, being at that time five years old, he having been born at Banbury in 1829. His parents, with other immigrants, were engaged by the DVL Company to work on their sections at Circular Head, but, being dissatisfied with the arrangements made for their accommodation, the whole shipload decided to leave the settlement and go to Launceston.

After many hardships they reached Emu Bay, where the greater number remained. One of the party made his way to Launceston, where he hired a boat which conveyed them all to Launceston.

Mr Neal remained in Launceston for eight years, thence went to the Macquarie River, afterwards proceeding to Longford, where he married a daughter of Mr Francis French, who was the first Methodist local preacher in Launceston.

Mr and Mrs Neal were married by the Rev Jonathan Innes. Both Mr and Mrs Neal are hale and hearty; the lady is 77 years of age, and they have reared 10 children out of 14, most of whom are in the state, so are an object lesson to those who say they "cannot exist with more than one." Mr Neal is an authority on the early days of Tasmania.

The company, Mr Neal says, had plans prepared in England showing streets laid out and cottages built, with neat gardens and each separate, in what is now known as Stanley, but on arrival the immigrants found only one long slab building, subdivided into many compartments, blacks, who being rounded up by the central ones being reserved for Mr Robinson. There were no gardens or streets.

On arrival in Launceston, the people concerned sued the company for compensation, and gained their case. They had to walk to and from Hobart to the court. The company then took action against the married men for the amount of their passage money. The claim was successful, and again the unfortunate had to trudge to Hobart and back.

Mr and Mrs Neal have been residing at Yolla for the past 10 years, near the residence of Mr Edgar Diprose, who is the husband on one of their daughters.

Mr Neal relates that the vessel in which he came out was subsequently captured by pirates, and was recovered nine years later.
I received my first computer in 1986. It was a top of the line PC with a database, a spreadsheet, and a word processor which couldn’t underline and printed using whatever font was set on the printer at the time. Computers have come a long way since then and over the years, every time I’ve bought a new computer or added a new piece of hardware it has improved the capabilities of my computer and thus my productivity. My latest purchase however may be the best thing I’ve ever done to improve my computing. I recently bought an LCD monitor as a second screen for my study desk.

My ‘main’ computer is a notebook, but the same would apply if I had a desktop computer and monitor. I plug in the new monitor, go to ‘Display properties’ and activate the attached screen as extended monitor and quickly doubling my work space. Many desktops have the ability to plug in a second monitor, or can be easily adapted. Program windows can be dragged onto the second monitor allowing me to view an email or website on one screen while showing my Legacy Family Tree file, a document or spreadsheet on the other. Comparing data between sites like Ancestry and my own family tree is much easier when I don’t have to switch between windows.

Recently I’ve been copying a lot of information from websites into documents for editing or storage. One of the problems with this is that the pasted information often contains many different styles and/or hyperlinks which can then clog up the document. For example a service record copied may contain hyperlinks back to the site for every field title such as name, rank, serial number, etc. There are several ways in MSWord to change or delete these styles, but one of the easiest methods is to paste the copied text into a new Notepad document then copy again and paste into Word. Since Notepad doesn’t support different styles and hyperlinks the text in Notepad is plain unencumbered text.

Talking of storing data, please, make sure you not only back up your information often, but also regularly check that it can still be opened. Many computers now don’t have floppy drives. If you have files still stored on floppies it may be time to load them onto a USB stick or DVDs. Also check that the format they were saved in is still accessible. Some programs won’t access data from older versions. Sometimes a program vanishes and suddenly there is nothing which will open your file. (People find this often when an old computer is replaced and the program they have been using for years won’t operate under the newer operating system.) If you use a specialised program it’s a good idea to save your file in a standard form such as text or GEDCOM as well.

Hard drives are more stable than CDs/DVDs (research shows many CDs may not last two years without degradation of data). An external hard dive is a good backup device. Just remember that one copy is never enough. If you do use CDs, get into the habit of copying them every year.

Websites of Interest
www.archives.tas.gov.au/nameindexes - If you haven’t checked lately a lot of indexes previously available only in the Archives Office of Tasmania have been added online.

www.measuringworth.com/ - A site for working out the historical value or relative worth of income or items. For example ancestors of mine returned from the goldfields in 1854 with 134 lb of gold. Using the site I can find that gold was selling in that year for £4.24 Great Britain pounds per ounce. So around £9700. But how much money was this really in 1854? Using average earnings calculator this amount was equivalent to an earning of £6,369,549 in 2007. A significant earning for 3 months work on the goldfields.

http://www.themiddleages.net/people/names.html - Gothic names. It seems not everyone was called John, William or Elizabeth. (Just those in my tree apparently).

www.genogold.com - Free online databases from all sorts of sources, themed (e.g. executions, one name studies, census and local records. Mostly UK based. Worth checking regularly.

www.ancestrysolutions.com – Check the research planning aid which shows a list of parishes in English counties what records are known to be available and what period they cover. Devon, Wiltshire, Comwall, Kent and Warwick are online with more counties in the planning.

www.spywarewarrior.com/rogue_anti-spyware.htm - A list of spyware and suspect program names. Some of these are scarly similar to legitimate programs. If your computer starts offering to install or download something, this is a good place to check before accepting.

www.batteryuniversity.com/parttwo-34.htm - Essential reading on battery life for anyone using a laptop. “A lithium-ion battery provides 300-500 discharge/charge cycles. The battery prefers a partial rather than a full discharge. Frequent full discharges should be avoided when possible. Instead, charge the battery more often or use a larger battery.” Such batteries do not have a memory, although they may develop a digital memory, so it is recommended that full discharge and recharge every 30 charges or so will correct this and ensure the battery gauge remains accurate.

www.oldnewscopy.com/ - Searchable index to Australian newspapers

New Publication

Tasmanian Paupers and Invalids
Brickfields, Cascades, Launceston, New Town and Port Arthur
Compiled by Joyce Purtscher
A searchable index of nearly 20 000 names with references to records.
Institutions at the above places housed the needy, sick, homeless and boys' reformatory.
Price: $50.00, plus $5.30 postage

Obtainable from: Joyce Purtscher
60-B Mt Stuart Rd, Mt Stuart TAS 7000.
Ancestry.com

New Releases

**Canadian Passenger Lists 1865–1935:** Over 130,000 Australians are included in the 4000 plus recorded voyages of 7.2 million immigrants from all over the world who, with its fertile lands and long agricultural season, were enticed by Canada's promise of a better life. Ships bound for 'the last best West' departed from most major Australian ports i.e. Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide as well as Cairns, Newcastle, Port Kembla and Port Stephens. The passenger lists are indexed by name, year of arrival, port of arrival and departure and ship name. Also included are details about any births, deaths and marriages on board.

Emigrants from other countries are also available e.g. the details of over 150,000 children sent from Britain to Canada as part of the Child Immigrations Scheme and German passengers departing from Hamburg.

**1828 and 1841 NSW Australian Census:** The first census of NSW was taken in 1828 and is the only complete Australian census that has survived. Other census were taken periodically after that; few of them still exist.

**Walch’s Tasmanian Almanac, 1863-1904:** The following years are now available: 1863, 1869, 1873, 1877, 1881, 1883, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1904.

**London's historical records:** Ancestry.com has secured the rights to digitise records from two of London’s major repositories – the London Metropolitan Archives and the Guildhall Library. The first records will be launched in early 2009 with the following prioritised to be made available in the coming year:

- **Parish records** of more than 10,000 Greater London Parishes from the 1530s to the 20th Century
- **Poor Law documents**, including workhouse registers from 1834 onwards
- **London school admissions** from 1843 London schools dating from early Victorian times to 1911.


---

**Descendants of Convicts' Group Inc.**

1788-1868

Any person who has convict ancestors, or who has an interest in convict life during the early history of European settlement in Australia, is welcome to join the above group.

Those interested may find out more about the group and receive an application form by writing to:

The Secretary, Descendants of Convicts Group
PO Box 12224, A'Beckett Street, VIC 8006 Australia
http://home.vicnet.net.au/~dcginc/
At last we have our internet service upgraded to broad band. It has made downloading of images and general use much quicker enabling members to achieve more research in a given time. Please note that if you want to use the internet it is essential that you book as most days the computer is booked out. You can ring Judy on 0427354103 during Library opening times, or see the duty librarian, as the booking sheet is kept at the Library.

Our Dinner meeting was held in July and once again a very enjoyable night was had by all. Many thanks to those that provided the casseroles and accompanying side dishes. Members that came to the August night meeting enjoyed a most informative talk by Marita Hargraves on German and Scandinavian immigrants to Tasmania. One of the most inspiring meetings that we have had was the September night meeting. Luke Morris, who is only 13, spoke to a packed room about his family research that he has been working on for the last year or so. It was so encouraging to hear such a young and enthusiastic boy talk about his work. I am sure that he rekindled a lot of our enthusiasm.

Judy ran a half day program for Adult Education on Burnie’s first burial ground on the last Saturday in August and providing sufficient registrations we hope to do another cemetery walk at the Jenner St Cemetery at Wynyard in November.

Our day meetings have continued on and those that attend like the informal nature and the topics of each meeting, not the least of which is the soup and sandwich luncheon that all enjoy.

Data back up, file preservation and Family Tree Maker software were some of the topics that were discussed at our monthly computer meetings. Now the weather is starting to improve it is time to get back to our Cemetery photography.

**Acquisitions**

**Books**

A.I.G.S. Warrnambool Branch, *Pioneers’ Register Warrnambool Township and shire 1839-1900 Volume One*

A.I.G.S. Warrnambool Branch, *Pioneers’ Register Warrnambool Township and shire 1839-1900 Volume Two*

Bissett, Muriel & Betty, *The Weekly Courier Index Volume 3 1906-1907*

Bissett, Muriel & Betty, *The Weekly Courier Index Volume 2 1904-1905*

* Brown, John W, *Black’s 1861 Guide to Croydon*

* Fist, Bevin, *Lowther Lass*

* Godfrey, Margery and Neilson, Ron, *Born of Necessity Dairy Co-operatives of Tasmania 1892-1992*

* Hall, Barbara, *Of Infamous Character, The Convicts of the Boddingtons, Ireland to Botany Bay, 1793*

* Hall, Barbara, *A Desperate Set of Villains The Convicts of the Marquis Cornwallis, Ireland to Botany Bay, 1796*
In August we closed our library for a week while new carpet was installed. This was made possible by a local grant, hard work and fundraising, which also allowed us to buy 2 security lights and a hotplate.

The trip to Georgetown was historical and informative. First stopping at the Low Head Pilot station where we were met by a tour guide and shown around. Afterwards we drove up to the Lighthouse and then into the town for lunch. We then proceeded to the Power House Museum and into the Bass and Finders Museum.
where the ship *Norfolk* has been fully restored and were able to climb aboard after putting on plastic slippers. A great day, then had to come to an end with the drive home.

We had our first daytime meeting, which was well attended; we are considering having a few more in the coming year.

We also saddened of the passing of our past librarian Merle Fitzmaurice. Merle was our Librarian for many years. Over the years she has helped a lot of fellow genealogists on their road to finding out about their past. She is respectfully remembered.

At the September meeting talked about dating photos and the clues that can be found within the photo to help us date them. Also the various types that had been processed that included tin and glass.

On the first Saturday of each month an interest group of United Kingdom and Ireland has started. Please look at our website for full details or phone the secretary.

**Planned meetings and activities**

- **30th October**: visit to Maritime Museum with Guest Speaker Brian Dowse
- **8th November**: bus trip to Woolmers and the Rose Garden.
- **27th November**: will Focus on the Military and Christmas break up
- **5th December**: Christmas Dinner to be held at Beachway Hotel Ulverstone
- **29th January**: our first meeting for the year, we will hold a barbeque at our Library

The library closing dates are from 19th December and reopening on the 6th January.

Go to our website for an informative look into details of our meetings and coming events, newsletter etc, [www.tfhsdev.com](http://www.tfhsdev.com) or contact our [secretary@tfhsdev.com](mailto:secretary@tfhsdev.com) for further details.

**Acquisitions**

**Books**

- A.I.G.S.Warrnambool Branch, *Pioneers’ Register Warrnambool Township and Shire 1839–1900 Vols. 1 & 2*
- *Eslake, Ruth,* *Stanley Burial Ground*
- *Coss, Ros,* *Scrapbook Notices - Railton – Sheffield – Latrobe c1926–c1944*

**CD-Roms**

- Purtscher, Joyce, *An Index of Tasmanian Paupers and Invalids – Brickfields, Cascades, Launceston, New Town and Port Arthur*
- TFHS Inc. Hobart, *Cemeteries of Southern Tasmania Vol. IX CD1: Oatlands Township–Campbell Uniting, General, St. Pauls Catholic, St. Peters Anglican, Wesleyan and Other Burials and Memorials CD2: Jericho, Lower Marshes, Tunbridge, Tunnack, Woodsdale and Other Burials and Memorials*

* Indicates donated items
At the Hobart Branch, we were all deeply saddened by the untimely death of Denise McNeice, a very long-serving, and very active, member of our branch. As there is an obituary following in this report, I won’t say anything more here.

The July general meeting was addressed by our patron, Dr Alison Alexander. Her topic was "The Convict Stigma", and a lively discussion followed. It is surprising how many of our members have convict ancestors!

On 7th August we had a very successful launch of our latest CDs, Volume IX of "Cemeteries of Southern Tasmania." It was launched at the Oatlands History Room by the mayor of Southern Midlands, Ald Tony Bisdee. It is pertinent that there are quite a few Bisdee’s on the CDs! The members of the local history group provided a great country morning tea. It was a very pleasant meeting of two groups who have quite a lot in common.

At the August meeting, Alex Green gave a very interesting talk on “The History of the Coal River Valley.” The talk was based around the well-known properties in the valley, and was well illustrated with projected historical pictures of homesteads and other relevant structures.

Jim Rouse, Vice-President of the Devonport Branch, addressed the September meeting on the topic, "40th Battalion First AIF - Tasmania’s Own". This proved to be a most interesting talk, which also was very well illustrated. Jim’s technical expertise was very evident, especially in the production of a huge photo of all the troops!

Quote from our last report: "The Monday Group continues to be very busy indexing, checking, and generally helping with the many projects currently being undertaken by the branch. Where would we be without them? We would be pleased to hear from anyone able to help with checking of index printouts at home—two people working together are needed for the current project.” This comment is still very relevant!

**General Meetings**

Members are reminded that all general meetings are held at the Rosny Library building in Bligh Street on the third Tuesday in the month at 8pm. Visitors are always welcome at these meetings.

At the time of writing this report, planned addresses at our general meetings for the rest of this year are –

- **21 October**: Our librarian, Judy Mudaliar: "The Vikings and Your Family History."
- **18 November**: Panel led by Judy Mudaliar: "Making Better Use of Our library."

**Family History Computer Users Group**

Branch library – second Wednesday of the month at 7:30 pm.

**WISE Interest Group**

Branch library – first Sunday of February, May, August and November at 2:00 pm.
Family History Writers Group
Branch library – third Thursday of each month between 12:30 and 2:30 pm.
Details of these meetings and other activities may be found on our website at http://www.hobart.tasfhs.org

Vale – Denise McNeice
Members of the Society have been shocked and saddened by the untimely death of Denise McNeice. We have lost a member who, after joining in 1985, was totally committed to assisting in all areas within the Society. Her sharp intelligence, attention to detail, ability to analyse situations, think through issues and fight for what she believed was right, and vast computer knowledge are irreplaceable. She was a unique person respected and admired by all. As soon as Denise joined the Society she volunteered to take responsibility for difficult and time-consuming tasks. During her membership she served in virtually all positions within the Society, both at branch and state level as well as being state representative on the national body, AFFHO. In 2000 her contributions to the Society were recognised when she was presented with a Fellowship Award, the youngest member to do so. Her citation read:

Denise McNeice joined the society in 1985 and very shortly afterwards accepted nomination as secretary of the Hobart Branch. The following year she was elected as a member of the State Executive and from 1988-1990 took office as junior vice president. This was followed by a year as senior vice president before taking over the demanding role as state president in June 1991, a position Denise held with distinction for the next three years. From 1994-1996 she then held the exacting position of state treasurer. Since that date, she has represented Hobart Branch as a delegate to the State Executive … At no time has Denise allowed her work-load with the State Executive to impinge upon her considerable involvement at branch level. She has served at various times as branch treasurer, research officer, library assistant, vice-president, and also a dedicated member of the publications committee … There is no doubt that this versatile and competent lady, with her keen understanding of financial matters and the Society’s rules, has been a great asset at both state and branch level.

Since receiving this award she took on even more tasks. There has not been a publication to which Denise has not had a significant input and, at the time of her death, she was working on a CD of the cemeteries on Bruny Island. We will remember her bravely attending the annual general meeting this year. Denise will be long remembered for her extensive contribution to the Society and for the many friendships she made within the Society.
Acquisitions

Books

Bajacm Quentin; *The Invention of Photography.*

*B* Baker, A; *Index to The Mercury: Deaths 1975*

*B* Bathurst Inc., FHG of; *Bathurst Pioneers.*

*B* Bibby, John P; *The Bibbys of Londer Hill and their Descendants*


Bissett, M & B; *The Weekly Courier, Vol. 3 1906–7*

*B* Bourke H. Society; *Bourke—A Centenary of Local Government.*

*B* Bristow, Cyril; *Tilney Families*

*C* Cameron, Bruce; *A History of the Blue Labyrinth*

*C* Campbell, Mary, et al; *Hazelbrook Heritage*

*C* Cashman, G.M.; *Avoca—The Faith of the Pioneers*

*C* Clancy, Eric; *The Overflow of Clancy*

*C* Clune, Frank; *Wild Colonial Boys*

*Coonabarabran FHG Inc.;* *Coonabarabran Pioneer Register*

*C* Crago, Tony; *Historic Towns & Buildings, NSW*

*C* Cullen, Babs; *A Denton Holme Childhood*

*D* Dale, Rodney; *The Book of When: A dictionary of Times & Seasons*

*D* Dickeson, Helen; *Clare Presbyterian Church, 1856–1988*

*Grant, Jo;* *Get Self Published*

*Gray, FJ;* *Old Pontville: A seamless web*

*Francis, D.E.;* *A Quick Look Over Our Shoulder*

*Hamer, Clive;* *Hope of the Vale*

*Hazell, E.G.;* *Some Came Free*

*Hobart Town First Settlers Assoc.;* *Heritage Stories of Van Diemen’s Land: 1803/4—2003/4*

*Hume, Stuart H.;* *Beyond the Borders*

*Julen, Hans;* *The Early History of the Tasmanian West Coast*

*Luck, Marjorie (Ed);* *The Old Ferry Link*

*Luck, Marjorie (Ed);* *Cromwell—Churches & Villages*

*Mckay, T;* *The Maum Diaries: 1963–1901*

*Martyr, Margaret;* *Paradise of Quacks.*

*Musgrave, Sarah;* *The Wayback*

*Neary, Henry;* *Ghosts of the Goldfields*

*Noye, J;* *Clare—A District History.*

*O’Connor, Morgan;* *The Progress of The Yass Mission*

*Oram, Gwy;* *A Mallee Pioneer*

*Phillips, Arthur;* *Clare & District Sketchbook*

*Pickering, PJ;* *Tasmania’s A.I.F. Lighthorsemen C Squadron, 3rd Light Horse Regiment*

*Reaney, P.H. & R.M. Wilson;* *A Dictionary of English Surnames*

*Rieuuset, B.;* *Maria Island Convicts 1825–1832*

*Rushen, E. & P. McIntyre;* *The Merchants Women*

*Russell, Eric;* *Willaughby—A Centenary History*

*Searle, Allan;* *Historic Woodford & Linden*

*Shennan, Rosalyn;* *A Biographical Dictionary of the Pioneers of The Ovens and the Townsmen of Beechworth*

*Skehan, Patricia;* *The Walkers of Yaralla*

*TFHS Inc. Launceston;* *The Tasmanian Mail: A photographic Index, Vol. 2 1905–1908*
TFHS Inc. Launceston; *The Tasmanian Mail: A photographic Index, Vol. 3 1909–1912.
* Thorne, Les; *North Shore, Sydney—From 1788 to Today.
* Tilbrook, Eric; *The Paths of Glory Lead But to the Grave.
* Voss, F; *200 Great Tasmanians.
* Westbury Historical Society; *It Was Written, Vol. 1: Westbury places and personalities
* Westbury Historical Society; *It Was Written, Vol. 1: ‘Remember your grassroots’.
* Wigley, Margaret; *Ready Money—The Life of William Robinson.
* White, Unk; *Blue Mountains Sketchbook.
Zaczek, I. & C. Phillips; *The Complete Book of Tartan

Accessions-CDRoms
* Family Tree Magazine—July 2008
  1901 Census of Warwickshire, Warwick
  Parish Records Shropshire, Broseley
* Family Tree Magazine—August 2008
  1901 Census of Hampshire, Romsey
  Parish Records Suffolk, Ingham
* Purscher, Joyce; *Tasmanian Paupers and Invalids (Brickfields, Cascades, Launceston, New Town and Port Arthur.
  Queensland FHS; *Genealogical Index to Australians and other Expatriates in Papua New Guinea 1888–1975.
  Scottish GS; Warriston Cemetery Memorial Inscriptions, Edinburgh.
  West Surrey FHS; *Surrey Marriages to 1837, 2nd Edition
* Indicates donated items

Huon Branch
President Betty Fletcher (03) 6264 1546
Secretary Libby Gillham (03) 6239 6529
PO Box 117 Huonville Tasmania 7109
email: vsbtas@bigpond.com

Due to the small number of members actively managing the operation and affairs of the Branch no new activities have been undertaken. eHeritage work is continuing and nearing completion with the exception of the Huon Lawn Cemetery and some minor memorials throughout the community of the Huon.

In recent months there has been an increase in requests for research and in the use of the Library. Services in the Library have been improved with the purchase of a new laser printer photocopier.
A somewhat traumatic time since the last Launceston Branch report! The lease on the library premises expired on 31 July. After some fifteen years at 2 Taylor Street, we were faced with the dilemma that the building was being sold and that we could neither afford to buy it nor could we pay the rental which a new landlord would certainly be asking. The decision was made to vacate by 30 September and a Crisis Meeting held to publicise the situation. Invitations were sent to and accepted by representatives from Launceston City Council, State and Federal parliamentarians, Heritage Council and others whom it was hoped would have access to suitable space in our price range. Some thirty areas were inspected and at present we are waiting very positively for a landlord's decision which will enable us to reopen around the usual time in January. Keep an eye on the website!

The Branch library closed to the public on Tuesday 16 September and a group of rather sad people attempted to party! Or should I say, hold a wake! Packing started immediately and by the 28 September, equipment and resources had been moved to two storage areas, including space at a member's home. Sincere thanks to all those who gave so willingly and generously of their time and expertise with the move, particularly partners! Thanks also to the businesses who donated cartons, moving equipment and offered temporary space. We are grateful to The Examiner Newspaper, the ABC and local radio stations for their interest and publicity.

Revenue raising activities continue—sales of publications, ongoing indexing work and the research service has been taken "home" by those responsible.

As I write we are looking forward to the last gathering for the year, on Saturday 29 November—a conducted tour on "The Relbia Convict Trail". This has been organised by Lucille Gee, with the kind co-operation of the property owners.

Regular Committee meetings are being held and planning is well underway for 2009. The next BIG (British Interest Group) meeting will be held at the Adult Education Centre, York Street, at 2pm on Wednesday 18 February. Subject: "Criminal and Court Records"

Watch for the next Branch Newsletter and the website for full details of 2009 meetings, times and venues.

Acquisitions
Books
AIGS Warrnambool Branch, Pioneer Register Warrnambool Township & Shire 1839-1900 Volumes 1 & 2

Alexander, Alison, Charles Davis 150 years

Anderson, James F OAM RFD JP, Frances L Stubs Award, Recipients and their Achievements

Branch Compilations, Early Military Uniforms 1695-1910

Branch Compilations, Launceston’s Chronological History
The Oldest Lightship

*The Weekly Courier, 17 March 1910, p38 c1*

The oldest lightship on the British coasts, and probably the oldest lightship in the world is the Nore Light at the entrance of the Thames, a light vessel having been placed there as long ago as 1732. From the very nature of the case many lightships are moored in exceedingly perilous situations—situations which in heavy weather, with the wind in a particular quarter, leave them a dangerous sand immediately to leeward. Every precaution is, therefore, taken with their moorings. Once every year the whole of the cables of all light vessels have to be hauled up on deck one at a time, the inner ends, clinches, and shackles examined, and the tiers cleaned out, and then re-staved and blacked as they are put down again.

Still, however bad the weather, it is extremely unusual for lightships to go adrift, although they occasionally get run down. The most serious of such accidents that have happened of late years was probably the running down of the *Kentish Knock* and the *South Sand Head*. The former occurred in 1886, when an iron barque, the *Saladin*, bound from Shields to Valparaiso, struck her on the starboard bow, cut her right through, and sank her in perfectly clear weather in three minutes. The crew just managed to get on board the colliding vessel. The *South Sand Head*, the lightship of the Goodwins, was run into by a barque, bound from Amsterdam, early on a winter morning in 1896, during stormy weather.
## Library Notes

### State Microfiche Roster

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Burnie</th>
<th>Devonport</th>
<th>Hobart</th>
<th>Huon</th>
<th>Launceston</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17/11/08</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
<td>Set 3</td>
<td>Set 4</td>
<td>Set 5</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23/02/09</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
<td>Set 3</td>
<td>Set 4</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18/05/09</td>
<td>Set 5</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
<td>Set 3</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25/08/09</td>
<td>Set 4</td>
<td>Set 5</td>
<td>Set 3</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16/11/09</td>
<td>Set 3</td>
<td>Set 4</td>
<td>Set 3</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19/02/10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Set 1**
- GRO BDMs Index 1868–1897

**Set 2**
- Griffith’s Valuation for Ireland Series
- GRO Consular Records Index
- 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
- Lilian Watson Family History Award 2007 and entries

### Devonport & Launceston Microfiche Roster

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Devonport</th>
<th>Launceston</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17/11/08</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23/02/09</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18/05/09</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25/08/09</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16/11/09</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19/02/10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Devonport**
- GRO BDMs Index 1943–1946
- GRO BDMs Index 1947–1950

**Launceston**
- GRO BDMs Index 1943–1946
- GRO BDMs Index 1947–1950

## Society Sales

The Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. Publications

**Payment by Visa or MasterCard**—now available (mail order only)

**Mail orders (including postage) should be forwarded to the:**
State Sales Officer, TFHS Inc., PO Box 191 Launceston TAS 7250

### Microfiche

- TAMIOT (p&p $2.00) $55.00

### Books

- Van Diemen’s Land Heritage Index, Vol. 3 (p&p $5.50) $11.00
- Van Diemen’s Land Heritage Index, Vol. 4 (p&p $5.50) $11.00
- Van Diemen’s Land Heritage Index, Vol. 5 (p&p $5.50) ** $25.00
- Tasmanian Ancestry Index Volumes 1—20 (p&p $5.50) ** $22.50
- Tasmanian Ancestry Index Volumes 21—25 (p&p $4.50) ** $15.00

### CD-Rom

- Tasmanian Federation Index (p&p $2.50) $231.00

**members discount applies**
Branch Library Addresses, Times and Meeting Details

Burnie
Library
58 Bass Highway, Cooee
Phone: (03) 6435 4103 (Branch Librarian)
Tuesday 11.00 a.m.–3.00 p.m.
Saturday 1.00 p.m.–4.00 p.m.
The library is open at 7.00 p.m. prior to meetings.
Meeting Branch Library, 58 Bass Highway, Cooee 7.30 p.m. on
3rd Tuesday of each month, except January and December.
Day Meeting 1st Monday of the month at 10.30 a.m. except January and February.

