

Tasmanian Ancestry



**GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
OF TASMANIA INC.**

Volume 17 Number 3—December 1996

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA INC.

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Deadline dates: 7 January, 7 April, 7 July and 7 October

Editorial

Letters to the editor ...

Thank you to those who took the trouble to ring, or write in with their comments on the journal; for example, 'splendid' and 'an outstanding—and professional production'. Everyone appreciates the format of the New Members' Interests—'a welcome innovation'. Thank you to all who sent in articles, or helped with the production and despatch in any way.

Following correspondence from the Evandale Historical Society we would like to print a correction concerning the article 'Historic properties in the Evandale–Conara area' printed June 1996 issue of *Tasmanian Ancestry*. It was stated James Cox of *Clarendon*, 'left the property in his will to his second wife Eliza (née Boyes)' [p.24]. Although Cox had two wives, neither was née Boyes.

Marion Dowsett, author of the article, has written, 'I deeply regret the occurrence of any errors of fact, interpretation, or transcription, made by me ... Regrettably I have inadvertently distorted some vital facts, causing distress and embarrassment to the Evandale History Society and its members. This is an unhappy return for the help and enjoyment I have received from the Evandale History Centre in the past. ... Please convey my apologies for any error to the Evandale Historical Society and any others who may have been angered by my lack of care.'

Also, 'Mr Terence Talbot wishes it known that he had no input, factual or implied, to the article published in Volume 17 No. 1—June 1996:- Historic Properties in the Evandale–Conara area.'

A letter from Victoria raised the question of charges, particularly for written

requests, made by the Archives Office of Tasmania. We hoped to include a list of fees and charges for those interested, but lack of space has prevented it in this issue. The journal committee extends warmest wishes for a merry Christmas and all the joys of the festive season to their readers. May you have health and happiness in 1997 and great success with all your research.

Rosemary Davidson



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

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Cover Photo: 'The Service at the Graveside', from the *Tasmanian Mail*, 15 March 1902 page 19. Printed with the kind permission of the Archives Office of Tasmania.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

MANY of you will be aware there is a continuing campaign to reverse past government and bureaucratic decisions in order to 'Save the Census for History's Sake' and to have information gathered in the recent census of the Australian population at least kept in secure storage, rather than being shredded when the process of extracting statistical data is completed in twelve to eighteen months.

The personal information contained on the census form is not even to be transferred to electronic storage, so that a large part of the efforts of every person who diligently completed their forms is to be simply thrown away. If this is to be the case then why were the questions asked at all?

The nine key pieces of information—name, household address, age and gender, marital status, relationship (family structure), birthplace, birthplace of parents, internal migration and occupation, which are of relevance to family historians, academic historians, medical geneticists and social demographers are all contained in the first three sheets of the census form. It would not appear to be impossible for these sheets to be separated from the remainder of the form during the data extraction process and stored in a suitably safe facility for microfilming at some convenient time in the future.

The Australasian Federation of Family History Organisations (AFFHO), of which we are a member, fully supports the concept of saving the census and has been working towards this end for some considerable time. Mr Nick Vine Hall has recently been appointed Chairman of the AFFHO Census Working Party and has asked me to act as spokesperson for Tasmania.

A great deal of time and effort for this most worthy cause has been expended by Michelle

Stephens, editor and publisher of *Australian Family Tree Connections*. Michelle is keeping track of the opinions of Federal Parliamentarians and publishing lists of their commitment or otherwise in her monthly journal. As well as regular features on saving the census, AFTC has produced a series of fact sheets which can be accessed via the Internet on AFTC's home page <http://www.netro.com.au/~aftc> or in hard copy format from Nick or myself.

I note from Michelle's latest list dated 12 September 1996 that fifty-eight MHR's and senators have indicated their support for saving the census with eighteen fence sitters and one non-supporter. Regrettably only one Tasmanian is amongst the fifty-eight supporters, being The Hon. Warwick Smith, Minister for Sport, Territories and Local Government, whilst letters from Senator Brian Gibson and Mr Christopher Miles MHR, are both couched in terms which can only be construed as fence sitting.

There remain Mr Dick Adams, Mr Duncan Kerr and Mr Harry Quick, all MHR's, and the other eleven senators for Tasmania who have not yet indicated their position on the matter.

I would urge all members of the society to write personally to all these uncommitted parliamentarians to lobby them for their support in the campaign to save not only the 1996 Census but all future censuses. All can be reached by writing to them c/o Parliament House, Canberra, ACT.

As the end of the year approaches I would like to take this opportunity to wish you all a joyous festive season and a prosperous New Year studded with triumphant discoveries of long lost relatives.

David Harris

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BRANCH NEWS

Burnie

President	Doug Forrest	(03) 6431 1882
Secretary	Ray Hyland	(03) 6431 7404
Address	PO Box 748 Burnie Tasmania 7320	

Barbara Briggs was the guest speaker for the July meeting. She gave a most interesting talk on her family's experiences with Italian Prisoners of War who were living and working together on their property during their detention in the Burnie area during World War 2.

At the August meeting, our guest speaker was Mr Karl Moelder who was born and grew up in Estonia, one of the Baltic States. He was 13 years old when World War 2 broke out in Europe and described his experiences as a young person in a country occupied first by the Russians and then the Germans. At the end of the war he was placed in a prisoner of war camp under the Americans. He was finally able to migrate to Tasmania in 1949, living and working a property on King Island for thirty-five years before coming to the main island of Tasmania. The problems and impossibilities associated with contact with family members during Russian occupation since the war were enormous and his talk outlined the losses of family togetherness. His talk was most absorbing.

At the September meeting Mr Villy Scott spoke about the research facilities available at and from the Family History Centre, LDS Church at Devonport.

Work is continuing towards the publishing of indexes for births, deaths and marriages from the early North West Tasmanian newspapers and from *The Advocate*.

After the general business at the October meeting, members will have free use of the library facilities for their own research. Assistance will be available for any research queries.

The November meeting will be a social evening with a genealogy quiz and competitions. There will not be any meetings in December and January; the first meeting for next year will be held 18 February 1997.

The Branch library will close 14 December 1996 and re-open 14 January 1997.

Devonport

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

The guest speaker for the July meeting was Mr Brian Rollins who presented a most interesting talk about the Van Diemen's Land Company at Hampshire and Surrey Hills and the company's architect and surveyor, Henry Hellyer. His talk was illustrated with maps, some of which were the work of Hellyer, and photos taken by Mr Rollins during his time as a surveyor in the area.

The August meeting was a members' interest evening when members discussed the family names they were researching. Not only was helpful advice given but some interesting revelations emerged.

Tin mining in Cornwall was the topic for the September meeting. A video of the last working tin mine in Cornwall, the South Crofty Tin Mine, was viewed. This illustrated the way of life with which some of our Cornish ancestors were familiar.

Plans are being made for an extra meeting in October when Maree Ring will discuss Reading Convict Records. The November meeting will be less formal and once again it will be followed by supper. The final activity for the year will be a counter meal at Furner's Hotel in Ulverstone on Thursday, 5 December.

The major fund raiser has been the Christmas Hamper Raffle which will be drawn on 13 December.

The library will close for the Christmas break on Friday, 13 December 1996 at 4.00 p.m. and re-open on Friday, 10 January 1997 at 9.30 a.m.

Hobart

President	Bryce Ward	(03) 6243 7884
Secretary	Cynthia O'Neill	(03) 6228 3175
Address	GPO Box 640 Hobart Tasmania 7001	

Due to uncertainty about our premises it has been mainly a 'holding' position during the past quarter. We expect the position to be resolved by the end of the year and hope that all of our branch members will be involved in trying to preserve our present home. If we have to find new quarters, we will also need help to find suitable housing and then to move.

Members are asked to contact Maree Ring if they have requests or suggestions for speakers for 1997. We have already made commitments for the early months. There is no meeting in January. In February our guest will be David Bryce who will talk about, 'Pubs in Hobart from 1807'. March will bring us Mary Ramsay to tell us about, 'Other people's family papers and their use in genealogy'. April will see Nicola Goc with her story, 'A mother from Bellerive'. April will also be the Annual General Meeting. Nominations for our branch committee will be called for in February and March. The president will have completed three years in office at that time.

Our major purchases have been the fiche to complete our records of the 1881 UK Census. Some of these have come to hand sooner than we had expected so we have had to restrict other purchases. The uncertainty of what rental will be necessary in 1997 has added to our need to conserve finances. When our new situation is resolved we will have to review our service fees. We may also have to find alternative sources of fund raising. Do you have any ideas? I have carried out my baby sitting fund raising which I mentioned last time. Have you put in place any little personal fund raiser yet?

Mrs Ann Graham from Graham Family Funerals has made available some old Pierce J. Keating ledgers. These are a fund of information for genealogists and contain some information not easily available elsewhere. Several enthusiasts are busy copying out the information.

On a related issue, the task of completing the recording of the tombstone inscriptions at Cornelian Bay is continuing. If you are free some Sundays please contact Les Young. If a Monday suits you better please contact Thelma McKay. If you wish you can of course join both groups.

In conclusion, I wish to thank all those who have contributed to the welfare of the society during the year, even if you have only been good researchers on your own lines. The best wishes of the branch go to all members at the Festive Season. We hope to see our members back in increased numbers and full of enthusiasm when our library re-opens in January.

The library will close at 4.30 p.m. on Saturday, 21 December and will re-open on Saturday, 18 January 1997 at 1.30 p.m.

Huon

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

Our branch has only a handful of active members but we are still able to help those who use our library. Our meeting time has been changed to 7.30 p.m. on the second Monday of each month except January. Our treasurer has resigned due to unforeseen circumstances and at our September meeting Elaine Burton was elected secretary-treasurer.

Launceston Branch

President	Mr Joe Stephens	(03) 6344 5969
Secretary	Mrs Thelma Grunnell	(03) 6331 2145
Address	PO Box 1290 Launceston Tasmania 7250	

Someone out there definitely does not like us. The library premises have been broken into three times recently at fortnightly intervals. The cat came back ... or rather the burglars did for yet a fourth time, attracted no doubt by the Garage Sale notices. They didn't care for anything we had to sell and left empty handed (though cut by glass) scorning the only thing in the cash line, a five cent piece! We shall soon resemble Fort Knox.

Please note that our library will close at 3.00 p.m. on Tuesday 17 December and will reopen at 10.00 a.m. on Tuesday 14 January. Interstate visitors may phone the secretary for an appointment to use the facilities.

Spring cleaning volunteers are needed on Monday 13 January to ready premises for re-opening.

The research team will be in recess from 17 December until the end of January so please hold letters during this period.

It was a dark and stormy night for our August meeting but those who braved the elements were treated to most interesting accounts of UK and LDS research sources by three members of the British Isles Interest Group, Aileen Pike, Jo Keen and Val Kennedy. Jo has even discovered she has an ancestor who was a Mormon minister. Their information led to several interesting discussions.

A trip through historic and scenic Ireland was enjoyed through the medium of a video owned by Helen Stuart at the September meeting. It was good to see a side of Ireland divorced from the usual violence seen on television.

The Garage Sale with associated stalls held on 21 September was not as well attended as in former years, due, no doubt, to the many activities held on the same day. However, a reasonable sum was raised and grateful appreciation goes to all who assisted in any way both in the preparation and on the actual day. Special thanks to Mary and Bert Greenwood who hoovered through and made ready for the afternoon duty officers. The branch committee welcome any suggestions for fund raising in 1997.

The visit of British Genealogist, Gwen Kingsley, though brief, was a most interesting and entertaining insight into relatively little known records available to researchers into UK records. The informal afternoon session which stimulated many questions was followed by a soup and sandwich meal before the evening session on Census records. It was pleasing to have members of Devonport and Burnie branches join us at this event, in addition to members of the general public. Warm thanks to all who assisted with the catering.

Following the publication of the June edition of *Tasmanian Ancestry*, an appreciative letter was received from a member whose ancestor's tombstone was one of those listed in the article on the Cypress St Cemetery. Even a jigsaw puzzle of broken stones can yield research information for someone!

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HOBART PUBLIC CEMETERY AND CREMATORIUM

H. S. Rhee

My approach to the provisions of the services offered by the Trust is that these should be based on co-operation with industry and community groups, and a responsiveness to individual needs. The Trust and my team will not be able to accommodate all opinions and beliefs, but certainly we will do so as far as possible.

The Future Of Cornelian Bay Cemetery

Three financial years ago, the cemetery ran at a loss of \$170,000 per annum, not including the cost of overheads. In response, the workforce was down-sized, maintenance reduced and a spray program introduced. The maintenance of the old Crematorium gardens and grave digging was contracted out to two former employees. As a result, the raw loss in 1994–1995 was \$70,000. As a new manager, this has concerned me and I have, therefore, put forward various options.

The first option is to accept the maintenance standards we see today. In my opinion the presentation of the cemetery can be described as countrified. It certainly does no justice to the cultural and historic asset which I believe the Trust has taken on—indeed one of the principal sites in Tasmania. Not only could we try some complacency and accept the presentation as it is, but the maintenance could be reduced further. There would be a corresponding decrease in our already small workforce.

It should be noted that I believe our workforce, consisting of two permanent employees, and up to two casuals during the growing season, do a remarkable job over the seventy-five acres which they care for. We could, however, descend to a situation of real neglect such as is evident in a surprising amount of metropolitan cemeteries on the mainland.

I hope you are already aware by now that I would like to take a far more positive approach to the challenge.

The Southern Regional Cemetery Act 1981, provided that, if appropriate advertisements were made, thirty years after the last burial, the cemetery could be converted to parkland. There are some catches in this bland statement.

Firstly, the Solicitor-General advises the provision does not necessarily refer to the whole cemetery. It can be applied to a section or sections. Common sense would indicate that the first sections where we would try it on, are the three very old Church of England sections towards Selfs Point where there are relatively few remaining headstones. It is from this concept that the off-the-cuff statements about ‘bulldozing the monuments’ has been generated.

Should the Trust wish to do so, then there is first the matter of outstanding Exclusive Rights of Burial to be researched. How these outstanding Rights, purchased from the Trust, would be handled, is not a subject that has been explored in depth. If one, two or three relatively small areas are converted to parkland, these must be maintained by the Trust for a thirty-year period.

The Act then provides that they *may* be handed over to the Hobart City Council. It would be up to the Council to determine whether or not it would accept these parcels of land and maintain them. So there is obviously a great deal of homework and sensitive negotiation to conduct with the community and the

Council, should the Trust elect to choose this strategy.

Another alternative is to resurvey the cemetery and determine whether new sites can be offered publicly. Some preliminary work has already been done on this proposal. The proposal contained the following important elements:

- Sale of each site at a price at least equivalent to the public market price for an existing Right of Burial, which is \$3,000
- A definitive policy for use of the funds generated—say 60% for the perpetual maintenance fund and 40% for capital redevelopment.

The present burial rate at Cornelian Bay is around 120 per year. As burials are dependent upon existing Right of Burial, inevitably this rate will decrease over time. Presently we anticipate that within ten years burials will only be forty to sixty per year. If new sites are offered, we have no indication of the take-up rate. However, if there are 2,000 sites and one site per week is sold, the resource would last thirty-nine years, if two are sold per week, we look at a twenty year span, and so on.

Should such a proposal go ahead, over time and including burial fees, the Trust would expect a nett revenue of some \$8 million. This would then provide \$5 million as a perpetual maintenance fund from which the interest would be used to defray annual costs. Three million would be used for capital works including roads, water, stormwater disposal and most importantly for landscaping.

I note with interest that the concept of a definitive site fee was introduced in the first list of fees established by the Government Trust in 1872. For purchase of a public grave site with the right to

construct a monument, the fee was three shillings per square foot, plus the burial fees.

Records

Most of you will be aware that the original paper records—orders for burials and cremations, and the master indexes, have been stored at the Cottage. This arrangement provided little security. Those original records provided us with details regarding grave size, depth and other matters not available elsewhere. There was consequently, a very great concern about the potential loss of the records, particularly through fire. These fears were exacerbated by a break-in on 19 June 1996. As a consequence, the following actions have been taken or are in hand.

- The master indexes have been moved to the new crematorium
- A fire-proof room is under construction at the new crematorium at up to \$10,000 (Quotes are being obtained).
- The security sensor system and smoke alarms at the cottage have been extended. These are directly linked to a local security monitoring station. The cost is \$1,300.

Public access will not be possible for the time being. Some researches were using the master indexes and there has been some damage, especially to the first index. Research can be undertaken by staff, but notice is required and there will be a basic \$5 fee for single one-off enquiries, multiple enquiries will be at a negotiated rate. (Maybe)

The microfiche has been well received and this has cut down substantially on the number of public enquiries and visitors. However, it must be recognised that the microfiche is taken from the computerised data base. There are flaws in the system

which are described below. Use at the office is free.

The computer data base took nearly seven years to establish and is now updated on a daily basis. Initially the entries were double checked but unfortunately a decision was taken that this was too expensive. We therefore have a data base that is probably only 95 to 97% accurate. When problems are found they are corrected on the spot.

However, the lack of accuracy reflects in the microfiche system. I do not have any positive news to provide to you about a recheck of the system. You will appreciate that is it a huge job. I estimate the task would take up to two years and even on a contract basis could cost in the order of \$30,000.

The computer data base was a response to the volume of public enquiries and the increasing need for rapid response to enquiries from funeral directors, which are numerous. However, it contains basic data regarding name, last address, funeral director, location and of course the registration number. There are a variety of details for which the original records are required as back-up, such as depth of grave. This last matter is very important to us in determining remaining Rights of Burial etc.

I do not understand why we cannot produce a hard copy from the computer data base. This is a matter which is being pursued with our computer guru.

We are now commencing investigations into the copying of all our records—both the burial/cremation orders and master indexes. There are two methods we can consider—microfilming and computer scanning. If we opt for microfilming, I believe it is a necessity to consider purchase of a reader/copier, rather than merely a reader. The cost of microfilming

and equipment will be in the order of \$25,000. The cost of computer scanning, which will also include a massive upgrade of computer capacity, has yet to be determined. The Corporate Plan provided for commencement on this project in 1997–1998.

I was concerned to discover that in fact the computer data project had not been completed. Where ashes (cremated remains) were received from sources outside Southern Tasmania, the records had been computerised only from 1988 onwards. Therefore, those received between 1936 and 1988 were recorded in a series of manual journals, interspersed through diary records or our own cremations. Entry in our data base is now under way. The reserves made for cremated remains in both niche walls and gardens were not recorded in the computer system at all. Although this does not perhaps affect you, it has some serious implications for us and was causing some very tedious research.

There are two sets of master maps, both for the cemeteries at Cornelian Bay and Kingston, and for the memorial gardens. There was supposed to be an accurate system of checking and cross checking so that both sets agreed and matched the actual locations (placements). It was discovered that there were some serious discrepancies between the two map systems and that some placements of cremated remains were inaccurate. We are presently part-way into a major and total re-check of the map systems and a double check physically in the old memorial gardens.

The best example of the problem these issues can cause is when I fielded an enquiry from H. C. Millington and Co. about a location of ashes and the associated plaque. There was no real

knowledge of the year in which the ashes were received from the mainland and a guesstimate was not provided. The computer data base provided no information. My initial response was that there was no placement. Two agitated phone calls later, the penny dropped about 'imported' ashes. We still had the problem of the year the ashes were received. Then a friend who walks the dog in the cemetery regularly came into the act, and recalled the year—I am not sure how.

So we located the entry in the manual journal. We traced this to an entry for the plaque. That entry gave us a location—and guess what, the location was a reference to an original wall that was removed. There was no note of the relocated position. Back to our doggy friend who had an idea of where it was—staff, friend and dog in convoy to the old gardens to note, exclaim, double-check and nod heads, then a relieved phone call to the funeral directors!

Despite the foregoing, I think we all owe a debt to Abel Reeve, the first Manager of the Trust, who created the cemetery and garden maps from the original records. It was a mammoth task and a labour of love, without which we would still be in real trouble today.

Some Associated Matters

I find the general and specific signage very poor. We need a large general coloured map of the cemetery at the entrance, apparently there used to be one. There is a need to signpost the public toilets and garden taps more clearly. There should be a map of the old memorial gardens to assist those who visit in the weekends and public holidays in particular. Each section of the cemetery should be clearly marked at its four corners. These are matters presently in the planning stages and I am confident the general maps will be up this year.

Before erecting the general maps I would like the roads named.

A tremendous amount of staff time has been taken up over the last year in producing meaningful strategic planning. Our first comprehensive Corporate Plan is reasonable, but the Trustees and staff know that there is a great deal of work before us to refine the introductory offering. The Plan is underpinned by management plans, so far about the Cornelian Bay and Kingston cemeteries. These need more work; the memorial gardens and core administrative services need separate plans.

We submitted for an employment scheme which would aim, amongst other tasks, at a clean-up and some restoration of monuments in the old Church of England sections below the works depot. The Federal Government froze funds. We have now accessed a Leap Scheme and the main focus will be construction of a bush path below the new crematorium where ashes may be scattered. A cheaper form of memorialisation will therefore be available.

During 1996-1997 we are interested in producing a brochure for self-guided tours. There is also the question of conducted tours on a commercial basis. I would like to liaise with you about both possibilities. Eventually we would like to produce a brochure about the new crematorium and the memorial gardens, as we have done for Kingston cemetery.

When the new crematorium complex was designed, provision was made for construction of a second chapel should it be required in the future. The probable cost of a new building is in the region of \$500,000. At the same time, there is an increasing trend toward the use of chapels at funeral homes. This follows an overseas trend which then spread

throughout the mainland. Services are held at these funeral home chapels and the process of cremation occurs after what we describe 'in house' as a direct committal.

So a question arose about the need to construct a second chapel. There is also the issue of public acceptance of the modern architectural style, and some families are not comfortable with it. Consequently, I recommended to the Trust that refurbishment of the old chapel occur. Services at either location would then be a matter of choice by our clients. The proposal does not include use of the old cremators, as the actual cremations would still be carried out at the new complex. The Trust has not yet decided its position about this proposal. Should it go ahead, we are still left with the question of usage for the cremator room. If there are any bright ideas, they would be welcome.

The state of the Queenborough headstones area reflects the difficulties we have with our maintenance program. I notice that several headstones are weathering badly and some have lost their inscriptions. As part of the re-organisation of Cornelian Bay I have recommended they be moved to a landscaped area on the water side of the Cottage. This is a big undertaking and obviously a lot more homework and costing needs to be done. Should we go ahead I am hopeful we can rely on the Society for records of the inscriptions and undertake a restoration program.

The new crematorium took eight years through the planning and construction phases. So large a project naturally took up all the energy and focus of the Trust which in today's terms is a relatively small organisation. The new complex functions well. It cost approximately \$1.1 million including associated facilities such

as the car parks and roads. The two cremators were \$250,000 each. The introduction of open days has been successful and we estimate that over 1,100 people toured the complex in March. There was during that day an obvious interest in the memorial gardens and the cemetery itself. When the next open day is conducted I hope we can do some planning together and offer cemetery tours as well.