Devonport
Library
"Old police residence", 117 Gilbert St, Latrobe (behind State Library)
Phone: (03) 6427 8997 (Branch Secretary)
Tuesday & Friday 11.00 a.m.–3.00 p.m.
Saturday opening has ceased and is now by advance appointment only.
Meeting The last Thursday of each month is flagged for evening events with a commencement time of 7.00 p.m. Meetings are held at the Mersey Regional Library in Devonport, the Branch Library in Latrobe or at other places as determined by the committee. Please check the website at www.tfhsdev.com or contact the Secretary.

Hobart
Library
19 Cambridge Road, Bellerive
Phone: (03) 6228 5057 (Branch Secretary)
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
Library
Soldiers Memorial Hall, Marguerite Street, Ranelagh
Phone: (03) 6239 6529 (Branch Secretary)
Saturday 1.30 p.m.–4.00 p.m.
Other times: Library visits by appointment with Secretary, 48 hours notice required
Meeting Branch Library, Ranelagh, at 4.00 p.m. on 1st Saturday of each month, except January.
Please check Branch Report for any changes.

Launceston
Library
In recess—members will be advised as soon as new premises are available
Phone: (03) 6344 4034 (Branch Secretary)
Tuesday 10.00 a.m.–3.00 p.m.
1st & 3rd Saturday 1.30 p.m.–3.30 p.m.
Meeting Generally held on the 4th Tuesday of each month, except January and December. Venue as advertised. Check the Branch News and the website http://users.bigpond.com/ltntasfh for locations and times.
Membership of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

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

Dues are payable annually by 1 April. Membership Subscriptions for 2008–09:-

- Individual member: $39.00
- Joint members (2 people at one address): $49.00
- Australian Concession: $27.00
- Australian Joint Concession: $37.00

Overseas: Individual member: A$39.00; Joint members: A$49.00 (including airmail postage).

Organisations: Journal subscription $39.00—apply to the State Treasurer.

Membership Entitlements:
All members receive copies of the society's journal Tasmanian Ancestry, published quarterly in June, September, December and March. 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 downloaded from www.tasfhs.org or obtained from the TFHS Inc. State Secretary, or any branch and be returned with appropriate dues to a branch treasurer. Interstate and overseas applications should be mailed to the TFHS Inc. Treasurer, PO Box 191, Launceston Tasmania 7250. Dues are also accepted at libraries and at 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. Research request forms may be downloaded from www.tasfhs.org.

Reciprocal Rights:
The TFHS Inc. policy is that our branches offer reciprocal rights to any interstate or overseas visitor who is a member of another Family History Society and produce their membership card.

Advertising:
Advertising for Tasmanian Ancestry is accepted with pre-payment of $27.50 per quarter page in one issue or $82.50 for four issues. Further information can be obtained by writing to the journal editors at PO Box 191, Launceston Tasmania 7250.

ISSN—0159 0677

Printed by The Design & Print Centre—Launceston Tasmania
Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.
PO Box 191 Launceston Tasmania 7250
State Secretary: secretary@tasfhs.org
Journal Editors: editors@tasfhs.org
Home Page: http://www.tasfhs.org
Patron: Dr Alison Alexander
Fellows: Dr Neil Chick and Mr David Harris

Executive:
President Anita Swan (03) 6326 5778
Vice President Maurice Appleyard (03) 6248 4229
Vice President Peter Cocker (03) 6435 4103
State Secretary Muriel Bissett (03) 6344 4034
State Treasurer Betty Bissett (03) 6344 4034

Committee:
Judy Cocker Margaret Strempel Jim Rouse
Kerrie Blyth Robert Tanner Leo Prior
John Gillham Libby Gillham Sandra Duck

By-laws Officer (vacant)
Assistant By-laws Officer Maurice Appleyard (03) 6248 4229
Webmaster Robert Tanner (03) 6231 0794
Journal Editors Anita Swan (03) 6326 5778
Betty Bissett (03) 6344 4034
LWFHA Coordinator Anita Swan (03) 6394 8456
Members’ Interests Compiler Jim Rouse (03) 6239 6529
Membership Registrar Muriel Bissett (03) 6344 4034
Publications Convenor Bev Richardson (03) 6225 3292
Public Officer Colleen Read (03) 6244 4527
State Sales Officer Betty Bissett (03) 6344 4034

Branches of the Society
Burnie: PO Box 748 Burnie Tasmania 7320
etjud@bigpond.com
Devonport: PO Box 267 Latrobe Tasmania 7307
secretary@tfhsdev.com
Hobart: PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018
secretary@hobart.tasfhs.org
Huon: PO Box 117 Huonville Tasmania 7109
vsbtas@bigpond.com
Launceston: PO Box 1290 Launceston Tasmania 7250
bbissett@bigpond.net.au
Contents

Editorial ............................................................................................................ 218
President ........................................................................................................... 219
Membership for 2009-10 .................................................................................... 220
The Anson as a Female Reformatory Hulk, Anne McMahon ................................. 221
Relbia Ramble, Lucille Gee ............................................................................... 227
Answers to Rosanna of Rosemary House, Angela Prosser-Green ...................... 231
The Garcia School of Music: Elsie Corrick, Shirley Foster ................................. 232
Manslaughter Sentences, Laurie Moody ............................................................ 233
A Stitch in Time, Betty Jones ............................................................................. 236
The Best Little School of All, Iris Meek ........................................................... 241
Where is That Place?, Nancy Higgins ............................................................... 245
My Schooldays: Elsie Corrick, Shirley Foster ..................................................... 246
Help Wanted ..................................................................................................... 250
New Members and New Members’ Interests ...................................................... 251
Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Anne Levens Vic Heritage ............... 254
Bushfire at Fern Tree 1967, and our escape, Irene Schaffer ............................... 257
George Johnston—The Sailor Boy, Nancy Gibb ............................................... 262
Venture and Adventure, part 2 ........................................................................... 266
The Flowerdale District Tasmania, part 2 ........................................................ 273
We Assaulted The Constabulary ........................................................................ 277
Branch News and Acquisitions ........................................................................ 283
Library Notes, Society Sales ............................................................................. 288

Deadline dates for contributions
BY 1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October
From the Editors

This is “farewell” from the editors, Anita and Betty, of Launceston, who have been responsible for producing Tasmanian Ancestry during the past four years. We have appreciated the support and constant flow of interesting and instructive articles that have come to hand, and ask that this be continued for the new personnel.

We wish the incoming Hobart-based editor and committee well as they take on this challenging task, beginning with Volume 30, No. 1, June 2009. Note that the email address and PO Box address will remain the same. Again, we ask that articles be kept to a minimum of around 2,500 words, including no more than one photo per page, and submitted by email or by CD.

In this issue, Iris Meek’s entry in the 2008 short story competition gives a vivid insight into country school and home life around the time of WWII and later, while Irene Schaffer brings an on-the-spot account of the scary scenes and the tragedy of the loss of life and property in the south of the state during the horrific bushfires of February 1967.

Muriel, State Secretary.

Journal Editors
Anita Swan and Betty Bissett

Journal address
PO Box 191, Launceston TAS 7250, or email editors@tasfhs.org

any other address may cause a delay in reaching us

Articles are welcomed in any format—handwritten, word processed, on CD Rom, or by email. Photographs—one per page.

We do ask that you try to limit the articles to 2,500 words maximum (including endnotes and references), unless it is an Index which may be included in several issues.

Please note when sending material for the journal to use the address PO Box 191 or email editors@tasfhs.org.

Deadline dates: BY 1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October

The opinions expressed in this journal are not necessarily those of the journal committee nor of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. Responsibility rests with the author of a submitted article, 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.

If you wish to contact the author of an article in Tasmanian Ancestry please write care of the editor, enclosing a stamped envelope and your letter will be forwarded.

© The contents of Tasmanian Ancestry are subject to the provisions of the Copyright Act and may not be reproduced without written permission of the editor and author.

Cover photo: The City Park Stables, 45 Tamar St, Launceston. The building kindly made available by the Launceston City Council to house the library of the Launceston Branch of TFHS Inc.
President's Message

Welcome to 2009

As it is now March 2009 I guess you will have recovered from your Christmas and New Year festivities and be back into research mode.

Our five branches have certainly been very busy as you will read in the branch reports. Hobart has been particularly active organising a great programme for the 2009 AGM, to be held at the Bellerive Yacht Club, on Saturday 20th June. Three speakers have been booked for Saturday: Maria Stacey, Director of Tourism Operation Port Arthur Site Management Authority; Adrian Howard, Vice President of the Friends of Soldiers Memorial Avenue Hobart and in the evening Brian Rieusset. There are more comprehensive details in the AGM Programme and Registration Form which is included in this journal. Please make a note in your diaries to attend the AGM and support our Society, which in turn also supports the five branches.

At the AGM we will be announcing the winner of the three competitions. The Journal Competition, the annual Lilian Watson Family History Award and the 2008/2009 Bi-annual Family Chart, which is judged at branch level with winners and runner up taken to the state AGM in 2009 for state judging. Entry forms are available from any of the branch libraries or from the state secretary.

The State Executive has appointed a sub committee to complete and execute the contract with Ancestry.com to obtain access to the World Deluxe subscription of Ancestry for our branches. We are of course hoping this will be finalized in the near future.

Reminders —
- Write an article for the journal
- Renew membership for 2009/10
- Enter the Lilian Watson Family History Award competition, and the Short Story Competition
- Remit AGM form early to be eligible for the President’s Early Bird Prize.

“Australia’s Army War Dead DVD”—check out page 254 for the very welcome information from Anne Levens, VicHeritage Projects Manager regarding the new release. The DVD covers the period 1885-1972 and can be purchased online at the Registry’s website—www.bdm.vic.gov.au or you can download an application to post into the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages, PO Box 4332, Melbourne, Victoria, 3001. The cost of the DVD is $250 (inc. GST).

Great news that the Launceston Branch Library has a new home! At the December meeting of Launceston City Council, Aldermen agreed to the lease, at a very nominal figure, but we had to wait for the final 'nod' for a further three weeks— to give opportunity to the public to object. Library hours will remain as previously. When visiting, please make your own parking arrangements—there are 3-hour metres in the area; early-bird parking at the Grand Chancellor and the Willis & Paterson Street East car parks are within easy walking distance.

Anita Swan
State President.
Don't Forget!

Membership for 2009-10 commences on
1 April 2009 through to 31 March 2010

Current membership subscriptions expire on
31 March 2009

You will have received a Membership Renewal Form (green) in the December edition of Tasmanian Ancestry. Additional forms may be downloaded from our Website: www.tasfhs.org

If you have not paid your Membership Renewal, please complete and mail your cheque to:

Tasmanian Members:
Treasurer at your local branch

Interstate and Overseas Members:
State Treasurer, TFHS Inc.
PO Box 191
Launceston TAS 7250

** Payment by Visa or MasterCard should be mailed direct to the State Treasurer.

REMEMBER!!!

Late payment may result in a delay in the delivery of your June 2009 Tasmanian Ancestry.

Tasmanian Ancestry Subscriptions: (Societies and Organisations)
Payment of Invoices is now due
please mail payment direct to the State Treasurer
The Anson as a Female Reformatory Hulk (1844-1850)

Anne McMahon (Member 6463)

Lady FRANKLIN wrote in her diary of 17 September 1841 that an injunction had been laid upon her by Elizabeth FRY on her departure from London to become involved in the management of female convicts while in Van Diemen’s Land. She reflected upon how little she had attended to Elizabeth Fry’s request and mused that it was the arrival both of Kezia HAYTER, a protégée of Mrs Fry, matron on the Rajah, and its surgeon Dr James DONOVAN, that had urged her to act. On 3 August 1841 she wrote to Elizabeth Fry recounting the ‘wretched condition’ of the females and the evils of Assignment in the colony. Among the matters raised by Lady Franklin were that additional funds were required to improve conditions for female convicts; increased accommodation was necessary as were plans for the penitentiary commissioned by Lord STANLEY as Colonial Secretary. Finally, she explained that there was a need for qualified staff from England. Kezia Hayter also wrote to Mrs Fry deploring the lack of religious instruction at Cascade’s female factory. On receipt of these letters Elizabeth Fry lost no time in communicating their contents to Lord Stanley by sending him large extracts which had an immediate effect as she recorded in her diary of 25 June 1843:

We have cause for thankfulness in the excellent arrangements made by Lord Stanley for our poor prisoners in Van Diemen’s Land; he appears so carefully to have attended to the representations we made respecting the evils existing there, and to have proposed good measures to remedy them.

Under Lord Stanley’s direction the Colonial Office set about dealing with the issues raised within the Probation System which replaced Assignment. He informed Sir John Franklin that, in conjunction with the Home Office, he would try ’to engage the services of competent persons to undertake the superintendence of this new establishment’ (meaning the proposed penitentiary) and he secured the re-fit of the HM Anson for use as a reformatory hulk in the interim. The result of his initiatives was the appointment of Philippa BOWDEN, ex-matron of Hanwell Asylum, as matron and her husband Dr John Edmund Bowden as superintendent, at a joint salary of £500 pa and Dr Bowden received an additional £300 yearly for his medical services. John Franklin was recalled in 1843 and Lord Stanley informed the newly appointed Lieutenant Governor, Sir John Eardley-Wilmot, in mid-August 1843, that the Anson ‘intended as a depot for Female Convicts at Van Diemen’s Land’ was about to sail for the colony.

The Anson was a 74 gun, 1724 ton, three-decker ship that had been in use as a quarantine station. It was despatched to Hobart Town with 499 male prisoners, arriving on 4 February 1844. Meanwhile Philippa and Dr Bowden and family had landed from the Woodbridge transport in December 1843 with fifteen nurses from Hanwell, four male warders and 204 English female prisoners. In Hobart the Bowdens organised the re-fit of the Anson to include laundry, kitchen, storerooms, library, chapel and staff quarters. The plan was that all female exiles were to serve their initial six months probation on the vessel. The Anson was then moved to moorings at Prince of Wales Bay four miles upstream from Hobart where Philippa and Edmund Bowden commenced duty on 25 April 1844 with their staff and 359
English female convicts from the *Woodbridge* and *Emma Eugenia* 3, the latter transport having arrived on 2 April 1844.

In her role as matron of Hanwell Asylum for the pauper insane at Middlesex Philippa Bowden was the principal assistant to Dr John CONOLLY, superintendent from 1839 to 1844 who introduced a non-restraint method supported by John Adams, chairman of the Middlesex magistrates (1836-1844), who was the prime mover in the policy of non-restraint both at Hanwell and at Middlesex prison. Hanwell was the first large scale institution of its type to dispense with all mechanical restraints on its patients. The elements of non-restraint were based on the belief that any form of mechanical restraint distressed patients and exacerbated madness. Its aim was to relieve the patients’ pain as well as to maximise order, regularity and the performance of work. Work, in fact, was a necessity within the non-restraint method as it was intertwined with order, regularity and discipline. Prescribed behaviour was achieved through watchful supervision by trained, carefully disciplined officers. Moral treatment took the form of face-to-face personal correction. Dr Conolly formalised non-restraint at Hanwell in the belief that ‘everything should be done regularly and ... quietly ... Perfect order; perfect cleanliness and great tranquillity should prevail everywhere’. His approach was supported by rules and surveillance aided by features of the building to form a de-personalised environment. In the prison the non-restraint method placed less emphasis on the physical confinement of inmates and more on efficiency and orderliness to enable a progression of behaviour towards reformation. Silence was used as a means of control and punishment involved solitary confinement and separate treatment rooms as just measures of pain.

Dr J S HAMPTON, who was yet to take up office as Comptroller General of Convicts, inspected the *Anson* on 4 September 1844 by which time it had received two further shiploads of female prisoners from the *Angelina* and the *Greenlaw* and had a total of 600 convicts on board. John Hampton was highly critical of the reformatory method used by the Bowdens. In his report, addressed to Sir John Eardley-Wilmot, his criticisms revealed that he had no knowledge of the non-restraint method but was quite intolerant of it. Dr Hampton’s first criticism was that he was unable to find out what the punishment consisted of beyond being on board ship. Dr Bowden, in his reply to the Lieutenant Governor, said that watchful supervision and moral constraint exercised over the women superceded the necessity for frequent punishment. He further explained that ‘... we wish as far as practicable to rely upon moral and religious influence and agencies directed to the hearts and consciences of reasonable and responsible beings ... As a punishment we prefer seclusion and reproof ...’ However, he advised that there were solitary cells for the more refractory females.

Dr Hampton claimed there was not sufficient productive work on board. The Bowdens agreed although, at the time, the women were straw plaiting, shoe, mat, lace and button making. He then criticised the lack of schooling. The Bowdens, in reply, stated that the existing arrangements were satisfactory having regard to the health of the women and their need for exercise on deck. Dr Hampton asserted that the females were placed in their ships’ companies on separate decks but this observation was an error. Dr Bowden explained to Eardley-Wilmot that only the orlop, the lowest deck, was reserved for the newly-arrived where they were kept
under observation until they could be trusted elsewhere. The upper deck housed
the best conducted and the middle deck contained those women ‘not of so fixed a
character’. At the time of John Hampton’s visit the Irish females from the
Greenlaw were in two wards on the middle deck together with the most troublesome
and noisy of the English females from the Woodbridge. Dr Hampton claimed that
housing Irish and English, and thus Catholics and Protestants, on the middle deck
was likely to produce inconvenience and evil. Dr Bowden said that he was at a loss
to conceive how this arrangement could foster national or religious distinctions as
there was a mixture of all countries and religions on every deck and in every ward.
Dr Hampton further reported that he did not find a system of classification or
separation of the classes in place. Dr Bowden told His Excellency that the
classification was actually that of Dr Hampton but explained that the physical
separation of the classes was unnecessary due to the constant and watchful
supervision of the female officers. John Hampton in his final remarks said that
nothing could be cleaner or more regular than the appearance of the women on the
Anson. Dr Bowden commented rather wryly that ‘coming from so severe and
competent a judge … this is testimony that our system on board is not altogether a
bad one’. Dr Hampton however did not let the matter rest but continued to dispute
the efficacy of non-restraint.

The non-restraint method used on the Anson was a unique reformatory approach to
the treatment of female convicts. It was the first coherent system of reform since
Lieutenant Governor Arthur’s time during the late 1820s when he had
commissioned the Cascades female factory and the orphan schools, both of which
used punitive discipline. Non-restraint was humane, non-invasive and it did not seek
to humiliate offenders. Importantly the women, while on the Anson, were protected
and safe from the risks and sexual exploitation which characterised assignment.
John West, a contemporary of Philippa Bowden, described her as ‘a lady of
majestic presence and enlightened mind’. She adopted a more face-to-face
method of training than the detachment of Dr John Conolly at Hanwell. In his 1845
report, Dr Bowden wrote of Mrs Bowden’s ‘affectionate remonstrances, severe
admonitions or stern rebuke’ to individual offenders. The colonial press, as might
have been expected, circulated stories of spies, spite, maligning, thwarting and
petty annoyances. The exception was the Launceston Examiner which supported
the approach used on the Anson.

Philippa Bowden soon began to feel lack of support from Eardley-Wilmot. During
February 1846 she wrote letters to her friend John Adams, who had been
indispensable for the success of non-restraint at Hanwell, that were passed to the
Under-Secretary for the Colonies, James Stephen, who commented:

Mr Sergeant Adams told me that Mrs Bowden entertains the opinion so commonly
entertained respecting the Lieutenant Governor’s habits of life and ascribed to
the feelings of indifference or distrust with which he regards her and her labours.

He added that ‘Mrs Bowden is a very remarkable person possessing talent for
Government of the highest order … She went out with as strong recommendation
as could well be written to the support of the Lt Governor, yet of her proceedings,
we have never heard anything’. After receiving a third letter from Mrs Bowden to
the Adams family, written in similar vein, a report on the progress of the Anson
experiment was demanded of Eardley-Wilmot from London. In it he asserted that the Anson was successful.

Church of England Bishop Francis NIXON was a supporter of the Anson. He described its reformatory program as ‘a pleasing exception to [the] general rule of depravity’ which afflicted the hiring depots. However, he was aware of problems that existed, namely lack of sufficient employment for the women as well as deficiencies in their training as household servants. Bishop Nixon commended the Bowdens on their industry and ‘judicious exertions’18 and supported the work of Revd George GILES, the Anson’s deputy superintendent. Louisa MEREDITH hired several domestic servants from the Anson and was well satisfied with their conduct:

Simply judging from the superior usefulness, willingness and orderly, decent, sober demeanour of the women I have taken from the Anson, over all others of their unfortunate class that I have known, I must believe the system pursued there by Mrs Bowden to be an excellent and effective one…19

Louisa Meredith wrote that her female servants from the Anson always seemed to feel great gratitude and reverence for Mrs Bowden. The voice of a female convict speaking of her treatment on the Anson was also described by Louisa Meredith who was about to write to Mrs Bowden and asked her servant, Jane, if she would like to say anything from her. Jane replied: "Oh! if you please ma’am to give my best thanks and duty to Mrs Bowden, and my kind love to all the officers."20

Sir Eardley-Wilmot was dismissed in 1846 after twenty-seven notices of rebuke had been sent to him about his failures in the duties of office. Charles LA TROBE was then appointed Administrator to report on the probation system which had become the subject of widespread rumours of idleness, inefficiency and unnatural vice which greatly alarmed William GLADSTONE who had succeeded Stanley as Colonial Secretary. La Trobe, with the ready cooperation of Dr Hampton, investigated the probation stations, dismissed various corrupt officials and recommended the closure of a number of the stations. He did not undertake a detailed investigation of the Anson and, in his report of January 1847, stated that it was a subject which required distinct and full report. Nevertheless he judged it unfavourably: "I entertain however the strongest general impression that the experiment is a total failure as regards the real improvement of the Female Prisoners.21

In La Trobe’s statistical report of 1846, the Anson was shown to have 419 females on board, 336 probationers and 83 awaiting hire. There were no women sick and none was in solitary confinement at that time.22

Sir William Denison was sworn in as Lieutenant Governor on 29 January 1847 shortly before the ailing Eardley-Wilmot died in Hobart on 3 February 1847. Dr Hampton quickly formed a close alliance with Denison in his role of Comptroller General of Convicts. Lady Denison, with an official party, visited the Anson on 5 March 1847 which, at that time, had 486 female inmates including women from recently arrived Irish female transports. She described Philippa Bowden as ‘reigning with pretty despotic authority’23 but she wrote favourably of the conduct of the women who were quiet and respectful. Sir William however, on the advice of Dr Hampton, maintained his opposition to the reformatory method of the Anson. Hampton wrote dismissively in his first report dated 10 July 1847. He wanted the
Anson abandoned. "... [the women he said] are deteriorated both morally and physically by association for six months' probation in a crowded ship."24 He claimed that they had no opportunity of gaining useful knowledge, were not properly classified and lacked suitable exercise. His judgement was that 'the vessel is, ... altogether unfit for a probationary establishment for women'. In the meantime no progress was made with the building of the penitentiary. Dr Bowden died in September 1847 and Philippa Bowden was appointed superintendent but with a reduced salary. In December 1847 Denison, who had engaged in selective reporting to London to present a negative view of the Anson, recommended to the Colonial Secretary, Earl Grey, that its use be discontinued. Philippa Bowden appealed against the decision and spoke in its defence in the House of Lords. She claimed that Anson women committed one third fewer breaches than those directly hired.25 Philippa Bowden had obtained leave of absence and departed for England in February 1848 still grieving the death of her husband and to visit her ailing brother. In her absence Dr Hampton again urged that the Anson be abandoned. His view now was that the women should be hired out on arrival and marriage should be encouraged as this had proved the best means of reform.26 Philippa Bowden extended her leave on grounds of ill health and did not return to Van Diemen's Land. As John West remarked 'Mrs Bowden returned to England convinced that moral insanity is far more hopeless than the diseases of Hanwell'.27

Guided by Dr Hampton, Lieutenant Governor DENISON officially closed the Anson in 1849 having advised Earl GREY on 27 June 1848 that no evidence existed 'that discipline on board the Anson has had any beneficial moral effect upon those subjected to it'. He reported likely savings of £4,365.8.1 per annum.28 The Anson was towed down river on 17 July 1849 and moored off the Queen’s Domain where it ceased operating as a probation station by 31 August 1850 when only a few unemployable women remained on board. The vessel was broken up on 25 January 1851.29 Over its six year life 4,000 women from twenty-five transports had served time on the Anson in its reformatory program.

John WEST praised the commitment of Lord Stanley to the management of female prisoners as having 'devoted commendable and humane attention to their needs'. As he concluded, however, 'local officers were averse to the plan ... and they succeeded in postponing and finally defeating the project'.30 Stanley had resigned from Peel's ministry in December 1845. Thereafter the forces against the Anson achieved prominence in Van Diemen's Land led by Dr Hampton who gave every appearance of interpreting the prison primarily as a place of punishment. In 1848 he expressed the hope that the separate apartments at Cascades female factory would 'preserve the general tranquillity of the prison, and be greatly dreaded by even the most turbulent ...'.31 He had lauded the effects of Pentonville on two shiploads of male exiles which he brought to the colony. These men had experienced isolation, silence and degradation as the method of penal servitude. On Norfolk Island in 1848 Hampton vigorously defended the cruelty of John PRICE's administration. John Barry judged him a 'cold-hearted devious opportunist'32 and Revd ROGERS claimed Hampton defended barbarity on the island. The Anson was not a prison in the harsher contemporary usage of the term. That Dr Hampton had refused to
accept the non-restraint method as legitimate corrective training was obvious by his actions in opposing it but whether he was able to comprehend its humane ideals is another question altogether.

References
1. Franklin, Jane, Diary. 17 September 1841, p 233. Microfilm MS 248/92, AOT.
8. Ibid, p 11.
15. Launceston Examiner 22 September 1847, p. 609; 29 September 1847, p 625.
20. Ibid.
22. Ibid, p 133.
27. West, J op. cit., p 322.
Relbia Ramble
Commentary as given by Lucille Gee (Member No 6297)

The Launceston Branch of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc., decided for their Christmas party that they would have a “Relbia Ramble” on the 29th November 2008. Lucille Gee organised the day and the Ramble began at her home at 1.30pm. Lucille welcomed everyone to Relbia and proceeded with her narration of each site visited. “Relbia” is an aboriginal word meaning “Long way, long time” The ramblers went to three properties: Caledonia Drive, Corra Linn and West Lynne. Lucille commented:

“Relbia is a wonderful place to live and we must be grateful to our ancestors for the fortitude and dam hard work they experienced developing such a beautiful and bountiful area that we now live in”. Lucille explained how Relbia became such an integral place to the early settlers. Lieutenant Colonel William PATERSON and his party surveyed the Port Dalrymple area in 1805 as far as the Corra Linn Gorge and noted that he found excellent pasture and a natural corral that would suffice for the grazing of the government herds. Lieutenant Paterson would be proud at the sight of Relbia today, as many vineyards have sprung up in this area and William did like a ‘drop or two’, and I am sure William would think he knew this Relbia place had the future of being a “Paradise”.