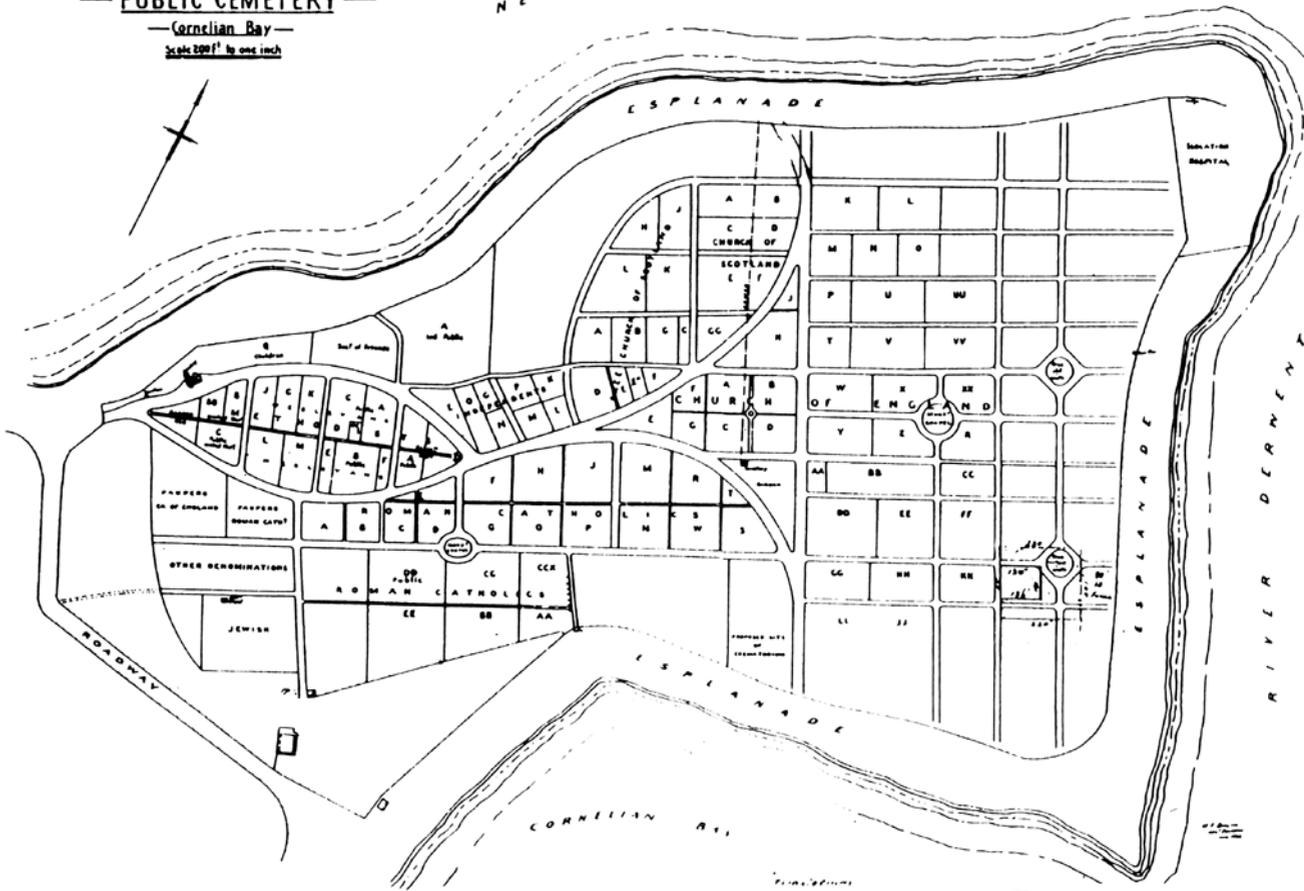
The Trust has the ability to construct works and facilities on burial sites. Consequently, it should be clearly understood that the two parcels of land known as the paupers' area have been earmarked for development of memorial gardens, associated with the new complex.

Renewable tenure of grave sites is not permitted under Tasmania legislation. There will no doubt be a legislative review at some stage and introduction of renewable tenure will be one item on the list for consideration. Personally, I believe that our relatively conservative society will not accept the notion of renewable tenure. I hasten to add that should it be introduced, it will not be retroactive, and therefore our traditional contract to provide sites in perpetuity will not be affected where interments and ash placements have already occurred. Renewable tenure is one response to the ever increasing problem of land space and availability in metropolitan areas. South Australia approved of renewable tenure years ago. Western Australia has more recently introduced it. In 1995 a long-standing push in New South Wales for its introduction failed. The position in Sydney is quite grim. Some of the more pessimistic members of our industry are openly discussing the need to plan a major burial ground west of the Blue Mountains and transporting coffins

PUBLIC CEMETERY

Cornelian Bay
 Scale 200' to one inch

NEW TOWN BAY



...
 ...
 Suggested ...
 ...

to it by rail. Questions of accessibility for families, the additional cost to families and so on are fairly mind-boggling.

Establishment

The Cemeteries Act 1865 detailed the process for establishing Cemetery Trusts. The early history of cemeteries and the events leading up to the 1865 Act are outlined in a paper presented by Mr Stefan Petrow to the ACCA conference in Hobart 1992. On 12 March 1866, Government Notice No. 54 nominated the Trustees responsible for establishment of a public cemetery to serve Hobart Town. They were Henry Butler, William Rose Falconer, Henry Hunter, The Hon. Alfred Kennerley Esq. MLC, The Hon. Alexander Kissock Esq. MLC, The Hon. Robert Officer Esq. MHA, William Rout and Robert Walker Esq. MHA.

At the first meeting of the Government Trust, held at the Colonial Secretary's office on 20 March 1866, with that gentleman present, several offers of land were considered. The Trustees believed the eighty acres of Cornelian Bay Point would be the most suitable. From the first meeting, Cornelian Bay appears always to have been the preferred site.

An issue that concerned the Trustees was the route that funeral corteges would take. The Government would be 'respectfully requested' to take the necessary steps, preventing funerals from passing through any portion of the domain, on the way to and from the cemetery. Later, when the second Trust was formed, some consideration was given to an offer of approximately 200 acres from Henry Ivey at £2,000 in the parish of Glenorchy. There was some discussion about the convenience that might derive from the transport of coffins and mourners on the proposed railway—and I refer to my previous comments about the possible

future of cemeteries in metropolitan Sydney.

Government funding at £3,000 was considered insufficient by the Trustees. They calculated £8,000 would be required in the acquisition of land and initial establishment of the cemetery. An impasse developed and the request for that larger budget in January 1867 fell on deaf ears.

The Trust obviously felt that it could not pursue the establishment of a public cemetery in these circumstances, and the project was abandoned for three years. On 1 November 1870, the *Hobart Town Gazette* carried a notice forming the second Government Trust. Some former Trustees were recycled, and there was new blood. They were Charles Colvin, Henry Cook MHA, Henry Hopkins, Henry Hunter, The Hon. Alfred Kennerley Esq. MLC, David Lewis MHA, The Hon. Sir Robert Officer Esq. MHA, James Reid Scott MHA and Robert Walker MHA.

The Trust decided to call for tenders of suitable land—if not less than eighty acres, and within a reasonable distance of Wellington Bridge. Tenders were to describe the nature of the soil, buildings if any, distance from Wellington Bridge, price—immediate possession would be required. Several tenders were received, but after brief consideration, Colvin and Walker successfully moved that Cornelian Bay point be acquired.

At this stage (3 May 1871), Henry Hunter resigned and was immediately appointed as Arbitrator and Valuer on behalf of the Trust. This was the first of several paid appointments that Hunter gained from the Trust during the establishment phase. Cornelian Bay point had been Government farms, and fairly recently

had been sold off to individual owners. Some lived there, other plots were occupied by tenants. So during the next year there was a focus on the acquisition of these separate lots and the compensation offered, which cost well over £4,000.

Basically the Government agreed to the estimate of £8,000 to establish the cemetery. As soon as this had been clarified, after five years of indecision, we see the second Trust undertake the task of establishment with considerable commitment and enthusiasm.

In June 1871 it was decided the cemetery should be divided into denominational sections, the size of which would be governed by the 1870 census indicating religious affiliations. The sections so created would then equal approximately one third of the total site, the balance being reserved for 'general purposes and future necessities'. By October 1871 we find a few challenges emerging. The Jewish community applied for a separate entrance gate. Letters of complaint about not being granted sections were received from the Trustees of the Primitive Methodist Chapel, United Methodist Free Church and Wesleyan Church. Each was advised no changes would be made but some accommodations were finally reached.

Public advertisement was made of a design competition and Henry Hunter appointed adviser. The design submitted by Mr Burgess was accepted with some modifications made by Hunter during practical installation. In essence it is as we see the layout of the cemetery today.

By April 1872, the Trust had appointed Thomas Dillon to construct the initial road system as at cost of £500. Designs for a mortuary chapel near the main entrance were considered. Thomas Dillon was

subsequently contracted to construct drains outside the perimeter fence 'Two Spits Deep'. Rules and regulations were obtained from Green Wood cemetery in New York, and mainland metropolitan cemeteries.

The chairman reported to the Government that the cemetery would be ready for use on 30 June 1872. There was a slight delay whilst the infrastructure was completed and the first burial was of Bridget Ryan, in October. The daughter of Patrick Ryan a shoemaker, she was twelve years old and died of typhoid fever.

Next year the Trust enters the 125th year of operations. There is no complete history of Cornelian Bay and I would like to put the project forward. Perhaps we could make it a joint effort between interested parties.

Summary

There are a great many issues which I have not been able to touch on tonight.

However I believe in summary that:

- we are at the crossroads regarding the future of Cornelian Bay cemetery
- if the financial position can be reversed, we will present a highly professional cemetery of which all our residents can be proud, and which will carry itself into the next two centuries
- it does not preclude the need to seriously investigate the provision of cemeteries in the northern suburbs and on the eastern shore
- there are problems with the records but we have identified those and I am confident that within a reasonable span, we can overcome the issues presently causing concern

[From a paper presented at the Hobart branch meeting 16 July 1996]

ABBREVIATIONS FOR CORNELIAN BAY BURIAL RECORDS

Compiled by Maree Ring

SOME months ago the burial records of the Cornelian Bay Cemetery were released on microfiche by the Southern Regional Cemetery Trust.

While most headings are relatively self explanatory, some of the abbreviations may be quite foreign to non-locals.

Reg No. pertain to the records kept by the Southern Regional Cemetery Trust and the following letters have been added to help in distinguishing the different registers. The number noted is a registration number.

- B burial
- C cremation
These registers began—
1 July 1961
- 1B early burial
First burial—
4 October 1872
- 1C early cremation
First cremation—
20 May 1936
- K burial Southern Regional
Cemetery Kingston
Opened—
16 February 1983

Age column has:

- y year/s
- mt month/s
- d day/s
- SB still birth

Rep. column needs most explanation. This was the undertaker using the following abbreviations:

- AA Armitage & Armitage
- AC A. Cooper P/L (monumental masons)
- ACS Alex Clark and Sons (Hobart)
- AF Alex Fyle (New Norfolk) (incorporated by H.C. Millington & Co.)
- BAIL D. Bailey & Sons (St Helens/St Marys)
- CB Clarke Bros (Hobart)
- CTF C.T. Finney & Sons (Launceston)
- DBS D. Broadfield & Son (Ulverstone)
- DCB D.C. Bailey (St Helens)
- DOB Dobsons (monumental masons)
- FEW F.E. Watts & Sons (Latrobe)
- GFF Graham Family Funerals (Hobart)
- HAN R.J. Hanlon
- H&B Hooper and Burgess, now *Turnbull Family Funerals* (Hobart)
- HCM H.C. Millington & Co (Fuglsang Funeral Services—also incorporated from Alex Clark and Son and Clark Bros) (Hobart)
- HFU Huon Funerals (Glen Huon)
- JAD J.A. Dunn (Launceston)
- JRB J.R. Broadfield & Son (Ulverstone)
- LMT L.M. Tennant
- LOCK W. Lockett & Sons (Campbell Town)
- LONG Longford Funeral Services
- MMV M.M. Vincent & Sons (Wynyard)
- MUR Murphy-Mackay (Devonport)
- NK Not Known
- NOK Next of Kin
- OAWG Office/Australian War Graves
- PJK Pierce J. Keating, now *Graham Family Funerals* (Hobart)
- PTE Private
- RC&S R. Clark & Sons (Queenstown)
- RL&S Rex Lethborg & Sons (Scottsdale)
- ROYL C. Royle Funeral Directors
- SRCT Southern Regional Cemetery Trust
- TAM Tamar Funerals (Ilfraville)
- TMF T.M. Foley (Launceston)

TOB Tobin Brothers Pty Ltd (Melbourne) |

UNI	University of Tasmania
VFS	Vincent Funeral Services (Burnie and Ulverstone)
VIN	Vincent Funeral Services Pty Ltd (Burnie and Ulverstone)
WB	Watson Bros
WHS	William Hamilton & Son (very early Hobart)

Location

Burial areas are identified by religion then alphabetical letter/s:

BAPT	Baptist
CE	Church of England
FRND	Society of Friends—Quaker
FSCT	Free Church of Scotland
IND	Independent (Congregational)
JEW	Jewish/Hebrew
METH	Methodist
PMET	Primitive Methodist
PP	Public Pauper
PRES	Presbyterian
RC	Roman Catholic
SCOT	Church of Scotland
UMET	United Methodist
WES	Wesleyan

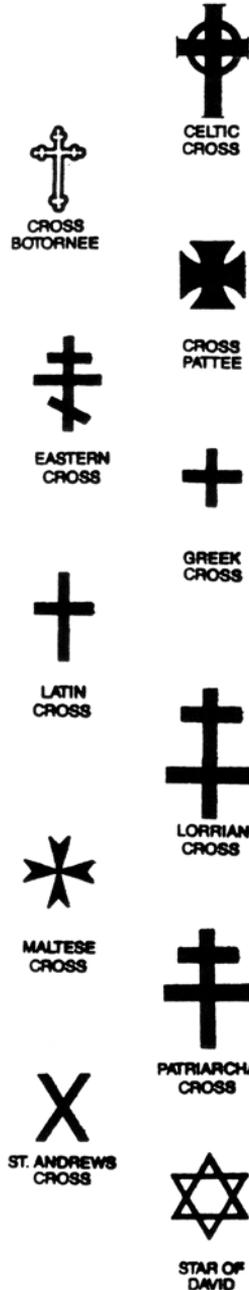
Placement of cremated remains are identified:

AIFA	Australian Imperial Force Arch
BED	Garden bed
LGA	Lower Garden Area, tree location
SEG	Self Expression Garden
SPA/SPB	Special panel <i>A</i> or <i>B</i> in relation to AIF
SPG	Self expression garden
TREE	Tree location
WALL	Wall niche

Wall and gardens numbered 50 onwards relate to New Gardens—all others Old Gardens. The Cemetery Trust do have plans of the sections and any other enquiries should be directed there.

My thanks to staff of the Cemetery Trust for their help in compiling this list. ☩

[Crosses/symbols reproduced with kind permission of Matthews Bronze Pty Ltd/Arrow Bronze, Victoria.]



LARGEST GRAVE IN CORNELIAN BAY?

Thelma McKay

WHILST transcribing headstones at Cornelian Bay Cemetery recently, the Monday group for the Hobart branch of the GST noticed a very large grave in the Roman Catholic section. The grave, measuring over eight metres in width, has six small crosses mounted in a wrought-iron surround, with a granite monument in the centre containing the names of six men. The inscription reads;

*In Memorium, Drowned at Tarraleah
15th February 1952 R.I.P.*

The men had only been in Australia about twelve months working for the Hydro-Electric Commission at Tarraleah. On the fatal day their car failed to take a bend at the junction of the Butlers Gorge-Ouse road near the main entrance to

Tarraleah and went into the canal. The tragedy was not discovered until the following day when Trooper W. G. Seily noticed the tyre tracks at the edge of the canal.

The funeral was conducted by two Roman Catholic priests. The men, Enrico Cassol 28, Martino Trinca 50, Lindo Scopel 32, Gabryel Rosic 41, Martino Bonnetta 29 and Mate Vilic 29, were buried alongside one another at Cornelian Bay Cemetery on 20 February 1952. A number of their fellow workers at Butlers Gorge and Tarraleah attended the service and over fifty wreaths were ordered by their friends in the HEC.

Reference:
The Mercury 18 and 20 February 1952.



Photo: Thelma McKay

Roman Catholic Section EE Cornelian Bay Cemetery

TASMANIANA LIBRARY, STATE LIBRARY OF TASMANIA

NEW ACQUISITIONS

This is a select list of books on history and genealogy which have been added to the Tasmaniana Library between early July and early October 1996. They are mostly, but not all, new publications; the Tasmaniana Library often acquires older works which relate to Tasmania and which it does not already hold. The list has been kept as brief as possible; normally only author, title and the Tasmaniana Library's reference number are given. If you would like further information about any of the books listed, please contact the Tasmaniana Library at 91 Murray Street, Hobart 7000 (telephone (03) 6233 7474, fax (03) 6233 7902). Further information is also available on TALIS, the State Library's on-line information system. TALIS terminals are available in all city, and many branch libraries throughout Tasmania.

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

Advocate Newspaper, *Australian Paper, Burnie Mill: 60th anniversary*. (Inserted in The Advocate, Thursday, August 29, 1996) (TLP E 338.4763498 AUS)

Ainslie House Association, *The story of Ainslie 1962-1991*. (TLQ 362.160994612 AIN)

Angus, Max, *A salute to watercolour*. (Discusses watercolour artists in colonial New South Wales and Tasmania) (TLQ 751.422 ANG)

Archives Office of Tasmania, *Film collection: list of films held by the Archives Office of Tasmania, of which copies are available in VHS format at the Archives Office's search room at 77 Murray Street, Hobart*. (TLR 016.7914 TAS)

Australian Council of National Trusts, *Australian National Trust properties: guide book*. (TL 919.4 AUS)

Aves, Kelsey, *Hither and thither: a personal anthology of a Tasmanian by choice*. (TL 820 A AVE)

Bartlett, Anne M. (Ed.), *The Cornwall Chronicle: a directory of births, deaths and marriages 1835-1850*. (TLR 929.3 COR)

Bird, Caroline, *Places of the pioneers: life and work in Tasmania's forests*. (TL 634.9809946 BIR)

Birdsell, Joseph, *The racial origin of the extinct Tasmanians*. (1949 anthropological paper) (TLP 994.60049915 BIR)

Bramich family in Tasmania: family reunion 1996, The. (TLQ 929.2 BRA)

Coal Mines Historic Site: Tasmania's first operational mine, The. (TLP 622.330994671 COA)

Corney, Graeme and Mike Grant, for the Circular Head Council, *Van Diemen's Land Company Store, Wharf Road, Stanley: Conservation plan*. (TLP Q 725.350994638 COR)

Dobb, Jan, *The Brumbys from Lincolnshire: a family history*. (TL 929.2 BRU)

Duncan, John, *BCB: once more - from the top: Burnie Concert Band 1986-1996*. (TLQ 784. BCB)

Eagle Hawk Neck Historic Site: the key to the peninsula. (TLP 365.9946 EAG)

Forster, Colin, *France and Botany Bay: the lure of a penal colony*. (TL 994.402 FOR)

Godden Mackay, *Project Queenstown, Main Street study*. (TLQ 711.40994642 GOD)

Hart, P. M. (Mac), *The Hart family*. (TL 929.2 HAR)

Hemsley, Jennifer, *Around the country circuits: reminiscences of the Baptist Church family throughout 'Tassie's Top Half'*. (TL 286.1409946 HEM)

Howitt, A. W., *The native tribes of south-east Australia*. (Facsimile of 1904 edition) (TL 306.0899915 HOW)

Imms, Miriam E., *Wesleyan Methodist cemetery Brown's River: the Firth burial ground and diaries*. (TLQ 929.2 FIR)

Johnson, Erika, *Cruising Yacht Club of Tasmania: twenty one years 1975-1996*. (TLP Q 797.124 JOH)

Jones, C. Wesley, *The Sheffield Church: Wesleyan-Methodist-Uniting 1882-1982*. (TLP 287.930994633 SHE)

Kostoglou, Parry, *Historic timber-getting between Glendevie and Franklin, Block 3*. (TLQ 674.20994652 KOS)

Kostoglou, Parry, *Historic timber-getting on Bruny Island*. (TLQ 674.20994651 KOS)

Loney, Jack, *Shipwreck strait: an illustrated history of major shipwrecks, collisions, fires and strandings in Bass Strait from 1797*. (TL 910.453 LON)

Martin, Megan, *Settlers and convicts of the Bellona 1793: a biographical dictionary*. (TL 920.0944 MAR)

Martin, Maureen and Sandra Duck, *Index to passenger arrivals and departures from early Launceston newspapers. Vol 1: 1829-1840*. (In 2 parts, A-L and M-Z) (TLQ 929.3 MAR)

Mawson, Douglas, Sir, *The home of the blizzard: the story of the Australasian Antarctic expedition, 1911-1914*. (TL 919.8904 MAW)

Matthews, Gordon, *An Australian son*. (TL 362.8298 MAT)

Mitchelson, Dorothy and Marie Dazeley, *Westbury Church 130th anniversary of the opening of the Westbury Church building*. (TLQ 287.9390994616 MIT)

Morgan, A. I., *Into the valley of death*. (Memoirs of WW2 RAF pilot now living in Launceston) (TL 940.548194 MOR)

Newstead Baptist Church, *This corner: stories of the Newstead Baptist Church*. (TL 286.19461 NEW)

Packard, W. P., *Record of Australian Rhodes scholars*. (TLP 378.340994 PAC)

Pearson, Leslie J., *No bull from the young rooster*. (Reminiscence of a boyhood at Exton in the WW2 era) (TLP 920. PEA)

- Peel, Lynnette (Ed.), *The Henty journals: a record of farming, whaling and shipping in Portland Bay, 1834-1839*. (TL 994.57 HEN)
- Pink, Kerry and Patsy Crawford, *Renison: the slumbering giant*. (TL 338.476696 PIN)
- Purtscher, Joyce, *More references for Tasmanian children in care 1826-1899*. (TLQ 929.3 PUR)
- Read, Walter L., *Photographic memories of the West Coast*. (TLP 919.464 REA)
- Rhodes, Frances, *Photographic record of service personnel - Furneaux group*. (TLP Q 355.310994691 RHO)
- Richards, Rhys and Jocelyn Chisholm, *Bay of Islands shipping arrivals and departures 1803-1840*. (TLQ 387.209931 RIC)
- Ross Female Factory: buildings fit for the accommodation of the women*. (TLP 364.37409946 ROS)
- Sargent, Clem, *The colonial garrison 1817-1824: the 48th Foot, the Northamptonshire Regiment in the colony of New South Wales*. (TLQ 994.02 SAR)
- Schaffer, Irene, *Hobart Town land and stock 1827: returns of produce, stock and cultivation in the district of Hobart Town with names of landholders*. (TLP Q 929.3 SCH)
- Shaw, A. G. L., *A history of the Port Phillip district: Victoria before separation*. (TL 994.5 SHA)
- Snowden, Dianne, *Caring for the community: one hundred years of the Hobart District Nursing Service Inc. 1896-1996*. (TL 610.734309946 SNO)
- Southerwood, W. T., *A prayer-calendar of deceased priests in Australia*. (TL 282.94 SOU)
- St Helens History Room, *Mining week 1996*. (TLP 622.099468 STH)
- Tasmania. Parks and Wildlife Service, *Coal mines historic site management plan July 1996*. (TLP Q 363.690994671 TAS)
- Tasmanian Steam Navigation Company's time table and guide to Tasmanian railways, etc, etc: a guide to commercial marine, rail and road transport available to Tasmanian travellers in June 1888, colonial, intercolonial and overseas, The*. (TLP 388.09946 TAS)
- Telfer, Annie E., *The successful soul-winner: incidents in the life of the Rev. Edward Armstrong Telfer, Wesleyan minister*. (TL 287.092 TEL)
- Thornett, Fred, *Tasmanian war memorials data base*. (TLQ 355.309946 TAS)
- Topliss, Helen, *Modernism and feminism: Australian women artists 1900-1940*. (TLQ 709.94082 TOP)
- Tudehope, Cecily M., *William Buckley*. (TL 994.502 BUC)
- Watson, Reg A., *Tasmanian fatalities in Korea*. (TLP Q 951.9042 WAQT)
- Weeding, J. S., *A history of the lower midlands of Tasmania*. (Reprint of 1980 ed.) (TL 994.625 WEE)
- Wyett, John, *Staff wallah at the fall of Singapore*. (TL 940.548194 WYE)

FASHIONS OF 100 YEARS AGO

The fashions for December display a number of summer novelties in the latest and most choice materials.

Fig. 125 represents a summer hat of rough heliotrope straw, with a standing-up frill of straw round the crown; the trimmings are of heliotrope silk and black quills. A rosette bow of the silk and tulle the same colour adorn the brim.

Fig. 126 shows a charming cape, composed of dove satin and slate-coloured chiffon. The handsome bows are of black satin, the front being finished with a cascade of the accordion-pleated chiffon. The hat is of mixed grey and white straw, and is trimmed with an aigrette and a stylish bow of dove satin; the graceful finishing touch is given with a frilling of very open silk net-work in a pale grey tone.

Fig. 127 displays a tasteful and becoming fichu. It is of folded cream, corded silk, finished with a flounce of handsome white lace. This model forms a charming addition to an elderly lady's toilette. It may be worn with any colour gown.

Fig. 128 represents a pretty gown of dove-coloured silk. The skirt is fluted at back, and has the plain smooth front width; the drawn bodice is intersected with bands of cream guipure insertion; the sleeves are trimmed to correspond. A pretty toque bonnet is worn. Parasol of drawn cream silk, edged with guipure.

Fig. 129 shows a handsome floral toque, finished with a puffing of shot green and blue silk.

Fig. 130 displays a handsome gown of black faille. It is made with a fluted skirt and a close-fitting bodice, with a rippled basque. The complements are bands of silver-grey silk, fancy silver buttons and white lace. The shade hat is of leghorn straw, with floral wreath, tulle and ribbon adornments. Black silk sunshade, lined with white satin.

Fig. 131 represents a charming evening bodice of silver-grey silk and lace, waist-belt and shoulder knots of black and white striped gauze ribbon.

FASHIONS OF 100 YEARS AGO



Reprinted from *Australian Journal*, 1 December 1896, pp.112, with the kind permission of A. H. Massina & Company and Frank Daniels Pty. Ltd., Port Melbourne Victoria.