First stop was Caledonia Drive where we visited a convict built Sawpit. Lucille explained its history, its construction and its output. There is dispute where the first sawpit was established—research has not dispelled the argument. The northerners believe that William Patterson ordered the first sawpit to be built and the southerner’s believe that Cascades built the first sawpit. As I am a northern I go with William Patterson.

The Convict sawpit: The tenacity of the convicts and their will to survive is clearly demonstrated in the early timber industry. The government used the timber industry as a means of maintaining convict order; it was a means of disciplining and punishing the convicts as well as producing timber lengths for housing and bridges etc. The convicts that lived and worked in the logging camps were usually rough, tough men and developed immense strength. Every logging camp had its own sawpit. It took four men twenty days to fall five hundred trees and then the rough sawn log was carried on the shoulders of a gang of 60 to 70 convicts, in what was called the human caterpillar, to the sawpits. With no draught animals in the early days of Van Diemens Land it took considerable energy to roll the logs by human effort onto the pits. These pits were only used for sawing logs. Each pit was erected with considerable labour and consisted of a dugout, which was approximately six feet deep and twenty feet long; it had side strobes, skids and uprights which were made again of heavy timber. The depth of the sawpit was 1.4 metres below current
ground surface. Strong lengths of timber were placed across the pit and the logs were rolled onto them and then lined up. The log was rolled longitudinally over a dugout on wooden crosspieces. Sawing lines were drawn along the log. The 'sawyer'; name used for the convict cutting the timber; entered the pit while his mate remained on top of the log. Then the sawing commenced with the man in the sawpit making the cut and the man above pulling up the saw and guiding the cut. The man in the pit got all the sawdust over him, and usually fixed a bag over his head to keep it out of his eyes and nostrils. When the first "cross bearer" was reached another was placed behind the saw, and the first one was withdrawn. This method was continued down the log. The average log 6 feet in diameter when freshly cut weighed around 3 ton and a good average pair would cut 300 feet a day. (Ref. "Colonial" Timber industries before 1830" written by Mr McPherson).

We moved onto the second site which was on the property Corra Linn. The view from where the cars were parked looked down the Tamar valley and we could all see where Lieutenant Colonel William Patterson had reached the end of his survey of finding good pastures. Corra Linn was named by Governor-in-Chief Lachlan MACQUARIE after a waterfall in his homeland of Scotland. Governor Macquarie was visiting the Launceston area in 1811 and rode to the Sugar Loaf Hill (this borders onto Corra Linn and Camden. He then rode through Corra Linn back to Launceston. Whilst Governor Macquarie was riding through the Whitehills/Relbia area he was noted to say, "Soil and grazing all of them good, with fine promising crops, but the habitations of the settlers are wretchedly mean." The property Corra Linn 800 acres in all, was granted to Lieutenant David ROSE of the 73rd Regiment on the 18th August 1814 by Governor Macquarie for the work he had done earlier with the fine care of the Government's livestock especially the enlarged herd of the Bengal cattle. David Rose died on 6th July 1826 and his nephew Alexander Rose inherited Corra Linn. Many stories can be told of the life of Alexander Rose, but they can be told another time. During the time the Rose family owned Corra Linn, small acreage was leased to many families who farmed the land with crops and livestock. It is amazing in reading and researching other people's work that you find that at some time they have experienced life on Corra Linn. The CHUGG family leased the property in the early 1900's and then in 1923 Corra Linn was purchased by Mr Andrew B CHUGG, 400 acres with the value of 150 pound. In 2007 Corra Linn was purchased by Mr & Mrs Peter DIXON. The features that we see at Corra Linn are firstly the convict built Georgian-styled brick building c1840. It is situated close to the Old Coach road and there is mixed views about what it was used for—most likely to house the convicts whilst all the other constructions in the area needed convict labour. The windows of the building are fitted with steel bars on the northern side and are shaped to be wide on the outside and narrow on the inside, possibly to aid gun defence of the building from marauding bushrangers.
There are large timber columns (struts) inside the barn, sunk into the ground and they are possibly on stone pads.

We will move over to the Slippery Elm Tree *Ulmus Rubra* This tree was brought to Launceston from England for medicinal purposes for the early settlers as well as the livestock. It is a South American tree and is uncommon to Tasmania. The mucilage found in the inner bark of this tree is recorded to cure the common cold, sore throat, coughs, Crohn's disease, gastritis, reflux and heartburn. Even today people are using Slippery Elm tablets as tonic for similar ailments. Poultices were made for applying to livestock open wounds.

**The Natural Corral:** Lieutenant Colonel William Paterson and his party explored the open woodland and river meadows of Port Dalrymple Valley as far upstream as Corra Linn Gorge. He was surprised natural pastures at Corra Linn. The grassland looked as though it had been ploughed and sowed with rich pasture. He noted "There was excellent pasture and a natural corral for the government herds. At Corra Linn it was found that the aboriginal tribes maintained the vegetation patterns in this area by controlled burning—fire management regenerated the plant food and increased the abundance of game and kept the terrain clear for ease of movement. This was really the winter larder for the aboriginal people. The corral helped with shepherds stationed around the side hills to kept the livestock together whilst the type of fencing was being decided upon.

**The Old Coach Road:** The old Coach Road that ran from Hobart to Launceston ambles its way through Corra Linn straight past the Convict Station House and then continues its way down to the North Esk River to Launceston. It is visible in several places on Corra Linn and Lucille explained that on the old road was a hotel called the *Opossum Inn* and a Flour Mill. She also explained that many families had leased the property from the Rose family and used several acres to grow livestock and have very fruitful crops.

The last site we visited was at West Lynne and as we are travelling Lucille asked members to notice the Hawthorn hedges on the side of the road. Hawthorn hedges were the most distinctive and commonly used form of exotic planting in this region. Governor Macquarie encouraged settlers to use hawthorn hedging as a form of fencing. In between the hawthorn hedges, Sloe Berries were growing and Lucille offered a recipe handed down from Mrs Clara GEE (Talisker) for Sloe Berry Gin. The recipe states that after the gin has been drunk the dregs of the gin (sloe berries) should always be used in a game stew. Nothing is wasted!

"The last site we visit today is the property West Lynne and we four-wheel drive into the middle of the property and see Cameron's Hill where you will see a viaduct built for the Western Railway Launceston to Hobart track." It was a great sight to see sprightly members of the Launceston group jump into the backs of the four wheel drive vehicles—no one was going to miss out on this site!

**The viaduct:** On the 15th January 1868 the first sod was turned for the Western Railways linking Hobart to Launceston, by His Royal Highness the Duke of
Edinburgh. The ornate carved Huon Pine wheelbarrow used to carry the first sod is in the Queen Victoria Museum, Launceston. After many setbacks the first railroad in the state was opened in 1871. The First Ride on the Rail was on the 19th August 1869 to Relbia to Cameron's Hill—the Viaduct was not completed. In Launceston it was decreed a holiday and hundreds lined the route of the railway out of town to watch the first train disappear, the first trip being to Relbia approximately 6½ miles on the track and it took 16 minutes for one trip. That day The Western Railway trains took 10 trips to Relbia and 4,000 people travelled free of charge. Much criticism was generated in regards to the sparks from the wood-burning engines setting fire to the fineries of the ladies. The hill and chasm where the Viaduct was built is called Cameron's Hill. The first viaduct was a double arch viaduct, built above the ground joining the two hills but the flood came and washed it away and it was replaced with the now single arch. It cost up to £30,000 to replace the viaduct which was very damaging to the Melbourne Company of Overrend and Robb. When this happened there were riots in the streets of Launceston and the shareholders had to sell to the Tasmanian Government, receiving only ten shillings in the pound return. The existing Viaduct is 350 feet long and nearly 10 feet high. This Viaduct contains 90,000 cubic yards of material and was considered to be the heaviest viaduct in the Southern Hemisphere. When the Viaducts was being built the company employed some 700 men, 70 horses, 50 bullocks 25 drays, 115 carts, 47 wagons, and 250 wheelbarrows for this section only. The employers had a camp in the Jinglers Creek Bush and a painting was completed and placed in the Melbourne Post on the 8th October 1868. The bricks for the viaduct came from Cocked Hat Hill as the clay for the bricks was of superior quality. There was one reported fatality during construction. The Western Line was opened, Launceston to Hobart in 1871 and in 1877 three trains per day stopped at Relbia Station. It was an experience to walk through the viaduct as in the centre it became quite dark and we walked in single line with a culvert of water rushing through the middle of the tunnel.

Out of the tunnel and another jump into the back of the vehicle; a short drive to Lucille’s place and a good strong cup of tea and hot venison sausage rolls with homemade scones, jam and cream. The day finished with Christmas greetings from President Anita Swan to all members and friends. Many thanks Lucille, we are all looking forward to another Ramble in the New Year.
Answers to Rosanna of Rosemary House

Angela Prosser-Green (Member No 6599)

See article in Tasmanian Ancestry Volume 29, No 3 p164

Louisa Susan was the daughter of Thomas ARCHER and Mary ABBOTT, and a grand-daughter of Thomas Archer and Susannah HORTLE, who established Woolmers, a farming property at Longford, Tasmania now a Heritage Listed property open to the public. Louisa married Thomas Reibey Gardiner ARTHUR who died in 1919. He was a descendant of Thomas and Mary REIBEY of Sydney and Entally House at Hadspen. Louisa predeceased him in 1903.

Frances was the daughter of John SMITH whose father had established the property Marchington at Breadalbane just south of Launceston, and Eleanor PIDDINGTON. Frances married Frederick Hawley REED, son of “the important father” Henry Reed the well-known merchant, philanthropist and preacher and Maria Suzanna (sometimes Suzanna Maria) GRUBB. They had two daughters Frances Winifred born 1880 and Irene *Lesley Reece born 1882 with a son Erick Lindon born 1887

(This appears to be a mistranscript)

Frances’ younger daughter Irene, who was nick-named Donna Bella, is the author of the book. Irene married Keith Tasman HEADLAM son of Charles Headlam and Anna BARTLEY in 1915. Anna was a daughter of Theodore Bryant Bartley and Hannah PICKERING.

The “other grandparent” was Henry Reed’s widow. Three years after his first wife died in England in 1860 Henry married Margaret Sayres Elizabeth FRITH and she appears to be the “other grandparent”.

The two-storey house on the bend on Elphin Road was number 89, which was a part of William Gibson’s estate and situated four houses south of Cypress street. The numbers were changed in about 1915.

Important to Immigrants: Kelso Chronicle 23 January 1857, Kelso News, p2 c6

At a time when many of our fellow countrymen are immigrating to the land of gold—Australia—we feel it our duty to direct attention to the steamship Great Britain, now loading at Liverpool for Melbourne. She is to sail on 15th February. The Great Britain has been undergoing repairs and alterations for some time past, so that in point of speed and passenger accommodation, nothing can equal her.

It is a treat to visit her grand saloon and first-class cabin births. They are wanting in nothing that can secure comfort, happiness and health during the passage; whilst the other class of births are everything that can be desired. It is expected that with the new screw and the additional spread of canvas which has been given her, she will make the run to Melbourne in a little more than fifty days. To any of our readers contemplating a voyage to Australia, we would say do not omit to take passage in the Great Britain.
The Garcia School of Music: Elsie Corrick (1894-1974)
Shirley Foster (Member No 6420)

I left New Zealand in 1910, after finishing Newton High School and Wellington College, to study at the Garcia School of Music in Pott’s Point Sydney. Madame CHRISTIAN, (1) the Director, employed the best teachers like Monsieur DE BOULEZ who studied in Prague. I used to think how good Dad was for giving me such an expensive music education. When I got to Sydney I discovered there were all sorts of operas I could go to. There was the Melba/Quinn Opera and Melba would sing. “How much pocket money do you think we should give you? Do you think a pound a week will be enough?” he would say. All the other students’ fathers were cocky farmers and they would go to town and buy lunches but I’d write to my father and say, “Please could you send another cheque because I’ve been to the opera and the first time Melba did not sing. Now I have to go again” So after that another cheque would come. Most of the students were not mad music lovers like my family who were giving a month’s season in a crowded theatre in Brisbane. I joined them whenever I could. During the General Strike in 1912, there were no ticket sellers, or theatre electricians working and I had to have a police escort when returning to Sydney. I arrived a week too soon with my French violin and trunk full of opera scores and had to live with a skeleton staff in the kitchen. Evidently resuming dates were to be casually read in those days and were not strictly observed. There were 30 practice pianos at Garcia for the students to use. I would work through the whole book full of CHOPIN’s Preludes and Polonaises. The harder the music the more I practiced. I learnt to accompany all the operatic singers, and on my door I had a notice saying ‘Accompaniments played with pleasure’. I should have added ‘with less wrong notes from now on’. Dickie GRIEVES, who played in the Sydney Symphony Orchestra, was a splendid violin teacher. When I first started the violin I did not know there were 7 or 8 different positions for the hand on the violin. And double and treble notes and harmonics. It was the great PAGANINNI who found out all these things during the last century. So I still look at his concertos and think ‘Yes there is still plenty to learn for they are very stiff’. Our Italian teacher used to fine us if we were late for classes and told us we would have a picnic at the end of the year with the money he collected but I never remember having a picnic in Challis Avenue. I went to two elocution classes. Laurence CAMPBELL was one of my teachers. Mr FLORES taught a private class but one of the girls used to giggle and laugh when we did the same piece of SHAKESPEARE each lesson, so I went and learnt to do monologues instead. I copied soubrettes like Margaret COOPER and Daisy JEROME who was famous for wearing a leopard skin coat. Madame Christian wanted to make me an opera singer after I sang the Marriage of Figaro to the Vice Regal party but I really liked to entertain with monologues like Musicians and how they Muzish. I composed a number of piano pieces while at Garcia. I left Sydney feeling I had learnt a great deal about music.

End notes.
(1) Madame Christian was trained by Manuel Garcia II (1805-1907) ‘the greatest teacher of singing in the world’ at The Royal Academy of Music London. She gave Melba (Helen Mitchell) her first three years of tuition when the latter was a school-girl at the Presbyterian Ladies College in Melbourne.
Manslaughter Sentences
Extracts from the Campbell Street Gaol Gate-book - 1873–1890
Compiled by Laurie Moody (Member No 5835)

Between 1873 and 1890 seventeen men were charged with manslaughter, three of whom died in gaol.

A search of BDM records was undertaken for each person mentioned, but unfortunately in some cases this did not always provide further information.

**Abreviations:** The use of ‘aka’ indicates ‘also known as’, Van Diemen’s Land appears as VDL; New South Wales as NSW; Campbell Street Gaol as CSG; Hobart Supreme Court as HSC; Ticket of Leave as TOL; Conditional Pardon as CP and Births, Deaths and Marriages appear as BDM. There is no further information as NFI. Years as yrs.

**Acknowledgements & Thanks:** Archives Office of Tasmania for Births, Deaths and Marriages, Pioneer Shipping Records, Leonie Mickleborough, Sue Guinan and Linda McKenzie.

**Armstrong, Richard:** Convict shipping records show Richard arrived in VDL aboard the *Cressy* from Plymouth on 20 Aug 1843. On 17 Oct 1872 he was found guilty of Manslaughter and sentenced to Fifteen Yrs at Port Arthur. His warrant number 10756. Richard eventually arrived at CSG on 20 Oct 1874, when shown as 55 yrs-old, a carpenter, Protestant with one prior conviction and literate. Richard was eventually released on 16 Apr 1880, presumably with remission.

A search of BDM records show a person of this name died at Emu Bay; 31 March 1895 aged 79 yrs. NFI.

**Curtis, Richard:** Native-born Richard was found guilty at the LSC on 16 Apr 1885 of Manslaughter and sentenced to Four Yrs. His warrant number 15742. He arrived at CSG six days later when shown as 40 yrs-old, a labourer, Protestant with no prior convictions and illiterate. Richard was discharged to the Launceston Gaol on 5 Feb 1888 presumably prior to release.

A search of BDM records show a person of this name born Launceston, 20 Nov 1842. The records also show two marriages, one to a Mary Ann Stewart at Launceston, 28 Apr 1866 and the second to an Elizabeth Rebecca Tresider, also at Launceston on 4 Aug 1888. NFI.

**Douglas, James:** Convict shipping records show James arrived in VDL aboard the *Joseph Somes* (1) from London on 20 May 1846. On 28 Feb 1882 he was found guilty at the LSC of Manslaughter and sentenced to Eight Yrs. His warrant number 14258. He arrived at CSG on 8 March when shown as 65 yrs-old, a shoemaker, Protestant with three or more prior convictions and literate. James did not complete his sentence as he died at CSG, 2 Jan 1886.

A search of BDM records show a person of this name possibly married a Margaret Woods at Oatlands; 4 May 1863. He is shown as 40 yrs-old and Margaret, 30 yrs-old. NFI.

**Downs, George:** Gate-book records show George arriving in VDL aboard *HMS Anson* as a free settler but a search of convict shipping records failed to confirm this information. On 15 May 1883, George was found guilty in the HSC of Manslaughter and sentenced to Twelve Months. His warrant number 14857. He arrived at CSG the following day when shown as 66 yrs-old, a labourer, Protestant with one prior conviction and literate. George was released on 19 Apr 1884 with remission. NFI.

**Duncan, Peter:** Gate-book records show Peter arrived in Tasmania aboard the *Lorna Doone*, (possibly early in 1878) as a free convict. On 26 Feb 1878 he was found guilty in the HSC of Manslaughter and sentenced to Two Months. His warrant number 12280. He arrived at CSG on 2 Mar when shown as 50 yrs-old, a seaman, Protestant with no prior convictions and literate. Peter was released on 25 Apr. NFI.
HEFFERMAN, Michael (transported as Heffernan): Convict shipping records show Michael arrived in VDL aboard the London (2) from Kingston, Ireland on 19 Mar 1851. On 13 May 1890 he was found guilty at the HSC of Manslaughter and sentenced to Life. His warrant number 18277. He had arrived at CSG on 23 Apr 1890 when shown as 69 yrs-old, a labourer, Catholic with three or more prior convictions and literate. A notation, apparently added some ten yrs after the gate-book was closed, states that Michael was released on 12 May 1900 with remission. NFI.

Hill, George: Native-born George was charged at the HSC on 24 Jul 1889 with Manslaughter and was to Bound to await Judgment. His warrant number 17817. He had arrived at CSG on 17 Jul when shown as a contractor, Protestant and illiterate. No entry appears for age or prior convictions. George was released to bail on 18 Jul prior to appearing in the HSC. As there are no further entries, presumably George was found not guilty.

A search of BDM records shows three births for a person of this name. The records also show a number of marriages and a death at Hobart, 25 May 1894 aged 41 yrs.

Jeffrey, Mark (transported as Jeffery): Convict shipping records show Mark arrived in VDL aboard the Eliza from London. After a short stay he was taken to Norfolk Island. When the penal settlement was closed in 1853 he was moved back to VDL and was eventually released with a CP. On 13 Feb 1872 he was charged with the Willful Murder of James Hunt. At the conclusion of his trial, Mark was found guilty at the HSC of Manslaughter and sentenced to Life. His warrant number 897. After spending some time at Port Arthur, Mark arrived at CSG on 17 Apr 1877 when shown as 55 yrs-old, a labourer, Protestant with three or more prior convictions and illiterate. Mark was transferred to Launceston with a TOL on 23 Dec 1890.

A search of BDM records show a person of this name died at Hobart, 18 Jul 1894 aged 68 yrs. NFI.

Langley, George: Convict shipping records show George arrived in VDL aboard the John Renwick from Spithead on 11 Apr 1843. On 15 Jul 1873 he was found guilty at the HSC of Manslaughter and sentenced to Ten Yrs at Port Arthur. His warrant number 11437. George was transferred to CSG arriving on 20 Apr 1876 when shown as 52 yrs-old, a labourer, Protestant with one prior conviction and literate. George was returned to Port Arthur on 8 Aug 1876.

A search of BDM records show a person of this name died at Hobart, 13 Jan 1883 aged 59 yrs. NFI.

Mcnamee, James (transported as McNamer): Convict shipping records show James arrived in VDL aboard the London (2) from Kingston, Ireland on 19 Mar 1851. On 7 Feb 1888 he was found guilty at the HSC of Manslaughter and sentenced to Six Yrs. His warrant number 17089. He arrived at CSG the following day when shown as 69 yrs-old, a labourer, Catholic with three or more prior convictions and literate. No release date is shown as the book closed at the end of 1890. NFI.

Mead, John: Native-born John was found guilty at the HSC on 17 Nov 1877 of Manslaughter and sentenced to One Month. His warrant number 12162. He arrived at CSG three days later when shown as 20 yrs-old, a cab driver, Catholic with one prior conviction and literate. John was released on 26 Dec.

A search of BDM records show a person of this name died at Hobart, 5 Aug 1878. He is shown as 21 yrs-old and Elizabeth, 18 yrs-old. NFI.

O’Brien, Richard: Richard, also native-born, was charged at the Bellerive Police Office on 22 Nov 1890 of Manslaughter and remanded. His warrant number 18610. He arrived at CSG the same day when shown as 25 yrs-old, a labourer, Catholic with no prior convictions and literate. Richard was discharged to the police a week later on 29 Nov. It appears he was found not guilty as his name does not appear again unless he was sentenced after the end of 1890.

A search of BDM records show a person of this name may have married a Mary Ethel Price at Evandale, 8 Feb 1899. He is shown as 35 yrs-old and Mary, 17 yrs-old. NFI.
Parker, Edwin (Robert): Yet another who was native-born, Edwin, apparently known as Robert, was found guilty in the LSC on 4 Nov 1886 of Manslaughter and sentenced to 15 Yrs. His warrant number 16496. He arrived at CSG six days later when shown as 25 yrs-old, a seaman, Catholic with three or more prior convictions and illiterate. No release date is shown as the gate-book ceased at the end of 1890. NFI.

Ronayne, Richard aka Rawlingson: Convict shipping records show Richard arrived in VDL aboard the HMS Anson from Plymouth on 4 Feb 1844. On 13 May 1890 he was found guilty at the HSC of Manslaughter and sentenced to Life. His warrant number 18215. He had originally arrived at CSG on 17 Mar but was not tried until 13 May. Richard is shown as 72 yrs-old, a labourer, Catholic with one (?) prior conviction and literate. For some unexplained reason it appears he was released on 12 Nov 1890! A search of BDM records show a person of this name died at Hobart, 11 Jul 1890 aged 72 yrs. NFI.

Sheeran, Francis (transported as Sheaghan): Convict shipping records show Francis arrived in VDL aboard the North Briton from Dublin on 4 Apr 1843. On 23 Jul 1878 he was found guilty at the HSC of Manslaughter and sentenced to Eight Yrs. His warrant number 12481. He arrived at CSG three days later when shown as 66 yrs-old, a farm labourer, Catholic with one (?) prior conviction and illiterate. Francis died at CSG on 22 Jun 1879. NFI.

Steers, Emanuel: Native-born Emanuel was found guilty at the HSC on 15 May 1877 of Manslaughter and sentenced to Four Months. His warrant number 930. He arrived at CSG two days later when shown as 48 yrs-old, a labourer, Protestant with no prior convictions and illiterate. Emanuel was released on 14 Sep. NFI.

Thompson, John: John, also native-born, was found guilty on 13 May 1890 of Manslaughter and sentenced to Life. His warrant number 18185. He had originally arrived at CSG on 26 Feb but like Richard Ronayne was not tried until 13 May. John is shown as 38 yrs-old, a surveyor, Protestant with no prior convictions and literate. John died at CSG four days before Richard Ronayne on 7 Jul. A search of BDM records show a John Thomas Thompson born at Oatlands, 29 Dec 1851. The records also show a possible marriage to an Isabella Sarah Gilbert at Launceston, 12 Mar 1851. He is shown as 25 yrs-old and Isabella, 20 yrs-old. NFI.

Flitting Day: The Kelso Chronicle—30 May 1856, p3 c2
Monday last, being Whitsun term, our town was all in a stir. By an early hour in the morning great numbers of carts, loaded with hinds’ furniture passed through the town, having wives & whole swarms of rosy-cheeked happy looking children seated upon the tops of the loaded carts. The day was rather unfavourable for the flitting business, being showery until far on in the afternoon. There was scarcely so many removals amongst our town population as has been observed in former years. Still there are enough to impart quite a bustling appearance to the streets. Toward the afternoon lots of braw country lasses began to heave in sight and in the evening we observed numbers of them eagerly scanning the immediate immense bargains and amazing novelties displayed in the shop windows.

But it was on Tuesday that the shop keepers had their harvest. Some of the drapers were very throng, the shops having been crowded with bonnie lasses spending their "sair won penny fee" and many of them we are glad to state having engaged themselves not for another half year, but for the long term. It is no wonder that such could not keep being, not almost, but altogether as happy as they well could be. (Jedburgh News)
A Stitch in Time
Teaching of Needlework in Early Tasmanian Government Schools
Betty Jones (Member No 6023)

Records reveal that needlework was taught as a subject in the Government schools of Van Diemen’s Land from at least 1835, though it was presumably included earlier. A Government Report in 1835 indicated that, at the school at Back River, which was attended by seven boys and twelve girls, the Mistress, Mrs Charlotte WELLS, taught the basic subjects to all pupils and, in addition, the girls learnt marking, netting and plain needlework. At Green Point School at the same time, Mrs Mary Elizabeth SMALES, wife of Head Teacher, Reverend Joseph Holbert SMALES, taught a similar range of sewing skills to the female pupils there.

Teaching needlework to girls had long fulfilled societal expectations. In early nineteenth century Tasmanian history, the place of the average female was perceived as domestic. Within the working classes, the feminine role included being able to hand-sew and mend basic clothing for the family or, if employed in Service, to carry out such tasks for the household members. Clothing imported into Van Diemen’s Land at that time would have been in short supply with only the better-off families likely to have access to such a range. This led to a demand for locally produced items of apparel. Many girls went on to earn a living from their needlework skills by becoming seamstresses and milliners or through doing piecework dressmaking and mending. An advertisement placed in a Launceston newspaper in 1841 provides such an example: “Wanted - A steady free woman as Nursemaid, she will be required to work a little with her needle …”

Members of the middle and upper classes also saw needlework as a desirable accomplishment for young ladies but their emphasis was more on needlework as a leisure-time pursuit. Their projects possibly would have included embroidering British flowers and other decorative scenes and patterns to embellish items such as table covers, waistcoats, canvas slippers and drawing room aprons. When females in those social ranks encountered changed financial circumstances, they, too, often relied on their needlework skills to supplement their income.