Archives

the University of Tasmania Experience

Bob Broughton

MANY of you will have experienced our unique archival experience.

For those of you who have missed out, the University of Tasmania Archives is a small hidden pleasure. Situated on the 5th Floor of the Morris Miller Library at Hobart, the Archives Reading Room enjoys a wide view of Mount Wellington, provides gentle music and personal service, even to a loan umbrella for those rare days when it rains on sunny Sandy Bay.

The University of Tasmania Archives came together from the unease felt by the then University Librarian, Dietrich Borchardt, with the lack of collection of private papers by the State Archives and a strong drive to establish a business archive from the History Department of the University.

In 1954 the University Council acceded to Borchardt's request and with the assistance of the History Department a large collection was speedily assembled by donation and back transfer from the State Archives Office. The initial emphasis was on business records and Colonial family papers as these were areas in which the State Archives were not collecting as a policy.

The donation of the Walch & Sons business papers in 1958 was the best of the business collection donations. Very little of the Colonial book trade survives anywhere in Australia and this is a

collection of national significance. Lateral thinking family historians are recommended to the subscriber listings and piano registers allowing in some cases a record of the literary and musical tastes of your ancestor. Perhaps they bought the first ukelele in Hobart!

Many other donations were snatched from demolitions and one from the half of a stable loft still standing. An act of archival bravery.

Initial donations included vital papers such as the Meredith Papers (G4) donated in 1962 from Queensland. The Meredith papers are an extensive set of letters largely between female members of the family and include James and Caroline Grant and the Merediths through their adopted daughter Maria Meredith. Centred on the Fingal Valley and 'Tullochgorum' property. Later Grant letters are about the Spring Bay area. Not included are the Mace letters and property papers which are held by the AOT having been donated to them in 1965.

The Leake Family papers (L1) were donated in 1964 and are a magnificent collection of the papers of John Leake and family of 'Rosedale' near Campbell Town covering a span of the years (1780-1889). As a local JP. and MLC, the merchant Leakes settled into the life of rural gentry. The Hudspeth notes of the Bell letters are a fascinating insight

into the life of a middle-class young woman. These letters are now probably lost.

Both these collections raise what is a major hindrance to historical research in Tasmania which is the widespread nature of the collections. The Meredith papers are split between the AOT and the University which is only a minor inconvenience. Leake Papers are held in Hobart and at the Queen Victoria Museum in Launceston, an estray (scrap) at the Mitchell Library and in South Australia as well.

This leads me to say that as an audience, genealogists are critical in altering this situation. Without your determination to locate materials, the impetus for copying projects and on-line indexes would be reduced. Large institutions are content to leave historic collections inaccessible to the public, as they are a drawcard to attract academic researchers to their collections even if this is not officially acknowledged, there is great competition at a national level.

In 1965 a Tasmanian Archives Act subsumed the University Archives as a 'public authority' under the control of the Archives Office of Tasmania. The University continued to collect private records and added considerable historic research material (including Aboriginal history).

With the appointment of the first professional Archivist in 1969, Margaret Glover, the University Archives at last commenced the collection of the records of its own university.

Gradually superseded by the AOT in the active collection of private papers, the University Archives under Shirley King turned to the acquisition of valuable collections of other corporate bodies including the Royal Society of Tasmania, the Catholic Archdiocese and the Society of Friends (known as the Quakers).

For genealogists these collections are a gold-mine. Once the permission of the donors is obtained the Royal Society records are a rich source of historical original documents and local history. The valuable anthropological and genealogical materials are a controversial area, as the Bladon Aboriginal genealogies are held in this collection. For genealogists, The Maternal and Dorcas Society records are outstanding and with the Girl's Industrial School, have occupied Joyce Purtscher for several months in the production of her excellent small publications on orphan children. The Catholic Archives are a useful source of records not always contained in the official copy of registrations. God parents and witnesses have been used very effectively to establish links between ancestors who otherwise would not have been found. Our archive has only those registers that have been deposited, so please check to make sure the church is not holding the records that you want. Sadly, many registers are still held in small wooden churches in the bush.

I would appeal to you all to use the microfilm copies of records before 1900 held in the AOT before resorting to our

original registers which are showing some wear in the more popular areas.

In 1981 the University Archives installed air-conditioning and despite computerisation by 1991 had entered a period of stagnation. In the doldrums with the University staff, little use was made of these collections, nor was knowledge of the teaching potential of these collections disseminated.

The Baptist collection was added in 1984 and with the existing Quaker collection forms a useful church archive of non-conformist religion. Many families can be found recurring in the records of the Baptist Church. They are more difficult to use than the Catholic Archives requiring searching of meeting minutes for baptisms which are not recorded in registers, but useful if you are certain that a Baptist connection exists.

An 'open door' policy initiated in 1994 by Gillian Blain coincided with a major review of Library and Information Services. Among the users now flooding into the Archives Reading Room were numbers of Tasmanian Aboriginal people tracing their ancestry. They also, almost inevitably, found other half remembered materials that had been preserved in that early collection period in the seventies.

Tasmanian Aboriginal materials are held in four main collections beside the Tasmanian Aboriginal Centre. These are the Archives Office of Tasmania, Registry of Births Deaths and Marriages, Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery and of course the University of Tasmania Archives.

The University of Tasmania Archives has two main sources for Aboriginal genealogies. The first of these is the Bladon Papers, belonging in an ownership sense, to the Royal Society of Tasmania. These are the papers of Captain Bladon relating to the 'Native Reserve' in the Furneaux Islands centred in the period 1902-1927. This was a period of assimilationist policy during which the 'half-caste problem', as it was then termed, was much debated in Tasmanian politics. The Bladon papers consist in the largest part of correspondence concerning land held jointly as a 'common' which was under threat of subdivision. Captain Bladon was a self appointed protector of Aboriginal rights, but more importantly, recorded in response to a parliamentary enquiry, a set of genealogies and a census of Cape Barren Island families. These have not appeared in the public domain since the 1930s.

The second and more controversial of the genealogies kept in our care are those collated by Bill Mollison of Permaculture fame and a group of his post-graduate students in the 1970s. Mollison was an early activist working for the provision of Aboriginal scholarships and a promoter of Abschol work for Aboriginal education while employed as a tutor in Psychology.

These papers include genealogies extended from the sealing period right up to the modern period. Assembled from seven years of field work and interviews with many Aboriginal respondents in Tasmania, Victoria and Kangaroo Island, all of Tasmanian descent. The work consists of inter-

related genealogical tables covering the vast majority of Aboriginal families known at that time.

The Mollison genealogies have now become the centre of controversy arising from the exclusion of children from an Aboriginal school in Hobart, (you may have seen recent articles in *The Mercury* and I believe in the larger newspapers). They are incomplete in that some people in the late Colonial period were assimilated into white families and hid their Aboriginal heritage. Combined with the official policy of non-existence that followed, these Aboriginal people now have the greatest difficulty in locating documentary evidence. A certain level of error has inevitably occurred in recording the Mollison genealogies, although in fairness to Bill Mollison the methodology was exhaustive in requiring extended interviews and cross references and very few respondents were missed.

The University Collection itself probably deserves a few words. Very few Tasmanians are aware that before the Schools Board was introduced the University controlled all Leaving examinations and for the period from 1889 we have very good records of results, scholarships and prizes and sometimes even the subjects studied by Tasmanian children. Quite a few surprises have occurred when family historians have uncovered their parents pitiful results at examination!

Before closing for questions I would conclude with a few observations on the role of archives and family historians, as

I prefer to call you, rather than genealogists.

The Mitchell Library in earlier times waged a successful but unethical campaign to acquire early Tasmanian materials and the legacy of this is still felt in broken and scattered collections especially from the Convict era.

The ethics of access for genealogists to collections in Australia are only just emerging in a country with a National Library which is a major collector of national archives and a national archives, the Australian Archives, which is also a legal collector of national archives. Add to this the National War Museum and the Australian Museum and all the state collections and local history collections, concentrating on their own regions and everyone of these seems to be collecting family history. Fragmentation and splitting of collections has occurred to a great extent.

The University Archives has always attempted to break from this tradition of breaking collections and transferred many collections to the Archives Office of Tasmania when they resumed collection of private archives.

The Archer Journals covering the period 1847-1874 are the diaries of William Archer, botanist and architect at Westbury and are a microfilm copy from New Zealand. They are an early attempt at re-locating copy materials of Tasmanian origin back to their locality, completed in 1962. More recently we are attempting to microfilm and share papers with other institutions. The

Bladon Papers (RS/40/1) are valuable Aboriginal genealogies from the Furneaux Islands which we have copied to microfiche for our Launceston campus. The Walker papers (W9) are also being microfilmed to allow students access in other locations. The University Archives are encouraging other institutions to copy our materials to allow wider access, the most recent being a joint copying project with the State Library on *Togatus* student newspaper from 1931 to today.

I hope that this trend for copying projects to exchange materials will continue and that following the Review of the University Archives, our archive can be an active participant through the Australian Archives Association groups.

Sources:

Blain, Gillian. *A history of the University of Tasmania Archives*. University of Tasmania Library Server: Archives, 1994 (electronic media)

Jetson, Tim. *An Island of contentment?: a history of Preservation Island*, in THRA Papers and Proceedings. Vol. 43 No.1., March 1996. pp. 36-37

Acknowledgment is made of the University of Tasmania Archives and the Royal Society of Tasmania for access to the Bladon Papers RS40/1 and Bill Mollison for access to the Mollison Papers UT126.

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GEMS FROM THE ARCHIVES

Does any one remember that there was a giant landslip at Glenorchy in 1872? The explosion was heard at Risdon and a twenty metre high wave swept down the Glenorchy Rivulet, fortunately, only killing one person as a house was annihilated.

A spiritualist meeting at the old Supreme Court in Hobart late last Century was terrified by loud noises in the pantry and thought a major invasion of spirits had occurred. One of the prisoners had removed the floor boards above the pantry and was pursuing their food and spirits with a vengeance when the shelf he was standing on collapsed under his weight. The prisoner nicknamed 'Holy Joe' had his sentence extended for his troubles.

One prisoner escaping from the old Campbell Street Gaol ran through a cricket match during his escape not realizing that both teams in their whites, were actually off-duty policemen. He did not make the boundary.

AG Websters stands on the site of Hobart's first circus ground, before it moved to the Queen's Domain in the 1860s. A high wire act ended in a fatality and the area was not used for long after that unfortunate accident.

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From Mullinacuffe to Emu Bay

Eliza Davis Revisited

Joan Kavanagh

Mystery surrounds the whereabouts of both mother and child; the location of the child's final resting place will probably never be known. The fate of Eliza Davis, on the other hand, ...¹

SCENE on board the *Tasmania* convict ship (from a Dublin newspaper, 1 September 1845).

As it was expected that the above vessel would sail on Saturday from Kingstown Harbour, a number of persons proceeded to the pier to witness the impressive and melancholy sight. The day was beautiful ... and everything indicated peacefulness and happiness; but when the eye turned to the gloomy form of a convict ship as it lay upon those calm blue waters, a floating dungeon, the prison, home of the felon exile, a sadness came o'er the mind from the reflection that however bright and lovely, and joyous all things round it seemed to be, within its dark and tomblike bosom were enclosed many suffering spirits, whose crimes had expatriated them from their native land ... side by side knelt the miserable creature who poisoned her husband in Kilkenny and she who had drowned her infant in Wicklow when driven from the door of her seducer ...²

The woman referred to in this newspaper article aboard the *Tasmania*, who was being transported for 'strangling her infant in Wicklow', had to be Eliza Davis. Here at last was a tangible reference to Eliza. She had been aboard the ship and in all probability survived and landed in Van Diemen's Land. What became of her on disembarking in Hobart? The following is an account of Eliza's life as it unfolded through official archival material and family documents which have come to light through a series of amazing coincidences over the last eighteen months.

The *Tasmania* reached Hobart Town on 9 December 1845 with one hundred and thirty-eight women and thirty-seven children. En route one woman, Ellen Sullivan and a six month old baby, Patrick Ferguson, died. The journey according to the ship's surgeon, Mr Jason Lardner, was without any great mishap though a number of the women suffered great distress through seasickness while the dampness below decks also caused much discomfort. This latter problem was alleviated through additional stoves being brought down to the prison section. Ironically, the women were given extra rations of potatoes in September 1845, just as the blight was making its first appearance in Ireland. While two people died on board, a baby was also born during the voyage, though to which convict is unclear.³

Transportation to the penal colony of New South Wales ceased in 1840 and Van Diemen's Land became the main penal colony receiving over 36,000 convicts between 1840 and 1853 when transportation ceased.⁴ The Irish made up almost one third of that figure. The transportation of females had caused problems for the authorities almost from the beginning; convicts of both sexes travelling together had many an inevitable outcome and led to the stereotyping of female convicts as prostitutes; single sex transportation as a result commenced in 1806. Once in the colony the convicts

were assigned to settlers under certain conditions. The convicts' clothes and food were provided by the settlers in return for cheap labour. Those who behaved could look forward to earning a ticket-of-leave which allowed them relative freedom and the right to work for wages. The granting of a complete pardon normally followed sometime later.

Women convicts posed some difficulty for the authorities on landing, where they were kept in the Female House of Correction or 'factory' at Parramatta or Hobart until they could be assigned. This often proved a protracted affair as due to stereo-typing few respectable settlers wished to have them, fearing the morals of their children would be subjected to the influence of these fallen women. In Van Diemen's Land the situation became acute with the factory in Hobart overcrowded and dilapidated. Though sanction had been given for a new female penitentiary to be erected in Hobart inactivity seemed to be the order of the day on this matter. Instead the HMS *Anson* a former naval vessel was fitted out as a female probationary establishment in Chatham dockyard in 1843. Three thousand women were lodged on board the *Anson* at its berth off the Queen's Domain on the River Derwent over a period of time.⁵ Eliza Davis was one such woman.

According to her convict record sheet Eliza spent six months aboard the *Anson* where she was listed as a Class 3 prisoner.⁶ She was released on 16 June 1846. Also recorded in the sheet are details relating to her applications for a ticket-of-leave and a pardon as well as her marriage to a Joseph Roebuck. Joseph Roebuck arrived in Van Diemen's Land

in October 1841 on the *David Clarke*. A native of Pennington, Yorkshire, he was tried at York on 6 July 1840. He was sentenced to ten years for stealing wearing apparel. As he had already been imprisoned on two previous occasions, once for poaching and once for having skeleton keys in his possession, it would have come as no surprise for him to be sentenced to transportation. He had received three months in gaol previously on each charge. His convict record states he had an idle, bad character but that on board ship his report was good. He was a widower and was aged thirty-six in 1841.

Joseph had a period of probation of eighteen months at Brown's river, now Kingston. In April 1843 he was charged with an offence of

misconduct in improperly receiving a half loaf from the bakehouse.

He received three months in return. By September 1843 he was at Campbell Town, being granted a ticket-of-leave in 1847. He was recommended for a conditional pardon in April 1848 which was approved in July 1849. According to his convict record he was five foot six and three quarter inches in height, with both brown hair, eyes and whiskers. A note refers to his being

pockfilled with two rings on fingers left hand, hair mole on left arm.⁷

It is impossible to say how Eliza and Joseph would have met, but as he was a groom he possibly travelled to Launceston where Eliza was in the Female House of Correction at this time. As Joseph was also a convict it was necessary to apply for permission to marry.⁸ Also recorded in the permission to marry index are two other applications for an Elizabeth Davis, per the *Tasmania*, to marry. Approval was granted to marry a David Martin, per

Lady Nugent, in February 1848 though this marriage did not take place.⁹ However, a marriage between an Elizabeth Davis and a Henry Hedges did take place on 6 May 1850. It can only be surmised that this Eliza Davis had in fact assumed this name.

On 11, 18 and 25 July, the banns were called for

Elizabeth Davis of Launceston, a convict and Joseph Roebuck of Campbell Town, holding a ticket-of-leave.¹⁰

The marriage took place on 26 July 1847 in Campbell Town at St Lukes Church

according to the rites and ceremonies of the United Church of England and Ireland.

Joseph, aged forty-three, signed his own name, while Eliza signed with an 'x'. Prior to the marriage taking place Eliza had given birth to twin daughters on 20 May 1847 in St Johns Hospital, Launceston. They were christened in Campbell Town in St Lukes Church on 27 June under the name of Davis and not Roebuck. They were Amelia Eleanor and Elizabeth. By June 1850 a son, Joseph Henry, was born to the couple in Hobart.¹¹

We next come across Eliza in the records in 1856 when Joseph was charged in the police office in Hobart Town of being of unsound mind unfit to be at large and unable of maintaining himself.

On 24 September evidence was taken by Mr Duncan McPherson and the Chief Superintendent of Police, Mr. J. Burgess, as to the condition of Joseph. A question as to his wife's ability to assist towards his maintenance while in the asylum was posed. It would appear that this option had already been investigated by the examining magistrate who decided that this would not be possible as she, herself, had three children to provide for.

Upon the sworn evidence of Dr Edward Bedford, Joseph was to be

confined in His Majesty's General Hospital at Hobart Town while awaiting the decision of his Excellency, The Governor.

Dr Bedford had stated that he had seen Joseph on a number of occasions, once two years previously and again some months prior to the hearing. He found him to be

subject to epileptic fits and temporary insanity.

This piece of evidence, from Dr Bedford is ironic as of course Eliza too suffered from epilepsy. It was this disability which many believed led Eliza to drown her baby. Its revelation after her trial was considered a mitigating circumstance and led to the commutation from death to transportation for life.

It is through Eliza's sworn evidence that we receive an insight into her life with Joseph over a period of time. According to her, Joseph had been unable to work for almost four years and it was through her labour that the family survived.

Sometimes I earn thirty shillings a week and sometimes less by taking in washing and mangling. I have no other means of procuring support for myself and family. And I am not able to pay for my husband's treatment in hospital.

A further statement shed some light on her life with Joseph as his condition deteriorated.

My husband threatened me last week. He said he would kill me. He was in a worse state of mind then than he is at present. He was more violent. He threatened me on last Friday and Saturday—I am afraid that he will do me some bodily injury unless he is placed under restraint.¹²

Joseph was committed to the New Norfolk Asylum where he remained until his death in September 1873. The cause of death was recorded as being 'disease of the brain and natural decay', verified by

the Superintendent Medical Officer, G. F. Huston. Joseph was aged seventy-three and was termed a pauper.

Life for Eliza at this time must have been extremely hard, as she most likely continued to take in washing to keep herself and the three children, now aged nine and six. She possibly remained in Hobart Town, the last known address until she appears again in the Tasmanian Pioneer Index when another daughter, Alice, was born to her in Northern Van Diemen's Land in May 1860. Eliza had reverted to her maiden name of Davis and the father was recorded as Amos Eastwood. This union was to produce six children in all; Sarah sometime in 1859, Harriet in September 1862, Hannah in May 1864, Amos in December 1865 and James in July 1869.¹³

It must be remembered that during this ten year period Eliza was still married to Joseph Roebuck, but it can be assumed that Eliza and Amos probably lived quite openly as man and wife as the children were registered under the name of Eastwood and not Davis.

What of this man Amos Eastwood? He too was a convict who had come to Van Diemen's Land via Colaba, near Bombay India, where he was court martialled for striking his superior officer. Like Joseph Roebuck, Amos was a Yorkshire man from Doncaster. He was in the 78th Regiment stationed in India and struck Sergeant Scott in December 1850, for which he was transported aboard the *Royal Saxon*. He was of the Church of England denomination, could read and write a little and was aged twenty six when he arrived in 1851. His trade was given as that of wheelwright. His probationary period was for three and a half years, stationed firstly in the Prison

Barracks (presumably Hobart) and then in 1852 at Impression Bay, near the notorious convict depot at Port Arthur. By October of that year it stated he was 'a pass holder'.

From 1853 to 1855 Amos' convict record sheet contains details of a number of offences committed by him during that period. There are five instances listed where Amos was sentenced to various periods of confinement for drunk and disorderly conduct. Each offence occurred in Hobart; the first in November 1853 when he was confined to ten days solitary confinement in the Prison Barracks and then returned to service. On the second occasion in April 1854 he received fourteen days solitary. By June of that year, as well as being drunk and disorderly he was also out after hours and was sentenced to two months hard labour, after which he was returned to service.

September saw him again in the Prison Barracks, this time for six months hard labour for being drunk and misconduct in resisting a constable. A note to the effect that he was not to return to service in Hobart was recorded. This pattern continued with another offence recorded in February 1855 when the charge was

misconduct in returning late under the influence of liquor and assaulting a constable.

He received six months hard labour on 17 February. By 21 February he had absconded. Nothing more is known of this episode.

The last entry relates to his certificate of freedom in 1858.¹² It is presumably around this period he came in contact with Eliza Davis Roebuck and a relationship was formed, which as already stated, produced six children. Eliza and Amos obviously moved from Hobart in the south to the northern regions of Morven,

Longford and Launceston and eventually to the Emu Bay settlement district, later named Burnie.

Emu Bay was established by the Van Diemen's Land Company as a primitive port and service centre for stock and farm supplies. This was a company set up by English investors in 1825 to exploit the great wealth to be found in Australia. An area of 350,000 acres was settled by the Company, 120,000 acres of which were in the Burnie district. It was so named by a surveyor after a river near which he had found emu prints and was one of the few areas of the north-western coastline with deep water potential. The landscape was heavily forested with almost impenetrable rain forest stretching from the shoreline thirty or forty miles inland. Only a handful of people lived there with it functioning merely as an outpost. The discovery that once the land was cleared the area had a deep rich loam of remarkable fertility was not made until the 1840s. Settlers moved into the area but few wished to stay in Emu Bay which was accessible only by sea. The mining of tin at Mt Bischoff in 1871 changed Emu Bay dramatically.

According to the *Pioneers of Burnie* Amos Eastwood married a Launceston girl and moved to Burnie in 1868 occupying a house on Marine Terrace at the junction of Brickwell Street. It was a felicitous move for Amos as a year or so later as wheelwright for Burnie blacksmith John Mylas, he faced a major challenge in building and repairing wheels for the dozens of bullock wagons carting Mt Bischoff ore and general goods.

Amos junior, born in 1865, as a boy spent a half day at school and the remainder working for the Van Diemen's Land

Company swimming numerous horses in the sea, working the Mt Bischoff tramway,

On conversion from a tramway to a railway young Amos joined the Emu Bay and Mt Bischoff Railway Company and became a train driver. In 1905 he bought a thirty-four acre dairy farm. He died in 1931 aged 65 years. His son, Cliff, bought a 270 acre property which he worked up to his retirement in 1969. He donated eight acres to the Burnie Council in 1964 which is now a tennis court centre and park and has been named *Eastwood Reserve*.¹⁵

The penultimate document relating to Eliza, to date, is her marriage to Amos Eastwood, dated 12 October 1898, almost forty years after the birth of their first child. Elizabeth Roebuck was recorded as being sixty-eight years old and a widow. The wedding ceremony was conducted 'according to the usages of the Primitive Methodist Church' in Emu Bay between Eliza and Amos Eastwood on that date. From this certificate we learn that Amos was a bachelor and a wheelwright by profession. He was aged seventy-two and was born in Doncaster, Yorkshire. His parents were Amos and Mary Eastwood and his father had also been a wheelwright. Eliza's husband, it states, had died at New Norfolk Asylum. A comment of 'cannot remember the year' was recorded. Her birth-place was Wicklow, Ireland, and her parents were not known. Elizabeth signed the certificate with 'her mark'. On her transportation record in 1845 she had been able to read only. Fifty-three years later it would appear that she could still only read.

Elizabeth stated that she had only three children living (this statement is true in

that she had only three children alive bearing the name Roebuck, but also by this time she had given birth to six children, all of whom were registered under the surname of Eastwood). The marriage was witnessed by Amelia Helen Coldhill from Latrobe, and Harriet Whitton, from Burnie. Both were Eliza's daughters; Amelia from her first marriage, who in turn married David Coldhill and Harriet, born in 1862, who married Norman Whitton and was in fact witnessing her parents' marriage.¹⁶

One week later, on 19 October, Eliza Davis Roebuck Eastwood died. She was according to the death certificate, aged 69 (born in England) and the cause of death was Cerebral Apoplexy.¹⁷ The closeness of these dates—her marriage on 12 October and her death by 19 October begs the following questions. Were Eliza and Amos aware of her impending death or was it a mere coincidence? Did Amos wish to make 'an honest woman' of Eliza before her death? Why did they marry? Why did they not marry sooner, after Joseph Roebuck's death in fact, in 1873? These questions have been put to various people in Tasmania and New Zealand, but no definitive conclusion has been arrived at. Perhaps, like other aspects of Eliza's life, we will never know the real answer! Maybe that is what is so intriguing about this woman, that the reader can decide for him or herself where the real truth lies.

On reading Eliza Davis' file in the National Archives over five years ago I was intrigued and fascinated by her story; not just by what was contained in the file, but also by what was missing. What had become of Eliza? Had she survived the journey to Van Diemen's Land? Had she survived the convict system? Had she

ever married and had children? Did a woman whose very origin lay in tragedy ever achieve a sense of happiness, fulfilment or success? Once again these questions cannot be answered conclusively but it can only be assumed that she did achieve some happiness with Joseph initially and then ultimately with Amos and her nine children.

And so the story of Eliza Davis ends with her death in 1898. But in many ways her story is only just beginning; certainly for her descendants in Australia and New Zealand, some of whom were not aware of the true nature of the crime for which she was transported in 1845. Believing she had been convicted of petty-thieving, the crime of infanticide was something which one descendant felt he had 'to come to terms with'. He also felt however, that it was a different age and it was not his place to pass judgement on a woman faced with being an unmarried mother in mid-19th century Ireland.

Footnotes:

I am deeply indebted to the following people without whose assistance this article would not have been possible: Ray Thorburn, Denise McNeice, Thelma McKay, George Hughes and Gail Mulhearn.

- 1 *The Case of Eliza Davis* by Joan Kavanagh in County Wicklow Historical Society Journal Vol 1, No. 7 1994.
- 2 Extract from the *Hobart Town Courier and Government Gazette*, Saturday Morning 13 December 1845.
- 3 Journal of His Majesty's Convict Ship *Tasmania*, Mr Jason Lardner, Surgeon. PRO London ADM 101/71/2.
- 4 Williams, John. *Ordered to the Island* (Sydney, 1994) p.101.

- 5 Brand, Ian. *The Convict Probation System-VDL 1839-54*. p.271 Smith, Coultsman. *Shadow Over Tasmania*. p.108.
- 6 Archives Office of Tasmania (AOT) CON 41/8.
- 7 AOT CON 33/13.
- 8 AOT CON 52/2 p.178.
- 9 AOT CON 52/2 p.415.
- 10 NS 1190/3.
- 11 I am greatly indebted to Denise McNeice and Thelma McKay of the Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc. for their efforts in locating this data in the AOT.
- 12 AOT LSD 285/21.
- 13 The Hughes-Eastwood family tree courtesy of George Hughes.
- 14 AOT CON 37/7 No. 2170.
- 15 Pike, Richard. *Pioneers of Burnie*. A sesquicentenary publication 1827-1977 pp. 30-31.
- 16 Certificate of marriage No.109 District of Emu Bay, Register No.13.
- 17 Deaths in the District of Emu Bay 1898 No. 471. CR

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BESIDE a marriage entry is an intriguing notation by the officiating priest.

‘This marriage took place under a tree by a saw pit as there were no residences in the vicinity.’

Where, then, did the happy couple live and why didn’t they travel to the nearest church?

Thelma Grunnell



Colonial Times

7 November 1838

Margaret Neil was charged by her husband Job, with breaking his peace of mind, his windows, and threatening to break his head. Poor Job told a lamentable tale of woe; that with his patience and forbearance he could do no good with her; that his patience was quite gone; that his house and life were in danger of being destroyed by his termagant wife; he therefore begged she might be dealt with according to the law. After mutual recrimination, some palliating circumstances appearing in favor of Margaret, she was discharged by his Worship with an admonition.

One hundred and thirty head of fat cattle have been disposed of to the butchers during the past week, at nine pounds ten shillings per head.

5 November 1833

CAUTION

The public are hereby cautioned against harbouring or in any way employing James Brooks, my hired servant, who has absconded from my service, having previously to so doing, drawn slops &c. from me, of which he stood in the greatest want, being almost in a state of nudity and starvation, and also stolen two blankets from me.

Description of J Brooks;—is a wool comber by trade, heighth 5’7” and has very foul breath.

LADY HUNTINGDON'S CONNEXION

A By-Way in Research

Mary Ramsay

THE joy of family history research can come not only from delving back through the generations but also from uncovering pieces of extraneous information on a variety of subjects. One such piece of information is the role that Selina, Lady Huntingdon, played in the history of non-conformist churches in England. As I read about the eighteenth century religious scene it brought home to me my ignorance of church history. Yet to many of our eighteenth and nineteenth century ancestors the membership of dissenting church groups and the formation of new churches played an important part in their lives.

I searched the International Genealogical Index for a possible birth date for an ancestor who married in Hobart in 1834 and came from London (according to family legend). I found a small group of Londoners, mostly from Stepney, all with the requisite surname which is **Crager**. Some of these Cragers were baptised at a church in Stepney listed in the IGI as 'Mulberry Gardens Pell Street Lady Huntingdons' and another Crager was listed as being baptised at 'Mile End Old Town—Sion Chapel—Union Street (Lady Huntingdons)'. These seemed to be rather strangely titled places of worship. I decided to find further information about these churches by

obtaining information on Lady Huntingdon.

Most large reference libraries hold two very useful multi-volumed reference works to help with a query like this. They are the *Encyclopaedia of religion and ethics*¹ and the *Dictionary of national biography*.² There is an article on Selina, Lady Huntingdon, in the biographical dictionary and an article on Lady Huntingdon's Connexion in the religious dictionary. Lady Huntingdon, a strong colourful character, played a leading role in the dissent within the Church of England in the eighteenth century. She encouraged evangelical Christianity and financially supported George Whitefield, one of the early Methodist leaders who favoured a Calvinistic Methodist approach to worship. She established chapels in London, and a seminary in Wales to train her own clergy as her personal chaplains for these chapels—all still within the confines of the Anglican church. People who wanted to become involved in the Methodist movement but were disinclined to participate in the outdoor meetings favoured by the Wesley brothers welcomed the introduction of these chapels. The chapels were called the Lady Huntingdon's Connexion. Toward the end of the eighteenth century the chapels became separate legal entities forming a loose confederation of

Calvinistic Methodist congregations. *Encyclopædia Britannica* reported in 1968 edition that there were thirty-six of these chapels within the Congregational Movement still operating in England.

This Calvinistic Methodist background may explain why it was difficult for a Hobartian, Thomas Whitney, who married a Crager, to categorise his religious affiliation in the 1842 and 1848 census forms for Hobart³ and why records of family births, deaths and marriages are found in Hobart Presbyterian and Congregational Church registers when Thomas Whitney was a keen supporter of the Methodist church in Hobart.

Lady Huntingdon's Connexion does not seem to have found its way to Tasmania. In Great Britain most of the remaining church registers have been filmed by the Mormon Church and their contents are listed in the International Genealogical Index. The State Library of Tasmania holds a book which gives a useful, albeit slightly dated, account of this Connexion and how it fits into the non-conformists church organization. The volume is entitled *Sources for nonconformists genealogy and family history*.⁴ The book was published in 1972 just as the English Presbyterians, Methodists and Congregationalists formed the United Reformed Church.

Lady Huntingdon's Connexion is not particularly mentioned in another useful little book, *My ancestors were Congregationalists in England and Wales; with a list of registers*⁵ but some of the registers mentioned are for

Lady Huntingdon's chapels such as Pell Street. The author includes a list of all known Congregational churches in England and Wales (he hopes), if they are still open and where their records are located. It seems a letter to the London-based United Reformed Church History Society may be the next move in pursuing a connection with this little byway in family history.

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- 1 Hastings, James 1908, ed. *Encyclopaedia of religion and ethics*. 13 vols, Clark, Edinburgh.
- 2 Stephen, Leslie 1885, ed. *National Dictionary of biography*, Smith, Elder, London.
- 3 Archives Office of Tasmania, CEN 1/20 (1842), CEN 1/80 (1848). The line on the form wavers between 'Other Protestant dissenters' and 'Wesleyan Methodist'.
- 4 Steel, D. J. 1972, *Sources for nonconformist genealogy and family history*. Phillimore, London.
- 5 Clifford, D. J. H. 1992, comp. *My ancestors were Congregationalists in England and Wales; with a list of registers*. Society of Genealogists, London.

Selina Hastings, Countess of Huntingdon was born 24 August 1707, the daughter of Washington Shirley, 2nd Earl Ferrers, at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire. She became Lady Huntingdon on her marriage to Theophilus Hastings, 9th Earl of Huntingdon, in 1727.

Lady Huntingdon built chapels in different parts of England—e.g. Brighton 1761, London and Bath 1765, and Tunbridge Wells 1769. At the time of her death in 1791 her chapels numbered sixty-four.

Encyclopædia Britannica 1963, Vol. 11, William Benton, Chicago.

DIRECTORY OF ARCHIVES IN AUSTRALIA ON THE WORLD WIDE WEB

In 1992 the Australian Society of Archivists Incorporated published the Directory of Archives in Australia, a guide to the location and holdings of archival repositories around Australia. The World Wide Web edition, developed by the Australian Science Archives Project, is now ready to explore at:

<http://www.asap.unimelb.edu.au/asa/directory>

- Over 450 entries listing contact details, access conditions, facilities, acquisition focus, major holdings and more, of repositories around the country
- Over 300 entries updated from the 1992 editions
- E-mail addresses and URLs included where available
- Browse either alphabetically or by location
- Search by concept/keyword, or limit your search to 'Repository Name', 'Acquisition focus', and 'Major holdings'
- A totally new section providing quick access to Australian archival resources on the WWW
- Archives on the WWW—list of all repositories with WWW pages
- Finding Aids on the WWW—National, Institutional, and Individual finding aids are listed. Includes a consolidated list of over 250 finding aids to individual collections—browse alphabetically, or (coming soon) search them all.

For further enquiries:

Tim Sherratt, Manager, Canberra Office and Head of Information Services, Australian Science Archives Project, ☎ (06) 257 7985 or e-mail:

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Kathryn Dan, President, Australian Society of Archivists Inc., ☎ (06) 262 1607 or e-mail:

kdan@nla.gov.au

Visit the ASA home page at:

http://www.aa.gov.au/AA_WWW/ProAssn/ASA/ASA.html

THE POSTCARD INDEX

Colin Buck of Leeds, England, is a serving police officer who has been researching his family history for the past ten years.

The postcard index is a new venture, set up as a hobby. It is a collection of thousands of picture postcards sent to persons living in the British Isles between 1900 and 1950—and is constantly being added to. He would like to unite the cards with descendants of the original receivers.

- For £8.00 (plus overseas postage) you can purchase a copy of the index **and** if you wish to submit names and addresses/locations of up to four of your ancestors, he will input them to his 'interests index' to be regularly checked against new stocks. The index weighs 500 grams, so include money for postage.
- Or, for £3.00, you can submit up to four names and addresses/locations to check and you will be informed of any possible links.

If any cards are identified they will be supplied for £1.00 each. If more than one, subsequent postcards will be 25p. each.

The index, containing over 10,000 names, is on a data base (MS Works) **and may be obtainable on disk.**

For more information write to:

Colin Buck, 36 Kirkwood Way, Cookridge, Leeds LS16 7EX England.

REUNION INVITATION

CORNELIUS AND MARY MORRIS

WHEN

Saturday, 25 January 1997
10.00 a. m.—4.00 p.m.

WHERE

Cooee Memorial Hall, Fidler Street &
Saundridge Road Cooee TAS 7320

CHILDREN OF CORNELIUS AND MARY MORRIS

Eleanor Morris
married

Thomas KING
(12 children)—married Fleming,
McKenna, Woodward, Deayton,
Saddington, O'Hanlon, Bugg, Lowe,
Long and Unwin
Contact phone (03) 6431 4640

John MORRIS
married

Mary Mayne
(16 children)—married Fahey, Wilson,
Saddington, O'Reilly, Tyler, Riley,
Quinn, O'Dowd and Mitchel
Contact phone (03) 6437 5230

Elizabeth Morris
married

Thomas BREHENY
(5 children)—married Gallagher,
Fagan and Murphy
Contact phone (03) 6437 5230

Register and find out where you fit in.
Bring a picnic lunch, hot water
provided.

McKAY FAMILY REUNION

A get-together is planned for the
descendants of

ALEXANDER McKAY & CATHERINE HANDS

on the 16 March 1997,
to be held from 10 a.m. onwards
at the Woodbridge Hall
Channel Highway, Woodbridge
Tasmania.
BYO lunch, tea and coffee
provided.

Alexander and Catherine McKAY
had the following children:

Catherine
married

George ELWELL

Agnes
married

Richard WELLS

Alexander (jnr)
married

Harriett E. STORER

Donald
married

Maria E. JOHNSON

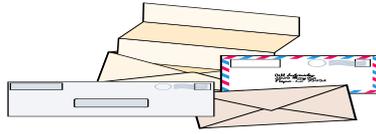
Angus McKAY

For more information contact:

(Mrs) Thelma McKay
55 Auburn Road, Kingston TAS
ph. (03) 6229 3149
or

(Mrs) Lorna Hughes
44 Ferry Road, Kettering
TAS 7155
ph. (03) 6267 4488

Dear ...



‘TAS THIRTY YEARS AGO.

To the Editor of the Argus.

Sir,—On the 29th of August, 1835, the *Enterprise*, under the favor of a fair wind, entered the Yarra River, and found a deep channel from the junction to the basin at Melbourne—that now is—then an unoccupied waste. The schooner *Enterprise*, of fifty five tons, was bought by J. P. Fawkner, in order to enable him and others to form a free colony at Port Phillip. The friends were Captain I. Lancey, Robert Hay Marr, George Evans, William Jackson and his brother Samuel Jackson; in all six. The *Batman* party had landed at Port Phillip in May and Mr. John *Batman* for the company (fourteen squatters) had landed and settled on Indented Head, near the Swan ponds. The company required only squattages; they did not want to found towns, nor to invite people to settle; they only wanted shepherds and rough builders. My own and my friends’ intentions were to found a new state where lands could be obtained, and a free Government established, free from the penal laws of New South Wales and Van Diemen’s Land. Such a place we thought we found at Port Phillip, and by my directions the settlement was made at Melbourne.

In 1803, Governor Collins, with ample means to form a colony, landed at Point Nepean. He remained there till January 20, 1804, and then pronounced this land unfit for settlement, and removed the whole population, upwards of four

hundred in number, to the River Derwent, and settled at Hobart Town. Thirty years have passed since myself and friends essayed, aye, and succeeded in founding this noble colony. Tasmania has been settled sixty one years, viz, February 16, 1804; and her offspring *Victoria*, founded by private enterprize—on the very land denounced by Lieutenant-Colonel David Collins, of the Royal Marines, and Governor of the projected colony—already exceeds the parent colony tenfold in population and some hundredfold in wealth.

It is only thirty years. Yet what has been done here since the few adventurous colonists first sounded and beacons the channel from the bay to the Junction of the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers? Melbourne had not a house then; nay, not even a hut. No vessel prior to the *Enterprise* had ever entered the Yarra. It was all wild bushland, with thousands of wild fowl—teal, ducks, geese, turkey, emu, and other birds. Kangaroos were found grazing, and were caught by us settlers upon our landing. The *tout ensemble* of flowering shrubs, trees and plants; the lovely carpet of green; the undulating rises; the noble plains, and, to a Van Diemen’s Land resident the immense scope of low and seemingly level plains, as distinguished from the constant up-hill to go down again throughout Van Diemen’s Land, enraptured the beholders. Fellow colonists, we have a fine country, capable of supporting a large population under

just and equitable laws and statesmanlike guidance. You can see for yourselves what thirty years has accomplished for a settlement commenced under such simple means. What may not this country achieve in another thirty years with a population now numbering some 600,000? If some few solitary individuals, commencing in 1835, have done so much, what may not, under a truly statesmanlike government, be done by this people in a land flowing with milk and honey,—a land growing all the British vegetable and corn; rearing its millions of the fleecy flock, and its hundreds of thousand of cattle and horses from the mother country,—a land of gold, of tin, of iron, of copper, and many other metals—our gold, some hundred and thirty million pounds worth,—our wool, our tallow; yes, our sheep and cattle too, exporting to supply the hive which sent forth the first settlement to Port Phillip?

It has fallen to the lot of a few men to pioneer the settlement of any portion of this earth with anything like the success that has attended my efforts with the persons named to settle this fertile and highly diversified land. Thirty years is a short period in the history of the world, but it forms a large slice in the life of a man. I labored hard to get but a few friends to settle here, and have labored still diligently since then to advance the welfare of the colonists generally from 1841 till the present day. I have worked hard, first as market commissioner; next in the Melbourne Town Council, subsequently from 1851, I have been three times elected to the colonial legislature, and otherwise have labored for the public good. My reward has been the enjoyment I have received in the prosperity of the colonists generally. My

wishes are that Victoria may go on prospering long after I have sunk into the tomb.

Of the future prosperity of this colony I have only one doubt, and that arises from the fear lest misgovernment should succeed for a time in hoodwinking the unlettered, the uninformed portion of our community. Should this be the case our prosperity will be retarded; but the energetic colonists of this happy Australia, I feel confident, will not long suffer misrule to retard the advancement of the country, and the steady, certain, and persevering prosperity of this land—a land I rejoice to recognise, as named by Major Mitchell as Australia Felix—a name merited in Australia by its superiority over all the other portions of Australasia, and certainly deserved in some measure by the indomitable energy and enterprize of her citizens. This is my home, England is not to me home. Here I have lived, and in Tasmania, from the year 1803, October, 19 till this date, nearly sixty two years. Years and circumstances have made this my home, and I confidently trust that the future of Victoria will far surpass the past.

May the great Ruler bestow his blessing on the country and on the people is the earnest wish of

Your humble servant

John P. Fawkner M.L.C.

Aug.23.

[*Launceston Examiner*, 31 August 1865]

RICHARD (DICKY) WHITE FROM HIGHWAYMAN TO HOTELIER

Marjorie R. Margetts

DICKY White was born a Creole and this fact undoubtedly saved his life. He was born in America in 1773, later travelling to England.

By 1797, he had embarked upon the life of a highwayman and on the evening of 5 February of that year, held up a gentleman named George Shilletts, who, in the company of Mr and Mrs Wright, was in a post-chaise. He produced a pistol, robbed them of their money and Mr Shilletts of a watch. The incident occurred at about six thirty, after dark, but there was a witness who also reported the affair. Dicky was arrested in a hotel later that same night. The publican was suspicious as the horse appeared to have been ridden hard and Dicky had asked for tea, although it was an 'unseasonable' time for tea. When some officers happened to come in, he told them of his suspicions and they 'took Dicky in'.

Evidence at his trial on 13 February 1797 reported he was in possession of two loaded pistols when arrested, and the horse had been traced and found to have been stolen. The witness, John Izon, who was on the other side of the road at the time of the offence, gave evidence as to his clothing and complexion, but because he was dark-skinned and there was no moon, there was some doubt concerning his identification.

Nevertheless, Dicky was found guilty and sentenced to death by hanging on the Tyburn Gallows; aged 23. However, because of the doubt cast on his identification, and because he had an

humane judge, the sentence was commuted to transportation for life. But someone upstairs was obviously still watching over him as he was pardoned on 30 May 1797 while on the hulks, and appointed as a constable. He left Portsmouth for New South Wales on the convict ship *Hillsborough* in 1799. From New South Wales he was sent to Norfolk Island where Muster Records of 1805 listed him as 'Servant' and 'Convict'. In 1811, he is shown as 'Labourer and Constable, Transportation for life'. He was granted a conditional pardon in 1813 when he left Norfolk Island, being among the last to leave and assisting in the final evacuation. He received a free pardon in 1814.

His son John, born to his wife Elizabeth on 30 November 1797, also came to Australia. When Dicky arrived in Launceston in 1813, they received two lots of land at Norfolk Plains. In Launceston, he became aware of the absence of a hotel and built the first Launceston Hotel, which opened on 1 September 1814. It was probably a slab hut of two or three rooms, with dirt floors and shutters for windows. There would have been a separate hut for a kitchen. Some years later this building was replaced and, while still single storey, was a much more substantial structure, with floors and windows. Society functions of the day were held there and he played the violin for dancing. The hotel was completely rebuilt in 1903 and remains today. It has the distinction of being the

longest continually licenced hotel in Australia.

He dressed in a colourful manner and would parade along the street seeking business for his hotel, always wearing polished hessian boots, white buckskin breeches, frock coat, fancy waistcoat, top hat, sporting an eyeglass and carrying a walking stick. He could have been the original model for 'Johnny Walker' whisky!

Dicky had been acquiring property and became a large landowner, including properties at Norfolk Plains, Ben Lomond and Evandale. The diary of Surveyor John Helder Wedge states:

14th December 1825. Removed to Black Dick White's hut on the Nile, second creek, with whom I dined. 15th December 1825. Marked off 300 acres for White, 200 for Nelson, 500 for Wise, 500 reserve for Wise, 120 for John Dickenson, all four blocks purchased by White.

At the time of his death he owned 6,000 acres of land.

He also owned extensive areas in Launceston, including Brisbane Street, Racecourse Crescent, St John Street and the Quadrant. For many years, Brisbane Street was known as 'Dicky White's Street' and the hotel was often referred to as 'Black Dick White's'. He built a private house at the side of the hotel and also had auction rooms, stables and coachhouse, with the remainder of the allotment cultivated as a garden. At the rear of the hotel was a large pond for watering horses.

It wasn't unusual that Dicky, being an ex-highwayman, loved horses and during the 1830s his hotel was the headquarters of the Turf Club. He owned racehorses and

races were sometimes held along Elphin Road. He also owned one of the first carriages in Launceston.

Edward Markham visited Launceston in August 1833. In his journal he wrote that he had put up at Dick White's Hotel.

He was a highwayman and took a ticket at 'Shooters Hill' (now a London suburb), for which they sent him across the water. He is a bandy or broken legged mulatto, plays the violin and in addition to his inn, is an auctioneer. Dick White sits at the head of his table and is a decided character and wit.

Dicky married Sarah Clayton on 19 April 1845 at the age of 73. Clayton Lane off the Quadrant is named after her and, almost opposite, is Dicky White's Lane, which, together with Dicky White's Steak House in the Launceston Hotel, is perpetuating the memory of this man.

Black Dick White, the former highwayman, died in Launceston in 1849 aged 77 years. He had lived to a greater age than many who had plied that trade. By sheer energy and ability he rose from his humble beginnings to be a person of substantial wealth and became greatly respected. He was indeed fortunate to receive transportation for life instead of the usual fate of a highwayman, which was to be hanged from the Tyburn Tree on Tyburn Hill in London.

Richard White was my husband's great, great, great, grandfather. Elizabeth White married Thomas Butlin Margetts on 17 January 1878. CR

AN INDEX OF PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE
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OUR HERITAGE IN HISTORY—LAUNCESTON 1991

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Reduced to **only \$10.00** for two, these volumes contain a wealth of information. Of particular interest is **'These Unfortunate Females': The Story of Five Women from County Carlow, Ireland**, who travelled to Van Diemen's Land on the *Tasmania* (2) with **Eliza Davis** who features in this journal. For other relevant material, look at **Women on the Goldfields**, **Researching Family History in Mining Communities**, **Rookwood Cemetery** and **Ninety Million Dollar Farce: Saving the Census**—if you are lucky to have copies! If you only have the first volume, you can now purchase the **Supplement for only \$6.00** (plus p&p—see Society Sales page 214).

Lost, Stolen or Strayed ...

'The Fugitive' of Van Diemen's Land, or will the real William Davis hop up?

American television may have produced *The Fugitive* with the mysterious one-armed man, but perhaps we have our own 'fugitive', a one-legged man.

About ten years ago, while browsing through the *Colonial Times*, 8 October 1839, I came across the following intriguing item.

Intelligence reached town on Friday that a one legged man, well-known to the police, named William Davis, had been captured at Launceston, upon two charges of forgery upon Messrs. Hanson and Vincent, of the Green Ponds. This is an old failing of his, for which he has been tried two or three times, but heretofore always had the luck to escape.

The convict index at the Archives Office of Tasmania contains more than fifty named William Davis, with over half being here before 1839. Although easily sidetracked I decided there were too many to check just to satisfy my curiosity.

More recently, in an earlier newspaper, the *Hobart Town Gazette* 17 January 1823, another article caught my eye.

Wm. Davis and Ralph Churton, who made their escape in April last from a military guard while being conveyed to town on a charge of sheep stealing, were apprehended on Saturday last, in company with an absentee, named Pearse, by a party of soldiers near

Jericho, and were on Monday night brought into town and lodged in gaol.—Davis was severely wounded.

Perhaps this was my man. Were his wounds enough for him to lose a leg? The thought sat in the back of my mind for a few more years, until I started digging around a Jones connection and up popped a William Davis.

My Robert Jones married Harriet Neat, a widow, who had previously been married to a William Davis. The reason for her widowhood was the execution in April 1823 of her husband William Davis, along with Ralph Churton, for sheepstealing.