“Plain needlework” was taught in Tasmanian schools throughout the 1800s. The content of a popular series of English craft magazines printed during the late 1800s would suggest that pupils were probably taught the stitches and skills associated with seams, hems, piping, pleating, darning, mending, buttons and buttonholes. A variety of stitches and their branches based on running stitch, back-stitch, hemming and over-sewing were likely to have been practiced to cover the making and maintenance of common articles of clothing. At Campbell Town Public School in 1879 the following girls received prizes for their darning and patching: Eliza BARTLETT, Mary CLARKE, Charlotte LAY, Emma LEE, A McCLUTCHEY, Caroline PICKETT and Ellen WRIGHT. Sewing machines, of course, were not readily available then to the average family in the colony.

In June 1840, the management of the Government Orphan Schools in Hobart called for tenders (with samples) for the supply of a number of items, including the
following, which suggest that a considerable amount of plain needlework was to be undertaken by the older girls in making clothes for themselves and their fellow orphans:

70 yards blue print, 50 yards blue serge, 12 gross shank buttons, 18 gross mould buttons, 12 gross shirt mould buttons, 1000 yards strong unbleached calico, 200 yards lining calico, 250 yards check or striped cotton, 400 yards flannel, 530 yards moleskin cloth, 6 pounds white sewing cotton, 4 pounds black sewing cotton, 12 pounds black thread, 12 pounds drab thread, 36 pounds grey worsted and 56 knitting pins.

A detailed list and timetable of duties for the teachers at the Female Orphan School dated 1859 indicated that Matron H L SMYTH was in charge of cutting and marking clothing, bedding and the like between 10.30 and 12.30 each day, while Senior Mistress, Miss Catherine A QUINN and Assistant Mistress, Mrs Annie Mary PARSONS taught needlework between 2.00 and 4.00 on a daily basis. The two teachers also took turn on alternate Saturday evenings to lead the repairing of clothes.

The introductory paragraph of this article and the previous one refer to “marking”, a term not commonly associated with needlework today and therefore requiring some description. In the early 1800s, girls were taught how to delicately cross stitch letters and numbers onto garments to “mark” the owner. It was also fashionable for some household linen to be marked with owners’ initials and monograms. One way young females learnt to do those tasks was by stitching samplers which usually included the alphabet, numbers, a short religious or moral verse, some simple decorations and the embroiderer’s name, age and date of commencement.

Another unfamiliar term used in the introductory paragraph is “netting”. A search of various needlework resources on the internet ended in some confusion as to just exactly what girls would have been taught under that banner in the 1830s, three possibilities appearing. The writer suggests that it was most likely to be decorative sewing on a net-mesh foundation fabric using darning stitches to give an imitation lace appearance. Examples illustrated in some old books online suggest that such craft could have been suited to decorating curtains, fancy cloths, collars and edgings.

The draft notes of Inspector Thomas ARNOLD are perhaps the most instructive about the teaching of needlework in the early 1850s, the snippets of information included in his reports on all Government and Church Schools from 1851 to 1853 providing useful insights into what took place:

- It was not taught every day in all schools. In June 1853, Inspector Arnold recorded that Mrs JOHNSON at Lymington Public School taught needlework three times a week to the nine girls on the register;
- Plain needlework was mainly taught but fancy needlework was occasionally mentioned. When Inspector Arnold visited the Roman Catholic School at Westbury in July 1853, he noted that the girls were taught needlework, plain and fancy by Mrs BENSLEY, wife of the Master, Thomas BENSLEY;
- Children were encouraged to bring their own articles of work from home. This was the case at a New Town School conducted by Mrs Elizabeth STEPHENS. That practice, as well as requiring minimum financial outlay, emphasized the practical application of needlework;
The girls sometimes made their own garments at school. At Westbury in 1853, Mrs Susan CLEMENTS, Mistress of one of the Girls' schools there, indicated that some pupils brought their own work from home and were encouraged to make their own dresses;

Materials were provided for children who did not bring their own. In 1853, the girls at Melville Street School in Hobart were encouraged to bring their own work but if that did not happen, the Mistress, Mrs CANAWAY, supplied the materials. Mrs Clements, mentioned in the previous example, informed Inspector Arnold that work was taken in from within the local Westbury district and she believed that the students learnt a lot from that practice;

Knitting was taught, though rarely mentioned. Evidence of the actual teaching of knitting was given in the 1853 report on Mr Duncan STALKER's British and Foreign school at Bothwell;

Some of the tutors were volunteers and taught the girls gratuitously. In March 1861, the Board of Education recorded that Mona Vale local identity, Mrs KERMODE, was voluntarily giving lessons in needlework at the Public School there.

Prior to 1860, not all schools taught needlework, its provision dependent upon the Master having a wife or other female family member such as a sister, daughter or mother who could teach it. However, the body of evidence uncovered in the official records indicates that the Teacher of Needlework in early Government schools was most likely to be the wife of the Head Teacher. According to the Northern Board of Education's Secretary's Letter Book of the 1860s, there was a regulation that married male teachers could not be considered for permanent status if their wives were not prepared to take up such positions. Joint, rather than separate salaries for a husband and wife were common. In addition to teaching needlework, the teacher was often given responsibility for teaching the younger children in the school.

Upon her appointment as Female Assistant to Swansea Public School in April 1860, Mrs Eliza CROCKETT was required to remain in the school during the ordinary school hours, to teach the girls needlework and to give general instruction to the younger children, both male and female, subject to such directions as [the Head Teacher] might from time to time issue to her.

At Stanley Public School in January 1871, Mrs Agnes Mary ROBERTS, wife of the Head Teacher, John Harris ROBERTS, was “to attend in the classroom from 2 to 4 o’clock of each school day and to aid and instruct in the ordinary work of school during those hours when not engaged in teaching needlework.”

In March 1860, the Board of Education granted the larger schools in Hobart £3 to £4 to be expended in the purchase of materials for needlework for use of the children. In addition, a limited number of copies of Instruction for Needlework and Guard Book to hold specimens of needlework were to be supplied upon application. The Board advised that they discouraged altogether the performance of crochet or other fancy work during school hours, and no portion of the grant was to be devoted to the purchase of materials for such work. No more than twenty years later, however, the position had changed, evidenced when Ellen CLERK, Marion BILLING, Edith CRAWFORD, Amy MURRAY and Henrietta THOMPSON received prizes for crochet at Evandale State School in 1884.

Inspector John J STUTZER’s Annual Report for 1861 on behalf of the Southern Board of Education included a review of the examination in needlework. He commented that the results were “lamentable” and gave assurance that the Board
had at once taken steps to "correct this neglect of an art so indispensable for women; and it [was] to be hoped that the next Examination [would] show a marked improvement." The corresponding report for the Northern Board of Education in the same year presented by Inspector Thomas STEPHENS stated that a common complaint of Mistresses was that they had very great difficulty in providing work for the girls and that their exertions were not always supported by the parents. Inspector Stephens emphasized that the efficiency of a school in needlework mainly depended upon the amount of interest which was taken in it by the ladies of the district. At the same time, he praised the school at Lymington "which in this respect [stood] conspicuously out from all the others." The Teacher of Needlework there at that time was Mrs Jane LIGHT, wife of the Head Teacher, Charles LIGHT.

The title, "Teacher of Needlework" had been gradually dispensed with by the early 1860s and replaced with the more all-encompassing term, "Female Assistant". However, the specific use of "Teacher of Sewing" had reappeared by the 1880s. Little meaningful information on sewing teachers was recorded in the Inspectors' Reports on schools from that time apart from brief comments on the standard of teachers' work in that area:

- In September 1892, the Inspector noted that good work was done in needlework at Little Oyster Cove State School by Teacher of Sewing, Mrs Emma HUMPHRIES; 16
- Miss Armine Emma FURLONG, Head Teacher at Black Sugar Loaf State School from 1893-1902, was viewed positively by the Inspectors, her teaching of needlework appearing to be very fair, and the standard of the girls' buttonholes good. 17

It is interesting to note that Inspector Samuel Ouston LOVELL, who held that senior position from 1892 to 1913, frequently commented in his reports on the quality of the stitching of buttonholes. A review of his family history, however, shows that he was descended from good buttonholing stock! Samuel was the grandson of Esh and Rachel (nee OUSTON) LOVELL who arrived in Hobart Town from England in 1823. Soon after their arrival, Mrs Lovell placed a newspaper advertisement for two apprentices for her millinery and dressmaking business. 18 From 1828-1831, Esh and Rachel Lovell held the positions of Superintendent and Matron at the Female Factory in Hobart where Mrs Lovell's needlework expertise would have been very useful.

Another interesting snippet: Mrs Fanny GREGORY taught sewing at Iveridge State School from 1887 to 1893 after having been Head Teacher at Red Hills Public School for almost seventeen years prior to that. By way of observation, Mrs Gregory, whose bachelor son, Alfred Perry GREGORY was the Head Teacher at Iveridge at the time, was possibly the oldest female teacher in the employ of the Government when she retired at the age of 81 in 1893.

The teaching of needlework continued to flourish in Tasmanian schools well into the twentieth century, its curriculum content changing over time to reflect community needs and fashions. Many female readers are likely to remember their own experience of hand-sewing a basic needlework bag, tray cloth or apron at some stage during their school career. Judging by the number of names attached to
needlework pursuits in school award lists published by the newspapers over a long period of time, many will no doubt take pride in remembering that they, also, received a prize for their efforts.

References:
1. Statistics of VDL, 1824-1835
2. Launceston Courier, 4.2.1841
4. The Examiner, 22.12.1879
5. The Hobart Advertiser, 5.6.1840
6. Journal of House of Assembly (JHA), 1859
8. AOT: ED13/1/3
9. AOT: CB14/1
10. AOT: ED13/1/3
11. AOT: ED13/1/10
12. AOT: ED13/1/3
13. The Examiner, 22.12.1884
14. JHA, 1862
15. ibid
16. AOT: ED31/1/3
17. AOT: ED31/1/1
18. AOT: Wayn Index

My article ‘Arthur Gordon Jackson: My maternal grandfather’ in the December 2008 edition of Tasmanian Ancestry included a caricature designated as Murray Burgess. Indeed, it was Richard Propsting, a one-time Superintendent of Police in Tasmania. I thank member Wendy McLennan for pointing out the error and now provide the caricature of Murray Burgess. Both prints are courtesy of Allport Library and Museum of Fine Arts, State Library of Tasmania, Hobart. Robin Flannery (Member No 5263)

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

2009 Lilian Watson Family History Award

for a book however produced or published on paper, dealing with family history and having significant Tasmanian content

Entries close: 1 December 2009

Further Information and entry forms available from
TFHS Inc. Branch Libraries or
PO Box 191, Launceston TAS 7250
Residents of Myrtle Bank made an application for a school in 1891 after a school had been opened nearby at Patersonia in 1886. Miss Florence KEARNEY was in charge there, using the little church built 1885 while the department put up a school and residence a mile closer to Launceston, however their were children living much further away than Myrtle Bank who could not get to Patersonia, but who might walk the shorter distance to Myrtle Bank.

Mr William CARINS had a private school on the Patersonia side of Myrtle Bank and it was his daughter Violet* who was the first teacher at Myrtle Bank, taking classes in the home of William and Ellen IMLACH, once the abode of a former convict named STEWART or STUART at Myrtle Bank.

The home was already too small for the growing Imlach family who were erecting a new home (still standing exactly where it was built) a little closer to Launceston.

Locals got together and with working bees, set up a temporary school which was used to hold dances, concerts, religious services and education classes.

A new hall was built by residents on a corner of SKEMP’s land where the present Fire Station stands and this was the hub of entertainment for Myrtle Bank. The old hall was taken away to Nunamara and used as a Forestry nursery after the Myrtle Park Consolidated School was set up.

Another school was opened at Lower Patersonia in 1888 in the CALVERT home with Miss SLEIGHTHOLM in charge* until a new one-roomed school and porch were built in 1890 which my maternal grandmother attended two or three days a week and still others had the opportunity of attending classes at the St Patrick’s River Hall built in 1900, where Mr W A Carins was in charge. (This was possibly another private school).

Old School 1906: Mrs Imlach and Mrs Skemp back with from left to right standing:

(A family photo)
To the relief of the residents of Myrtle Bank and surrounds, the Education Department built a new school opposite Imlach’s new home in 1907 with one teacher and children aged from five to fourteen.

It was obvious the residents of all these small schools wanted their children to be educated and even in my mother’s (Gladys BLYTH) time at school 1921–30, early classes were taught from blackboard and paper chart “tables” to slates.

A copy book was a desired requirement for learning copperplate handwriting.

Yet other schools were opened; Tayene in 1913 with Miss Ina PITT (Mrs Skemp’s niece) in charge and much later Diddleum in 1948 [sic] with Miss Joyce HARPER the teacher. These last schools saved the children from the Camden and Diddleum area the very long walk to Myrtle Bank school.

In 1894 Miss KEARNEY married Rowland SKEMP who described himself as a poor Englishman trying to be a farmer. He wrote some excellent poetry and songs, *(some of the work which his son had published)* and following the marriage the Patersonia headmistress resigned her post, leaving the little school with its attached residence to live at “Reediford Holm” Myrtle Bank.

Miss Carins taught at the Myrtle Bank until 1901 when she was promoted to Longford as an assistant.

The residents wanted Mrs Skemp to take over; for one thing she was close by, secondly she was a very good teacher and thirdly, they did not want the school to close.

In those days the Department frowned on married women teaching, but Mrs Skemp had relatives with some clout, so objections were overruled and the popular teacher took over at a salary of 20 pounds per annum plus fees*. Fees were abolished about 1906 and her salary gradually rose until she was receiving 180 pounds pa when she retired at the end of 1930.

The little school was surrounded by a fenced yard, which was in turn surrounded by tall timber. Children were encouraged to make garden beds and one, which was shaped like a map of Tasmania was still well defined when the school was taken away on a truck and the land sold for private use.

The classroom ran from the road to the back fence with long desks facing the large fireplace; the empty ink-wells in position ready for work. A lean-to porch was used for storage of dry wood, satchels, clothing and even some books.

Mrs Imlach came in regularly to teach crochet and needlework and being left-handed she could sit facing the girls so they could easily follow instruction.

Mrs Skemp made table charts of 2x to 12x tables. The Lords Prayer and Civic Pledge were recited each morning, followed by the tables. I can vouch for the fact that many of her pupils were better at maths than many children of today. *My step father could do a mental equation in half the time more learned men could work it out on paper and he thanked his teacher for those tables.*

Accidents sometimes happened. Some, which I was told of included a small boy getting hit on the head when a make do see-saw fell on him after other children jumped off the opposite end. Another lost an eye in a silly school prank, while another accidentally chopped his toe off.
Most of the children went to school willingly, as it was much easier than the chores on the farms, plus they had friends to play with. Some came by pony or perhaps a bike, but most were on foot, meeting classmates on the journey.

Quite often Mrs Skemp would have both her sons with her. The youngest, Jack, would sit with the older children and must have got a great start with his education. He went on to Oxford to get his degree. Les Skemp was a popular lad at school and much loved by “Granny” Imlach. In later years he joined the army with his friend John Imlach and served overseas in WW1. On return he moved to New Zealand, married and carried on the Skemp name.

All children were encouraged to take part in school games to get some fresh air into their lungs, for physical education wasn’t needed by country children, many of whom had rounded up cows to be milked before even leaving home in the morning to walk to school.

The children of Myrtle Bank school looked forward with anticipation to the Christmas Break-up. Mrs Skemp always found a gift for every child, plus the book “prizes” for those who achieved a little more than others. Was there anything better than receiving a “Prize” at the end of the year? I still proudly display my beautiful book prizes on a shelf and was one of the fond parents who watched on many years later when Mr J R Skemp presented the Florence Skemp Memorial Prize at Myrtle Park School.

My mother said the break-up days were the best of her life. Grandma Blyth would make new dresses for each of the girls and new shirts for the boys. Grandad always found money for new shoes and they looked forward to taking any part in the school production which was chosen for them by Mrs Skemp.

Often the children were taught songs or poems or even encouraged to take part in a play to show parents and friends the lighter side of learning. How many of those parents must have wished they had had a school to attend when they were children!

As populations dwindled, new sawmills opened in different areas and some schools were forced to close. Such was the case with Patersonia and Myrtle Bank. Families like Blyth’s, MILLWOOD’s, BUTWELL and Carin’s could walk to either school, so when number fell at Patersonia the children went to Myrtle Bank and vice versa. Both my mother and stepfather attended only Myrtle Bank school, but most of my mother’s siblings attended both at different times.

The little school at Myrtle Bank closed down during WW2 and I waited anxiously for it to re-open after we moved to Myrtle Bank to live at the end of 1946, but sadly the department said the student numbers were not sufficient, so we walked to Patersonia while others had correspondence courses.

Granny Imlach would often let me into the school of a weekend and I would pretend to be the teacher, pouring over encyclopaedia and other books, writing on the blackboard with the chalk which was ever ready for the next teacher.

At the end of 1950 the department decided to close all schools in the district (with the exception of Nunamara) and transport them to Myrtle Park. When 1951 dawned we had a bus picking up children who sometimes still had a good walk from their homes to the nearest stop, and taking us to the hall built at Myrtle Park in 1930 with
Mr Kev PETER in charge. Now we could learn team sports and grades VII, VIII and 1X children could be taken each Friday to St Leonards by Mr or Mrs W BROADHURST (the bus run owners) for Domestic Science (girls) and Woodwork and Metal Work (boys), often crowded into the very large sedan owned by our bus driver Mr Bill Broadhurst. It was not a popular part of our curriculum.

Our little school along with Tayene and Patersonia school and residence were taken and reassembled as Myrtle Park Consolidated State School. It was ready for occupation 1952, complete with a separate library room.

Now older students could attend the new Brooks High School at Mowbray each Friday. This continued until Queechy High School was opened at Norwood.

Mr Jack Skemp would come once a week to teach Nature Study and Mrs Daphne TOLE would take a weekly needlework class, knitting, darning etc, probably on a volunteer basis.

We still looked forward to Break-up concerts and prize giving at the end of the year.

Much later the old school buildings were sold off and new classrooms were assembled at the Myrtle Park site for grades 1a through to V1.

Sadly even this could not last and the school closed for the last time during the 1980’s, leaving local residents with no other options than to move house or send their children to school in Launceston or Scottsdale.

Here and now in 2007, very few of the former Myrtle Bank pupils live on; a couple of Blyth’s, a couple of Carin’s, Gofton’s, Alexander’s, Town’s, Imlach’s, Millwood’s, Faulkner’s, McGiveron’s, Saltmarsh to name but a few, and those who do can still tell a story or two about their days at Myrtle Bank school.

Mr Peter taught us a poem “The Best School of All” which perfectly describes my favourite schools and how sad I felt when it was time to leave.

Myrtle Park CSS

Robert and Debra Meek, Lynne Imlach and Paul Meek sitting in front of the old Myrtle Bank School (the nearest building) just prior to demolition circa 1971.

*(Photo I Meek)*

* Some dates taken from Memories of Myrtle Bank by John Rowland Skemp.
Tasmanian Ancestry March 2009

Where is That Place?
Nancy Higgins (Member No 3916)

Tucked away amongst my childhood memories lies the story of my mother’s grandmother, Nanna HARRIS. Nanna had been a midwife and the story was that her home in Launceston, Tasmania, was used at some time as a Lying In Home. Aged about nine years at the time of hearing this tale, I clearly remember my questions.

What is a Lying In home? What is a midwife? followed by What do you mean your Nanna took girls in? My mother answered those questions simply. However to my next question, Where is that place? (The Lying In Home) my mother only smiled and shrugged. Clearly my interest in family matters stems from childhood.

In recent times having compiled all the Harris family data collected over the past 18 years, I presented it in a booklet to share with interested family members. this included information of Nanna Harris’ husband, John, being a Parkhurst boy—but that’s another story. Childhood memories drove me to continue the Harris family search.

After purchasing a copy of Tasmanian Federation Index on CD Rom, I sat happily at the computer recording life events for more recent generations of the Harris line. Here were the names in my memory, Aunts, Uncles and distant cousins, now they could be recorded in my family file, connected and placed in the appropriate spot on the family tree; something I had not completely grasped at age nine. Soon I recognised the address at 111 Cimitiere Street, Launceston had appeared several times, each time for different family members. Inspiration struck!

Clearing all the search fields on screen I entered the address only. This brought a result of over 100 births occurring over a five year period between 16/5/1914 to 28/9/1919. Typing in the address in a different format eg Street / St brought forth another 19 births. Sometimes there were two births recorded on the same day, each for different surnames. Checking the entries revealed that several women returned to the address at 111 Cimitiere Street, Launceston had appeared several times, each time for different family members. Inspiration struck!

Death in St Paul’s Cathedral: The Kelso Chronicle, 21 Mar 1856, p4 c5
An awful accident was committed on Friday in St Paul's Cathedral by Mr A SMART, a retired watchmaker, of South St, Barclay Square, who threw himself from the Whispering Gallery into the knave, a distance of nearly 150 feet.

Insanity was undoubted cause of the act. It appeared that after waiting in the gallery until the great clock of the Cathedral struck 12, Mr Smart mounted the handrail of the Gallery, gave three hysterical laughs, crying out each time & before the verger who rushed towards him could reach him, jumped off and was picked up dead.
My Schooldays: Elsie Corrick (1894-1974)
Transcribed by Shirley Foster (Member No 6420)

After The Family went on tour my sister, Jessie, and I went to live with our cousin Florrie, her husband ‘Uncle’ Ross BOUTELL and their little daughter, Myrtle, at Lower Hutt in Wellington. The house had had two gables. We children slept upstairs. The house faced a horse drawn bus route to Taitai and had a ditch where three little girls and a tiny dog could hide. There was a swing in the garden and I thought everyone was laughing at me doing tricks but it was because a goat owned by Mr MASON, next door, was coming through the hedge behind me. When the road was widened the old hedge had to go. There was a lovely Music Room with bay window where we used to sing our Sunday school anniversary hymns in perfect harmony while Florrie played our accompaniments and Uncle Ross straddled in with big logs for the fire. Every Sunday night Uncle Ross read to us from his father’s hand written composition book, A Wonderful Answer to Prayer, and his own hand written book full of uplifting thoughts and poems.

At the anniversary Mr. HARDY played the organ and the side and back galleries were full with extra people to help children sing the Hallelujah Chorus. I loved my auntie in her bonnet. I loved to go at night when they would sing The Day Thou Gives Lord is Ended. Myrtle was three years younger than me. She was very clever. She could play the piano with proper bass when only five years old and she would sing alto for us to sing duets. The ministers at Wesley Church were first the Rev GARLIC, then the Rev SPICER and then the Rev GINGER. Yes. Really true!

Uncle Ross had a shop called The Variety because it had everything. He stocked chaff, maize, groceries, draperies, farmer’s hats and trousers. There were boots hanging from the ceiling which he got down with a hook. There was a wooden path to wheel bags of chaff along from his store house. We went two ½ miles to the Lower Hutt school. The class room had desks in raised platforms. At first no none knew I was related to the famous CORRICK Family and that my sister was singing arias. At Sunday school the children said ‘Our father which art in heaven’. I didn’t because I knew my father was alive and that he was traveling giving concerts in Hobart, and Melbourne. I sat next to Grace MEVILLE. She was a champion at getting sums right. Marjorie STILL was at school with me. She was the best speller and became a professional journalist. She wrote about Nellie STEWART who was my idol.

Dad made sure I had the best music teachers in Wellington. My first lady teacher thought I was a chatter-box and told my aunt that she wished all little girls would get on as well but ‘little Elsie is inclined to talk too much about her family’. I especially liked the Henry VIII dances which we played with four hands on the piano. Another of my teachers in Wellington was Mr C D MACINTOSH. Mr Seedy MacIntosh taught me harmony and helped me pass all the exams. Sometimes when there was an old hobo at the door he would give him and order to go to the Salvation Army for a free meal and bed. I learnt the E flat Fugue by Bach but one day I kept playing a wrong note. Mr Macintosh got very angry so I thought if he hadn’t stopped me and thumped so much on the stool Bach, in his grave, would never have noticed. I used to be afraid that he would growl at me so I would go back home 15 miles in the cable-car, train, coach with four horses and tram. Wellington was very windy and
trams were blown off the lines twice but as soon as I got home I would start practicing again. I had to go miles too for my elocution lessons and I learnt the organ from the City Organist, J MAUGHAN BARNETT, on the big pipe organ in the city. On the way I would open my purse and take a peep at the gold coins for the fees. I was the school pianist. Mr. WORBY the head, would ask me to play and he would get the children to guess the name of the tune. I used to copy famous people and entertain everyone with a low comedy character called Mr Bung 'em Up which became the pest of my life.

Mother sent us beautiful muffs from Melbourne and although I was only a little girl Auntie let me use my allowance to buy my own hats and gloves. I bought bull-eyes too which I kept under my pillow. One holiday my sister and I went to Australia to see our family. We travelled on ½ tickets all the way to Melbourne via Bluff, because the Tasman Sea was so rough. We two little girls should have been on a proper steamer with grownups because we called at five ports before we got to there. We were told not to go ashore at ports but we did. We were without a toy watch between us and did not know the time. We went by cable car in Dunedin to see if a place called Mornington was a good as the Kilbimie cable-car in Wellington. We thought it was only 2nd fiddle because our knees were out in the air in the Dunedin one.

I was speechless when I saw my sisters on the Melbourne stage in their beautiful gowns. Their show was just ending when our cab drew up and I was allowed to peep in the door and see them take their curtains. The audience was cheering and there were flowers all over the stage. Alice, with her brown eyes and golden blonde hair, looked beautiful. I wanted to get up there on the stage too so in Bendigo, before I returned to school in New Zealand, I played the drum for “Oh listen to the Band” and never hit a wrong note. After that they kept travelling; forgetting to stop. Well they never came back.

Mr Daniel Neal  The Weekly Courier, 1 July 1909, p28 c2-3

On the 15th inst large gathering of relatives and friends assembled at the residence of Mr Edgar DIPROSE, Yolla, North-Western Tasmania, to celebrate the eightieth birthday of Mr Daniel NEAL. [photographs of the occasion appear on page 22].

Mr Neal is one of Tasmania’s early settlers, having arrived with his parents by the ship George IV, in 1834, being at that time five years old, he having been born at Banbury in 1829. His parents, with other immigrants, were engaged by the VDL Company to work on their sections at Circular Head, but, being dissatisfied with the arrangements made for their accommodation, the whole shipload decided to leave the settlement and go to Launceston.

After many hardships they reached Emu Bay, where the greater number remained. One of the party made his way to Launceston, where he hired a boat which conveyed them all to Launceston.

Mr Neal remained in Launceston for eight years, thence went to the Macquarie River, afterwards proceeding to Longford, where he married a daughter of Mr Francis FRENCH, who was the first Methodist local preacher in Launceston.
Mr and Mrs Neal were married by the Rev Jonathan INNES. Both Mr and Mrs Neal are hale and hearty; the lady is 77 years of age, and they have reared 10 children out of 14, most of whom are in the state, so are an object lesson to those who say they "cannot exist with more than one." Mr Neal is an authority on the early days of Tasmania.

The company, Mr Neal says, had plans prepared in England showing streets laid out and cottages built, with neat gardens and each separate, in what is now known as Stanley, but on arrival the immigrants found only one long slab building, subdivided into may compartments, blacks, who being rounded up by the central ones being reserved for Mr ROBINSON. There were no gardens or streets.