The July *Van Diemen's Land and Norfolk Island Interest Group Newsletter* contains an article on another William Davis. A marine, he arrived in 1804 on the *Ocean* with Collins and married Jane Cropper in 1812. By 1823 he was also in trouble for sheepstealing. He died in 1844 as a result of being knocked over by a horse while walking towards Hobart. This Davis had not heard the horse due to his hearing disability—no mention of only one leg.

One William Davis can definitely be crossed off the list, and probably two, but can anyone lay claim to a one-legged, sometime fugitive, ancestor of that name?

R. D. □

The **Society of Genealogists** recently received a grant of £152,000 from the Heritage Lottery Fund which covers some seventy-five percent of the cost of completely computerising the Society's Library Catalogue and **providing on-line public access**. The work is expected to take three years. Currently, only accessions since July 1991 have been catalogued on computer—now the pre-1991 material going back to the Society's foundation in 1911 will be computerised.

The **Society of Genealogists**, *14 Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London EC1M 7BA*, now *accepts credit cards* for subscriptions, book purchases and other services, either Visa or Mastercard. Quote card number, name and expiry date at the time of payment. □

The General Secretary of the **Powys Family History Society** has written to say the society is unable to exchange journals but *welcomes research enquiries* and will do its best to help with information whenever possible. The service is free providing the information can be found from materials held within the society, but if travel, or a search elsewhere is necessary, a charge will be made. Her address is: *Mrs Vera Brown, Cwm Kesty Farmhouse, Newchurch, Kington, Powys HR5 3QR Wales*. □

Postage in Britain has gone up—airmail postage to Tasmania is now 43p. for 10 grams, 63p. for 20 grams and £1.07 for up to 40 grams. If you are unable to send postage stamps, it is recommended that you include at least **two** IRCs. □

Membership of the **Haskell Family Society**, which has reunited a number of lost family members, is open to all descendants at £8.00 sterling and includes a quarterly newsletter, free unlimited queries and gratis research. To apply for membership or further details please contact: *Hon. Secretary, Mrs Mary Haskell, 21 Royston Way, Slough, Berks, England SL1 6EP*. □

Was your ancestor a **gasworker**? David Loverseed has written a guide to genealogical sources for the British gas industry with a new 1996 fiche edition. For more information write to *DCS, 48 Flowery Field, Woodsmoor Stockport SK2 7ED England*. □

Mrs Denise Rason is prepared to advise members interested in **Bromley, Orpington, Keston, Downe, Beckenham** and **Farnborough** of any local history publications covering these areas. She will **not** undertake any research. Write, enclosing IRCs to: *1 South Drive, Orpington, Kent BR6 9NG England*. □

Joyce Purtscher has produced another book, *More References to Tasmanian Children in Care 1826–1899*. If you have lost children, Joyce has found over 4000 new references extracted from the Colonial Secretary's Office, Colonial Secretary's Department and Social Welfare Department Minute Books and Correspondence. Includes information about children placed in orphanages, mainland institutions and foster homes. Her books are obtainable from Hobart branch sales or *Irene Schaffer, 23a Montagu St, New Town TAS 7008*. □

The *Lady Nelson* is offering the public short trips on the Derwent River, sailing from Elizabeth Pier most weekends when not privately engaged. This is a wonderful way to relax at only \$5.00 per person. Sailing times: 11.00 a.m., 1.00 p.m. and 3.00 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday. Contact Lady Nelson Office for availability (03) 6234 3348. □

The **North West Kent Family History Society** has a new secretary, *Mrs S. Rhys*, 6 *Windermere Road Barnhurst, Bexleyheath Kent DA7 6PW England*. □

If any branch has ordered a copy of *West Kent Sources* from the North West Kent FHS and not received it, please write to the editor of *Tasmanian Ancestry*. □

Mrs M. A. Long, 13 *Vicarage Way Yaxley, Peterborough Cambridgeshire PE7 3YY England* will undertake research of **Huntingdonshire** families. Send SSAE or IRCs for details. □

The **New South Wales Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages** have increased their fees as from 1 September. The price of a certificate is now \$26.00 which includes a 10 year search. If the correct registration number from their index is quoted, a family history discount applies and the cost for these certificates is \$20.00.

Box 30 GPO Sydney NSW 2001. □

Adelle de Bomford has sent a photograph of five Tasmanians who trained together at the Claremont military camp in WW1 before being sent to Maribyrnong and then overseas. She offers a copy to relatives of those photographed—**S. Trebilco, Ted Ellis, A. Johnstone, F. de Bomford and L. Shipp**. Adelle's address is: *4 Llenroc Street Lindisfarne Tasmania 7015*. □

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND & NORFOLK ISLAND INTEREST GROUP

On 24 November the group will hold its Christmas breakup on the *Lady Nelson*. This will be a full day excursion and we will be celebrating the 189th anniversary of the arrival of the original *Lady Nelson* from Norfolk Island (almost to the day—28 November 1807). A number of this first group will be represented by their descendants on our trip. The voyage took nineteen days and carried thirty-four men, women and children, as well as twelve crew. For anyone who has already sailed on her, it is hard to visualise where they all fitted with all their worldly possessions and a small quantity of stock. It is hoped we can sail up to New Norfolk as this is where some of the settlers had their grants of land. If this is not possible then we will sail/motor down the Derwent River as far as time permits. I would like to take this opportunity to wish all of the members, in and out of the state, a very merry Christmas and look forward to being in touch with you all in 1997.

New publications:

- *More References For Tasmanian Children in Care 1826-1899*, Joyce Purtscher
- *Hobart Town Land and Stock 1827*, Irene Schaffer

These books and all our other publications are available from *I. Schaffer, 23a Montagu Street New Town Tasmania 7008*.

Irene Schaffer Co-ordinator



REUNION®V4.0—family tree software for Macintosh & Windows, Leicester Productions, USA. Distributed by Black Fire Technology, PO Box 817 Capalaba QLD Australia 4157. Price \$199

Reunion® is a computer program which enables the easy storage, recall and display of your family tree information.

Familiarity with the basic operating system techniques is recommended, (e.g. use of the mouse, drop down menus etc.) however the program is very easy to navigate, even for those who are not computer literate. The main screen shows large card type buttons for the husband and wife and their relevant details. Above each individual are smaller buttons showing the names and birth/death dates of their parents. Below the husband and wife areas are the children's buttons. Simply clicking on any button will move that individual to the main screen where their details may be read or edited. At any time three generations are visible and other trees, charts and indexes are only a mouse click away. Buttons and menus give a choice of different text areas which can be displayed and edited. Entering and editing references for any type of data is straightforward. Pop up lists make the entering of repeated information a breeze in both name and place areas.

Also included in the package is a quick reference card which contains a fast index to the most commonly used areas of the manual, illustrations and descriptions of the on screen buttons and screen areas in both the family tree and chart areas of the program, some menu items and valid date entry samples. There is also a free copy of Reunion® Player which enables the

viewing of Reunion transfer files from a PC onto a Mac and vice versa.

The manual is easy to use and follow, although the use of section numbering (24-6 24-7) rather than the usual (234, 235) can be frustrating when looking up topics. There is a comprehensive section on possible problems that may be encountered and suggested solutions. Family tree charts are easily created in either descending or ascending format with a number of choices such as generation limits and formatting styles. Individuals can be easily marked for inclusion or exclusion from a particular chart. Photos, headings and borders may also be added to charts. Other options include the ability to show the relationships of any individual to any other individual in the database, a variety of reports and lists with flexible options which appear in your word processor for perusal or editing before printing, and full Gedcom support.

This program, which can also show the day of the week for an event, an individual's lifespan, the length of marriage or an event calender has only one major fault ... first you have to find some ancestors.

V. Maddock



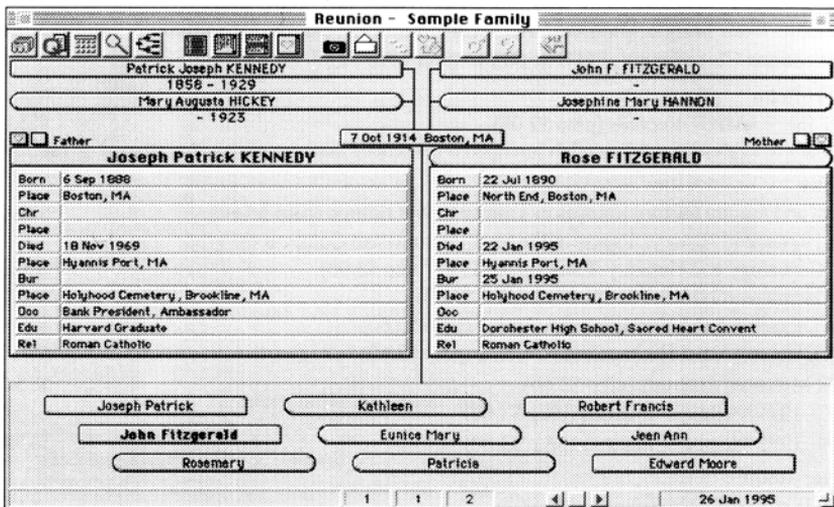
The **Public Record Office** at Kew in England is on the Internet. Their holdings can now be scanned at:

<http://www.Open.gov.uk/pro/prohome.htm>

The **Genealogical Research Directory** now has a Home Page:

<http://www.ozemail.com.au/~grdxxx>
and E-mail: grdxxx@ozemail.com.au 

REUNION[®] v4.0 - the family tree software for Mac OS & Windows \$199



- ▶ **Creates large, graphic tree charts** (up to 38 feet by 38 feet!) including descendant charts up to 99 generations and pedigree charts up to 35 generations. Full on-screen editing of box colour, font, font size, shadow, border, connecting lines, and captions. Move boxes or branches on screen by clicking-and-dragging. Automatically change chart types: including top-to-bottom, left-to-right, and waterfall. Zoom out to get the big picture of the entire chart.
- ▶ **Creates Graphic forms.** Creates attractive Family Group Sheets, Person Sheets, Questionnaires and blank forms.
- ▶ **Three book-style reports.** The narrative **Ahnentafel Report** (the ancestors of a person), **Register Report** (the descendants of a couple), and the **Family History Report**. All are perfect for book publishing.
- ▶ **Calculates relationships.** Tells you, at a glance, how people are related to you (or anyone in your family file). Creates custom relationship lists.
- ▶ **Records information** for each person: name, sex, title, birth date, birth place, custom event date, custom event place, marriage date, marriage place, marital status, divorce date, death date, death place, burial date, burial place, mailing address, occupation, miscellaneous notes up to 32,000 characters per person, and five custom fields.
- ▶ **Custom fields** give you plenty of room to record any information that's important to you, such as medical, military, education, etc. In addition, the Christen field can be formatted to denote Barmitzvah, etc.
- ▶ **Link and display pictures.** Supports colour or black & white pictures, postcards, maps, etc. Magnifies and reduces images on screen. Link multiple pictures to a single record or link a record to multiple records.

- ▶ **Calculates ages and life expectancies.** Shows the weekday for the birth, death, and marriage date, the age at marriage, the current age or life span of a person, and the length of marriage in years and days.
- ▶ **Exports.** Automatically - into any page layout, spreadsheet, or database software.
- ▶ **Wide range of reports and custom lists** (e.g. all males born before 1685 who have more than 8 children). Birthday and Anniversary lists, are automatically opened in your word processor and fully formatted with page numbers, page breaks, headers, superscript reference note citations, etc.
- ▶ **Search** for any text in any field. Exact or partial matches, alphabetic, chronological, or statistical comparisons.
- ▶ **Complete navigation** with the mouse. Windows version also has over 200 keyboard shortcuts.
- ▶ **Hot Links.** Click a name in the index, calendars, or any list to open a family card.
- ▶ **Reference notes** document the sources of your information. Each reference may be "shared" - recorded once, but cited on any family card, in any field, as many times as you want - avoiding duplication.
- ▶ **Family file log** keeps track of your research effort: which libraries you've visited, your written correspondence, etc.
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We Lived on a Goldfield

RIGHTS AND LICENCES

Graeme Reynolds

A paper presented at the Annual Conference Genealogical Society Tasmania Inc., Burnie, 15 June 1996. Graeme is President of the Victorian Genealogical Society of Victoria.

MANY researchers want to locate a residential address on the goldfields. Birth, marriage and death certificates are common sources which offer only a general description of address, perhaps a street, town, local government area or land parish. Rate books can offer some assistance.

Most would presume that the Torrens title and General law land tenures would provide the detail. Unfortunately they are found seriously wanting. They record 'fee simple' tenure. Fee simple is the ownership which allows the current holder to assign the property without reference to other forms of inheritance and tenure.

In this topic mining and landholding are related.

Parliament would not alienate gold bearing soil. Gold mining was an industry which had been very individualistic and tried to cater for an often transitory population. When and where the gold mining turned into a permanent occupation as it did in Ballarat, Ararat, Stawell, Beechworth, Castlemaine, Maldon and Sandhurst this transitory basis to the administration was found wanting.

The power of the gold fields also impinged on the neighbouring lands. These provide important research avenues.

Residential provisions to 1855

Ballarat goldfield had been proclaimed over alienated and waste lands of the Crown on 16 August 1851. [*Government Gazette* No. 16, 16 August 1851]

From August 1851 the Victorian government had used legislation and regulations to limit public access to the goldfields. Much of this detail referred to the permission to use land for mining purposes without any reference to the location of the miner's residence. In part, this approach contributed to the erratic layout of the goldfield settlements. It also gave some implicit acknowledgment that many people on the goldfields were unlawfully occupying Crown land. While canvas tents and rapid gold rush movement of population persisted these were unlikely to be problems. Stable mining and settlement created a different situation.

Miner's Right

The Goldfields Act [18 Vic 37] in June 1855 introduced the Miner's Right. On payment of £1 the holder was entitled for one year to mine for gold and 'to occupy for residential purposes so much of the Crown lands as should be prescribed by the rules to be made under the Act'. Business licences for land, 11 by 33 feet, were issued on payment of £2. 10. for three months. Persons exempt from the Miner's Right were ministers, school masters, servants and all family members under fourteen years of age and not engaged in mining.

Residence area

Despite the Goldfields Act 1855 providing for some form of residential use of land in the goldfield, the terms were so vague that at Ballarat in October 1857 a dispute erupted between the Local Court, the District Surveyor and the Municipal Council. At the

crux of the issue was which had authority to manage land in the field.

The ultra vires actions of the Local Court at Ballarat

A legislative sitting of the Local Court on 21 October 1857 passed rules for local mining.

Rule 12—Rules for Residence and Frontage

That any person in possession of a miner's right should be entitled to hold on any street, main road, or in a line of stores and shops situated on Crown lands, where such land shall be within a municipal boundary or not, an area of -- frontage by -- depth, for the purpose of residence.

*Rule 13—Upon any person taking possession of a frontage, he shall immediately define the boundaries by posts erected at the **corners standing** at least three feet six inches above the ground and shall apply to the Local Court, upon the first court day after taking possession, for permission permanently to occupy said ground, and within four days from receiving such permission, shall commence to erect a substantial building of not less than twelve by twenty feet, but such building to be finished within a reasonable time, and any person neglecting to comply with those conditions shall forfeit such frontage, which may be taken possession of by another party.*

Other rules provided that there be a ten foot space between areas for protection from fire or to serve as a cart way. No one could hold more than one frontage. Mining was prohibited without permission of the Court. Existing buildings on frontages would remain on these new conditions. Since October 1854 there was a regulation enforcing the movement of stores should the land be needed for mining.

The Star's leading article on 6 November 1857 was mildly in favour of Surveyor Taylor's report on the complexity of the goldfield lands in a township. Although it listed numerous disagreements, the leading article mentioned that the miners and storekeepers 'now required much more comfortable dwellings and premises than three or four years ago' and should be encouraged.

At the Local Court on 10 November 1857 it was resolved to seek a delay in the Executive Council's decision on the validity of the regulation of the Court pertaining to the Residence areas until the Court had presented its arguments in favour of the rule. This was the rule that sought compensation upon dispossession or the provision to purchase at a 'small upset price without selection'.

The Chief Secretary, who had rejected the rules admitted that the new legislation 'soon' to be in operation would allow for these changes. In the same weeks the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, C. W. Sherrard, sought to evict occupants from lands in Soldiers Hill to allow the land to be sold at public auction.

Additional rules were gazetted on 31 December 1857. No. 86 read

Permission to occupy for residence—Any person in possession of a miner's right shall be permitted to occupy, for the purpose of residence in connection with mining twenty perches of the crown lands in the district, provided that the length shall not exceed twice the width.

This rule and the Goldfields Management Act introduced the formal Residence Area to the Ballarat fields.

The spirit of these local rules at Ballarat would pervade the residence area issue for decades. The suggestions of tenure, right to compensation, right to establish a valid title and to be protected from incursions are noted in many forms.

Goldfields Management Act 1858

This legislation gave ‘holders of miners rights or business licences, a right to 20 perches of Crown Lands, and to be compensated in case of removal’.

A memorial from the Mining Board at Ballarat on 12 January 1859, referred to the depressed state of the district, that it was necessary to encourage miners to settle permanently in order to develop thoroughly the resources of the district. The area of twenty perches was too small to encourage the erection of substantial buildings and cultivation of the remaining land. As a result of this miners had tended to be migratory. The Board sought Residence Areas of a quarter acre in the town, half an acre in the suburbs and two acres elsewhere.

By March 1859 *The Star* was highlighting the inconsistencies of the administration of the Residence Areas. The Eastern and Western Municipal Councils had different provisions. The area of each allotment was variable, some exceeding the limits and others being too small to have any value. On 5 July 1859 the Clerk to the Mining Board wrote to thank the government for its swift response to increase the size of the Residence Areas.

The uncertain situation of mining on private property meant that it was ‘impolitic’ to bring town lands to auction until the gold bearing nature had been determined. Hence freehold land was scarce in the district. It appeared that the freehold land was charged local government rates while the residence area tenants carried the effect of depreciation on their improvements.

Surveyor Taylor had reported that the proclamation of the boundaries of the Township Reserve at Ballarat on 11 February 1854, had led to the ‘removal of all occupiers of land within the reserve’. However, at the same time, ‘for a long time prior’ to the Goldfields Act, holders of Miners Rights and Business Licences had

resided in the reserve and enjoyed a privilege which had never been withdrawn.

The effects of stable mining conditions and the increasing tenure over land were elicited from Thomas Cowan, Mining Surveyor for the Ballarat No. 3 District, who reported in June 1859 that,

within the last year great progress has been made in the settlement of the district, and a marked improvement is observable in the dwellings of the miners generally. Where not very long since uncomfortable calico tents were seen, there now exist a large number of comfortable wooden houses. In fact, in Ballarat Proper, the tent is fast being superseded by the wooden house, and in many places neat gardens give a settled and picturesque appearance to the locality.

It must, however, be admitted that a large number of miners still reside in very uncomfortable habitations and an improvement is highly desirable in this respect.

He remarked that the extension of the working goldfields had stabilised the settlement, as the miners would expect to live in the locality for a greater period of time so that permanent residences could be constructed.

Mining Statute 1865

The Mining Statute 1865 [29 Vic 291] extended the residential provisions,

no person shall be entitled by this Act or under any such bye-law to occupy for the purpose of residence more than one piece of land the same not to exceed one quarter of an acre in extent & to be situated within respect to any street or otherwise shall be provided for by the said bye-laws [s5]

It allowed the holder to use the timber for fuel, and to use for both mining and building purposes the timber, stone, and other materials found on the Crown Lands.

The Miner's Right was worth 5/- per annum. Business licences were £5.

This title was assured to the holder, except against the Crown, so long as he complied with the provision of the Act. The occupier had the right to the value of buildings and where the land was sold to receive this amount.

The occupation was subject to the local By-laws, which confirmed that each Mining District could legislate its own requirements. Such a vague definition of rights created significant problems in the Residence Areas. Research for the period 1865 to 1880 would reveal the type of issues which occurred but the most succinct account may be gleaned from the activities of the Residence Area Holders' Movement during 1880–1881.

The Residence Area Holder Movement

This movement's major objectives were to obtain:-

1. the privilege of purchasing the fee simple of their holdings subject to mining rights
2. a system of deferred payment in connection with the purchase of the residence areas. [*Ballarat Courier* 14 February 1881 p.2]

The reports of these meetings and the Parliamentary debates provide a lucid account of the problems. In July 1881 the Minister had proposed to proceed with the sale of residence areas under a 100 feet regulation—except where there were legal difficulties. [*Ballarat Courier* 15 August 1881 p.2]

Residence Area Bill

The Minister, when introducing the Bill stated it was to give holders of residence area the power to sell, lease or mortgage—in fact to let them have as good a title to the surface of the land as if they possessed the Crown grant.

Mr W. C. Smith, MLA Ballarat West, stated that 'for want of such legislation upwards of

600 buildings erected on residence areas in one portion of his district had been removed'. He added that Ballarat people are 'very careful to register an area as the values rise to £200' but in a new field none of the Areas were registered. Castlemaine had optional registration. Mr R. Clark, MLA Sandhurst, argued that registration was 'far from universal'. Mr R. Richardson, MLA Creswick, added that 'in the village adjoining his own place (there were miners) who had done this (occupation without registration) for years but the equitable right which they had possessed had always been respected by the Lands Department'. In January 1882 it was revealed that the Mining Registrar's livelihood was dependant on fees collected for applications and other administration. The Ballarat Mining Board would not consider free registration. The fee system would have contributed to lower registrations in many areas and particularly where there were lower value properties.

Although there was a consistent feeling from many members from the goldfields it was surprising to find that J. H. Woods, MLA Stawell, expressed an 'indignant protest against the Bill from one end of the colony to the other except at Ballarat and Sandhurst, where the residence areas were of exceptional value and were required for speculative purposes'. Such a remark is probably an endorsement of the careful registration and the high valuations noted by the MLA Ballarat West.

In the Legislative Council Hon. James McBain, MLC, described the problems of mining. At Sebastopol a down turn in mining meant that miners who had built dwellings on Residence Areas, found that on return from other work that they 'had no legal right to enforce their claim to their homes'.

Hon. H. Cuthbert, MLC South Western, referred to 'a great number of miners' at Ballarat East who went to the Smeaton

district to obtain employment. Some of these left their families in Ballarat and returned to their homes every Friday or Saturday, but others were desirous of removing their families to the Smeaton district and taking up a second residence area.

Some members wanted to confine the provisions of this Bill to Ballarat and Sandhurst. One member cited the Beechworth Mining Board as opposed to the Bill.

Residence Area Act [45 Vic 709]
24 December 1881

This legislation, which came into force on 1 April 1882, provided that:-

- a residence area did not exceed on quarter of an acre [s2];
- another area beyond a ten miles radius could be held under a separate Right [s4];
- where there was no dwelling on an Area for three months the registration could be cancelled and no application would be accepted from this person for 6 months [s8];
- an area enjoyed an exclusive surface right except against the Queen [s10];
- after 12 months residence may transfer the interest in the occupation [s11];
- the named occupier may transfer interest in the occupation of the surface area [s12];
- a person inheriting an area may transfer the interest within 6 months [s14];
- the Governor may authorise a lease below 50' of the surface [s16];
- and the Governor may authorise a public auction of any land in an Area.

Implicit in the Act were principles that the Area was registered to allow an occupier to use the provisions. The ground below 50' could be leased. It introduced the common law relationship of landlord and tenant.

The assurance of tenure offered by the Bill meant some people would be declared unlawful occupants, for registration was neither compulsory nor universal. In some

fields, it was entirely an option. Registration could displace some and the Ballarat response suggested there were a number of these in the urban area at the time.

A peripheral issue focussed on the electoral law. Residency gave a man one vote. A second vote could be achieved in a number of ways relating to property. Where the second Residence Area had improvements valued at more than £10 was one. It was not expected many would be effected.

Most of the Residence Area registers date from 1881 to 1936. Few examples of earlier material remain. Each Mining Board prepared its own papers. These registers were compiled annually. They record the holder, number of the Miner's Right, date of issue, brief description of the area. The descriptions are vague. More recent registers may refer to certificates of occupation issued in the 1860s in the sense that they have the note that the area was transferred from an earlier registration.

Sample of Records [*Shown with paper*]

- *Application for Residence and Business Areas*

The striking features are that the name is recorded only as a signature and the Area is so poorly defined. It is noticeable how many women are recorded. At a time when married and some single women did not have rights under the Land Act, they did enjoy equal rights in the mining laws of the colony. There was an adjoining duplicate which was the certificate of occupancy. Among the records there is one of these for 1860. This evidence of the entitlement may be mentioned in the estate papers. Many mistake this evidence for a document from the Titles Office.

An example from the 1930s shows the Mining Registrar completing the form, marking his butt copy reference to the registers and page. The detached leaf was

given to the holder as evidence of registered occupancy.

- *Objections to Registration of Residence or Business Area*

If this form is representative, it reveals much of the work of the Warden's Courts. These registers resemble the Petty Sessions and could be mistaken for one until the column for the nature of the business is checked. In many cases it is over occupation—a dispute as to boundaries, the colloquial jumped Area etc. Sparse detail is found in the Registers but the newspaper reports can be more informative.

- *Application for Lease No 1084 VPRS 1458 Unit 1 No 202*

An application at Black Hill Flat in September 1877, shows Residence Areas over street boundaries, irregular dimensions and differing alignments. It supports the presumption that there was little control over the pegging of Areas. Private property is shown as exempt. This type of plan is found in many of the applications but its rarity is that it contains the names of all occupiers to the surface ground. The record is consistent with the Town of Ballarat East Rate Books. Those rate records would have led a researcher to assume that the holders were the owners of the land. [VPRS 7258/P1 Units 5 and 6] Copies of the surveys in Hepburn Division reveal that in the late 1860s, rectangular blocks for Areas were set out in the township. Some lease applications denote only holders opposed to the application.

Residence Area Act 1884 [38 Vic 801] 4 December 1884

A Residence Area was increased to one acre. After two and a half years residence the registered occupier may purchase the Area at valuation, which protected the holder against the whims of public auction.

Residence Area Act 1888 [52 Vic 993]

This allowed purchase by ten equal annual instalments. This legislation probably

represents the achievement of the demands of the agitation commenced in 1880–1 and probably satisfied the initial demands at Ballarat in 1857.

The Mines Act 1890 [54 Vic 1120] Div. 1 (4) [ss 27–48] incorporated these provisions. It is surprising that in this legislation the Mining Registrar was required to maintain an alphabetical index to his register. [s3] It does reflect on the localised nature of the system for at Ballarat it was only by surname for new applications for some years. At last Areas 'must' be registered. [s28]

Mines Act 1904 [4 Edw VII 1961] 30 November 1904

This legislation defined the boundaries and some prohibited locations for these Areas. It stated that the Area was :-

- nearly as practicable to be rectangular in shape;
- where surveyed the boundaries to be adjusted to conform to the pegged lines;
- may not interfere with a road, drain or another Area;
- may not be within one chain of a bank of a stream;
- must not intersect a lode, be in 75' of a gutter or 50' of surface ore;
- an application required on the site 3' x 3" square white posts with plates; [s8]

Residence Areas Holders Act 1910 [1 Geo V 2281] 17 December 1910

Where a holder died intestate, the Letters of Administration had been supplied within six months and the estate was valued at less than £450—Residence Area and improvements were valued at <£200 and the real and personal estate was valued at <£250—the widow could receive an automatic transfer of the occupation. [s2]

The provisions for Residence Areas remained in the mining legislation until 1935. [Mines Act 1915 6 Geo V 2698 (6 September 1915), Mines Act 1928 Division 6 Residence Area ss 31-66] In

1935 the Land (Residence Area) Act [26 Geo 4 319 4 November 1935] ss 163–177, which repealed ss 31–55 of the previous Act was introduced. This subsequently appeared as Land Act 1958 No. 6264 Division 11 ss 163–178. For research this transfer is important for all records in the Public Record Office come from the Mines period.

Importance of the residence areas

J. A. Powell's letter was published in *The Star* 2 March 1871. He wrote,

I am persuaded, Sir, that it is not too much to say that the appreciation of the law referred to has done more towards making Ballarat a city than all the acts of the municipal bodies combined for without it we should never have acquired the vast amount of rateable property, of which we are so justly proud.

Land Selection

Serle [1963] notes that land hunger 'has always been one of the most important dynamics of migration to new countries'. This was accentuated in the industrialised cities and the enclosed acres of England and the Chartist's political ideals. The thrust of Serle's argument may be that the combination of gold and land provided one of the greatest immigratory inspirations. From the mid 1850s, the decline in the profitability of the gold mining and the most uncertain economic boom and bust cycles it created forced many of the new population to leave the goldfields. At this time most of the land was held under annual pastoral lease or in some limited instances through freehold bought at auction. To many, Victoria looked like a sheep walk with goldfields.

Although the Land Sales Act 1860 [24 Vic 117] had allowed some people to take up land close to the goldfields, it was in general terms irrelevant to the goldfields. Some had used a most liberal interpretation of a licencing provision to occupy for period of less than seven years 'sites for inns, stores, bridges or ferries and tolls or punt houses or

for the working of mineral springs' to take up 80 acre blocks. [s 68]

Regulations (May and 29 August 1861) introduced 'Occupation Licences' for the annual tenure land from 20 within 7½ miles to 160 acres beyond 7½ miles of a goldfield. This type of licence had only been available in the goldfields for very small areas. This new regulation was found to be unconstitutional. Two hundred and eighteen licences had been issued. [VPRS 1307]

Land Act 1862

This legislation provided for licences for other than agricultural and pastoral purposes. Up to three acres could be leased for up to 21 years. [1869 s47 viz 145 s53] The Act provided selection after survey of land from 80 to 640 acres.

Amending Land Act 1865 [28 Vic 237] Gazetted 24 March 1865

The thrust of the Act was to remove the provision for a selection to be converted immediately into a freehold. For research this change has initiated records other than land sales.

The 42nd section became the most prominent aspect of the Act. By this section the Minister retained authority to issue licences for any period not beyond a year for people to reside on and cultivate blocks of up to 20 acres within a prescribed distance of a proclaimed goldfield.

The section reads:

The Governor in Council may from time to time issue licences for any period not exceeding one year which shall entitle the holder hereof respectively to reside or cultivate any lands on any goldfield within the meaning of any Act, now or hereafter, to be in force relative to the goldfields or lands adjacent thereto not exceeding in extent twenty acres subject to the payment of such licence fees and upon such terms and conditions as shall

be approved by the Governor in Council and be set forth in such licence.

Critics claimed it was unconstitutional for the Minister to retain such powers as to be able to administer and direct the implementation of this section. The Minister, J. M. Grant, decided unilaterally in contravention of the Act to issue up to four licences per applicant. This effect brought the licence into direct competition with other selection principles. For many it was the Act's only virtue.

Some of the key requirements were:-

The applicant was to peg the block and to advertise before survey. These practices were akin to those for mining claims.

Selectors were required to improve their holdings by cultivation of one tenth of the total area within one year, or by the erection of a habitable dwelling or enclosing the property with a reasonable fence. These improvements were to be at the value of £1 per acre.

There was no occupation without permission.

Rent was set at 4 shillings for the first twenty acres and at 2/6 per acre for the residue.

A second block was to be within one mile of the first.

The original regulations prescribed a 20 acre allotment within ten miles of a proclaimed goldfield. In February 1866 the area was increased to 80 acres. For only a short time from 31 August 1868 the distance from the goldfield was extended to thirty miles and the area was doubled to 160 acres. This led to the population of the outer rim of the goldfields. This phenomenon initiated the intense settlement and consolidated the town developments in the goldfields. This section allowed 13,000 selectors to take up rented lands.

Ninety-two percent of applicants were successful. Preference was given to those

holding the area under any other tenure or to the first applicant. Six thousand five hundred and sixty-four licences were issued for 226,150 acres in 18 months. By the late 1860s 786,000 acres were under this form of occupation.

- *Application for occupation*

The applicant has declared the number of children and provided an occupation and address. There is a less detailed notice in a local newspaper in this very early period.

The intention was that miners would have a second income at a time when gold was waning. Within a year more earnest applications appeared. Inspection suggests that the 'farmers' were more successful than the 'miners' in the Ballarat area. About one third of the farmers owned or had owned other land. Another third are believed to have rented elsewhere.

Many occupations benefited from the new licence. Tenant farmers worked their own land. Those with savings invested capital. Working miners were less dependent on gold. Traders established business. Settlement was most concentrated around Ballarat but the greater acreages were at Taradale, Hepburn, Sale and Amherst. Bendigo is 'surprisingly low'. Bendigo and Castlemaine are the only areas where miners are predominant. This type of tenure provided the agricultural produce for the small inland markets near the goldfields.

This form of occupation involved close co-ordination between the Crown Lands and the Mines Department, to the extent that there was a Contract Surveyor appointed specifically for this Section of the Act in the Mining Divisions.

- *Occupation licence*

The licence bears the conditions of occupation and notes on the subsequent renewal by the payment of the fees.

- *Parish plan*

A parish plan is surveyed blocks. Each block is numbered and area determined. Where a name is inserted with date it denotes the date of Crown Grant. A block which also has a numeric index refers to a particular Land Act, its section and file number. File numbers may change. Early Parish plans show occupiers rather than freeholders. School building files VPRS 795 are one of the best sources, but others can be found dispersed among the Land Selection Files VPRS 624, 625 and 626.

The small blocks precluded substantial agricultural development and in general encouraged a subsistence living. The techniques of multiple cropping were largely unknown, which made it a perilous lifestyle. Distance restrictions and the limitations of small blocks forced selectors who wanted to engage in farming to move beyond the immediate area of the goldfields.

Not all occupiers remained on the property. Some were able to sell their licence and recoup the costs of improvements from the new occupier. This allowed another group of goldfield residents to emerge.

- *Government gazette*

This lists parishes and section opened for selection, names of unsuccessful applicants, licences forfeited, leases granted and freehold granted.

Land Act 1869 [33 Vic 340] 29 December 1869

This came into force on 1 February 1870. The licences were carried forward into Section 31. This allowed the licenced occupier a pre-emptive right to purchase the land and to gain benefit of the previous rent payments. Since Regulations in 1866 there had been a provision to auction a licence with a view to obtaining freehold. Few had sought this outcome. Section 31 led to a rush to buy.

Thirty-five percent of single licences were purchased. Sixty-five percent of those with

multiple licences purchased. In part, the multiple licences had made what had commenced as an annual tenure without security into the minimum conditions for land selection established in the remainder of the Act from 1862. Seventeen thousand and thirty-eight holdings are known. The major record series is VPRS 624, which has an accompanying card index.

Gold bearing land could be licensed but not sold so that a number of licencees waited for 50 years or more to prove that the ground was not workable.

Some of the Section 42 provisions are found in the Act at Section 49—A licence to ‘reside and cultivate any lands on auriferous goldfields’ not exceeding 20 acres was established. Only one licence could be held. [s49] The pervasive growth removed the squatters from the goldfields as their pastoral lands were not secured beyond 1870.

There are published guide books to this legislation and its regulations as indeed there are for the 1869 Land Act. The newspapers also published the Acts and reported on the administration and guides to these laws.

The term 42nd section became a classification for employment. An Inspector’s report on application for aid towards building a school at Big Swamp near Clunes in 1868 found the response to ‘Nature of population, whether moveable or fixed, wealthy or poor, mining, farming or stock holding’ to be ‘Fixed (holders under 42nd clause). Farming and woodcutting. Poor.’ [VPRS 795 Unit 464] It also became a place name in Gippsland. Much satirical literature appears on the topic.

Conclusion

The relationship between goldmining, land usage and licenced tenure offers not only one of the more complex research tasks but also offers some understanding for the difficulties of locating an address in a goldfield area. ❖

From the Exchange Journals

Thelma McKay

‘More Lancashire Catholic Registers at the Society of Genealogists’. *Catholic Ancestor* Vol. 6, No. 1, February 1996 pp.7–11. The journal of the Catholic Family History Society. The Bishop of Salford was concerned with the preservation of church registers at the start of WW11 resulting in baptism and marriage records from 1860 onwards being filmed. A list of these records with church, area and dates filmed, is featured. The films are held at Preston County Record Office and copies have recently been purchased by the Society of Genealogists in London.

‘Births (B) Marriages (M) and Deaths (D)—In South West’d from the Lancaster Gazette 1842’ compiled by Mrs Kath Hayhurst. The Journal of the Cumbria Family History Society No.78, February 1996. A list of the full inscriptions of B, D and M notices taken from the *Lancaster Gazette* from 7 May to 20 August 1842.

‘Unclaimed Money-Australian Heirs Wanted’ by Colleen Hammat in the South East Family History Group issue Vol. 16, No. 1, February 1996, pp.11–13. A letter taken from the *South Eastern Times* newspaper 1 January 1909 addressed to the editor by Thomas W Lloyd explains that a considerable amount of persons (or their descendants) were being sought in Australia and New Zealand in 1909 to claim estates and/or money from deceased persons in the UK and abroad. A list of those believed to be in Australia or NZ showing relationship to the deceased is included.

Two articles can be found in *The New Zealand Genealogist* Vol. 27, No. 237, January-February 1996, New Zealand Society of Genealogists. On pages 49–50 **‘The Brethren in Genealogical Terms’** by David C. Graham. An interesting article on the Plymouth Brethren and how their Established Chapels and Gospel Halls spread through many countries including Australia. Researching families who were Baptists is not easy owing to births, deaths and marriages usually only found in Elders’ Minute Books.

‘In Contact, Meetings and Contacts for Branches and Special Interest Groups of the NZSG’ pp.54–60. An alphabetical list showing the many branches with contact addresses, where meetings are held throughout New Zealand.

‘Devon Strays’ in *The Devon Family Historian* No. 77, February 1996, pp.23–26 in the Devon Family History Society’s journal. A list of persons born in Devon but found at the Army Camp at Colchester in Essex taken from the 1881 census.

‘East and West Kent Settlement and Removal Indexes’ by Miss G. Rickard. *Queensland Family Historian* Vol. 17, No. 1, February 1996, pp.24–26. The Queensland Family History Society journal. These indexes can help in tracing families in East and West Kent when families moved from one parish to another. The parishes are listed with the dates covered, other sources are included eg Petty Sessions. Miss Rickard will search these records for a fee (refer to article). Contact address: 99 Strangers Lane, Canterbury Kent CT1 3XN, UK.

The Irish Family History Society publish only one issue per year. Five articles of interest can be found in Vol. 11 for 1995.

1 **'Blacksmiths Registered at Dublin Castle 1843 and have received a Licence in the last ten years'** by Sandra Pigott, pp.29–31. Lists names of blacksmiths extracted from the House of Commons papers (ref. Vol. L. p.51) for 1843, registered at Dublin Castle in Ireland. Most were from Cavan, Donegal and Meath.

2 **'Urban History Records as a Source'** by Michael J Byrne, p.75. Examples of records taken from historical sources available in Ireland, including town records, census data, ordnance maps, valuation records, Griffiths and Tithe composition applotment books, legal and landlord estate records and many more.

3 **'Bourney Graveyard'** by Nancy Murphy pp.94–101. Inscriptions taken from headstones in Bourney Parish Co Tipperary, Ireland. These Church of Ireland records dating from 1778 up to this century in the town of Ballyhenry have been computerised by the Tipperary North Family History Foundation.

4 **'Early Mount Isa Mines Ltd, Employees Born in Ireland'** by Terry Eakin, pp.102–109. Early Employees at the Mount Isa Mines Ltd in North Queensland are being compiled by the Mt Isa Family History Society. A list of those born in Ireland includes date of birth, date of starting at the mine and departure date.

5 **'Help Wanted'** by George Cargeeg, pp.125–27. Eliza Mary Dwyer was the youngest daughter of Michael Dwyer known as 'The Wicklow Chief'. Eliza was born in NSW in 1812, married Peter Bodecine and departed NSW for VDL in

the 1830's with one George Butler, also known as Walter. They had at least 7 children, some born in VDL before returning to NSW in 1840. Four sons George, Robert, John and William remained in VDL.

'Diary of Matilda Sarah Dyer on her Voyage From England to a New Life in Tasmania in 1858 Aboard the Ship Constance' Shoalhaven Family History Society's journal *Time Traveller* March 1995, pp.4–7. This diary was printed by permission of Eileen Smith who found the diary while researching her family. Matilda Sarah Dyer born Somersetshire England c1835 wrote of her journey to Tasmania in 1858 on board the *Constance*. She later married Richard Jarman in December 1860.

'A Debt of Honour' *Hertfordshire People* Spring 1996, No. 57, p.10. The Voice of The Hertfordshire Family and Population History Society. The British Commonwealth War Graves Commission provides and maintains sacred resting places for all Commonwealth citizens who were members of the armed forces and who lost their lives during the two World Wars. The Commission will locate a grave or memorial of a relative free of charge (non relative £2 per name). Write to 2 Marlow Road, Maidenhead, Berks SL6 7DX, UK. 

Colonial Times

7 November 1838

Henry Fossett, existing sentence of transportation extended three months, and returned to the road party at Risdon, from which he had absconded. Prisoner's excuse was *that he didn't like the party.*

TASMANIAN WAR MEMORIALS DATA BASE

A recent valuable donation to the Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc. is an extraordinary collection of information, the *Tasmanian War Memorials Data Base*.

This project was undertaken by Fred Thornett of Hobart, assisted by a grant from the State Committee of the 'Australia Remembers: 1945-1996' program. It was major task, the compiler worked for over a year, visiting every town and village in Tasmania and almost every local hall and church. Mr Thornett acknowledges the outstanding assistance and co-operation he received from ex-service, community, church and local government organisations and the GST Inc.

The *Tasmanian War Memorials Data Base* consists of four volumes:

Volume I contains the Introduction, Instructions for Use, a Municipal Index and Alphabetical Index of Veteran's Names from 'A' to 'L'.

Volume II has the index of veteran's names from 'M' to 'Z' and Municipal Memorial Listings for Break O' Day, Brighton, Burnie and Central Coast Municipalities.

Volume III contains Municipal Memorial listings for Central Highlands, Circular Head, Clarence, Devonport, Dorset, Flinders Island, George Town, Glamorgan/Spring Bay, Glenorchy, Hobart, Huon Valley, Kentish and Kingborough Municipalities.

Volume IV has the Municipal Memorial listings for King Island, Latrobe, Launceston, New Norfolk,

Meander Valley, Northern Midlands, Sorell, Southern Midlands, Tasman, Waratah/Wynyard, West Coast and West Tamar Municipalities and the listing of 'One Man' memorials.

At present there are only twelve copies of the set in existence, and their plastic spiral binding will require careful handling, but it is hoped that eventually this treasure trove of information will be produced on microfiche.

Cynthia O'Neill



An entry by a burial record notes that the 'woman having been found dead in a paddock and of a drunken and dissolute character, I refused to bury her.' If so, who did and how did the entry get into the parish records?

Thelma Grunnell



Family Links

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**Family Links, Stonelea, Kirklington,
Cumbria, CA6 6DL, England.**

Telephone or Fax:
0011 44 1228 75171

BOOK REVIEWS

The Great Scourge: The Tasmanian Infantile Paralysis Epidemic 1937–1938, Anne Killalea, 1995, published by Tasmanian Historical Research Association, PO Box 441 Sandy Bay Tasmanian 7005, A5, soft cover, \$22.00 inc. postage and packing, or \$20.00 from local bookshops.

This is an excellent book about a time in Tasmania's history that many of us can remember. It is a comprehensive account of the terrible epidemic which dealt Tasmania a harsher blow than anywhere in the world except Iceland. The medical details, statistics, parliamentary and council decisions are as easy to read as the personal accounts of patients, medical staff and families. The photographs are well reproduced and dispersed throughout the book. The references have been well documented and presented in an unobtrusive way within the text. The bibliography and index is also clear and 'user-friendly'.

The children of this epidemic would now be sixty plus years and they could relate well to the plaster beds, the isolation from families, the hospital routine, the school system, but they would have been too young to know about the controversy of treatments, the political decisions, the sacrifices and hard conditions of the medical staffs and changes in attitudes of the community. Anne Killalea must be congratulated on her work which will enlighten all who read it.

Since I read this book, I have a better appreciation and sympathy for my own mother who used to trundle a plaster-bed atop a pram with my four-year old sister aboard and a baby (me) in tow from the

shopping centre in North Hobart to the hospital three times a week to attend physiotherapy. There was no way you could use the trams, nor afford a taxi. My brother was sent to the country to live with grandparents and my father couldn't help as he worked at sea. Anne's book tells of the sad and the humorous as well as the informative stories of many Tasmanian families.

Joyce Purtscher



Federation of Family History Society (Publications) Ltd. Available from FFHS (Publications) Ltd, 2–4 Killer Street Ramsbottom, Bury, Lancashire BLO 9BZ. These new editions of three popular 'Gibson Guides' will be welcomed by all family historians.



Marriage, Census and other Indexes for Family Historians, 6th (1966) edition, compiled by Jeremy Gibson & Elizabeth Hampson, 1996. FFHS, A5, soft cover, 76pp., £4.50 surface mail, £5.50 airmail.

Lists many new useful indexes, and gives updated addresses. Many of the indexes listed can be researched for a minimal fee. This booklet is a must for all genealogists with British roots.



Record Offices: How to find them, 7th (1996) edition, compiled by Jeremy Gibson and Pamela Peskett, 1996. FFHS, A5, soft cover, 64pp., £3.80 surface mail, £4.25 airmail.

Now includes six additional maps, for Berwick, Morpeth, Solihull, Strood, Sutton Coldfield, and Whitehaven; new addresses for relocated County Record Offices are given (Norwich, Shrewsbury and Westminster). New telephone codes have been introduced since the last

edition. All new telephone numbers are quoted as are fax numbers and e-mail addresses, where applicable. This guide is essential for people planning a visit to the UK. 

The Hearth Tax, other later Stuart Tax Lists and the Association Oath Rolls, 2nd edition, compiled by Jeremy Gibson, 1996. FFHS, A5, soft cover, 80pp., £5.50 surface mail, £6.55 airmail.

First appeared ten years ago. This new edition now includes individual county maps for England showing hundreds etc; the map of Wales also illustrates the counties and their component hundreds. The informative introduction includes maps of England and Wales which illustrate extant Hearth Tax documents and the counties for which they have been transcribed or published. 

Lancashire: A Genealogical Bibliography, Volume 2 Registers, Inscriptions and Wills, and Lancashire Family Histories and Pedigrees, Volume 3, compiled by Stuart A. Raymond, 1996, FFHS, Vol. 2 56pp., A5, soft cover (**prices not available**); Vol 3 64pp., A5, soft cover, £5.80 surface mail, £6.70 airmail.

Both these new volumes in the 'British Genealogical Bibliographies' series offer a wealth of information to family historians with interests in Lancashire. Volume 2 lists published sources on parish registers and other records of births, deaths and marriages, monumental inscriptions and probate records. Volume 3 is devoted to specific families and lists pedigrees, biographical dictionaries, genealogical directories, and works on heraldry relating to Lancashire. The introduction cautions that these records are all secondary sources and *just because*

it has been published, does not mean it is accurate. 

English genealogy: A Bibliography, 3rd edition, compiled by Stuart Raymond, 1996, FFHS, A5, soft cover, 64pp., £5.10 surface mail, £6.15 airmail.

This new guide to the most useful general works for genealogists is twice as large as the second edition, listing many new publications since 1991. The majority of works cited will be found in major libraries, or available on inter-library loan. Publications relating to England only have been included, works for other parts of the British Isles being omitted. 

Basic Facts about...Using Marriage Records for Family Historians, Pauline M. Litton, 1996. FFHS, A5, soft cover, 16pp. £1.95 surface mail, £2.55 airmail.

Another new title added to the popular 'Basic Facts about...' series, this booklet outlines the various kinds of marriage records likely to be found according to the period researched. There are separate sections for marriage information relating to Scotland and Ireland, Jews and Quakers, and Nonconformists including Roman Catholics. Other helpful sections include Marriage Indexes, and Useful Addresses.

Colleen Read 

Family History for Beginners, edited by Ruth Rodgers and Cora Num, published by The Heraldry & Genealogy Society of Canberra Inc., GPO Box 585 Canberra ACT 2601, A4, soft cover, 110pp., price not stated.

The ninth edition of a capacious guide for both beginners and the more experienced Australian researchers, continuing through to basic overseas sources in New Zealand, Britain and Ireland.

Commencing with a list of abbreviations (obviating the necessity of an irritating search for it), the reader is advised to decide upon his/her aim from stated choices. The usual steps, including excellent illustrations of charts, etc. and good advice on letter writing (an essential, not always mentioned in 'how to' books), are dealt with one by one in clearly defined sections.

A chapter is devoted to using a computer, with a long list of further reading, another chapter to convicts, military personnel and government officials, followed by immigration and shipping records for all states.

This book is so comprehensive that any omitted source must be obscure indeed. Four chapters deal with primary overseas sources, LDS records and facilities, including New Zealand, English, Irish, Scottish and Welsh avenues, addresses, etc. The last chapter is crammed with good advice and useful tips for the unwary.

Four appendices contain details of computers, printers and software, genealogical software, addresses of state archival authorities and Australian Genealogical and Family History Societies.

Jo Keen



Wesleyan Methodist Cemetery, Brown's River: the Firth burial ground and diaries, Kettering, Tasmania, (the Author), 1995. \$13.95 plus postage.