On arrival in Launceston, the people concerned sued the company for compensation, and gained their case. They had to walk to and from Hobart to the court. The company then took action against the married men for the amount of their passage money. The claim was successful, and again the unfortunate had to trudge to Hobart and back.

Mr and Mrs Neal have been residing at Yolla for the past 10 years, near the residence of Mr Edgar Diprose, who is the husband on one of their daughters. Mr Neal relates that the vessel in which he came out was subsequently captured by pirates, and was recovered nine years later.

How they Marry in Aran  The Weekly Courier, 14 July 1910, p39 c1

In her article on the Aran Islands, off the coast of Ireland, in "Harper's" for May, Miss Maude Radford WARREN tells of some marriage customs obtaining there. "The marriages are made by the parents and frequently the couple never speak to each other alone until after the wedding. 'But ought a man not to choose his own wife?' Darragh Shuan, the fisherman, was asked.

'Let you listen to me,' said Darragh Shuan, leaning back on his curagh on the beach of Inishmore. He pointed first to a thin line of green on a plateau of rock, and then to a tiny cottage, lonely against a grey crag. 'If that field were my father's,' explained Darragh Shuan, 'and I was thinking of a girl in that cottage there, and if my father did not like the girl, then he would not give me that field. Then what would I be doing? It has to be.' It has to be, that is the word of the islands.

'There is a girl back from America,' said Darragh Shuan, 'and she is having sixty pounds of her own. She has told the priest, and we are all knowing it, that she will go back next month if no one wishes to marry her. Mourteen Michael BAWN will be asking her if his great-uncle, who is dying, leaves him his cottage, and field. But the old man may not die before the steamer sails.' Darragh Shuan said this very gravely.

'The most desirable consort is a man or girl returned from America, for they always have money. About 25 per cent of the population go to America, and most of them come back, for they love their islands so dearly that they only go away as it were, in order to stay in them. Many of those who return die of consumption, but many more regain whatever health they have lost and marry, reverting to their old ways, with no regret for the civilisation they have cast behind.'
Quaint monumental lines in praise or dispraise of the dead are to be found in many odd God's Acres of the United Kingdom (says the Standard) but they generally have some redeeming quality in a peculiar phrase or graceful expression; but we venture to think that nothing as crude or bald as the following could be found in any other country but that presided over by the high-soaring eagle:-

"Here lies John Meadow,
Passed away like a shadow.

NB: His name was Field, but it would not rhyme

And we can picture the look of satisfaction, of the something attempted, something done, order, with the wreathed smile which must have lit up the face of the author after bringing forth this prodigious production of his poetic fancy. In the capital of the United States is to be found the following very great on metaphor inscription:-

"Our little Jacob
Has been taken away from this earthly garden
To bloom in a superior flower-pot above."

We wonder what Washington would have thought of that effort at composition.

The next specimen gives the local wit an opportunity of which he makes more or less satisfactory use. Many are the samples of punning epitaphs to be found in American graveyards, but the following is as good as any:-

"Owen Moore has gone away,
Owin' more than he could pay."

In the annexed specimen rhyme was evidently the one thing aimed at, regardless of rhythm, measure, and such like necessities of the poetic muse:-

"Beware how you approach, man,
Here lies the body of John, the coachman."

From which we must infer that John was a fearful personage when in the flesh. In the following we are treated to a little bit of prophecy, which may possibly have been fulfilled ere this:-

"John Palfreman lies buried here,
Aged four and twenty year;
Near this place his mother lies,
Likewise his father when he dies."

The schoolmaster is at times evidently very much abroad when the necessity for composing an epitaph arises, and must have been so on this occasion:-

"Him shall never come to we:
But we shall surely go to he."

Which evinces faith if naught else. The married state often affords much amusement to wayfarers in graveyards, and husbands and wives both show their sarcastic satisfaction at Death having carried off their helpmates. The following are good specimens of epigrammatic epitaphs of this description:-

"Here lies my wife, a sad slattern and shrew,
If I said I regretted her I should lie too."

Continued on page 276
March 2009

Tasmanian Ancestry

Help Wanted

Barker/Moore

Clarke/Butler
Seeking information on Susan Phoebe Minnie CLARKE who married Frederick BUTLER in 1881 in Hobart. I am especially seeking her parents' names. It is believed she was born in Cressy, but there appear to be no records. Susan died in 1941 in Hobart. There were ten children from this marriage. Frederick was previously married to Margaret HILL, and this marriage produced five children.
Janine Hunt, 37 Sherwood Court, Lindisfarne, 7015 Tas, 03 6243 5544 (Member No 749)

Davie
I am trying to trace descendants of Sinclair Keith DAVIE. He arrived in Tasmania on Eliza in April 1838 and was employed by the government for the next seventeen years in various positions—Deputy Water Bailiff for Hobart Town, Officer in charge of the Mount Nelson Signal Station, worked in the Customs department. From 1843-47 he was coxswain and overseer of the aboriginal settlement on Flinders Island, then in 1850 he took over the day to day running of the Oyster Cove aboriginal settlement. He was there until 1855.
He md Lucy Jane DONN daughter of Charles and Mary Donn. She had at least two siblings—Bridget and Charles. Sinclair and Lucy Davie had seven children: An unnamed female; Sinclair Keith jnr. he md Fanny SMITH and had five sons, George, Donald, Arthur, Darcy and William. He was accidentally killed 14 Aug 1880, aged 37 (Fanny remarried). Lucy Jane md John RILEY, Elinor, Malcolm Keith, md Elizabeth DEVEREAUX, Walter George, md Mary Ann Alice SMITH (sister of Fanny, above) an unnamed male. Sinclair Keith Davie died in hospital in Hobart 19 July 1874, aged 69.
Contact: Pauline Hardy, 03 6437 2755 (Member 6197)

Lipscombe/Bennett/White
John LIPSCOMBE (convict as BENNETT per "Lady Palmyra") and Rebecca Sarah WHITE. Seeking marriage of this couple. Their first child (either John or Elizabeth), was born 1858 in Hobart. Rebecca's death certificate states she was born in Hobart, but I have been unable to find any birth details, or parents' names. Seeking any information on this couple.
Janine Hunt, 37 Shenwood Court, Lindisfarne, 7015 Tas, 03 62435544 (Member No 749)
Help Wanted queries are published free for members of the TFHS Inc. (provided membership number is quoted) and at a cost of $10.00 per query to non-members.

**Special Interest Groups:** advertising rates apply.

Members are entitled to three free queries per year, and should be limited to 100 words. 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 forwarded to The Editor, Tasmanian Ancestry, PO Box 191 Launceston TAS 7250 or email editors@tasfhs.org

---

**New Members**

A warm welcome is extended to the following new members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Place/Area</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>M'ship No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6826 CHIN Mr Howard</td>
<td>8 Moorpark Court</td>
<td>FORCETT</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6827 DORAN Mr Robert William</td>
<td>1023 Port Sorell Road</td>
<td>LATROBE</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6828 RIDLEY Mrs Ruth</td>
<td>Not for publication</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6829 WHITTLE Mr George</td>
<td>12 Brady Place</td>
<td>SOMERSET</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6830 WHITTLE Mrs Margaret</td>
<td>12 Brady Place</td>
<td>SOMERSET</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6831 POKE Mrs Shirley Lorraine</td>
<td>PO Box 543</td>
<td>WYNYARD</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6832 WINSKILL Mr Peter James</td>
<td>C/- Post Office</td>
<td>TULLAH</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>7321</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

_email correction:_

6809 BROWN Jennifer Marjorie pj.jm.brown@bigpond.com—see Interests in Sept Tasmanian Ancestry

---

**New Members' Interests**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Place/Area</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>M'ship No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DORAN</td>
<td>TAS AUS</td>
<td>1870</td>
<td>6827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WINSKILL</td>
<td>Mt Balfour, Lottah, Tullah TAS AUS</td>
<td>1890-1950</td>
<td>6832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WINSKILL</td>
<td>Zeehan, Williamsford, Strahan TAS AUS</td>
<td>1890-1950</td>
<td>6832</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All names remain the property of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. and will not be sold on in a database

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 self-addressed envelope and don’t forget to reply if you received a SSAE.

**Note:** If you have ticked the block on the Membership Application/ Renewal Form indicating that you wish your contact details to remain private, your Members Interests will not be published.
Privacy Statement

Unless specifically denied by members when joining the Society, or upon renewing their membership, contact details and member's interests may be published in Tasmanian Ancestry and other publications of the Society.

A copy of the 'Privacy Policy' of the Society is available on request at Branch Libraries or from State or Branch Secretaries.

The 'Privacy Policy' sets out the obligations of the Society in compliance with the Privacy Act of 1988 and the amendments of that Act

TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch Publications

*The Tasmanian Mail – a photographic Index:*

Series covers years 1894-1935 – now available:
- Volume 1: 1894-1904
- Volume 2: 1905-1908
- Volume 3: 1909-1912
- Volume 4: 1913-1916 *(new!)*
  Price for each volume $27.00 (Mailed $36.60)

*The Weekly Courier—Index to Photographs, Birth, Death & Marriage Notices and Personal items of interest to Family Historians:*

Series covers years 1901-1935 – now available:
- Volume 1: 1901-1903
- Volume 2: 1904-1905
- Volume 3: 1906-1907
- Volume 4: 1908-1909 *(new!)*
  Price for each volume $30.00 (Mailed $39.60)

*New*

*The Kelso Chronicle (Scotland)—Index to Birth, Death & Marriage Notices and Personal items of interest to Family Historians*  
These newspapers were mailed from Scotland by Mr A Scott, to James Scott, Surveyor, "Bowhill", Launceston. Mr Scott gave them to The Examiner office who passed them on to Launceston Branch some years ago. 
Series covers years 1855 to 1865

*Now available:* 1860-1861

Price: $22.00 (Mailed $27.50)

TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch  
PO Box 1290, Launceston  TAS 7250
Hobart Branch – New Release

Assessment & Valuation Rolls of Tasmania:
Index to City of Hobart
1888

Following those for the years 1868 and 1878, this is the third in the series of indexes to
the Assessment and Valuation Rolls for Hobart as published in *The Hobart Town
Gazette*.

The Rolls in the newspaper give the location, a description and value of the property,
the name of the occupier and the name of the owner with, often, his or her address.
Where the owner is deceased or absent, the executor or agent is usually named. All
this information is included in the new publication with separate alphabetical lists for
Owners and Occupiers.

The *Hobart Town Gazettes* 1826-1899 are available on microfilm at TFHS Inc. Hobart
Branch library.

Price $25.00 (members' discount of 10% applies)
Plus p&p $9.60

Resource Manager
TFHS Inc. Hobart Branch
PO Box 326
ROSNY PARK
TASMANIA 7018
AUSTRALIA

Family Chart Competition

Check with your Branch for closing date

The winning entry from each Branch will be judged at the TFHS
Inc. Annual General Meeting at Hobart
20th June 2009
Diary Notes
April - Sunday 5th April 2009 – Heritage Listed site – Bruny Island
Variety Bay Pilot Station (c1830) and Church (c1846)

Open Day at Variety Bay Pilot Station - North Bruny Island – An Open Day will be held at Variety Bay on site 10.00 a.m. - 3.00 p.m. [Entrance - via Great Bay - gateway will be well signposted] There will be an interpretative display and guided tours of both the Pilot Station and Church (stabilised by the Bruny Island Historical Society in 2003 under the Cultural Heritage Projects Program) A great chance to see part of the island not normally open to the public.
Bring a Picnic lunch, or just drop in - No admission charge.

Hope to see you there!

Bruny Island Sunday Ferry Timetable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depart Kettering</th>
<th>Depart Bruny Island</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7:45</td>
<td>8:25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30</td>
<td>10:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:05</td>
<td>11:35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:05 pm</td>
<td>12:35 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:45</td>
<td>2:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:45</td>
<td>3:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:45</td>
<td>4:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00</td>
<td>5:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:30</td>
<td>7:00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further information:
Bev Davis - Co-ordinator Bruny Island Historical Society Ph. 62606366
or Kathy Duncombe Ph: 62606287 Email kdunc@netspace.net.au

Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages
From Anne Levens, VicHeritage Projects Manager

NEW RELEASE: Australia’s Army War Dead DVD
The Victorian Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages, in cooperation with the Australian Army’s Central Army Records Office (CARO), is proud to present the Australia’s Army War Dead DVD.

On 11 November 2008, on the 90th Anniversary of the signing of the Armistice which ended World War I, the Registry, in co-operation of the Australian Army (SCMA Division) released the Australia’s Army War Dead (1885 – 1972) DVD at the Shrine of Remembrance. The Premier, Hon. John Brumby, and the Deputy-Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. Rob Hulls launched this new product
This searchable DVD includes over 88,000 Australian Army index records of service personnel, from all states and territories, who lost their lives during or as a result of operational service between 1885 and 1972. The deaths include all
personnel in Australian Army units, or personnel attached to an Australian Army unit.

This database has been compiled by the Registry’s VicHeritage Unit of Volunteers from the index records held by the Australian Army, Central Army Records Office (CARO), Victoria Barracks, Melbourne.

The service personnel included in this publication lost their lives during operational service in the following Operations: Sudan War, Boer War (South Africa), World War I, World War II, British Commonwealth Occupational Force (Japan), Korea, Malayan Emergency, Indonesian Confrontation and Vietnam.

Not all of these operations were classified as Wars or Conflicts. It is for this reason that the term used in this publication is "Operation", at the request of the Australian Army.

The Australia’s Army War Dead DVD is covered by a Licence Agreement which must be accepted prior to purchase. The terms and conditions of the Licence Agreement are available at the time of purchase or can be viewed on our website prior to purchase. The DVD can be purchased online at the Registry’s website – www.bdm.vic.gov.au or you can download an application to post into the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages, P. O. Box 4332, Melbourne, Victoria, 3001. The cost of the DVD is $250 (incl. GST).

In 2005 the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages began collecting photographs of the service personnel from relatives, the family history community, and other secondary sources. In some cases additional information was provided by the person supplying the photographs. This information, if consistent, has been included. The additional information is located in ‘Age at Death’ and ‘Place of Burial’ in the index.

The photographic collection associated with this project has grown enormously in the past couple of years. The photographs of the service personnel add another dimension to the index records and bring the names to the realisation that these were real people who lost their lives whilst serving Australia. In addition to the photographs, the Registry seeks additional information from the photograph submitters, such as parent’s name, spouse’s name, issue and their birth years (to work out ages at the time of death of the deceased person), year of marriage and the deceased’s place of birth.

If you have photographs of servicemen or servicewomen, or their grave/headstone, who lost their lives during any of the conflicts that Australia has been involved in, please consider submitting them for inclusion in the database. These will be made available once we develop the Australia’s Army War Dead online system. You can download a photographic submission form on the home page of the Registry’s website.

Hughes Family Reunion

There will be a reunion for descendants of Alfred and Sarah HUGHES, formerly of "Fern Hill" at the Kettering Hall on Sunday 29th March, commencing at 10.00am. For further information, please contact Pauline Hardy ☎ 03 6437 2755.
Miss Nightingale  Kelso Chronicle, 5 Sep 1856, p3 c4

The workmen in the large manufactory in the neighbourhood of Newcastle-on-Tyne sent an address to Miss Nightingale a few days since, congratulating her upon her safe return to her home and friends. Miss Nightingale returned the following reply:

"August 23rd 1856, My Dear Friends

I wish it were in my power to tell you what was in my heart when I received your letter. Your welcome home—your sympathy with what has been passing while I have been absent—have touched me more than I can tell in words. My dear friends, the things that are deepest in our hearts are perhaps what is most difficult to us to express. 'She has done what she could.'

These words I inscribed on the tomb of one of my best helpers, whom I left in the graveyard at Scutari. It has been my endeavour in the sight of God to do as she has done. I will not speak of reward when permitted to do our country's work. It is what we live for, but I may say that to receive sympathy from affectionate hearts like yours is the great support, the greatest gratification, that it is possible for me to receive from man. I thank you all, the eighteen hundred, with grateful tender affection; and I should have written before to do so, were not the business—which my return home has not ended—almost more than I can manage.

Pray believe me, my dear friends,
Yours faithfully and gratefully,
Florence Nightingale."

---

T.A.M.I.O.T and eHeritage

http://eheritage.statelibrary.tas.gov.au/  click on “Monuments and Historic Sites” … To access transcriptions of the headstones surviving in some 800 cemeteries around Tasmania; held by the five Branches around the State: Burnie, Devonport, Hobart, Huon and Launceston. Cemeteries are arranged by municipality and alphabetically. TAMIOT fiche are available for purchase from:

TFHS Inc. PO Box 191, Launceston TAS 7250,
and images are available for purchase from the branches.
March 2009 Tasmanian Ancestry

Bushfire at Fern Tree 1967, and our escape
Irene Schaffer (Member No 2008)

The morning was one of those incredible beautiful ones that I had become accustomed to over the years I had been living in Summerleas Road. Crisp, clear, not a cloud in the sky. Mount Wellington from my kitchen window was so clear, that every rock seemed to be within reach.

It was a Tuesday and the first day at Taroona High School for my eldest daughter Chris. Glenda my youngest daughter was also ready to catch the bus to the Macquarie Street School in South Hobart. Craig my son was only three and was at home with me.

Most of the men and older boys in Fern Tree for the previous couple of weeks had been helping to contain fires in and around the area, so when the siren went off at 7 o'clock that morning some of the men reported to the fire station, for the boys, it was off to school.

My husband Merve groaned and said as he had lost a couple of days without pay already, he had better go to work.

The morning continued in all its beauty, and even though the men had gone off to Nieka and beyond, the women continued on as usual. My neighbour Margaret came down to my place as arranged and gave me a home perm, thankfully getting to the setting stage. Another neighbour Jacky came and asked if she could leave her 9 months old son Roy with me, so she could go to Hobart, as it seemed as if it would be a hot day.

So with my hair in curlers, dressed in shorts and no shoes, Craig playing, and Roy asleep, I went on with my house-work. By lunchtime the day had changed completely, the wind had come up and smoke began to blow over the top of the house. Soon it was quite scary; here I was with two young children, no car, and no idea what to do. I expected every moment that Merve would walk in the door and do all the things that he would know how to do.

From the lounge room door I could see a few flames over towards Chimney Top Hill, across the valley. They shot up to the top at such a speed I couldn't believe what I was seeing. Once it reached the top sparks dropped down the other side and wherever they fell the bush would flare up, until the fires descended to the bottom, which was close to our place. The smoke became so bad that I couldn't see above the roof. I kept listening to the radio and it was only then did I realize how wide spread the fire was.

Then the potaroos began hopping around the corner of the house, they had come from the gully behind and I dared not go and see what was happening there and leave the kids.

Time passed and I heard a voice, not Merve's, but Cliff from over the road telling me to get the kids and come down to the road. I dashed around the house wondering what I should take! I tried to think of what valuables I had but nothing would come to mind, so I grabbed Roy from his sleep and the bag Jacky had left with his things in, and took Craig's hand, shut the door and ran.
Thank goodness the men who were fighting the fire at Neika decided it was time to get back to Summerleas Road, or I don’t know what would have happened to those who were left there, mostly women and young children with only a few cars.

When I reached the road I found that the men had assembled everyone and were putting them in whatever car was available. I started off in a big car, but when the driver viewed Miss CAMPBELL coming up her drive with two suitcases a hat over her arm and a friend in tow, he moved us into Sheila’s little red mini. We ended up having 3 women, 5 children and 2 kittens in the mini.

As soon as everyone was settled into the cars (about nine I think) we drove off up the road expecting to be able to get to the Huon Road and then on to Hobart. Not so, we only proceeded half way up the hill and were told by a council worker to turn around and go back the way we had come.

At this stage my mind is a bit blurry, I only know we went up and down Summerleas Road quite a few times, being turned back at the top of the hill and also about a mile the other way, because the flames were too severe.

At last the man in the first car took it on himself to make a decision and he went straight through the flames, which thankfully had subsided somewhat. We found ourselves in a burnout area, but still smouldering bushes and telephone poles all along the roadside.

I don’t remember what Sheila, Jean and myself said during this time, which seemed like hours, but it must have been less that an hour. I do remember the five children, who were aged between 9 months and four years, never made a murmur. I had Craig next to me in the back seat and Roy on my lap, and one of the other children, and they never cried or wanted attention, they just sat there. It had become very hot in the car and though Jean had thought to bring some water and a wet blanket we had not been able to lower the windows as the sparks kept flying in on us. The poor little kittens were almost at their last, laying along the back seat panting for breath. The poor little Mimi was a bit over crowded.

On reaching a somewhat safe spot about 2 miles down Summerleas Road, the cars stopped and the children were allowed out and placed in the middle of the road (most of them were so relieved at being able to have a pee).

That was the first time we were able to see who our companions and helpers were. It was a mixed bag as not all of them were from Fern Tree. One I remember was from Marlyn Road and didn’t know how his family was fairing. We learnt later that it was very burnt out and some people died there. I never knew who he was, or if his family were all right. Others were from around the Huon Road with their older children, who had not returned to Collage at that time.

What I remember most is that there was no panic or complaining. We even had some laughs. One instance I remember was the hat Miss Campbell had over her arm was filled up with a packed of plums for the children one that of the men had in his car. The elastic went down with the weight, but we all got a laugh from the look on Miss Campbell’s face. Her best hat full of plums!

We were scared and didn’t know what was ahead of us or if the fire was finished but it was decided we could only continue on. Further down we came to the first bridge, where we again stopped and the young people took the children down and
let them paddle in the creek. Craig had only a pair of underpants on and ended up with a cold a week later.

The next bridge was still burning and we were not sure if it was safe to cross. On inspecting it the men decided it was, and that we could go on. From there it was not far to the township of Kingston. When we turned into the town. It was like watching a war movie, there were people everywhere, sitting in the gutters with their heads in their hands, faces streaked with smoke, just sitting there, not saying anything. Some had suitcases, others, bags beside them. This was a shock as at that time we did not know that Snug had been burnt out and that some of these people had only escaped with what they had.

Again I don’t remember our trip up to Dynynne where Sheila’s mother lived and where she was taking us. My thoughts were, where was Merve, why didn’t he come home, and where were the girls? The one thing that was good was that I had Roy to give back to his mother.

After ringing around for what again seemed like hours, Jacky came for Roy, but there was nothing about Merve. What had happened was that he was refused permission to go any further up Huon Road than below the Turnip Fields, even though he told the police he was trying to get home to his family and that he was also a fire volunteer for Fern Tree. I think he tried a couple of times but the bitumen was catching fire and he had to leave. On his way down to Hobart he saw a lady just standing on the side of the road. He stopped and told her to get in the car, but she said she had to get something from the house. He waited and finely followed her and found her standing in the middle of the room with her arms full of her husband’s suits. He finally got her and the suits into the car. Only a few hundred yards further on he found a couple on the side of the road near Hillborough Road. They at least had packed their belongings into suitcases, but the flames were coming up behind them, so they were lucky Merve came along when he did.

While I was waiting at Sheila’s mothers place, one of the visitors informed me that our newly erected house that we had built ourselves had been burnt down, I should have been devastated but all I could think about was where everyone was. One thing that I did think of was that my friend’s wheelchair was in the hallway. It had been sent from Brisbane as a spare while she was staying in Tasmania.

While I was waiting to have news about my family I watched the TV, well for a while I did. I could not bear to see what had happened and still was. Even though I had been in it myself, it looked a lot worse that what had happened to us while we were trying to escape.

Finally Merve arrived. He had been ringing the Town Hall (as many people were) and was told where I was. He had been frantic as when the trucks had arrived in Hobart with the people who had been caught at the Fern Tree Hotel, we were not with them.

While we were trying to get through to the Huon Road many residents on arriving at the Fern Tree Hotel were told they could not go any further. They locked their cars and some even had to leave their pets and went and assembled outside the hotel, hoping they would be rescued by someone. There were nearly 100 women and children of all ages all sitting and waiting. They watched the hall, store, fire station, pub and the Villa, all go up in flames around them.
Speaking to many of them afterwards they said they thought it was all over, especially when someone came around telling the women to take off all their nylon underwear, as it would be the first to burn. Suddenly two trucks, that had been up on the mountain came out of the smoke. Everyone was quickly handed up on to the back of the trucks and wet bags thrown over them. These were the trucks that Merve was told had arrived in Hobart.

When he knew we were all right, he went off to find the girls. Chris had been evacuated from the school with other children, who usually caught buses to outlaying suburbs, and placed in the river. This was ok until burning tiles began dropping next to them in the water, having been blown off the burning houses further up the hill behind the school. She was later taken to a private home for safety, but that too became threatened and she was moved for the second time.

Glen was marched with the Macquarie Street School children up to the Barracks and later taken to some of the houses on the Domain near Government House. She was later picked up by her father and bought back to the Dynnyrne where I was with Craig.

We decided to leave Chris with the people who had taken her in when she was evacuated for the second time and go back to see how our home was at Fern Tree. I had been told that our home had been burnt down, but Merve told me he had been back and it was alright.

It was a bit of a horror trip going up Huon Road as some of the trees along the sides of the road were still burning and many of the power poles were on fire and falling down near the road. We arrived at the junction of the Huon and Summerleas Road but it was too dark to see what had been burnt down. Later the next day we learnt that the pub was gone as well as Street's store and the hall and the fire station. The Villa was also destroyed; this was a fine old home behind the hotel where we had stayed when we first arrived in Tasmania in 1960 before moving down to Leslie Farm.

Travelling down Summerleas Road we were stopped by one of our neighbours Mr GRAY who wanted to know who we were as there had been some looting, when he saw it was us he signalled us on.

At last we arrived home; everything was quiet as most of families had not yet returned. Cliff DAVIS who lived across the road called out “who the bloody hell are you” we were more scarred of being accosted by the neighbours than the fire. Cliff said it was so hot in his house and could the boys come up and sleep on our concrete floor.

As small fires were still flaring up every now and then we decided to take turns at sleeping and keeping an eye around the house, it was well we did as a small fire broke out under our trailer about 7am.

On arriving home and going in the front door we were overcome with the smell of burnt wood and beer. The back part near the house had caught fire when the wind swept some leaves under the eaves setting the beams alight. Roy the little baby I was looking after lived a few doors from us and his father Alex SKELENICA had walked from Hobart to his house and was very lucky to save it as it was circled by fire. After making sure it was safe, he walked along the road to see if there was anyone in need of help. He was almost blind from the smoke and his ears and
head were burnt. When he arrived at our house he noticed there was smoke coming from the roof and thought it was our combustion stove but decided to have a look. As soon as he opened the door he realized the roof was on fire.

Finding there was no water in the taps; he looked around to see what he could find and came across our homemade beer in a rubbish tin in the corner of the kitchen. Dragging it up the bank to the back of the house he was able to step across to the roof and by pulling off some iron he was able to pour the beer over the fire and put it out. That was why the house smelt like a brewery.

A large number of Summerleas Road residents lost their homes, out of 57 homes only 17 remained. The fire raced up and down and across the mile long road taking a house here, leaving four on the other side, only to race back and take another four further up the road.

The death toll was very high over the worst burnt out areas, so we were relieved to hear that none of out neighbours were missing. Mr KIN down past where we lived, died later from burns he had received.

Over the next few months we gradually started to live normal lives, some families did not return but many did. Homes were built and looking back now that I have seen and heard of other disastrous fires throughout Australia I realize that we did not get counselling (not heard of in 1967) everyone just got on with it and helped themselves and their neighbours.

Because it was so sudden and was all over in a day there was not the usual radio or TV coverage, especially in the Huon Road area and mostly only those who lived from Longley to South Hobart were aware of how close we came to nearly losing over 100 people at Fern Tree that day.

Descendants of Convicts' Group Inc.

1788-1868

Any person who has convict ancestors, or who has an interest in convict life during the early history of European settlement in Australia, is welcome to join the above group.

Those interested may find out more about the group and receive an application form by writing to:

The Secretary, Descendants of Convicts Group
PO Box 12224, A'Beckett Street, VIC 8006 Australia
http://home.vicnet.net.au/~dcginc/
George Johnston–The Sailor Boy
Nancy Gibb

Was it just happenstance that George JOHNSTON was the first seaman in his extended family? His parents Alexander Johnston and Margaret Lyle of Glasgow arrived in Launceston on the Storm Cloud in 1855 after a voyage of 71 days in the stormiest seas of the world, and George was born only a few weeks later on 15 September 1855. He had 12 close uncles and aunts and almost 40 first cousins in Scotland but it was only his younger brother Alexander and Alexander’s descendants who shared George’s love of the sea.

A number of letters which George wrote to his family in Tasmania have survived and show that he spent many years on cargo and passenger boats, both sail and steam, plying between the Far East, UK, the Americas and Australasia. He had a firm clear handwriting and was of a literary turn of mind.

It is not certain when George first went to sea. There is a letter from him dated 5 September (no year given) from the Hawkesbury in Sydney, about to leave for Shanghai. George described it as a “flash trader”. ‘The Times’ shipping records show that the Hawkesbury, a Devitt & Moore clipper packet, did a regular run between London and Sydney; a voyage in 1874 arrived in Gravesend on 2 Jan from Sydney and departed again on 29 Feb 1874. Perhaps George was on these voyages. He would have been nineteen.

By July 1874 George was writing to his family from the other side of the world on board the Wimmera, a celebrated Aberdeen clipper and large passenger and cargo ship of 1008 tons, Lloyds class A1. She was sailing somewhere north east of the (River) Plate, which forms part of the border between Argentina and Uruguay on the SE coastline of South America, a famous nautical area visited by Sir Francis Drake in early 1578 and where the German warship Admiral Graf Spee was scuttled after fighting Allied warships in WW2. They ‘spoke’ (met at sea) another ship which would have delivered George’s letter at its next port of call. The Wimmera had previously sailed from Calcutta on 13 Jan 1874 presumably to South America and then back ‘home’ (England) where it was reported anchored in the River from Deal on 17 Oct 1874, bound for Port Phillip and Geelong in Victoria.

Probably in late 1875 George transferred to the Peter Denny (see picture) of the Albion Shipping Co., 998 tons, a fast sailer which engaged in the China trade and also took passengers to Australia and NZ. George wrote from Bluff at the southernmost tip of NZ on 23 Jan 1876 saying they were off to Rangoon. Within a few months the ship had turned around again and was in Bassen (near Goa, in what was the Portuguese East Indies and is now Gambia on the west coast of South Africa), from whence George wrote home on 2 May 1876:
I have managed to make myself comfortable aboard the ship pretty well supplied with clothes and have a comfortable place to live in comparatively speaking so am Jolly as Mark Tapeley. (Charles Dickens - *Martin Chuzzlewit*. Mark Tapley was Ostler at the Blue Dragon Inn and servant to young Martin Chuzzlewit. He accompanies Martin to America and later marries Mrs. Lupin, the Blue Dragon’s landlady. The inn is renamed The Jolly Tapley.)

George signed the letter: I am, Darling Mother, Your Sailor Boy George. (see photo).

Then it was off again to Bluff in NZ (24 Nov 1876) and then Rangoon and after the East Indies going to either London or Liverpool. Hopefully the ship reached London in time for George to spend Christmas with his Uncle John’s family. He wrote from there on 5 Jan 1877, mentioning a walk to the dock with Maggie the eldest daughter, and how he secured a fortuitous late berth on the three-masted *Loch Ard*:

“I leave tomorrow morning or Sunday not sure which, but I have to go aboard in the morning. I was nearly losing the chance but the Captain behaved very decently to me and signed me. ... I was going down yesterday but Maggie said she was going for a walk so I went with her and did not go to the dock. Tonight there is a party at our house so I made up my mind to stay in today and was going tomorrow Saturday the 6th to see when the Captain was to sign hands. He told me a week ago that he would leave here on the 10th and so sign on the 8th. But something turned up and he signed on the 4th. I recd a Launceston Examiner from Glasgow this morning and looking over the Births Deaths and Marriages saw a notice of Milligans loss at sea he was third mate in the P & O. You know he and I were great friends when he was in the *Araunah* and his death so upset me that I had to take time out somewhere to calm myself. I was so grieved, so sorry poor lad he was, such a nice chap and so young only 24. I just went down to the dock thinking I might see someone on the P & O boats in port that knew him, and aboard the *Loch Ard* at the same time the Captain told me he had signed all yesterday, but as you went round there Johnston I will make room for you, sign here; All right! Thank you sir.” (!).

He wrote from the *Loch Ard* in Nov 1877 saying they were in Shanghai en route to Sydney then going on to Twatow and Amoy. He mentioned evading a typhoon:

“I am now in China sound and hearty after a very fine passage of forty six days to the anchorage of Woosong. We had to lie there a week for the high spring tides and have been in Shanghai another week. The other ship I at one time thought of shipping in came up four days ago with her topgallant masts gone. She lost them in a typhoon, one of those fearful blows known only to the China Seas.”

Luckily he did not remain on the *Loch Ard* much longer, as seven months later she was wrecked on 1st June 1878 near Curdies Inlet, 27 miles west from Cape Otway on voyage from London to Melbourne, with the loss of 52 lives of the 54 passengers and crew aboard. In a later letter George mentioned having “run away” from this ship in Melbourne—more likely he signed off, or he would not have been able to claim sea time towards his mate’s ticket.

From then on it is not known which ships he sailed on, but he continued to write home at intervals. On 29 May 1878, writing from Glasgow, he called himself a
'cocoethes scribendi'. He was previously in Greenock for 10 days—"a fine town". Next voyage was to be to the Mediterranean and New York—a 3 month round trip. He said he had written to the Registrar-General of Seamen—he was 6 weeks short of the required 4 years (for a mate's ticket?).

On 12 July 1878 he wrote a long letter from Bombay. He mentioned having sailed there from Glasgow to Liverpool then to Gibraltar and the Mediterranean, then through Suez. He talked about Port Said and mentioned that they wore paper collars which could be discarded when they got too grubby. He gave news of Uncle George in Glasgow, and his father's cousin John MUIRHEAD from Glasgow now living in Bombay. (This information enabled the author to trace the family's Muirhead connection. George's paternal grandmother's sister Bethia LAMONT/LEARMONT married a Muirhead.)

Another letter undated but probably late 1878 mentioned how Glasgow is changing. George was to sit his final seaman's exam in Glasgow in July. He gave his Uncle George's full address in Glasgow and said that Uncle Peter lived near the Necropolis and was preaching. (Thus providing wonderful corroboration for the author's research on Census records - the surname Johnston being rather common in Glasgow!)

It is not known what happened to George in the next five years. He obtained his First Mate's ticket on 25 Oct 1883. Perhaps he decided he was tired of sailing the world and wanted to be closer to home and his family, for whom he obviously had much affection. George's eldest brother was by that time living in Sydney.

Possibly George was one of the crew of the steamer Cahors on her maiden voyage to Australia in 1884 and decided to stay with her when she became an interstate coastal steamer. The SS Cahors was a powerful screw steamer of 550 tonnage register and of 1200 tons gross, built in England in 1883. She carried 200 passengers and cargo between Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane, making several record-breaking runs. About 1884 George became the second officer.

No doubt George's family were happy to know he was closer to home and no longer subject to the perils of the open sea. But on 15 June 1885 the family received terrible news. Shipwreck!

The Sydney Morning Herald (SMH) of Friday 12 June 1885 reported:

The steamer Cahors, from Sydney to Brisbane, ran on Evans' Reef, 13 miles south of Richmond Heads, at 6 pm on Wednesday, while going at a rate of 14 knots per hour (sic). After continuous signalling, the steamer Burwah, also bound to Brisbane, came up at midnight. She immediately lowered boats, and commenced transhipping the passengers from the Cahors which was accomplished with difficulty .... The steamer Tomki also stayed by the Cahors for some hours today, and succeeded in rescuing a horse which was swimming about .... There is little or no hope of the vessel being recovered, the water in the hold and engine-room being at tide level. Captain WALKER and the officers and crew still stay by her.
The Illustrated Sydney News Vol 22, No. 7, 1885 published a “highly interesting narrative ….. supplied by a gentleman who was a passenger on the Burwah”, accompanied by the large half page pen-and-ink illustration. Interestingly, it was not ‘women and children first’, because it was still dark. “The men were let down by means of ropes into the sea, and were then picked up by the lifeboat”. Ladies and children were taken off in a coal basket, but “… even this was not unattended with danger, owing to the heavy surf waves. One lady was ducked under water three times before the men were able to haul her into their boat”.

The next day it was reported that the Government steamer Dione followed the Burwah and later “… returned with 30 of the crew, the second mate (ie George), and 130 mail bags.” But then tragedy struck. As described six months later in the Launceston Daily Telegraph:

“It will be remembered with regret by many of our readers that Mr George Johnston, second mate of the Cahors, lost his life when returning to the wreck of that vessel … Mr. Johnston and the crew worked all night, aiding the passengers, who were at last transhipped to the steamer Burwah and landed safely. He was lightly clad in his under-clothing, wet and exhausted from over-exertion, but he went ashore in charge of the mails, which he landed safely at Clarence Head, and remained there during the night. Next day, the 12th of June, he was going back in a launch to the captain and part of the crew who remained in charge of the wreck, when a heavy sea struck the launch and she nearly foundered. Mr. Johnston was washed overboard, and as the launch could not be brought to or turned, he perished in sight of those who admired his gallantry and unselfish labours to save others, and who were most anxious to rescue him. The launch had, in fact, put out contrary to law, as the danger flag was flying at Clarence Head at the time.”

The wreck occasioned a great deal of interest, the Sydney Morning Herald carrying the news story for many days. It was also the subject of several Editorials particularly when George’s death became known.

The first meeting of the Marine Board of Inquiry was on Monday 29th June 1886, with a full account published next day. It was stated that the Second officer (George) had been relieved of his watch when the vessel was a little to the south of Clarence Heads, so he was not personally responsible for any of the ensuing drama. Eventually the Board decided that the Master had navigated his ship too close to the shore and suspended his certificate for 6 months. The Chief Officer was also suspended for 3 months. The Cahors was sold as a hulk. (Jack LOVEY, "Wrecks on the NSW Coast", 1st Ed. 1993.)

George was awarded a posthumous gold medal for bravery by the National Relief Society of NSW. (both sides pictured). The Mayor of Launceston wrote pompously to Alexander, in the language of the times:

“I need not say how deeply I sympathise with you and Mrs Johnston on the loss you have sustained; yet you will derive some consolation from the reflection that your son died as a British sailor should die—at the post of duty, having endangered his own life in his efforts to rescue others.

... I am quite sure that parents do not need a medal to perpetuate the memory of such a son ….”
More friendly was a letter to George’s brother Alex from G D CLARKEY of Kensington Hall, Melbourne where George spent his last night before sailing on the ill fated voyage:

“I trust that you will pardon the liberty which I, a stranger to you, am taking. Your brother whose sad loss we deeply regret was a great friend of ours and spent his last night at our house. We are very anxious to obtain his photo and should feel very much obliged if you could kindly let us know where we could get one…” (The author would love to hear from any Clarkey descendants, particularly if they have a photo!)

It was a great joy to the author when she discovered the medal and letters are now in the possession of the descendants of George’s brother Charles. The letters not only made it possible to piece together some of George’s travels, but gave independent corroboration that the extended Glasgow Johnston family had been correctly identified.

**Venture and Adventure**

The Romantic story of the Henty Family by Rev J Lewis Hurse, as presented as a series in The Examiner, August 1933.

Part 2—Submitted by Angela Prosser-Green (Member No 6599)

Where did Thomas Henty settle? The answers to that question are various, and it is difficult to ascertain the correct one with certitude. Some have asserted that the property at Kelso, now occupied by Mr Reginald SLATER, was first owned and occupied by Thomas Henty. But circumstantial evidence, backed by the statements of members of a family whose ancestor—Henry Hills—was an overseer to the Henty Landed Estates, seems to the writer to point conclusively to the beautiful and extensive property known as "Landfall", now in the possession of Mr Gerald ARCHER, as the estate occupied by Mr Thomas Henty before this date.

In this connection an old paper, of early twentieth century date, had come into the writer's possession, in which the following most interesting paragraph appears:-

"There is, living on the banks of the Tamar, an interesting personality, whose life spans the vital period of Tasmanian history between 1833 and 1904 (the date of the paper mentioned above). Mr Frank Hills has been settled on East Tamar for 73 years, and only for five or six weeks has he been away from haunts which have become so familiar to him. Mr Hills' father was associated for many years with the celebrated Henty family, both in England and in Tasmania. He came out to them in 1833, to become overseer in connection with their landed efforts. Two years previously (1829) three of his sons accompanied the youthful pioneers (Stephen, James, and John) to Western Australia, and afterwards to Launceston, and when he followed he brought out from England the remainder of his family—seven in all.

"The old gentleman, who had, in fact, been connected with the Hentys for thirty years in Sussex, England, spent two further years with them on the old "Landfall" estate, whereupon he occupied a farm adjoining, called "Allanvale", since named Eastfield (now owned by Mr John MacDONALD, who lately purchased it from Mr E W PARRY).

"Mr Henry Hills died in 1866, but some time previously his son, Mr Frank Hills, had taken over the farm, and he carried it on until the early eighties, when he rented at "Landfall" his present (1904) property, "New Spring Farm" (a mile or so further..."
north from the "Landfall" homestead). Mr Frank Hills is now 77 years old, has been twice married, and has done his duty to his adopted country in many ways, for instance, he has reared a family of 20 children, 13 of whom are still (1904) alive. He and his father were among the earliest orchardists on the Tamar.

"On his present farm are the remains of an unused road (says this scribe), which in the forties was destined to connect Launceston with George Town; and at Dilston there are still the old piles of a collapsed bridge erected in 1847, but never applied to the purpose for which it was intended. Mr Hills plaintively remarked that had the old road been opened there would have been only one small hill to surmount between Dilston and Launceston, whereas on the present thoroughfare the ascents are as numerous as those in 'Pilgrim's Progress'."

Hentys and "Landfall": It is practically certain that the original grantees to what is known as "Landfall" were the brothers George and Charles BARNARD. In an old book on Tasmania, entitled "Present State of Van Diemen's Land" by Henri Widowson, published in London in 1829, there occurs the statement that the land about Barnard's Creek (as it has been called for many years) was under cultivation by the Barnard Bros in 1828. The old house on the south bank of this creek has the reputation of having been intended for a mill. (Miss WAYN, of the Records Office, thinks that G Barnard brought a mill with him). The house is three-storied, and has all the appearance of a possible mill house, though the tradition is that it was never used as such.

In the year 1830 Governor Arthur authorised a map to be published, on which the various estates and sections of VDL with their owners, were plainly marked. I understand that this is fairly well known, and on this map the name of Barnard appears as the owner of the estate adjoining Reeves—the section nearer Launceston. But in discussing this subject we must not forget that Thomas Henty died in the year 1839—only seven years after his arrival in Launceston. According to his own correspondence with Mr John Street, (referred to later), a part of that time was spent at "Cormiston" (1835) - Mr F W Hills says "for twelve months". That leaves a very brief period for the occupation of any other home.

During all this time the impression left on one's mind is that of a man who was rather concentrating on the development of his sons' fortunes than concerned about his own. Granted that the tradition of the Hills family is correct (and I accept it as such), then Thomas Henty did for a time occupy, but did not own "Landfall"—and this is all that can be stated with certainty.

The Kelso house may have been occupied by the father. It was certainly owned and occupied by the son, Charles Henty, who, according to the inscription on the tombstone in George Town Cemetery—died March 18, 1864. His wife followed him on May 4, 1872.

First Owner of "Landfall": Mr G M Barnard has supplied me with some interesting information about "Landfall". He writes

"I never heard that Mr Thomas Henty occupied "Landfall". My grandfather, the late G W Barnard, took it up originally, and gave it its name from the old sailor's word, "landfall", meaning, literally, 'to arrive exactly at one's destination'. My family knew the Hentys fairly well. As a matter of fact, the two families were indirectly connected by marriage. It is quite possible that Thomas Henty may have had possession of the property and other land in the vicinity, before it was alienated."
"My grandfather built the mill, erected a high dam, which was swept away three times by flood, and cut a by-wash, mostly through solid rock, on the northern side of the creek. I believe he lost over 7,000 pounds in the venture, and the mill was never worked. It was the intention that the family should live in Launceston, but eventually they occupied the old mill house attached to the mill.

"I was born at Landfall several years after my grandfather's death, and my father— the late Thomas Barnard—controlled the property until 1875, when it was sold to the late Mr Frank Archer. "I remember the late Mr Frank Hills. He was a tenant on a portion of 'Landfall' and all the family were widely respected.

"I am sorry I cannot give you more satisfactory information. In the old days people seem to have been very careless about records that might interest posterity. I had an old diary of my grandfather's, which contained a lot of interesting information, but it was lent, and has never been found since. A good deal of it dealt with my grandfather's marine survey—he was originally a naval officer, but threw up his commission to settle here—of King Island and the North-West Coast. I cannot remember the exact date, but it was somewhere in the thirties of last century. (No; the twenties, according to H Widdowson, who travelled through in 1828, and found it cultivated. J.L.H.) He did this job with a crew of convicts in a whaleboat, and had a mutiny, to make matters more exciting."

In the issue of the Launceston Advertiser dated November 15, 1832, the following notice appears: "having taken possession of the 100 acres called Red Hills, late the property of Mr C Barnard, I hereby caution all persons not to trespass by feeding stock, or in any other way whatsoever. Thomas Henty, Cormiston, Nov. 10, 1832."

In the same issue there appears the following: "on sale, at the Stores of the undersigned—The cargo of the schooner Conch, from the Cape of Good Hope, consisting of Cape wine in half and quarter pipes; butter, in casks and kegs; tallow, limejuice, empty bags. J and C S Henty, Launceston, Oct. 10, 1832.

Henty Properties: Whilst dealing with early Henty properties, it may be of interest, to my readers if I interpolate a story at this stage. An old lady parishioner of the writer living at Invermay, recently related the following facts: "For many years," she said, "I worked for old Mr. WHITEFOORD. I was married from his house 47 years ago. The house we lived in was very old and was situated about the left centre of what is now called Mann-street—the houses on the opposite side occupying what we called the cow paddock. The right side of Henty-street, a few chains lower down, formed the southern boundary of the estate. There were large double iron gates to the George Town-road entrance to Mann-street, and the lodge was stationed just about where Mrs GOUGH's store is now. "Mr Whitefoord," she said, "often conversed with me concerning the early days of the colony, and the name of the Henty family was frequently on his lips. He told me, not once, but often, that the old homestead has always belonged to the Hentys (that is Charles S)" I asked her if she could remember the name of the place, but she could not.

This property was owned and occupied by Mr William Henty until he removed his residence to Hobart at the time of his appointment to the position of Colonial Secretary during the Weston regime. From that time until he left Tasmania for New South Wales, the place was occupied by Mr Whitefoord, who held the two posts of Recorder and Commissioner in the Court of Requests.
Some disagreement exists concerning the name of this Henty home. Some say that it was known as Invermay House, but others apply the designation to the old McKENZIE home across the George Town-road and near the site of St Finn Barr’s school. I have not been able to come to any finality in the matter.

[Note - Mr Whitefoord was very well known and much respected by older residents of our city. He has been described as “the perfect type of an English gentleman.” His wife, who pre-deceased him, was much loved by all who knew her. She is well remembered as a little lady of the early Victorian type, one of her characteristic features being the ringlets that hung on either side of her face.]

**Henty Home at Kelso:** Nor must we forget a property of which brief mention has already been made, which holds many intimate and tender memories for a number of people who are still living. It lies on the west bank of the Tamar, and near to the mouth of the river, namely, at Kelso. Close enquiry has satisfied the writer that the old Henty home, occupied for many years by Mr and Mrs Charles Shum Henty, is that now occupied by Mr Reginald Slater. One lady, and old friend of the Henty family, tells of numerous visits paid by her over 50 years ago to this home, when she was a little girl. She said that the house was exceedingly old even then, and that the floor of the verandah was so rotten that it had broken into many holes, through which she had often seen snakes poke up their heads.

Referring to the quantity of these reptiles which infested these parts in those days, she said that as they walked along the dusty roads they would often count the spoors the snakes made in the dust, and often it ran into hundreds.

When speaking at Kelso, Mr William Dowling became reminiscent.

"In my day," said this veteran, "this house belonged to that most genial and honourable of men, Mr Charles Shum Henty"…..Then he began to laugh, "You have stirred up a humorous memory," he said. "When I was a boy one of my greatest pleasures, eagerly looked forward to from year to year, was to spend my holidays at Kelso along with Vernon de LITTLE (son of Mr B de Little), who always accompanied me. Our chief enjoyment was that of sailing out on the Tamar —and indeed in calm weather. Outside the Heads—in the little boat which Charles Henty had named Susan—after his wife, he added—when married her name was Susan BONIFACE, of Arundel, England. "One day," he continued, "Mr Henty came out with us. He was a great joker and was for ever laughing, and suddenly, without any warning, he tossed me head over heels into the water. Of course (he added) he knew that I was in no danger of drowning; but I have never forgotten that episode. When I came to the surface he was nearly bursting his sides, laughing at the comical figure I was cutting in the water.”

Regarding the Henty’s ownership of Kelso, it must appeal to any thoughtful mind who knows aught of their history, that an astute and far-seeing man such as Mr Thomas Henty was, would probably perceive that strategic advantage of establishing that spot at a point as near to the Tamar mouth as possible, and so within easier access of Portland. This would save the necessity of his ships sailing up the difficult and winding stream on each trip, especially at night time. Supplies could be floated down on lighters by the tide in two days, with a minimum of expense, and reloaded on to the busy, bustling little barques and schooners that soon began to ply regularly between Van Diemen’s Land and the mainland.

**A Letter from "Cormiston":** In August 8,1835, Thomas Henty wrote a letter to his friend John Street, which bears the startling heading, "Cormiston". The present
writer has examined several documents, and approached many old identities, but has proven without doubt that "Cormiston" was purchased from the Crown by one Mr. Archibald THOMSON (22nd March 1828). It has remained in the Thomson family ever since—which is, perhaps, something of a record.

Nathaniel LUCAS had in 1820 bought 60 acres of land on the West Tamar, and Charles Lucas obtained the block next "Danbury Park", in 1827 (Griffiths). "Cormiston", according to a record in the Hobart office, adjoins this block. It is of interest to know that at the present day the block of land on the right-hand side of the West Tamar-road, and opposite the Ecclestone-road, is still designated "Lucas' paddock". It is asserted by Mr MOORE-ROBINSON that Mr William Henty did occupy "Cormiston" for a period, and Mr William Francis Hills declared that he remembered his grandfather, Henry Hills, say that Mr Thomas Henty had also occupied that homestead for 13 months. From these facts and from the heading of the letter mentioned above, it is seen that for a period, at least, "Cormiston" was occupied by members of the Henty family—though it was never owned by them.

Before leaving this interesting subject of property ownership, a matter of special interest has been brought under my notice. James Henty, the ancestor of the present Launceston branch of the family, was set up in business soon after his father's return from Hobart, as a merchant. The building in which he is said to have carried his business forms the rear portion of the premises owned to-day by Law, Duncan and Co of Cimitiere-street. The old house known as "Grant Staples" was also built by this soon afterwards passing into the possession of Mr Richard GREEN. James Henty removed to Geelong, and later entered into a business partnership in Melbourne with a branch in Sydney. It was in recent years (1896) that his grandson, Mr T Norman Henty, returned to Launceston, and, by a strange coincidence opened up a business nearly opposite to his grandfather's old business premises and home. One other property owned by Mr Charles Henty was the block on the corner of Welman and Arthur streets on which now stands the fine brick guest house of Mrs CLARK. It was purchased from him by Mr W C WILLSON (father of the Deputy Commissioner for Taxes). I would ask the pardon of my readers in digressing as I have done and can only hope that the reading of these facts has proved as interesting to them as their discovery has been to me.

Mention has been made many times of Charles Shum Henty. In 1834 he visited England, and was so successful in his endeavours to interest British capital in Tasmania that he returned with a Royal Charter from King William the Fourth, dated May 21, 1835, "empowering the society or co-partnership, styled the Bank of Australasia, to carry on the business of banking in the territories commonly called New Holland and Van Diemen's Land, and the smaller islands adjacent." During the trip to the Old Country he made the best use of his time, and married Miss Susan BONIFACE, a lady who afterwards became well known and much esteemed and loved by a wide circle of friends, many of whom are still with us.

The business of the Cornwall Bank was acquired by the new institution, and on January 1, 1836, branches were simultaneously in Launceston, Hobart Town, and Sydney. Local boards of directors were appointed at each centre, the Launceston board consisting of Messrs W E LAWRENCE (Chairman), James Henty, William BARNES (Trevallyn), and Henry REED (Mount Pleasant). Mr Charles S Henty was
the first manager. The initial capital was 200,000 pounds in 500 shares of 40 pounds a share.

The obtaining of this Royal Charter explains the meaning of the beautiful royal coat of arms that adorns the corner of the present handsome bank building. The first edifice in which the Bank of Australasia was conducted was a square cottage-like structure, with a shingle roof, standing opposite the Queen Victoria Museum, near to where "The Towers" now stands. Some few years afterwards it was removed to the well-known premises in Cameron-street, which still bear vivid reminders of the past, in the name that adorns the front, and also the iron bars which still guard the windows. It is now used as the Agricultural Bureau. The business was finally removed to the commodious and stately building which forms an elegant adornment on the south-west corner of the intersection of Brisbane and St John streets.

William Henty arrives: William Henty, a third son of Thomas Henty, who was left behind in England in 1831, arrived in Launceston late in 1836, or early 1837. (The writer has gathered this information from an old tombstone discovered in the Cypress-street Cemetery, bearing the following inscription, "Sacred to the memory of William, infant son of William and Matilda S Henty, who died at sea on December 9, 1836. Aged one year and six months." (The inference naturally is that William and his wife arrived in Launceston some time after the death of this child.) He had chosen the calling of a solicitor and might be termed one of the business ancestors of the well-known firm of Ritchie, Parker and Alfred Green. William Henty entered into a partnership with Mr John Ward GLEADOW, known as Gleadow and Henty, with offices in St John-street, where Armitage and Armitage now carry on their business. In Walch's Almanac in 1863 the firm of Gleadow, Ritchie and Parker is mentioned, the foundation date being given as March 27, 1836.