Joseph Crossley Firth, a Yorkshire linen weaver who became involved in industrial troubles in 1820, was one of a group of men who were accused of high treason and transported to Van Diemen's Land. By 1833 he had become, as did so many convicts, a respected citizen with a free pardon, owning property in Brown's river,

Sandy Bay and Hobart town. His wife with two of their children had come from England to join him. Together they brought up a family and became prominent in the activities of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Tasmania. In 1838, Joseph gave land for a chapel and burial ground at Brown's river. The chapel was later moved to Kingston Beach, but the cemetery is still there, opposite the junction of Summerleas Road and the Channel Highway. A proposal has been put forward for making it into a Memorial Park.

In this book, Miriam Imms has brought together information about early families of the Brown's river district and about the cemetery in which many of their members were buried. She has included plans of the cemetery and the information about its graves together with photographs of individual headstones.

Particularly for anyone interested in either the early families of the district or the early history of Methodism in Southern Tasmania, this is an invaluable reference book.

It is available from Mrs M. Imms, 20 Ferry Road Kettering TAS 7155. Telephone (03) 6267 4547. 

British Army pensioners abroad, 1772-1899, by Norman K. Crowder, Baltimore, Genealogical Publishing Company, 1995.

This book serves as an index to the Chelsea regimental pension registers of British army veterans who settled abroad with an army pension. The registers are held at the Public Record office, Kew, England, identified as WO 120, Vols 35, 69 and 70. Most of the pensions in these volumes were granted 1800-1857 to people living not only in British colonies, but also in other places abroad. Pensions

were usually awarded for life, unless a unit was disbanded.

The information given includes surnames and given names of veteran, date of pension award or 'admittance', place of residence (i.e. centre where pension was paid, not necessarily exact address of pensioner), name of unit in which pensioner served, date and place of death.

The pensioners were called Chelsea Pensioners because it was the authorities at the royal Chelsea Hospital who determined the entitlement and amount of pensions to be awarded to veterans discharged because of health or length of service. Their review included a medical report. If papers had to come from a great distance, the effective date of the pension was sometimes posthumous. Names are arranged, not alphabetically, within units. A list of military units is included in the book, so is a list of places of residence and an alphabetical index of surnames.

It is advisable to read the notes on the sources of information used. There is also a useful bibliography.

This publication is available in the society's Hobart branch library and costs \$56 from Gould Books, Gumeracha, SA. Theo E. Sharples 

Correction:

One Acre of Van Diemen's Land, by Jenny Evans, reviewed Vol. 17 No 1. Unfortunately, the copy sent to the journal was the author's original copy before the index was added. It has since been published for the author by the Van Diemen's Land and Norfolk Island Interest Group, **with an index**, as it was considered to be a valuable asset for those seeking family names.

I. Schaffer 

COMING EVENTS

25 January 1997

Woolley Family Reunion

(See Insert page viii)

25 January 1997

Morris Reunion

(See page 179)



6-9 February 1997

'Landfall in Southern Seas'—the 8th Australasian Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry, hosted by the New Zealand Society of Genealogists Inc. under the auspices of AFFHO, is to be held at Christchurch, New Zealand. Enquiries to Congress Convenor, PO Box 485 Christchurch Mail Centre, Christchurch 8001 New Zealand.

16 March 1997

McKay Family Reunion

(See page 179)

4-6 April 1997

The Federation of Family History Societies' Conference, AGM and Council Meeting, **'Sussex by the Sea'**, hosted by the Sussex Family History Group, is to be held from 4 to 6 April 1997 at Bishop Otter College, College Lane, Chichester, West Sussex. For further details, and the booking form, please send a SAE [*or IRCs?*] to: Mrs Doreen Hayes, 31 Poulter's Lane, Worthing, West Sussex BN14 7SS England. 

LIBRARY NOTES

St Catherine's House Index Roster

	18/11/1996	17/2/1997	19/5/1997	18/8/1997	17/11/1997
	14/2/1997	16/5/1997	15/8/1997	14/11/1997	13/2/1998
1868–1878	Hobart	Devonport	Burnie	Launceston	Huon
1879–1889	Huon	Hobart	Devonport	Burnie	Launceston
1890–1900	Launceston	Huon	Hobart	Devonport	Burnie
1901–1911	Burnie	Launceston	Huon	Hobart	Devonport
1912–1922	Devonport	Burnie	Launceston	Huon	Hobart

BURNIE

Accessions—Books

Convict Records of Van Diemen's Land, Maree Ring

From Soldier to Convict, Pauline Lycett

* Landfall in Van Diemen's Land, Gwyneth Dow

One Acre of Van Diemen's Land, Jenny Evans

Oral History Handbook, Beth Robertson

Register of Land Grants, Thelma McKay

The Descendants of Thomas Moran, Maureen Martin

The Maum Diaries, Thelma McKay

Accessions—Microfiche

Births, Deaths and Marriages of Victoria

Births, Deaths and Marriages, Northern Territory 1869–1902

Cornelian Bay and Kingston Cemetery Burials

Deaths and Marriages Tasmania 1900–1914

Deaths South Australia 1916–1970

NSW Between the Wars

* Indicates items donated

DEVONPORT

Accessions—Books

Complete List of Tasmanian Soldiers Who Enlisted in World War I, Reg. A. Watson

*Cornwall County Office - Guide to Sources at the Cornwall Record Office

*The Early Days of St. Patrick's River and District, Mrs E.R. Richards

*The Heritage of Australia - The Illustrated Register of the National Trust

* 'Historical Images of Central Coast' Vol. 1 Ulverstone and its People in 1919

* Historical Sketches from the Leven District Vol. 1, C. Broadfield

* The History of Dunorlan, A.J.R. Hall

History of Holy Trinity Church, Launceston 1842–1989, J.G. Branagan

How to Find Occupational Records in Australia, Cora Num

Information for People leaving Great Britain 1854

* The Launceston Lyons

* Memories of Badger Head, Joan Lyons

Nostological Index 1963

Sherriff 1525–1995, Allan Woods

Wood's Point Cemetery Burials 1863–1920 & Transcriptions, A.J. Rogers

* 'Yesterday's Tasmania' Series, Peter Jermy, Michael Simco, Peter Broadfield

Vol. 1 Ulverstone, Penguin, Forth

Vol. 2 Tasmania's West Coast

Accessions—Microfiche

Burials and Cremations 1. 10. 1872 to 31. 12. 1994 Cornelian Bay

Devon Family History Society Members' Interests 1996

GEELONG Cemeteries Trust

GEELONG Eastern Cemetery

GEELONG Western Cemetery

Barrabool Hills (Highton)

Grovedale (Germantown)

Mount Duneed

Geelong Crematorium

Geelong Memorial

Bellarine Peninsula Cemeteries

Leopold (Kensington)

Drysdale (Bellarine)

Port Arlington

Kentish Family History Society Library Catalogue and Indices 1996

* Norfolk/Norwich Genealogical Society Members' Interests

Tasmanian Index to Deaths 1900–1914

Tasmanian Index to Marriages 1900–1914

Transmission of Real Estate by Death Vol. 4 1905–1909 (Q'land) and

Vol. 5 1910–1914

* Indicates items donated

HOBART

Accessions—Books

A Letter to Rebecca—a Story of the Southerwood Family

Family & Local History Sources in the Sydney Area

Glenorchy Heritage Study Stages 1 and 2

Hobart Town Land and Stock 1827, Irene Schaffer

How to find Occupational Records in Australia

How to find Shipping and Immigration Records in Australia, 2nd edition, revised

Index of Wills Proved in the Archdeacons Court of London 1700–1807

John Tattersall 1797–1879 and Sarah Waters 1811–1884

National Index of Parish Registers, London and Middlesex Vol. 9, Pt 5

Registers of the Venetian Chapel in London

Research Directory—Beaudesert Branch—GSQ

Rounds—From Dudley, England to Hobart, Tasmania

The Self Interpreting Family Bible, Old and New Testaments

The Tasmanian War Memorial Data Base

Vol. 1 Introduction and Index of Veterans A–L

Vol. 2 Index of Veterans M–Z and Municipal Memorials

Vol. 3 Municipal Memorials

Vol. 4 Municipal Memorials

Tracing Your Ancestors in Warwickshire (especially Birmingham)

Accessions—Microfiche

1881 Census of Middlesex

1851 Census of Scotland, Birsay of Orkney, Parish 13

Index of Estate Duty Office Wills 1812–1857

Index of Somerset Estate Duty Wills & Letters of Administration 1805–11

Somerset Wills A–Y

Note: We await the arrival of the Lancashire microfiche to complete our acquisition of the 1881 Census. It is doubtful we will acquire the 1881 Census of Scotland to be released through HMSO Edinburgh who are currently quoting **£4 per fiche**, which is a higher charge than the English/Welsh Census released by the FFHS.

**The Hobart branch library will close for Christmas/New Year
—after Saturday 21 December, and re-open 18 January 1997.**

LAUNCESTON

Accessions—Books

An Essay on the First Settlement Burial Ground—Norfolk Island

Colonial Era Cemetery of Norfolk Island

The Doomsday Book

A History of Campbell Town

My Ancestors were Baptists

My Ancestor came with the Conqueror

* A Bonney Affair (Manuscript)

* Dictionary of International Biography 1990–91

* Down the Crick (Scotts of Mole Creek)

* A Road That Has No End (Boyle)

* Young Family (Manuscript)

Accessions—Microfiche

Army List—January 1776 (Dublin Edition)

Army List 1826, August 1853, January 1858, January 1885

Boer War List (around Pretoria) 1900

Children Registers of State wards in Colony of Victoria Boys 1868–1888

East India Register 1808 East India Co. List 1811, 1821, 1831

East India Register and Army List 1851

Index to Bank of England Will Extracts 1807–45

* Kent FHS Library Catalogue and Index 1996

Lloyd's Captains Register

Monthly Army Lists 1875 and 1884

Navy List January 1821 and September 1851

* Otago settlers pre 1861 (New Zealand)

RGD Tasmanian Index to Deaths and Marriages 1900–1914

Royal Irish Constabulary Index Part 1 1816–1882

1881 Census Index Counties—Caernarvon, Cheshire, Bedfordshire, Derby, Glamorgan,

Hereford, Lincoln, Montgomery, Northumberland, Radnor, Royal Navy, Suffolk,

Stafford, Warwick, Worcester

1851 Census Index West Bromwich Vol. 15 Staffordshire

1851 Census St Peters Birmingham Warwickshire

1851 Census Wolverhampton Vol. 13 Staffordshire

* Indicates items donated

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA INC.

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

To the members of the Genealogical Society of Tasmania,

Scope

I have audited the Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31 March 1996 and the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 1996 for State Executive of the Genealogical Society of Tasmania. I have also audited the consolidated Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31 March 1996 and the consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 1996. With the exception of the Hobart Branch I have not audited the financial reports of individual branches which form the basis of the consolidated statements. The individual branches have been separately and independently audited. The committee of the State Executive of the Genealogical Society of Tasmania are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial report and the information contained therein. I have conducted an independent audit of the financial report in order to express an opinion on it to the members.

My audit has been conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards to provide reasonable assurance as to whether the financial report is free of material misstatement. My procedures included examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts and other disclosures in the financial report, 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 report is presented fairly in accordance with Australian accounting concepts and standards and with the rules of the Society so as to present a view which is consistent with my understanding of the Society's financial position and the results of its operations.

The audit opinion expressed in this report has been formed on the above basis.

Audit Opinion

In my opinion, the financial report presents fairly in accordance with Statements of Accounting Concepts and applicable Accounting Standards the financial position of the Genealogical Society of Tasmania as at 31 March 1996 and the results of its operations for the year then ended.

14 August 1996
HOBART



P. Blackwood. CPA.

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA INC.
Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31st March 1996

		<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>BURNIE</u>	<u>D'PORT</u>	<u>HOBART</u>	<u>HUON</u>	<u>L'TON</u>
1994/95	INCOME							
30295	Subscriptions	34362	24127	1043	834	3865	774	3719
6307	Donations	2235	110	158	489	766	34	678
56012	Other	58055	5486	3305	6616	21886	2744	18018
92614		<u>\$94,652</u>	<u>\$29,723</u>	<u>\$4,506</u>	<u>\$7,939</u>	<u>\$26,517</u>	<u>\$3,552</u>	<u>\$22,415</u>
	EXPENDITURE							
58737	Administration	57487	22549	2702	5434	20742	2210	3850
20219	Depreciation	30860	1312	2203	2327	6558	3698	14762
78956		<u>88347</u>	<u>23861</u>	<u>4905</u>	<u>7761</u>	<u>27300</u>	<u>5908</u>	<u>18612</u>
<u>\$13,658</u>	SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	<u>\$6,305</u>	<u>\$5,862</u>	<u>(\$399)</u>	<u>\$178</u>	<u>(\$783)</u>	<u>(\$2,356)</u>	<u>\$3,803</u>

Denise McNeice
State Treasurer

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA INC.

Balance Sheet as at 3rd March 1996

1994/95		TOTAL	STATE	BURNIE	D'PORT	HOBART	HUON	L'TON
	ACCUMULATED FUNDS							
187086	Balance as at 14/95	200744	45271	19990	18770	55926	18686	42101
13658	Surplus (Deficit)	6305	5862	-399	178	-783	-2356	3803
<u>\$200,744</u>		<u>\$207,049</u>	<u>\$51,133</u>	<u>\$19,591</u>	<u>\$18,948</u>	<u>\$55,143</u>	<u>\$16,330</u>	<u>\$45,904</u>
	REPRESENTED BY:							
	ASSETS							
33459	General Bank Account	43802	28011	2657	2785	4155	2438	3756
29165	Investments	24114	12150	2022	3938	2000		4004
1314	Petty Cash/On hand	1206	1130				26	50
	Cash In Transit	110					110	
12509	Stock	9810	8775					1035
1500	Debtors	3609	184			3425		
90673	Equipment	90352	2346	6956	4564	25213	14214	37059
50986	Library Resources	49355	5090	8785	8627	26853		
<u>219606</u>		<u>222358</u>	<u>57686</u>	<u>20420</u>	<u>19914</u>	<u>61646</u>	<u>16788</u>	<u>45904</u>
	LESS LIABILITIES							
13260	Subs in Advance	13596	6553	506	966	5113	458	
5279	Lease	1713		323		1390		
323	Creditors							
<u>18862</u>		<u>15309</u>	<u>6553</u>	<u>829</u>	<u>966</u>	<u>6503</u>	<u>458</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>\$200,744</u>	BALANCE	<u>\$207,049</u>	<u>\$51,133</u>	<u>\$19,591</u>	<u>\$18,948</u>	<u>\$55,143</u>	<u>\$16,330</u>	<u>\$45,904</u>

Denise McNeice (State Treasurer)

The GST Inc. has published the following items which are all (except the microfiche) available from branch libraries. All Mail Orders should be forwarded to the Sales and Publications Co-ordinator, PO Box 60 Prospect TAS 7250.

SOCIETY SALES

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA INC.
State Executive
Statement of Income and Expenditure
for the year ended 31st March 1996

1994/95	INCOME	1995/96
	Subscriptions	
9595	Direct	7538
12949	Branches	16589
8086	Sales	3249
627	Journal Income	909
360	Donations	110
799	Interest	1248
273	Other	80
32689		29723
	EXPENDITURE	
12343	Journal Expenses	12236
3494	Publications	3093
8314	Administration	7220
1544	Depreciation	1312
25695		23861
\$6,994	SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	\$5,862

Denise McNeice
State Treasurer 14th August 1996

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA INC.
State Executive
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 1996

1994/95	ACCUMULATED FUNDS	1995/96
38277	Balance as at 1st April 1995	45271
6994	Surplus (Deficit) for the year	5862
\$45,271	Balance as at 31st March 199	\$51,133
	ASSETS	
18496	General Bank Account	28011
11379	Investments	12150
1130	Petty Cash Advances	1130
	Cash in Transit	
10803	Stock	8775
512	Debtors	184
2760	Equipment	2346
5988	Library Resources	5090
51068		57686
	LESS LIABILITIES	
5797	Subscriptions in Advance	6553
	Creditors	
5797		6553
\$45,271	NET ASSETS	\$51,133

Microfiche

GST Inc. TAMIOT Records (p&p \$2.00)	\$75.00
An index to tombstone and memorials inscriptions transcribed from cemeteries from all parts of Tasmania.	

Books

Local and Family History Sources in Tasmania, 2nd Edition (p&p \$3.60)	\$12.00
Our Heritage in History. Papers of the Sixth Australasian Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry, Launceston, 1991 with Supplement (p&p \$7.70) Limited offer	\$10.00
Our Heritage in History: Supplement only (p&p \$3.60)	\$6.00
Van Diemen's Land Heritage Index, Vol. 2 (p&p \$3.60)	\$10.00
Van Diemen's Land Heritage Index, Vol. 3 (p&p \$3.60)	\$16.00
1992 Members' Interests (p&p \$3.60)	\$15.00
1993-1994 Members' Interests (p&p \$3.60)	\$15.00
1994-1995 Members' Interests (p&p \$3.60)	\$15.00
1995-1996 Members' Interests (p&p \$3.60)	\$15.00

Other Items

GST Inc. Tea Towels	\$4.00
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BRANCH SALES

Please note that items advertised below are only available from the branches as listed and must be ordered from the address given.

DEVONPORT BRANCH SALES

An Index to the Advocate, Tasmania, Personal Announcements 1990-1994	
Vol. 1 Engagements, Marriages, Anniversaries	\$25.00
Vol. 2 Births, Birthdays, Thanks	\$30.00
Vol. 3 Deaths, In Memoriams	\$25.00
North West Post Index Vol. 2 1901-1905	\$20.00
Family Record Binder Kit	\$29.50
Family Record Binder	\$19.50
Family Tree Ancestral Record	\$7.95
Gloves (for handling photographs)	per pair \$1.70
Pens (for writing on backs of photographs)	\$4.00
Devonport Branch Holdings List	\$2.00
Family Group Charts	\$0.15
Pedigree Charts	\$0.15
Coloured folders	\$0.25
Plastic Pockets	\$0.20

Mail orders should be forwarded to the Secretary PO Box 587 Devonport Tasmania 7310. Please allow extra for postage.

LAUNCESTON BRANCH SALES

The Launceston Branch has the following items available for sale at its branch library.

Branch Publications

Index to Births, Deaths and Marriages from the Examiner newspaper:-

Vol. 1 (1900-1910)	\$20.00
Vol. 2 (1911-1920)	\$25.00
Vol. 3 (1921-1925)	\$18.00
Vol. 4 (1926-1930)	\$18.00
Vol. 5 (1931-1935)	\$25.00
Vol. 6 (1936-1940)	\$30.00
Vol. 7 (1941-1950 Births)	\$30.00
Vol. 8 (1941-1950 Deaths)	\$30.00
Vol. 9 (1941-1950 Marriages)	\$30.00
Vols 7-9	\$80.00
p&p for up to 4 volumes	\$7.50

The Cornwall Chronicle: Directory of Births, Deaths and Marriages

1835-1850 (p&p \$3.60)

\$22.00

Carr Villa Memorial Park Burial Records on microfiche (p&p \$2.00) \$30.00

Lilydale and Nabowla Cemetery on microfiche (p&p \$2.00) \$17.00

Index to Passenger Arrivals and Departures from early Launceston newspapers

1829-1840 on microfiche (includes postage) \$50.00

Index to Passenger Arrivals and Departures from early Launceston newspapers

1829-1840 - set 2 books (\$7.50 postage). \$70.00

Other Publications

Index to Births Deaths and Marriages from early Hobart Town newspapers

Vol. 1 1816-1840 \$25.00

Vol. 2 1841-1846 \$30.00

Engraved in Memory, Jenny Gill \$20.00

Army Records for Family Historians \$10.00

Lilydale: Conflict or Unity, 1914-1918, Marita Bardenhagen \$17.00

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

Mail orders should be forwarded to the Publications Officer PO Box 1290 Launceston TAS 7250.

Please note that the prices of some branch publications have risen due to increased paper and photocopying costs. Prices of all branch publications are subject to change without notice.



SHIPS PICTURES INDEX

1491 - 1991

AN INDEX TO SHIPS PICTURES IN PRINT

101 SOURCES • 3 MICROFICHE

THIS INDEX comprises over 3000 entries and is international in coverage. It includes the source of the pictures of many 19th Century sailing vessels carrying immigrants to Australia

\$21⁰⁰ POSTED WORLDWIDE • NICK VINE HALL • 386 FERRARS ST ALBERT PARK 3206 • AUSTRALIA

CREDIT CARDS WELCOME



HOBART BRANCH SALES/

An abridged list of publications available for purchase from the Hobart Branch Library.

FFHS News and Digest (2 issues per year)	\$4.00
Index to Photographs of WWI Servicemen and Women in Tasmanian Weekly Magazines	
Vol. 1 Weekly Courier	\$20.00
Vol. 2 Tasmanian Mail (plus p&p)	\$18.00
Index to Early Land Grants 1804–1823	\$8.00
Register of Early Land Grants 1824–1832	\$10.00
Profiles of Norfolk Islanders to VDL 1807 Vol. 1	\$10.00
Profiles of Norfolk Islanders to VDL Porpoise, Vol. 2, pt 1.	\$20.00
Profiles of Norfolk Islanders to VDL Porpoise, Vol. 2, pt 2.	\$20.00
Whitton Index to Hobart Mercury BDM, 1854–1900 3 Vol. set	\$40.00
O'Shea Index to Hobart Mercury BDM, 1854–1900 3 Vol. set	\$50.00
(Companion index to Whitton Index)	
O'Shea Index to Hobart Mercury 1900–1910 Births	\$12.50
O'Shea Index to Hobart Mercury 1900–1910 Deaths	\$18.00
O'Shea Index to Hobart Mercury 1900–1910 Marriages	\$20.00
O'Shea Index to Hobart Mercury 1900–1910 set 3 Vols	\$50.50
O'Shea Index to Hobart Mercury 1911–1920 Births	\$12.50
O'Shea Index to Hobart Mercury 1911–1920 Deaths	\$22.50
O'Shea Index to Hobart Mercury 1911–1920 Marriages	\$20.00
O'Shea Index to Hobart Mercury 1911–1920 set 3 Vols	\$55.00
Application to Queens Orphanage, Hobart	\$14.00
Children in Queens Orphanage, Hobart 1828–1863	\$12.00
Infants in Queens Orphanage, Hobart 1851–1863	\$7.50
VDL Early Marriages 1803–1830	\$15.00
VDL Early Marriages 1831–1840	\$20.00
Convict Records of VDL (p&p \$1.50)	*\$5.00
Sick and the Poor in Tasmania	\$14.00
Tasmanian Children Boarded (Fostered) out 1865	\$10.00
More References for Tasmanian Children in Care 1826–1899	\$16.00
Tasmanian Industrial Schools and Reformatories	\$12.00
Juveniles Requiring Education in Tasmania 1821–1822	\$6.00
Hobart Town Land and Stock 1827	\$6.50
Father Murphy's Saddlebag Records—Catholic Baptisms in Huon 1855–1864	\$8.00
Abbreviations & Acronyms in Tasmanian Genealogy (p&p \$1.50).	*\$5.00

Postage and packing:

Single items marked *—\$1.50, all other single items \$2.50.

Bulk orders (maximum of 6 items with packaging)—\$8.30.

All mail orders should be sent to Hobart Branch Library, GPO Box 640 Hobart Tasmania 7001. A more comprehensive list can be obtained from the same address. Please include postage when ordering.

BRANCH LIBRARY ADDRESSES, TIMES AND MEETING DETAILS

BURNIE Phone: (03) 6431 1113 (Branch Secretary)
Library 62 Bass Highway, Cooee (above Bass Bakery)
Tuesday 11.00 a.m.–3.00 p.m.
Saturday 1.00 p.m.–4.00 p.m.
Meeting Branch Library, 62 Bass Highway, Cooee 8.00 p.m. on
3rd Tuesday of each month, except January and December.
The library is open at 7.00 p.m. prior to meetings.

DEVONPORT Phone: (03) 6424 5328 (Mr & Mrs Harris)
Library Rooms 9, 10 & 11, Days Building, Best Street, Devonport
Wednesday 9.30 a.m.–4.00 p.m.
Friday 9.30 a.m.–4.00 p.m.
2nd Sat. of month 1.30 p.m.–3.30 p.m.
Meeting Branch Library, First Floor, Days Building, Best Street, Devonport
on the last Thursday of each month, except December.

HOBART Phone: (03) 6228 3175 (Branch Secretary)
Library 19 Cambridge Road, Bellerive
Tuesday 12.30 p.m.–3.30 p.m.
Wednesday 9.30 a.m.–12.30 p.m.
Saturday 1.30 p.m.–4.30 p.m.
Meeting Rosny Library, Bligh Street, Rosny Park, at 8.00 p.m. on
3rd Tuesday of each month except January and December.