William Henty ultimately stood for Parliament, and became State Treasurer during the regime of Mr WESTON, father of Mr W D Weston, of Elphin-road. Charles also succeeded in getting in to the House of Assembly, and represented one of the Northern constituencies for some years.

Blown into Portland Bay: But it is the story of Edward, Stephen, John, and Frank, and their romantic development of the vast areas of Portland, that ultimately rendered the name of Henty one to be conjured with. After his father's return from Hobart, and it had become certain that the free grant of land had been finally withdrawn by the Home Government, Edward Henty, disappointed but not disheartened, turned his attention to the vast stretches of country that lay on the opposite side of Bass Strait —crying out for settlement. He sailed away in the barque Carnavon in 1832, and nosed his way along the none too safe southern coast of New Holland until he came to Spencer Gulf. Here he landed. Re-embarking, he proceeded, and was blown by a friendly storm into Portland Bay.

"Had it not been for this restlessness on the part of Edward Henty," says a late nineteenth century writer, "Thomas Henty and his seven sons would doubtless have settled down to be merchants, woolbrokers, whalers, lawyers, and bankers. Notables, without a doubt, they would all have been, but the restless spirit of Edward was the cause of the family name becoming famous in the history of Australia. Van Diemer's Land was too small for him. Three of his brothers had seen western Australia, and had reported it barren. He wished to see the southern
shore for himself. So, a short time after he landed from London, Edward Henty sailed in the barque *Camayon* (Captain ALDRED) to Spencer Gulf and remained there two months examining the country. He secured a passage back to Launceston in the schooner *Thistle* (Captain LIDDLE) from Port Lincoln and it was during this voyage that Edward Henty got his first experience at close quarters of Portland and its environs.”

This was the commencement of that long connection between the Henty family and the schooner *Thistle*. For many years the gallant little boat sailed backwards and forward between Van Diemen's Land and the mainland.

"The hurricane which drove Edward Henty into Portland Bay proved the cause of the laying of the foundation of a large city and the settlement of the prosperous western district of Victoria. Edward Henty was tremendously impressed with all that he saw of the natural resources of the country—a good harbour, excellent fishing grounds, a perfect anchorage and landing, the luxuriant vegetation on the shore, indicating a good climate and soil. What better place could there be for the site of a settlement? In Van Diemen's Land no good land could then be obtained. Here it was to be had for the taking. At this time there was no settlement, no white man nearer than King George's Sound on the west and twofold Bay on the east.”

**Sealers and Whalers:** So writes this scribe of the 80's; but it has since been shown that without a doubt Portland Bay was frequented by sealers and whalers, who had built a few huts and a couple of jetties there, for their own convenience. In a recent issue of the Melbourne *Argus* a letter appeared from the pen of the secretary of the Portland Historical Association, stating that Captain DUTTON, a whale fisherman, had made this interesting port his home for many years prior to the coming of Edward Henty, and mentioned that in his correspondence Edward Henty had stated that he pitched his tent on his arrival between two jetties—these being doubtless jetties built by the whalers. Nevertheless, this does not detract in any degree from the fame of Thomas Henty's sons as the developmental settlers in the Portland and Western districts of Victoria.

**Settling of Portland:** The scribe mentioned above continues: “Edward Henty again visited Portland Bay in 1833, in the schooner *Elizabeth*, and prospected the country inland. He found good grass and soil round Darlott's creek, Lake Condah, and Bridgewater, and then returned to Launceston to report to his father his determination to settle in Portland. Before sailing to Portland, however, Thomas Henty stipulated that a trip should be made to Western Australia, so that he might view the landscape over with his own eyes, and see for himself the possibilities, or otherwise, of the situation. This was done, and the old man of Sussex, having seen the land, decided finally to abandon the grant, for it was seen to be 'sand not land' (their own words). After some months Thomas Henty fitted out his young and plucky son (he was only 24) with stock and farm implements, some young fruit trees, seedlings, seeds, etc., bought from John Pascoe FAWKNER, who at that time kept the Cornwall Hotel, in Cameron-street, and also had a nursery garden on the slopes of Windmill Hill, Launceston.”
The writer has made careful enquiries regarding the site of this garden, and Mr William Dowling came to his assistance with the information that his father Mr Henry Dowling had purchased it from J P Fawkner, and continued to use it as a garden for many years. It was situated in Brisbane-street, between where "Park View" and "Strathblane" now stand.

**A Terrible Voyage:** To convey this property to Portland Thomas Henty chartered the *Thistle*, and in October, 1834, the expedition sailed from the Tamar. But, alas! The friendly hurricane that drove Edward Henty into Portland Bay proved a fickle jade, and now seemed to have repented of its kindly office. In two days the *Thistle*, laden surely below what would now be called the "Plimsoll line", came within sight of its desired haven, when suddenly a fierce storm broke out from the west, and despite their almost superhuman endeavours, back they were driven to King Island. Six times did they make the attempt to gain their objective, and six times were they driven to the shelter of the island. It was only after 34 days of agonised battling against the wind and tide that the gallant little schooner her freight of live stock sadly depleted owing to deaths during the storm, but her crew still undaunted and cheerful—made the bay, and in due course hove to—as we may surmise—beside one of the whalers' jetties, early in the morning of November 13, 1834, at 10 minutes to 8. By one o'clock, we are told, they had landed 13 heifers, 4 working bullocks, 5 pigs, 3 turkeys and 2 guinea fowl; also 6 dogs, 4 indentured servants, a plough, seeds, plants, vines, supplies and fruit trees of different kinds, a fishing boat and a net.

Mr Henry CAMFIELD, a friend of Edward Henty's, also landed, and remained with him for a short time. According to an inscription on a tombstone in the Cypress-street Cemetery, a son of William Henty's, who died at the age of six years (1837), was named Camfield.

From Mr Hardwicke WEEDON, the manager of the Bank for Savings the writer gained the following interesting bit of information: "My father, Mr Charles James Weedon, (he said) came to Tasmania in the *Thomas Laurie*, 300 tons (Captain LANGDON, a grandfather of one of Launceston's medical men, and owner of two vessels). He came to Launceston from Hobart and accompanied Edward Henty to Portland in 1834, assisting him to build the first Henty House."

[to be continued]

**The Flowerdale District [NW Coast, Tasmania]**

By Risdon, part two: *The Advocate*—Saturday, May 30, 1903

The name of 'Butterdale' would not be inapt for Flowerdale. Nevertheless, it is a land where deep-tinted English flowers will flourish, and round some of the homesteads, under the shadow of the great trees, one observes a refreshing collection of many-coloured blooms. The hawthorn thrives exceedingly, and in places this familiar bush and also the blackberry, are seen side by side with the tree fern. In such fertile soil almost any plant compatible with climatic conditions will thrive.

**Dairying:** is at present perhaps the most substantial industry in the district. It works in most happily with the somewhat rough nature of the country. Only meagre clearing is necessary before cattle may be run on the slopes and down in the
valleys. The fallen timber is gathered together, some of the bracken is cut and allowed to dry, and the whole is then burnt. On the ash English grasses are sown, and provide ample pasture in a few months’ time. The native grass is comparatively valueless. Extensive clearing is not imperative in the first stages of dairying. Afterwards, when the cows are yielding of their milk, the dairyman may devote his spare hours to a more thorough clearance of timber and bracken, and thus in course of years, while already obtaining profits from land, he may enhance the value of his property.

**Sow Fodders:** to increase the holding capacity of his land; or, if he wishes to engage in all-round farming, he may cultivate potatoes, oats, or wheat, and fatten sheep for the market. It is thus that the shrewd landholder is never at a standstill in such country, and it is by this process that some of the Flowerdale farms have increased in value during the past five years from, say, £7 to £20 per acre. The local people are emphatic in the belief that their best land is as well adapted for dairying as for potato cultivation, and that the two resources may be conveniently combined. It is an opinion worthy of the attention of the old-established producers in more settled parts of Tasmania. Some day, too, the latter may recognise the availability of adopting the principle. For obvious reasons there is no extensive dairying at Flowerdale; it is merely an object lesson in miniature. In the first place, there is no great area of country; in the second, because of natural obstacles, the holdings are comparatively small (and wisely so); and in the third, the process of clearing the land is a tedious one.

**The Chief Dairyman:** in the district is Mr A P ANDERSON, of Upper Flowerdale, a view of whose pleasant home appeared in last week's "Courier". His house is situated on rising ground, and round about are pleasant slopes, perfectly suited for grazing cattle, and sheltered valleys where they may lie in the cold nights. At present Mr Anderson milks about 38 cows, mostly Devons or Durhams, and he uses their produce for cheese-making. He is the chief cheese-maker in the district, and finds a ready market for his goods on the West Coast. While he recognises the wisdom of cultivating fodders he has not yet been able to rely very fully on them, but still slightly adds to his returns in that way. Mr Anderson was away from home on the day of my visit, but it is understood that he is well satisfied with his prospects at Flowerdale.

**Two Young Englishmen:** who settled in the district 13 years ago. The sight which greeted them on the day of their arrival might very naturally have daunted men who had never fought with nature in her primeval (or any other) state. Their holding was a dense forest, but as the impenetrable bracken and giant trees covered magnificent soil, they shouldered their axes and set to work. It has been a hard battle. For the first few weeks their hands were reduced to a raw condition, and they returned from their laborious toil of an evening with very little result to show for the day’s work. A single tree has sometimes occupied their attention for a whole week. They built a comfortable home on the hillside, but in February, 1898, a bush fire swept through the district, and theirs was the only homestead destroyed. Today they run from 40 to 50 cattle on their farm, having about 30 in milk at present. Having to some extent conquered the forest, Mr Vernon SMITH believed that he was fitted to meet the Boers, and he went to South Africa with the first Australian Bushmen. He is back again now, swinging his axe among his cows,
and going out at odd moments with his Kodak to get typical pictures of the district to interest his friends in England. Mr J A Smith, his elder brother, remained on the farm, and is greatly helped by his wife, who evinced worthy courage in making her home in the backwoods.

**Creamery At Upper Flowerdale:** managed by Mr W POWLETT on behalf of the Table Cape Butter and Bacon Factory of Wynyard. Mr J A Smith holds the view that Flowerdale is too cold for Jerseys, Alderneys, or softer cattle, and he confines himself almost entirely to pure Durhams, keeping among his herd a pure Durham bull. He estimates that each cow is worth about £6 per season on artificial grasses. Owing to his land being still heavily timbered he has not been able to go in for cultivation. In the early part of the season the brothers grow a little fodder, but in the flush time they milk entirely from the grass, and dry the cows off in the autumn. Next year they propose to engage in cheese manufacture. Mr B G HAINES is another local settler who devotes himself entirely to dairying. He is a South Australian, and took up land at Boat Harbour 15 years ago. Like the Smiths, he had to wield the pioneer's axe in the district for the first time, and his heavy labours caused a strain from which he has never completely recovered. Mr Haines now has a farm on the hill dividing Flowerdale and Upper Flowerdale and is a staunch believer in the suitability of the land for dairying. On artificial grasses he reckons that he can run 50 cows on 150 acres, but is convinced that the holding capacity could be enormously increased by cultivation—a development which is merely a question of time.

**Feeding Pigs On Milk:** Mr Haines separates his own cream, using an Alfa-Laval machine, driven by a turbine served by steam from a boiler. He has had this plant running constantly for four years, and it has not once got out of order. Most of the other farmers in the district duplicate their returns by engaging in potato cultivation as well as dairying. Mr J T BONNEY conducts a private butter factory, having a very complete Sharples plant. Among his herd are some very fine Ayrshires. Mrs. Elizabeth ALEXANDER keeps 22 cows and affirms that some of her land will carry a cow to the acre on artificial grasses. She grows potatoes, and occasionally oats. My examination of the district convinces me that fodders and roots can be as successfully cultivated in Flowerdale as in New Zealand. Our neighbours the other side of the Tasman Sea are able to maintain in this way one and a half and two cows to the acre. My opinion is confirmed by that of some local people, who propose to resort to this advanced system when their land is sufficiently clear. At present they are satisfied with the profits they are making on artificial grasses.

**Table Cape Butter and Bacon Factory:** whose head office is in Wynyard in charge of the secretary (Mr C J FENTON), and whose factory is on the banks of Deep Creek. Besides the factory the company has creameries at Mount Hicks, Sisters Creek, Flowerdale, and Detention. Last year £505 18s 8d was paid to Flowerdale suppliers from the Mount Hicks district. The company, which has been an influential factor in the recent industrial prosperity of the Table Cape districts, was established about 10 years ago, and is a co-operative concern, many of the suppliers being shareholders. According to its rules no more than 10 per cent per annum can be paid in dividends, and this interest has gone to shareholders each year. Supplying shareholders, however, get more than a dividend and the ordinary price for milk, for in the first year they were awarded ¼d a gallon on the milk sent
in; in the second year 1/2d per pound on butter contents of the milk; in the third year 20 per cent on the amount of money paid for supplies; in the fourth year 15 per cent; 5th year 7½ percent; sixth year, 5 per cent; and seventh and eighth years, 3 per cent. In the ninth year no bonus was paid, owing to the cost of improvements to the plant, although the profits were as great last year as hitherto. In the first year £2493 was paid out for milk, and last year £8183. Because of the high price of potatoes a slight falling off, or arrest of increase, has been apparent during the last two years. About 120 tons of butter are sent away every year for distribution throughout Tasmania. Mr Fenton remarks – "Every farmer who has engaged in dairying in the surrounding districts is in a better position than those who have not. Many of the producers were in almost an insolvent condition when the factory started, but now they are doing well." By getting their monthly cheque they are able to buy goods for cash, and can make a pound go as far as 20s previously under the old system. The same story is told in the dairying districts of Victoria and New South Wales.

Churchyard Humour  
Launceston Examiner, 26 Nov 1894, p3 c6
Continued from page 249

Another runs thus:-
"Here lies my wife, here let her lie:  
She is at rest and so am I."

A wife had this inscribed on her tombstone:-
"Oh! Do not weep, my husband dear;  
I am not dead but sleeping here:  
Then mend your ways, prepare to die,  
For you are soon to come to I"

Thus evincing her disregard of the laws of grammar. Beneath this inscription her husband pencilled these lines:-
"I do not weep my dearest life,  
For I have got another wife;  
Therefore I cannot come to thee,  
For I must go to cherish she."

Away in the Pine Mountain is to be seen this:-
"Here lies William Moore;  
Reached the golden shore,  
June 14th '64."

The following is certainly as good as any:-
"A lady named Bridget McGuire  
Endeavoured to kindle afire:  
The wood it was green,  
So she tried kerosine,  
And is gone where the fuel is drier."
We Assaulted The Constabulary
Extracts from the Campbell Street Gate-book 1875—1880
Compiled by Laurie Moody (Member No 5835)

The following is a list of prisoners who were charged with assaulting various members of the constabulary between the yrs 1875–80. The surnames of the constables who were assaulted are shown on the offence. This practice appears to have ceased after 1880 as no further names appear. As the act of assaulting the police was a common offence, I have only listed the names where a constable’s surname is shown. Most were sentenced at the Police Office Hobart unless otherwise stated before being taken to Campbell Street Gaol to serve their sentences.

Some time ago someone asked if I had a list of prison warders who were employed at Campbell Street Gaol. Unfortunately, I don't have at this stage. However, some thirty odd surnames of staff employed there between 1875 and 1880 may possibly assist this person. As per usual, a search of BDM records was undertaken for each person mentioned.

Abbreviations: New South Wales appears as NSW, Campbell Street Gaol as CSG and Launceston General Sessions as LGS. There is no further information as NFI. Years as yrs.

Acknowledgements & Thanks: Archives Office of Tasmania for Births, Deaths and Marriages, Leonie Mickleborough, Sue Guinan and Linda McKenzie

Bannon, John: Gate-book records show John arrived in Tasmania aboard the *Ethel* (date unknown), as a free convict. On 11 Dec 1876 he was found guilty of Assaulting Constable McCormack and sentenced to Three Months. His warrant number 11681. He arrived at CSG the same day when shown as 18 yrs-old, a seaman, Catholic with no prior convictions and illiterate. John was released on 1 Jan 1877 after a fine was paid. NFI.

Barclay, Robert: Convict shipping records show Robert arrived in VDL on 16 May 1846 aboard the *China* from Woolwich. On 30 Sep 1876 he was found guilty at the Police Office New Norfolk of being Drunk and Disorderly and Assaulting Constable Dineen and sentenced to 14 Days on the first charge and One Month on the second. His warrant number 13081. He arrived at CSG four days later when shown as 70 yrs-old, a labourer, Protestant with three or more prior convictions and could only read. Robert was released on 12 Nov. The day following his release, Robert was found guilty of Assaulting Constable Peterson and sentenced to Three Months. His warrant number 13143. Robert was eventually released on 12 Jan 1880. NFI.

Bennett, Thomas aka SMITH; John: Convict shipping records show Thomas arrived in Tasmania aboard the *Britomart* (date unknown), as a free convict. On 7 Nov 1876 he was found guilty of Assaulting Constable Connor and sentenced to One Month. His warrant number 11644. He arrived at CSG the same day when shown as 19 yrs-old, a seaman, Protestant with no prior convictions and literate. Thomas was also released the same day after a fine was paid.

Less than a fortnight after his release, 17 Nov, Thomas was again found guilty of Assaulting Constable Burke and sentenced to Three Months. His warrant number 11653. Thomas was released on 16 Feb 1877. A search of BDM records show a number of marriage possibilities. NFI.

BENNUTT, Thomas: Native-born Thomas was found guilty on 25 May 1876 of Assaulting Constable Rollins and sentenced to Two Months. His warrant number 11480. He arrived at CSG the same day when shown as 25 yrs-old, a seaman, Protestant with one prior conviction and illiterate. Thomas was released on 4 June after a fine was paid.

A search of BDM records show a person of this name born Hobart Town, 13 June 1850. The records also show a person of this name married a Mary Ann Thompson at Hobart, 15 October 1884. He is shown as 32 yrs-old and Mary, 30 yrs-old. NFI.

BUDD, Thomas: Native-born Thomas was found guilty on 25 May 1876 of Assaulting Constable Rollins and sentenced to Two Months. His warrant number 11480. He arrived at CSG the same day when shown as 25 yrs-old, a seaman, Protestant with one prior conviction and illiterate. Thomas was released on 4 June after a fine was paid.

A search of BDM records show a person of this name born Hobart Town, 13 June 1850. The records also show a person of this name married a Mary Ann Thompson at Hobart, 15 October 1884. He is shown as 32 yrs-old and Mary, 30 yrs-old. NFI.
Carns, William: Native-born William was found guilty on 29 Dec 1876 of Assaulting Constable Grew and sentenced to One Month. His warrant number 11723. He arrived at CSG the same day when shown as 23 yrs-old, a seaman, Catholic with one prior conviction and literate. William was released on 27 Jan 1877.

On 14 June 1876, William was again found guilty at Hobart of Assaulting Constable Leitch and sentenced to Three Months. His warrant number 11507. William was released the following day after a fine was paid. NFI.

Cleary, Thomas: Convict shipping records show Thomas arrived in VDL on 3 Aug 1842 aboard the Isabella Watson from Dublin. On 7 Mar 1877 he was found guilty of Assaulting Constable Rennie and sentenced to Two Months. His warrant number 807. Thomas arrived at CSG the same day and shown as 54 yrs-old, a labourer, Catholic with three or more prior convictions and illiterate. Thomas was released on 5 May.

A search of BDM records show a person of this name married a Mary Meehan at Richmond on 27 Sep 1852. The man was 37 yrs-old and Mary, 21 yrs-old. A death is also recorded for a person of this name at Fingal on 31 Oct 1895, aged 74 yrs. NFI.

Connors, Isaac: Isaac arrived in Hobart aboard HMS Hero. He was found guilty on 21 Oct 1879 of Assaulting Constable Peters and sentenced to One Month. His warrant number 13105. He arrived at CSG the same day when shown as 20 yrs-old, a seaman, Catholic with no prior convictions and illiterate. Isaac was released two days later after a fine was paid. NFI.

Consedine, William: Native-born William was found guilty on 18 May 1876 of Assaulting Constable Poultney and sentenced to Two Months. His warrant number 11476. He arrived at CSG the same day when shown as 19 yrs-old, a seaman, Catholic with no prior convictions and literate. William was released on 17 Jul. NFI.

Doran, Frederick: Gate-book records also show Frederick arrived in VDL aboard the Blenheim (4) as a free convict. A search of convict shipping records failed to find a person of this name aboard the vessel. On 3 Dec 1879 Frederick was found guilty at the Police Office New Norfolk of being Drunk and Disorderly and Resisting Constable Phillips. He was sentenced to Seven Days and Three Weeks. His warrant number 13181. He arrived at CSG the following day when shown as 50 yrs-old, a gardener, Catholic with three or more prior convictions and literate. Frederick was released on 29 Dec. NFI.

Fentiman, John: Convict shipping records show John arrived in VDL on 24 Jul 1850 aboard the Blenheim (3) from Plymouth. On 6 May 1876 he was found guilty of Assaulting Constable Dore and sentenced to Three Months. His warrant number 11457. He arrived at CSG the same day when shown as 40 yrs-old, a labourer, Protestant with three or more prior convictions and could only read. John was released on 5 Aug. NFI.

Griffiths, John: Gate-book records show John arrived in Tasmania aboard the Ethel (date unknown), as a free convict. On 15 Dec 1876 he was found guilty of Assaulting Constable Pool and sentenced to Two Months. His warrant number 11687. He arrived at CSG the same day when shown as 34 yrs-old, a seaman, Protestant with no prior convictions and literate. John was released on 4 Jan after a fine was paid.

A search of BDM records show a person of this name married a Julia Eliza Read at Launceston, 18 Sep 1860. Both are shown as adults. NFI.

Hancock, George: Native-born George was found guilty on 20 Nov 1880 of Assaulting Constable Coghlan and sentenced to Three Months. His warrant number 13657. He arrived at CSG the same day when shown as 32 yrs-old, a labourer, Catholic with three or more prior convictions and literate. George was released 19 Feb 1881.

A search of BDM records show a person of this name born at Hobart, 9 Sep 1850. NFI.

Harbuckle, John: Gate-book records show John arrived in Tasmania aboard the Elphinstone (date unknown), as a free settler. A search of convict shipping records failed to confirm this information. On 21 Nov 1879 he was found guilty of Assaulting Constable Dove
and sentenced to Two Months. His warrant number 13161. He arrived at CSG the same day when shown as 56 yrs-old, a labourer, Protestant with three or more prior convictions and literate. John was released on 20 Jan 1880.

A search of BDM records show a person of this name died at Hobart, 19 September 1882, aged 65 yrs. NFI.

**Hartes, Thomas:** Gate-book records show Thomas arriving in Tasmania aboard the *Richard Shepherd* (date unknown) as a free convict. On 26 Jan 1877 he was found guilty at the Police Office Pontville of Resisting Constable Figg and sentenced to 14 Days. His warrant number 762. Thomas arrived at CSG five days later and is shown as 50 yrs-old, a labourer, Protestant with no prior convictions and literate. He was released on 8 Feb. NFI.

**Imber, Alfred:** Gate-book records show Alfred arriving in Tasmania aboard the *Windward* (date unknown) as a free convict. On 26 Jan 1877 he was found guilty at CSG of resisting Constable Beard and sentenced to One Month. His warrant number 774. Alfred arrived at CSG the same day and is shown as 19 yrs-old, a seaman, Protestant with no prior convictions and literate. He was released on 27 Feb after a fine was paid. NFI.

**James, Thomas:** Gate-book records show Thomas arriving in Tasmania aboard the *Caranjah* (date unknown) as a free convict. On 17 Nov 1876 he was found guilty of Assaulting Constable Chaplin and sentenced to Two Months. His warrant number 11654. He arrived at CSG the same day and is shown as 23 yrs-old, a seaman, Protestant with no prior convictions and literate. Thomas was released on 16 Jan 1877. NFI.

**Johnson, Samuel:** Gate-book records show Samuel arriving in Tasmania aboard the *Lufra* (date unknown) as a free convict. On 30 Oct 1876 he was found guilty of Assaulting Constable Maum and sentenced to 14 Days. His warrant number 11635. He arrived at CSG the same day and is shown as 23 yrs-old, a seaman, Catholic with no prior convictions and literate. Samuel was released on 12 Nov. NFI.

**Lerick, Daniel:** Native-born Daniel was found guilty 10 Apr 1877 of Assaulting Constable Peterson and sentenced to Two Months. His warrant number 850. He arrived at CSG the same day when shown as 19 yrs-old, a seaman, Protestant with no prior convictions and literate. Daniel was released 11 Apr after a fine was paid. NFI.

**Loring, William:** William, also native-born, was found guilty on 25 Oct 1879 of Assaulting Constable Scully and sentenced to One Month. His warrant number 13113. He arrived at CSG the same day when shown as 22 yrs-old, a seaman, Protestant with no prior convictions and literate. William was released 24 Nov.

A search of BDM records show a person of this name married an Agnes Dawson at Hobart, 3 June 1882. Both are shown as adults. NFI.

**Madden, Henry:** Another native-born, Henry was found guilty on 21 Mar 1876 of Assaulting Constable Chaplin and sentenced to Three Months. His warrant number 11385. He arrived at CSG the same day when shown as 20 yrs-old, a seaman, Catholic with three or more prior convictions and illiterate. Henry was released the same day after a fine was paid. NFI.

**Marsh, John:** Native-born John was found guilty on 3 Nov 1879 of Assaulting Constable Delaney and sentenced to Six Months. His warrant number 13123. He arrived at CSG the same day when shown as 21 yrs-old, a labourer, Catholic with no prior convictions and illiterate. John was released 1 May 1880.

A search of BDM records show a person of this name died at Hobart, 18 Jun 1883, aged 24 yrs. NFI.

**McClements, John:** Gate-book records show John arriving in Tasmania aboard the *Derwent* (date unknown), as a free convict. On 8 Oct 1877 he was found guilty of Assaulting Constable Delaney and sentenced to Two Months. His warrant number 12098. He arrived at CSG the same day and is shown as 45 yrs-old, a painter, Protestant with no prior convictions and literate. John was released on 10 Oct after a fine was paid.

A search of BDM records show a person of this name died at Hobart, 9 May 1878, aged 40 yrs. NFI.
McKenna, Thomas: Native-born Thomas was found guilty on 4 Apr 1877 of Assaulting Constable Chaplin and sentenced to Three Months. His warrant number 836. He arrived at CSG the same day when shown as 21 yrs-old, a seaman, Catholic with no prior convictions and literate. Thomas was released 3 Jul. A search of BDM records show a person of this name born at Hobart, 12 July 1857. NFI.

Morrison, William: Convict shipping records show William arrived in VDL aboard the Aboukir from London on 20 Mar 1852. He was found guilty on 22 Mar 1879 of Assaulting Constable Beard and sentenced to One Month. His warrant number 12809. He arrived at CSG the same day and is shown as 64 yrs-old, a labourer, Protestant with three or more prior convictions and illiterate. William was released on 21 Apr.

Patterson, Thomas aka Williams: Native-born Thomas was found guilty on 4 Jun 1877 of Assaulting Constable Chaplin and sentenced to One Month. His warrant number 11957. He arrived at CSG the same day when shown as 22 yrs-old, a labourer, Protestant with one prior conviction and literate. Thomas was released 3 Jul. On 22 Dec 1879, Thomas was in trouble again when found guilty Assaulting Constable Elliott and sentenced to One Month. His warrant number 13218. Thomas was released on 29 Dec after a fine was paid.

Riley, Patrick: Patrick, also native-born, was found guilty on 21 Aug 1876 of Assaulting Constable Meredith and sentenced to Two Months. His warrant number 11563. He arrived at CSG the same day when shown as 16 yrs-old, a labourer, Catholic with no prior convictions and illiterate. Patrick was released five days later after a fine was paid. NFI.

Rowe, George (Roe): Gate-book records show George arriving in Tasmania aboard the City of Hobart (possibly in 1864 as he was tried in Hobart that year) as a free convict. On 13 Mar 1877 he was found guilty at the Police Office New Norfolk of Assaulting Constable Simper and sentenced to Two Months. His warrant number 818. He arrived at CSG the same day and is shown as 73 yrs-old, an upholsterer, Protestant with three or more prior convictions and literate. George was released on 12 May. NFI.

Shepherd, Thomas: Gate-book records show Thomas arriving in Tasmania aboard the Falcon (date unknown), as a free convict. On 17 June 1878 he was found guilty of Assaulting Constable Delaney and sentenced to Two Months. His warrant number 12438. He arrived at CSG the same day and is shown as 30 yrs-old, an upholsterer, Protestant with no prior convictions and illiterate. Thomas was released 12 Oct. A search of BDM records show there was a possibility that a person of this name may have married a Caroline Ship at Deloraine, 14 June 1870. Both are shown as 19 yrs-old. Thomas was released on 16 Aug. NFI.

Smallwood, Robert: Native-born Robert was found guilty on 25 May 1876 of Assaulting Constable Rollins and sentenced to Three Months. His warrant number 11479. He arrived at CSG the same day when shown as 20 yrs-old, a seaman, Protestant with no prior convictions and illiterate. Robert was released two days later after a fine was paid. NFI.

Spencer, Joseph: Joseph, also native-born, was found guilty on 23 Nov 1876 of Assaulting Constable Chaplin and sentenced to Three Months. His warrant number 11665. He arrived at CSG the same day when shown as 21 yrs-old, a seaman, Catholic with no prior convictions and literate. Joseph was released two days later after a fine was paid. NFI.

Thompson, David: Native-born David was found guilty on 13 Jul 1878 of Assaulting Constable Delaney and sentenced to Three Months. His warrant number 12469. He arrived at CSG the same day when shown as 18 yrs-old, a shoemaker, Protestant with two prior convictions and literate. David was released 12 Oct.
March 2009 Tasmanian Ancestry

A search of BDM records show a person of this name possibly married a Mary Peters at Launceston, 11 Sep 1884. He is shown as 23 yrs-old and Mary, 24 yrs-old. NFI.

**Thompson, Michael:** Gate-book records show Michael arriving in Tasmania aboard the *Lufra* (date unknown), as a free convict. On 30 Oct 1876 he was found guilty of Assaulting Constable Burke and sentenced to 14 Days. His warrant number 11636. He arrived at CSG the same day and is shown as 22 yrs-old, a seaman, Catholic with no prior convictions and literate. Michael was released 12 Nov. NFI.

**Thompson, Richard:** Native-born Richard was found guilty on 28 Mar 1876 of Assaulting Constable McConnell and sentenced to Two Months. His warrant number 11403. He arrived at CSG the same day when shown as 23 yrs-old, a labourer, Protestant with no prior convictions and literate. David was released two days later after a fine was paid. A search of BDM records show a Richard Henry Thompson born at Hobart Town, 18 Nov 1852. NFI.

**Thompson, William:** William, also native born, was found guilty on 23 Nov 1876 of Assaulting Constable Chaplin and sentenced to Three Months. His warrant number 11644. He arrived at CSG the same day when shown as 22 yrs-old, a seaman, Catholic with one prior conviction and literate. William was released 22 Feb 1877. A search of BDM records show a person of this name born at Hobart Town, 12 Sep 1854. The records also show a possible marriage to an Alfreda Hilda Paulden at Longford, 30 Dec 1875. He is shown as 23 yrs-old and Hilda, 19 yrs-old. NFI.

**Tynan, William:** Native-born William was found guilty on 26 Jun 1876 of Assaulting Constable Maum and sentenced to One Month. His warrant number 11516. He arrived at CSG the same day when shown as 19 yrs-old, a labourer, Catholic with no prior convictions and could only read. William was released three days later after a fine was paid. NFI.

**Walker, John:** Gate-book records show John arriving in Tasmania aboard the *Derwent* (date unknown), as a free convict. On 15 Oct 1876 he was initially found guilty at LGS of Horse-stealing and sentenced to Four Yrs. John, however, managed to escape on 16 Nov and was apparently recaptured on 25 Nov and sentenced to another Six Months in Chains. It appears that on 27 Oct he was found guilty of Assaulting Constable Duggan and sentenced to Three Days Solitary. His warrant number 12587. He had arrived at CSG on the 21 Oct when shown as 23 yrs-old, a labourer, Protestant with no prior convictions and literate. John was eventually released on 6 Apr 1880. NFI.

**Walters, William:** Another native-born William was found guilty on 21 Oct 1879 of Assaulting Constable Petersen and sentenced to Two Months. His warrant number 13103. He arrived at CSG the same day when shown as 34 yrs-old, a labourer, Protestant with three or more prior convictions and literate. William was released 20 Dec. It is noted that he was charged along with Robert Woolender. NFI.

**Welsh, William:** Convict shipping records show William arrived in VDL on 9 Dec 1852 aboard the *Lady Montague* from Plymouth. On 27 May 1875 he was found guilty at the House of Correction of Assaulting Constable Sheeran and sentenced to Six Months. William arrived at CSG the same day when shown as 30 yrs-old, a labourer, Catholic with three or more prior convictions and illiterate. He was released on 21 Feb 1876. A search of BDM records show a person of this name died at Hobart, 9 Jul 1898, aged 65 yrs. NFI.
Williams, John: Convict shipping records show a person of this name arriving in VDL aboard the *Lady Montagu* from Plymouth on 9 Dec 1852. On 2 Jul 1878 this person was found guilty at the Police Office Hamilton of *Assaulting Constable Clements* and sentenced to *Two Months*. His warrant number 12462. He arrived at CSG four days later and is shown as 58 yrs-old, labourer, Protestant with one (?) prior conviction and literate. He was released on 31 Aug. NFI.

Williams, Robert: Native-born Robert was found guilty on 23 Nov 1876 of *Assaulting Constable Chaplin* and sentenced to *Three Months*. His warrant number 11666. He arrived at CSG the same day when shown as 19 yrs-old, a seaman, Catholic with no prior convictions and literate. William was released two days later after a fine was paid.

A search of BDM records show a person of this name born at Hobart, 7 Apr 1856. The records also show a possible marriage to an Anne Jones at Hobart, 6 Jan 1876. Both are shown as adults. A death is also recorded for a Robert Williams at Launceston, 25 Nov 1889, aged 31 yrs. NFI.

Woolender, Robert aka Hill; Hervey: Robert, another native-born, was found guilty on 21 Oct 1879 of *Assaulting Constable Bronman* and sentenced to *Two Months*. His warrant number 13104. He arrived at CSG the same day when shown as 22 yrs-old, a seaman, Catholic with no prior convictions and literate. Robert was released 20 Dec.

It is noted that he was charged along with William Walters. NFI.

---

**Society Publications**

TFHS Inc. volunteers around the State work on a variety of their local publications which are published from time to time and are available for sale. Look up the following websites for details:

- Devonport Branch: [www.tfhsdev.com](http://www.tfhsdev.com)
- Hobart Branch: [www.hobart.tasfhs.org](http://www.hobart.tasfhs.org)
- Launceston Branch: [http://users.bigpond.com/ltntasfh](http://users.bigpond.com/ltntasfh)
- TFHS Inc: [www.tasfhs.org](http://www.tasfhs.org) (with links to all branches)

---

**Tasmanian Ancestry Journal Competition**

Send an article into the journal and be eligible to be for a prize in the best article competition.

The article should be limited to 2,500 words maximum, including endnotes and references. Articles are welcomed in any format—handwritten, word processed, on CD Rom or by email.

Articles to be forwarded by email to: editors@tasfhs.org or

By mail to: The Editors  
TFHS Inc.  
PO Box 191  
Launceston  
TAS  7250
Burnie Branch

President Peter Cocker (03) 6435 4103
Secretary Ann Bailey (03) 6431 5058
PO Box 748 Burnie Tasmania 7320
email: petjud@bigpond.com

Further to our upgrade to Broadband we now have installed a wireless access point into our LAN. This now enables us to access the internet from the reading room so that if guest speakers need internet access when giving a presentation they can now use this facility. This was used to great advantage during our October meeting as the topic was accessing Defence Force Information. Our November meeting was our Dinner meeting and the last night function for the year.

Our Monday day meetings are still well patronized and those that are able to come along enjoy the informal nature of the proceedings. The last day meeting was held on 1st December and a special thank you luncheon was held at the end of the meeting for not only the regular Monday members but all those who had volunteered their time as duty librarians and other work that is so necessary to keep our branch functioning.

The Family Chart competition is on once again. The branch entries will be judged at our AGM on the 21st April. The winners will then go to the State AGM in Hobart on 20th June.

For those that haven't renewed your membership please call in to the branch and pay your fees or drop a cheque in the mail to our Branch Box number. Remember all memberships expire on the 31st March each year.

Our Branch Library will not be open on Easter Saturday, 11th April, but will open on Tuesday 14th April.

Devonport Branch

http://www.tfhsvdev.com
President Sue-Ellen McCregan 6428 6328
Secretary Helen Anderson  (03) 6427 8997
PO Box 267 Latrobe Tasmania 7307
email: secretary@tfhsdev.com

In November we boarded a stage coach and headed for Historic Woolmers in Longford……well it sounded good there for a while. We actually went by bus with our Resident Bus Driver. We made our way through the small village and to the Grand Property of Woolmers. A tour of the House was included and then we roamed the Rose Garden. At this stage not all the roses were out but the ones that were in bloom were exquisite. Afterwards we had lunch in Longford then it was time to head home—a great day out was enjoyed by all.
Our big fundraiser for the year was a Hamper and this was won by one of our members Jodie Lunson, it was drawn at our annual Christmas Dinner held at the Beachway in Ulverstone. We had our photos taken and they were published in *The Examiner*. I did hear on the grape vine the paper was sold out in a few hours.

In April it is our AGM so please give a thought to maybe nominating for a position on Committee or on the Executive. We have a great Library and it would be great to have all positions filled.

Because of our low attendance at our General Meetings we have decided to trial something different and if our attendances increase we will adjust our Calendar accordingly. We will still be conducting our committee meetings monthly. If any member wants to put forward any suggestions or would like to be present you are most welcome to do this. Most of our meetings will be held in our Library at Latrobe. Our calendar of meetings and events are:-

- January 29th: BBQ at our Library
- February — no meeting
- March 27th: Daytime meeting BYO lunch
- April 30th: AGM to be held at the Devonport Library
- May: Volunteers Morning Tea date TBA
- June: TBA
- July: Latrobe Chocfest/ midyear Christmas Dinner venue TBA
- August: Daytime meeting BYO lunch
- September 19th: Bus trip to Latrobe Spring Fair
- October: Antiques Valuation Night
- November: Break up
- December: Christmas Dinner

Please use our website to view the updated calendar, informative details of meetings and events for further details. Hope to see you there soon.

[www.tfhsdev.com](http://www.tfhsdev.com) or contact our secretary on 64278997 or email [secretary@tfhsdev.com](mailto:secretary@tfhsdev.com)

**Acquisitions**

**Books**

- *Flower, Trevor, Nunn Family Reunion, Parkham Hall, February 9th, 2002*
- *Rigney, Frank L, A Midland Odyssey – A Journey through parts of the Northern Midlands of Tasmania*
- TFHS Inc. Hobart, *Assessment & Valuation Rolls of Tasmania – Index to City of Hobart 1868*
- TFHS Inc. Hobart, *Assessment & Valuation Rolls of Tasmania – Index to City of Hobart 1878*
- TFHS Inc. Launceston, *Index to The Kelso Chronicle 1860–1861*
- TFHS Inc. Launceston, *The Tasmanian Mail: A Photographic Index 1913–1916*
- *Walker, Jo [Comp], A Flower from Frome – Flower Family Reunion 10 February 2001, Parkham Hall*

**CD-Roms**

- Archive CD Books, *Reports of Crime; Tasmania Compendium 1861–1865*  
  *Reports of Crime; Tasmania Compendium 1866–1870*
The main planning for the AGM in June is now completed. Details are included on the enrolment form sent out with this edition of the journal. We look forward to a big attendance at what promises to be a very interesting weekend. Although there are a number of branches of the TFHS, we are, after all, one organisation of people with similar interests, and it is great when we can all get together.

At the August meeting, our librarian, Judy Mudaliar, gave a most interesting talk entitled, “The Vikings and Your Family History.” She included examples of Viking words which are now part of the English language, and showed how some surnames (like my “Allanby”) derive from the Vikings.

Judy returned to the stage, so to speak, at our November meeting. She and Maurice Appleyard, our Resource Manager, led a discussion on making better use of our library. Going by the number of questions asked, and the notes people were taking, it is apparent that, even though we think we know our library, we all learnt something new! This was the final meeting for the year, so it finished with a Christmas festive board and a general social chat.

General Meetings
Members are reminded that all general meetings are held at the Rosny Library building in Bligh Street on the third Tuesday in the month at 8pm. Visitors are always welcome at these meetings.

At the time of writing this report, planned addresses at our general meetings for early 2009 are –

- 17 February – Tony Marshall from the State Library: “Family History in the Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office”.
- 17 March – Dr David Woodward: “Criminals up the Family Tree – tales of my nine convict ancestors.”
• 21 April – Wendy Andrew: “Footprints in Clarence Plains.”

**Family History Computer Users Group**
Branch library – second Wednesday of the month at 7:30 pm.

**WISE Interest Group**
Branch library – first Sunday of February, May, August and November at 2:00 pm.

**Family History Writers Group**
Branch library – third Thursday of each month between 12:30 and 2:30 pm.

Details of these meetings and other activities may be found on our website at [http://www.hobart.tasfhs.org](http://www.hobart.tasfhs.org)

**Acquisitions**

**Books**

* Arulappu, C; *I Would Send You My Hart If I Could.*
* Bennett, K; *A Thematic History of Hobart’s City Fringe.*
* Goodwin, G; *Until The Day Breaks—Life and times of Ernest Goodwin.*
* Johnson, K & H Sainty; *Genealogical Research Directory 2002.*
* McFarlane, W.H.; *History of North-East Tasmania.*
* McPherson, K; *Van Diemen’s Land Colonial Timber Industries Before 1830.*
* Michael, D J W; *Convict Chains—A family history of convict & free ancestors.*
* Oatlands District Historical Society; *Chronicle No. 5—October 2008.*
* TFHS Inc.–Hobart; *Assessment & Valuation Rolls of Tasmania: Index to City of Hobart 1868.*
* Worthington, V R; *Anastasia—A women of Eureka.*

* Indicates donated items

---

**Huon Branch**

President Betty Fletcher (03) 6264 1546
Secretary Libby Gillham (03) 6239 6529
PO Box 117 Huonville Tasmania 7109
email: vsbtas@bigpond.com

---

No report
During the week of 18th January we were busy getting the carpet laid, cleaning and organising the connection of the necessary services at the new branch library at The City Park Stables, 45-55 Tamar Street, Launceston. The space is less than we have been used to, so it has been an interesting exercise to prioritise and decide which equipment and resources are the most important to our members. As time goes by adjustments can be made. Other resources are being kept in storage and researchers may order items for the following week. The Branch has committed for Ancestry.com and this should be connected early in the year.

Visitors please note that we have been allocated one only parking place beside Albert Hall, opposite the front door. We do not have LCC authority to park in any other spots.

A message from Launceston Branch member 6599, Angela Prosser-Green:

“If you would be interested in assisting with the care of the older areas of Carr Villa, could you please contact Angels Prosser-Green on 6344 5856—acgreen@bigpond.net.au”

Angela is hoping to get organised early in the year, and is keen to find out who and how many people would be interested.

Meetings & activities:

- 22 Mar, 9.30: Deloraine, bus/walking tour. Check at the library for details.
- 15 Apr, 2pm: BIG meeting, Adult Education, York St.
- 26 May, 7pm: Dating Family Photos, led by Helen Stuart.
### Library Notes

**State Microfiche Roster**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Burnie</th>
<th>Devonport</th>
<th>Hobart</th>
<th>Huon</th>
<th>Launceston</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23/02/09</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15/05/09</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21/08/09</td>
<td></td>
<td>Set 2</td>
<td>Set 3</td>
<td>Set 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14/11/09</td>
<td>Set 5</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
<td>Set 5</td>
<td>Set 4</td>
<td>Set 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19/02/10</td>
<td>Set 4</td>
<td>Set 5</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
<td>Set 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14/05/10</td>
<td>Set 5</td>
<td>Set 4</td>
<td>Set 3</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Burnie</th>
<th>Devonport</th>
<th>Hobart</th>
<th>Huon</th>
<th>Launceston</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23/02/09</td>
<td></td>
<td>Set 2</td>
<td>Set 3</td>
<td>Set 4</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15/05/09</td>
<td></td>
<td>Set 5</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
<td>Set 5</td>
<td>Set 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21/08/09</td>
<td></td>
<td>Set 2</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
<td>Set 5</td>
<td>Set 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14/11/09</td>
<td></td>
<td>Set 3</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
<td>Set 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19/02/10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Set 4</td>
<td>Set 3</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14/05/10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Set 5</td>
<td>Set 4</td>
<td>Set 3</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Set 1**: GRO BDMs Index 1868–1897
- **Set 2**: Griffith’s Valuation for Ireland Series, GRO Consular Records Index
- **Set 3**: Old Parochial Records and 1891 Census Indexes for Scotland
- **Set 4**: GRO BDMs Index 1998–1922 and AGCI
- **Set 5**: National Probate Calendars 1853–1943

### Devonport & Launceston Microfiche Roster

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Devonport</th>
<th>Launceston</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23/02/09</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15/05/09</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21/08/09</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14/11/09</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19/02/10</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14/05/10</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Devonport</th>
<th>Launceston</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23/02/09</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15/05/09</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21/08/09</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14/11/09</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19/02/10</td>
<td>Set 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14/05/10</td>
<td>Set 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Set 1**: GRO BDMs Index 1943–1946
- **Set 2**: GRO BDMs Index 1947–1950

### Society Sales

**The Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. Publications**

*Payment by Visa or MasterCard—now available (mail order only)*

**Mail orders (including postage) should be forwarded to the:**

State Sales Officer, TFHS Inc., PO Box 191 Launceston TAS 7250

**Microfiche**

- TAMIO T (p&p $2.00) $55.00

**Books**

- Van Diemen’s Land Heritage Index, Vol. 3 (p&p $5.50) $11.00
- Van Diemen’s Land Heritage Index, Vol. 4 (p&p $5.50) $11.00
- Van Diemen’s Land Heritage Index, Vol. 5 (p&p $5.50) $25.00
- Tasmanian Ancestry Index Volumes 1—20 (p&p $5.50) ** $22.50
- Tasmanian Ancestry Index Volumes 21—25 (p&p $4.50) ** $15.00

**CD Rom: Tasmanian Federation Index (p&p $2.50) $231.00

**members discount applies**
## Branch Library Addresses, Times and Meeting Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Branch</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Library Address</th>
<th>Days and Times</th>
<th>Meetings Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Burnie</strong></td>
<td>(03) 6435 4103 (Branch Librarian)</td>
<td>58 Bass Highway, Cooee</td>
<td>Tuesday 11.00 a.m.–3.00 p.m., Saturday 1.00 p.m.–4.00 p.m.</td>
<td>Branch Library, 58 Bass Highway, Cooee 7.30 p.m. on 3rd Tuesday of each month, except January and December.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Devonport</strong></td>
<td>(03) 6427 8997 (Branch Secretary)</td>
<td>&quot;Old police residence&quot;, 117 Gilbert St, Latrobe (behind State Library)</td>
<td>Tuesday, Friday 11.00 a.m.–3.00 p.m., Saturday 11.00 a.m.–3.00 p.m.</td>
<td>The last Thursday of each month is flagged for evening events with a commencement time of 7.00 p.m. Meetings are held at the Mersey Regional Library in Devonport, the Branch Library in Latrobe or at other places as determined by the committee. Please check the website at <a href="http://www.tfhsdev.com">www.tfhsdev.com</a> or contact the Secretary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hobart</strong></td>
<td>(03) 6228 5057 (Branch Secretary)</td>
<td>19 Cambridge Road, Bellerive</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Rosny Library, Bligh Street, Rosny Park, at 8.00 p.m. on 3rd Tuesday of each month, except January and December.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Huon</strong></td>
<td>(03) 6239 6529 (Branch Secretary)</td>
<td>Soldiers Memorial Hall, Marguerite Street, Ranelagh</td>
<td>Saturday 1.30 p.m.–4.00 p.m., Other times: library visits by appointment with Secretary, 48 hours notice required</td>
<td>Branch Library, Ranelagh, at 4.00 p.m. on 1st Saturday of each month, except January. Please check Branch Report for any changes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Launceston</strong></td>
<td>(03) 6344 4034 (Branch Secretary)</td>
<td>45-55 Tamar Street, Launceston (next door to Albert Hall)</td>
<td>Tuesday 10.00 a.m.–3.00 p.m., 1st &amp; 3rd Saturday 1.30 p.m.–3.30 p.m.</td>
<td>Generally held on the 4th Tuesday of each month, except January and December. Venue as advertised. Check the Branch News and the website <a href="http://users.bigpond.com/ltntasfh">http://users.bigpond.com/ltntasfh</a> for locations and times.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Membership of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

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

Dues are payable annually by 1 April. Membership Subscriptions for 2009–10:-
- Individual member: $39.00
- Joint members (2 people at one address): $49.00
- Australian Concession: $27.00
- Australian Joint Concession: $37.00

Overseas: Individual member: A$39.00; Joint members: A$49.00 (including airmail postage).

Organisations: Journal subscription $39.00—apply to the State Treasurer.

Membership Entitlements:
All members receive copies of the society's journal *Tasmanian Ancestry*, published quarterly in June, September, December and March. 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 downloaded from www.tasfhs.org or obtained from the TFHS Inc. State Secretary, or any branch and be returned with appropriate dues to a branch treasurer. Interstate and overseas applications should be mailed to the TFHS Inc. Treasurer, PO Box 191, Launceston Tasmania 7250. Dues are also accepted at libraries and at 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. Research request forms may be downloaded from www.tasfhs.org.

Reciprocal Rights:
TFHS Inc. policy is that our branches offer reciprocal rights to any interstate or overseas visitor who is a member of another Family History Society and produce their membership card.

Advertising:
Advertising for *Tasmanian Ancestry* is accepted with pre-payment of $27.50 per quarter page in one issue or $82.50 for four issues. Further information can be obtained by writing to the journal editors at PO Box 191, Launceston Tasmania 7250.

ISSN—0159 0677
Printed by The Design & Print Centre—Launceston Tasmania
8th Annual General Meeting

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

ABN 87 627 274 157

to be held at

Bellerive Yacht Club
64 Cambridge Road, Bellerive

Hosted by TFHS Inc. Hobart Branch

Hobart Branch Library, 19 Cambridge St, Bellerive

20th-21st June 2009
Programme
Saturday 20th

From 9.45am
Registration and Morning Tea

10.20 am Open meeting
- Drawing of President’s Early Bird Prize

10.30 am Marcia Stacey – Director Tourism Operations Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority
- Port Arthur: Today and the Future

11.30 am Adrian Howard – Vice President Friends of Soldiers Memorial Avenue
- Hobart Memorial Avenue

12.30 – 1.30pm Lunch

1.30 pm Annual General Meeting, including presentation of:
- Lilian Watson Family History Award
- TFHS Inc. Awards
- Journal Article Competition
- Family Chart Competitions

2.30 pm Afternoon Tea
Lunch, Morning and Afternoon Teas cost $18.00.

6.30 pm for 7pm Buffet Dinner
Bellerive Yacht Club — Cost $40.00 per person
Guest Speaker – Brian Rieusset
- Maria Island Convicts 1825-1832

Book Stalls and new publications from Branches will be on offer Saturday.
Registration Form

Closing date for registration and payment is 1 June 2009
Map of location will be sent out with your receipt

The AGM Committee
TFHS Inc. Hobart Branch
PO Box 326
Rosny Park  Tas  7018

Name/s ........................................................................................................
Address ........................................................................................................
...........................................................................................................

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I/we will be attending</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Morning tea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afternoon tea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Lunch, Morning &amp; Afternoon Tea:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$18.00 per person</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffet Dinner - $40.00 per person</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sunday 21st
- Visit to Hobart Penitentiary Historic Site Campbell St at 10.00am. Cost $5.00 (normally $8.00. Pay on site. Please indicate number attending: ..........
- Self-conducted tour of Soldiers Memorial Walk on the Hobart Domain.
- Hobart Branch Library will be open from 10.00am to 2.00pm.

Early Bird Prize
Register before the Monday 10th May and you could be in the draw for the President's Early Bird Prize
New Releases for Ancestry.com

Australian Records - Ancestry.com.au

Australian Electoral Rolls, 1901–1936: All states except South Australia.
- ACT 1928; 1935
- NSW 1930; 1936
- NT 1922; 1929; 1934
- QLD 1903; 1905; 1913; 1919; 1925; 1930; 1936
- TAS 1914; 1919; 1928; 1936
- VIC 1856; 1903; 1909; 1914; 1919; 1924; 1931; 1936
- WA 1901; 1906; 1916; 1925; 1936

NSW Assisted Immigrant Passenger Lists 1818–1896: This collection is comprised of four different series of records. Information may include name, age, marital status, gender and native place.

NSW Unassisted Immigrant Lists 1826–1922 (with gaps): Taken from the Inward passenger lists and Reports of vessels arrived the information may include details about the ship and names of passengers.

NSW Convict Register 1826–1879: The register recorded convicts who died while serving their sentence. Information includes name, ship of arrival, age and death date.

NSW Convict Ship Muster Rolls and Related Record 1790–1849: This database consists primarily of ship muster rolls of convicts transported to NSW from England. However some are for convicts transported from other places within the Empire (e.g. Canada, India, South Africa) and to other parts of Australia (e.g. VDL, SA or WA).

ANZAC Memorial 1914–1918: A book compiled to commemorate those who served in the Australian and NZ Army Corp and died in WWI, giving soldiers’ names, their number, rank and date of death.

British Records - Ancestry.com.uk

British Army WWI Service Records 1914–1920: Surnames A-N only so far.

UK Soldiers died in the Great War: Database of 703,000 individuals.


UK Incoming Passenger Lists 1878–1888; 1890–1960: Many pre-1890 lists were destroyed by the Board of Trade therefore not many lists are included from these early years.

British Phone Books 1880–1984: Nearly full county coverage for England as well as substantial records for Scotland, Ireland and Wales.