HUON Phone: (03) 6264 1335 (Branch Secretary)
Library Soldiers Memorial Hall, Marguerite Street, Ranelagh
Saturday 1.30 p.m.–4.00 p.m.
1st Wed. of month 12.30 p.m.–2.30 p.m., 7 p.m.–9 p.m.
Meeting Branch Library, Ranelagh, at 7.30 p.m. on
2nd Monday of each month except January.

LAUNCESTON Phone: (03) 6331 2145 (Branch Secretary)
Library 2 Taylor Street, Invermay, Launceston
Tuesday 10.00 a.m.–3.00 p.m.
Wednesday 7.00 p.m.–9.00 p.m.
Saturday 2.00 p.m.–4.00 p.m.
Meeting Kings Meadows High School, Guy Street, at 7.30 p.m. on
1st Tuesday of each month except January.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA INC.

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

Dues are payable each year by 1 April. Subscriptions for 1996–97 are as follows:-

Ordinary member	\$30.00
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Membership Entitlements:

All members receive a copy of the society's journal *Tasmanian Ancestry*. (NB Airmail postage is extra.) Members are entitled to free access to the society's libraries. Access to libraries of some other societies has also been arranged on a reciprocal basis.

Application for Membership:

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

Donations:

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

Research Queries:

Research is handled on a voluntary basis in each branch. Simple queries from members will be answered on receipt of a large stamped addressed envelope when membership number is quoted. For non-members a fee is charged. A list of members willing to undertake record searching on a **private basis** can be obtained from the society. ***The society takes no responsibility for such private arrangements.***

Advertising:

Advertising for *Tasmanian Ancestry* is accepted with pre-payment of \$20.00 per quarter page in one issue or \$50.00 for 4 issues. Further information can be obtained by writing to the Journal Co-ordinator at PO Box 60 Prospect TAS 7250.

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MEMBERS' QUERIES

ANDERSON/BURNS/SUMMERS/SAWYER

Charles (Henry) ANDERSON (est 1822–1899) and Rose Ann BURNS (est 1829–1891) married in 1850 in Avoca. In 1880 their son George William Anderson (1859–1910) married Agnes Mary SUMMERS (1860–1942), the daughter of Samuel and Emma Summers. Samuel Summers (?1830–1910) married Emma SAWYER (1833–1922) in 1859 in Falmouth. George William Anderson and Agnes married in 1880 in George's Bay. Maude Amelia Anderson, their second daughter, was born in 1881. Her grandson would appreciate information about any members of the families described. Please contact: Richard Barnden, 48 McMahons Rd Coburg Nth VIC 3058.

BEACH/HAWKES/NEWCOMBE/WATKINS

My grandparents, Milson (carpenter) and Lucy BEACH, arrived in Tasmania in the late 1800s from Melbourne, settling in Hobart after living in Zeehan and Queenstown. Grandfather preached on the streets in Hobart. Their only daughter, Lucy, married Joseph HAWKES whose only child, Bertha, married Albert NEWCOMBE. All lived at 5 Yardley Street Hobart at some stage. Albert died last in 1965. His next of kin was his sister Mrs E. WATKINS. Any records/photographs details? Anything appreciated. Postage reimbursed.

Please contact: Lucy ELLIOTT, 1 Cobb Place Otaki 6471 New Zealand.

CHAPMAN/McQUEAR/BANKES or BANKS

Caroline CHAPMAN b1845 married William McQUEAR though no record found as yet. They had four children, George b1882, Jane b1883, Onnie and William b1888 died 1909. William McQuear had previously been married to Sara Ann BANKS, a widow with five children—Jane, Samuel b1848, William b1846, Joseph b 1850 and Henry b1853; she died 1873. Any information at all on any of the above would be of great assistance.

Carlene Charlton, PO Box 505 Ulverstone TAS 7315.

DAWSON

Alexander DAWSON (b1860 died Queenstown TAS) married 26 April 1882 at Gladstone TAS to Hannah SUTTON (born 9 July 1861 Evandale TAS). Any information on Alexander greatly appreciated.

Mrs G. Dawson, 3 Adams Street George Town TAS 7253.

GLEESON

I am looking for information of descendants of John Edmund (Jack) GLEESON (born 23 October 1878) son of Thomas Joseph and Harriet Eliza (nee BROOKS) GLEESON who married Ivy (unknown) in Sydney during First World War. Two children were John (born 1917–1920 approx.) and Betty (born about 1922–1923). Family lived in New South Wales. John Edmund was born at Lachlan, New Norfolk, Tasmania and had five brothers and one sister.

Mrs Veronica Byrne, 2 Bay Road Lindisfarne TAS 7015.

INNES

Descendants of brothers Edward (1827–1913) and George INNES (1832–1917), who arrived in Tasmania in 1842 and 1854, are asked to contact Mrs Louise Ryan, 6 Toora Street Ivanhoe VIC 3079. She is assisting an English cousin writing a book about the family from the mid 1700s to present times. Known related surnames include: BUTLER, DILLON, DOODY, DUDGAN(?) (Bruny Island), GREER, HARRISON, TAYLOR, WALLACE, WARD, YAMASHITE.

SMITH/COLLETT

Charles Thomas SMITH (born 1832) married Emily COLLETT (born 1854 at Evandale—daughter of Arthur Thomas COLLETT and Sophia Jane COLLETT née HUXTABLE). Charles and Emily were married 30 January 1878. Children of that marriage were male child born 1879, (name unknown), Theodore Bartley born 1880, Charles Collett born 1881 and Una Margaret born 1885. Information from descendants on the COLLETT side of the family would be appreciated by Faye Edwards, 139 Blessington Street South Arm TAS 7022.

VALENTINE/CRAIG

Dr Wm VALENTINE resided in Campbell Town TAS c1835–1876. He had one son and two daughters, the eldest named Rose, who married Rev. Dr Basil Tudor CRAIG. My great grandmother, Annie CORNISH, was a close friend of Rose. Would like further details regarding Rev. and Mrs Craig's children; also Dr. Valentine's other daughter, and particularly his son and property near Deloraine. Grateful for any information on descendants and/or photocopies of photographs. Mrs Shirley Wilkinson, 'Lavender Cottage' 26 Plymouth St Aldinga Beach SA 5173.

WALTON

Les McMahon is searching for information on Thomas Leslie WALTON who was born at Launceston 12 January 1880. He was the son of Thomas Elliot WALTON, ironmonger, and Maria Amelia WALTON (née THOMPSON). They were married on 30 January 1879 at a private home in Launceston. Thomas Leslie Walton married Alma Harriet QUINTAL at Auckland New Zealand 26 September 1923. Any information to Les McMahon, 73 Westbrook Avenue Wahroonga NSW 2076.

WATTS/METCALF

William Kent WATTS, my great great grandfather, born c1839 at Hadspen TAS, married Maria BURGESS in 1861 then Ada Alice HABERLE (née METCALF) in 1891. From both marriages there were thirteen children plus five from Ada Haberle's first marriage. I recently found William Kent Watts' parents to be William WATTS and Caroline Johnson (née MATHEWS). Can anyone help me with information regarding from where and when William and Caroline came? In return I have information on more recent WATTS and information regarding the METCALF family from their arrival in Tasmania in 1821. Watts and Metcalf families were mainly based at Deloraine. Please contact Lisa Marshall PO Box 128 Wynyard TAS 7325.

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
ARMSTRONG Margaret			4360
ARMSTRONG Thomas Wm	Normandy (Southbank)	1875	4360
ASHMORE	Feckenham WOR ENG	1800-	4381
AYERS			4354
BANKS James	Dorking SRY ENG	1820-1890	4209
BANKS Jane Elizabeth	New Norfolk TAS AUS	1845-1939	4209
BANNISTER	Portsea HAM ENG	Early 1800s	4339
BARFIELD William	ENG	1893	4328
BATEMAN Edward John	Ballarat VIC AUS	1840-1880	4387
BEACH	Hobart/Queenstown/Zeehan TAS, Melb VIC	1883+	4264
BEAUMONT Jonathan	Nayland SFK / Launceston TAS AUS	1780+	4352
BENNET James	Deloraine TAS AUS	1832	4338
BENNETT	TAS AUS	1800s	4314
BERRESFORD John	LND ENG	c1788	4337
BINGHAM	Paloona / Latrobe TAS AUS		4349
BLACKBURN Richard	Preston ENG ?	1790-1815	4351
BOYD Elizabeth	Carlisle CUL ENG / St Kilda VIC AUS	1838-1907	4386
BRIGGS Jack	ENG	1800-1900	4332
BRIGGS William	ENG	1903	4332
BROWN Thomas	Melbourne VIC AUS	1840-1880	4386
BROWN Thomas		1850+	4374
BULL William	Portsmouth HAM ENG	1820-1860	4387
BURGESS George	Hadspen / Westbury TAS AUS	1840s-1860s	4313
BURGESS Henry	Flowerdale NW Coast TAS AUS	1870s-1938	4313
BUSSEY	TAS	1800s	4314
CAHILL Mathew	Cashel TIP IRL	1820-1870	4378
CAIRNS John	Hobart TAS AUS	1819 - ?	4353
CALDER James	Melbourne VIC AUS	1840-1880	4386
CASSIDY	IRL		4359
CHILCOTT Charles	TAS AUS	1830-1850	4323
CLARK	TAS AUS	1800s	4314
CLARK John King	Wigton Cumbria CUL ENG	1878-1900	4380
CLIFFORD Beatrice	Athlone IRL	1905	4332
COAD	TAS AUS	1820-1996	4344
COFFEE		1850+	4374
CONNOLLY Ellen	Baileymoney ANT IRL	1800-1840	4351
COOLEY		1803-2000	4372
CRISP			4354
CRISP Ernest F	TAS AUS	1890-1917	4370
CRISP Ethel	TAS AUS	1892	4370
CRISP Frederick	TAS AUS	c1860	4370
CUBIT James	Ballymena ANT IRL	1786-1820	4323
CUBIT John	Chudleigh TAS AUS	1820-1874	4323
CURTIS	TAS AUS	20th C	4341
CURTIS	MDX ENG	20th C	4341
CURTIS Mary	TAS AUS	pre 1855	4362
DART Amy	Brighton TAS AUS		4324
DART Bridget	Tea Tree Brush TAS AUS	1826-1850	4324
DART Henry	Pontville TAS AUS	1835-1895	4324
DART Jonathon	Tea Tree Brush TAS AUS	1821-1888	4324
DAWKINS	Ramsey ESS ENG	pre 1851	4339
DAY	MDX ENG	20th C	4341
DOODIE William		1850+	4374
DORNAUF	Launceston TAS AUS	1855-1996	4377
DOUGAN Robert	Letitia IRL		4334
DRAKE John	Evandale TAS AUS	1850+	4352

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
DUGAN	ENG	1800-1910	4343
DUROSE Sarah	ENG	1800-1900	4332
DWYER	TAS AUS	1820-1996	4344
EAST James	Hagley TAS AUS	1826+	4352
EASTWOOD Martha	YKS ENG	1897	4328
ECCLESTON Richard Henry	Lamington WAR ENG	1800-1858	4385
ELLIOTT Samuel	SOM ENG / Hobart TAS AUS	1801+	4352
FERRALL	ENG		4384
FIGG	TAS AUS	1826-1900	4368
FROST John	CLA IRL	1835+	4378
GARDAM	TAS AUS	1800s	4314
GIBBINS	Launceston TAS AUS	1816-1875	4377
GIBBON Robert I C	Croydon VIC AUS	1908-1980	4365
GILLEECE	LAN ENG		4350
GILLICAN Edward	MAY IRL	1827-1888	4209
GLEESON Martin	CLA IRL	1820+	4378
GLOVER		pre 1950	4345
GOODWIN Andrew	LND ENG	c1788	4337
GORDON	TAS AUS	1830-1900	4368
GUICHARD	LND ENG	pre 1920	4348
HABERLE			4336
HABERLIE			4336
HAMMERSLY Mitilda	Beaconsfield TAS AUS	1866 - ?	4353
HAMMOND Frank	Lindisfarne TAS AUS	1850-1940	4325
HANCOCKS	Birmingham	1800-	4381
HANSON	Birmingham WAR ENG	pre 1950	4345
HARDY	ENG / TAS AUS	1836-1868	4373
HAVILAND	Hobart/Queenstown/Zeehan TAS, Melb VIC	1883+	4264
HAY Francis Maria	New Norfolk TAS AUS	1844-1913	4209
HAYES	Kyenton VIC AUS	1850-	4347
HEBBLEWHITE Sarah	Hobart Town TAS AUS	1862	4326
HENESSEY Margaret Jane	Ulverstone / Stanley TAS AUS	1880+	4335
HILL George	Launceston TAS AUS	1823+	4352
HODGES	LND ENG / NSW AUS	1782-1800	4373
HOLMES	TAS AUS	1830-1900	4368
HOPE James	Sheffield TAS AUS	1855+	4352
HORSNAILL Walter	MDX ENG	1800-	4351
HORTLE Lillian Ruth	TAS AUS	1866-1916	4335
HUBBARD George	Deal KEN ENG	1730+	4362
HUBBARD George	NSW AUS	1813+	4362
HUBBARD George	TAS AUS	1818+	4362
HURST	ENG	1780	4359
HUTCHINSON		pre 1950	4345
HYNES		1803-2000	4372
JEFFERIES	Wiltshire ENG	20th C	4331
JEFFREY	Barrington / Melrose / Ulverstone TAS AUS		4349
JOHNSON	TAS AUS	1820-1860	4373
JOHNSON Augustus	Hobart TAS AUS	1830-1870	4357
JONES Geo. Herbert	All Saints Birmingham	1860-1925	4382
JONES Josiah	More Salop	1850-1930	4382
JONES Arron	Morven TAS AUS	1835 - ?	4353
JONES James	Lewisham TAS AUS	1830-1890	4325
KERSHAW David	Keighley YKS ENG	1845-1850	4386
KERSHAW James	Rycroft YKS ENG	1760-1821	4386
KING Samuel	Barnstable ENG	1797-1890	4326
KING Samuel Gray	born Barnstable ENG	1830-32	4326

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
KING William	Fingal TAS AUS	1820+	4357
KINGSHOTT Maryann	New Norfolk TAS AUS	1820-1871	4209
LAMBERT Francis	NFK ENG	1800-1845	4351
LANKESTER	TAS AUS		4339
LAWDER Jane	ENG	1893	4328
LAWLER	TAS AUS	1820-1996	4344
LAWSON	ENG		4340
LEAHY Daniel	COR IRL	1820+	4378
LEWTAS Lancelot	Rossarden VIC AUS	1940s	4388
LLEWELLYN Harold	ENG	1897	4328
LONGDON David	Margam GLA WLS	1800-1850	4387
LYON	Liverpool ENG	20th C	4331
MALONE	IRL	pre 1950	4345
MANN Walter	Trafalgar VIC AUS	1864-1945	4386
MARKS Percy Wm	Brisbane QLD AUS		4329
MARKS Walter John	Brisbane QLD AUS		4329
McCLUTCHEY Mary	Morven TAS AUS	1839 - ?	4353
McINTOSH Jessie	ESS ENG	1920-1935	4364
McNAUGHTON Bridget	Co Clare IRL	1820+	4357
MEAGHER John	TIP IRL	1820+	4378
MILLWOOD	Fullham ENG		4340
MOLLINEUX	LAN ENG / TAS AUS	Medieval ENG	4373
MONPAY	LND ENG	pre 1920	4348
MOODY Charlotte	Burnie ? TAS AUS	1847-1932	4335
MOORE Henry	New Norfolk TAS AUS		4347
MORRIS	IRL	1840+	4359
MUNDAY William	Burnie ? TAS AUS	1830+	4335
MUNDAY William James	Wynyard / Stanley TAS AUS	1900-1953	4334
MUNRO Lydia	Kingston on Thames LND ENG	c1788	4337
MURPHY Honora	COR IRL	1820+	4378
NEVILL	LND ENG	pre 1920	4348
NEWSON Robert	SFK ENG	1800-	4351
NIBBS			4336
NICHOLLS		1803-2000	4372
O'BRIEN Thomas	First Fleet / Norfolk Is	1780-	4347
O'BRIEN Thomas	Glenorchy / O'Brien's Bridge TAS AUS	1780-	4347
O'KELLY James	GAL IRL / Margam GLA WLS	1770-1830	4387
OAKLEY Mary	LND ENG	c1800	4337
OLIVER	North Lyell / CampbellTown TAS AUS	1880-1900	4363
OLIVER Thomas	Hobart TAS AUS	c1856	4363
OSBORNE Eleanor	Yougal COR IRL	1820?-	4351
OSBOURNE Robert Joseph	Longeaton ? ENG	1880+	4335
OSBOURNE Eric James	Colebrook / Burnie / Oatlands TAS AUS	1915-1976	4334
PAINE George	ENG	1853	4383
PALMER Mary	Sandy Bay Hobart TAS AUS	1872+	4357
PANTON	TAS AUS	1820-1996	4344
PARISH Charles	TAS AUS	1840+	4362
PARKER William	Forcett TAS AUS	1800-	4347
PEGG	TAS AUS / DBY ENG	1700-1900	4368
PICKETT Deliah	Mole Creek TAS AUS		4336
PITTMAN James	Bethnal Green LND ENG	1798-1845	4387
POUNTNEY	Kings Norton	1800-	4381
PRICE			4383
PRIEST Thomas	STS (sentenced in)	1755?	4380
PRIOR	ENG / FRA		4340
RADFORD	TAS AUS	1800s	4314

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
RADFORD Sheila Doris	Stanley/Burnie TAS AUS	1923-1982	4334
RAFFERTY John	Glasgow SCT	1880-1909	4332
RAMSAY John	Egremont CUL ENG	1860-1880	4387
RAMSKILL Georgina	TAS AUS	c1864	4370
RANKIN Emily & William	IRL	c. 1835 +	4334
RAY Robert Wm	Devonport / Port Sorell TAS AUS	late 1800s	4388
REYNOLDS James	Port Sorell / Sassafras TAS AUS	1860-1890	4388
RISBY			4354
RITCLIF Hannah	STS ENG	c1788	4337
ROWE Elizabeth	TAS AUS	pre 1837	4362
RUSSELL William	Richmond TAS AUS	1840-1857	4323
RYAN William	Westbury / Currie's River TAS AUS	1880-1940	4325
SAMPSON Ronald	ENG	1900	4332
SARGENT William	KEN ENG	1810-1895	4209
SHAW	YKS ENG / New Norfolk TAS AUS	1800-1840	4373
SMITH Ebenezer	Hobart TAS AUS	1862	4326
SMITH Hannah	TAS AUS	1839-	4338
SMITH Harriette	Hobart TAS AUS	1862	4326
SMITH Irene Joyce	Oatlands TAS AUS	1920-1965	4334
SMITH James	Argyle St Hobart TAS AUS	c1862	4326
SQUIBB Fanny Chant	Abernethy SCT	1835-1845	4385
STEVENS	TAS AUS	1800s	4314
STEVENS	Birmingham	1800-	4381
STIRLING Frederick Edward	LND ENG ?	1843-	4380
SUMMERS Olive	Mathinna TAS AUS	1891-1933	4325
SUTHERLAND Elizabeth	Hobart TAS AUS	1822 - ?	4353
THIESSON Sophia Maria	Franklin TAS AUS	1862 - ?	4353
TOWNSEND	Wiltshire ENG	20th C	4331
TOWNSEND		pre 1950	4345
VICK	GLS ENG	1700-1850	4368
VINEY Eric Edwin	Lebrina TAS AUS	1907-1959	4325
VOSS		pre 1950	4345
WADSLEY	Boston / LIN ENG	1600-1852	4343
WALLER			4354
WALTERS Charles	Mole Creek TAS AUS		4336
WARD Harry	Bellerive TAS AUS	1879-1943	4325
WATTS William	TAS AUS	c 1867	4335
WEEKS	TAS AUS / ENG	Mid 1800s	4339
WELLARD	KEN ENG	1600-1822	4343
WESTWOOD	TAS AUS	1820-1996	4344
WHITE	Bristol area ENG	20th C	4331
WILLIAMS		1803-2000	4372
WILLIAMSON	ENG		4340
WILLIS Benjamin	ENG	1837-1880	4385
WILLIS Ronald Mungo	Georgetown / Fingal TAS AUS	1855-1865	4385
WILLS-HICKMAN Benjamin	ENG	1800-1837	4385
WOOD Geo	LND ENG	c1788	4337
WOODLAND Mary Anne	Richmond TAS AUS	1820-1839	4323

If you find a name in which you are interested, please note the membership number and check the *New Members'* listing for the appropriate name and address. Please enclose a stamped addressed envelope and don't forget to reply if you receive a SSAE.

NEW MEMBERS

4209	McMULLEN	Mrs	Ann	6 Astley Street	MONTMORENCY	VIC	3094
4264	ELLIOTT		L E	1 Cobb Place	OTAKI	NZ	6471
4310	SIEVIER	Mr	Colin F	PO Box 373	SORELL	TAS	7172
4311	SIEVIER	Mrs	Rosemary E	PO Box 373	SORELL	TAS	7172
4312	McALLISTER	Mrs	Debra	29 Haig St	LENAH VALLEY	TAS	7009
4313	OSBORNE	Mrs	Colleen R	Box 332	SOMERSET	TAS	7322
4314	EASTLEY	Ms	Eileen N	10 Lane St	BURNIE	TAS	7320
4323	SHAW	Mr	Kevin John	44A Anthony Rd	WEST RYDE	NSW	2114
4324	DAVIS	Mrs	Beverley C	14 Belar Ave	CARINGBAH	NSW	2229
4325	HAMMOND	Mr	John Wm	22 Lees St	INVERCARGILL	NZ	
4326	CRETENDEN	Mrs	Johanna M	113 Cadel ST	WENTWORTH	NSW	2648
4327	BRADLEY	Mrs	Beulah I	Longford RMB 4120	via SALE	VIC	3850
4328	LITTLE	Mrs	Barbara A	Unit 2/ 5 Gray St	BURNIE	TAS	7320
4329	MARKS	Mr	Percy Wm	19 The Boulevard	BURNIE	TAS	7320
4330	MARKS	Mrs	Vera E	19 The Boulevard	BURNIE	TAS	7320
4331	MACDONALD	Mrs	Susan W	RSD 265 W Mooreville Rd	BURNIE	TAS	7320
4332	CUSACK	Mrs	Star Nova	28 Terrylands St	BURNIE	TAS	7320
4334	DOUGAN	Mrs	Kim M A	5 Forth Main Rd	ULVERSTONE	TAS	7315
4335	SHARMAN	Mrs	Michelle M J	5 Ready Place	LATROBE	TAS	7307
4336	NIBBS	Mrs	Helen J	15 Kiah Place	EAST DEVONPORT	TAS	7310
4337	WALLIS	Ms	Davena D	RSD 722 Wilmot Rd	via DEVONPORT	TAS	7310
4338	HOARE	Miss	Jo-Anne P	106 Peel St	WEST LAUNCESTON	TAS	7250
4339	REID	Mr	Lindsay T	38 Prospect St	PROSPECT	TAS	7250
4340	LAWSON	Mrs	Shirley L	44 Ernest St	KINGS MEADOWS	TAS	7249
4341	HAMPTON	Mrs	Naniene J	13 Jellico St	BEAUTY POINT	TAS	7270
4342	PAYNE	Mr	Trevor Wm	6 Diamond Dr	TIARUA	NZ	2853
4343	WADSLEY	Mr	John Wm	33 Everton Place	ACTON	TAS	7170
4344	LAWLER	Mr	Peter J	64 Alford St	HOWRAH	TAS	7018
4345	HANSON	Ms	Sally A	PO Box 37	LINDISFARNE	TAS	7015
4346	SHORTHOUSE	Mrs	Gail	19 Balcumbi St	MORNINGTON	TAS	7018
4347	HAYES	Mr	Mark S	PO Box 239	HUONVILLE	TAS	7109
4348	VALENTINE	Mrs	Emily E	RSD 343 Sandhill Rd	CYGNET	TAS	7109
4349	PENDREY	Mrs	Barbara A	8 Wiens Crescent	DEVONPORT	TAS	7310
4350	GILLEECE	Mr	James T	4 Wayne St	DEVONPORT	TAS	7310
4351	POSTHUMA	Mrs	Maree	55 McLeod Rd	CARRUM	VIC	3197
4352	DRAKE	Mrs	Amanda	6 Beaufront Place	FOREST LAKE	QLD	4077
4353	CAMERON	Mrs	Helen P	203 Albert Street	RESERVOIR	VIC	3073
4354	AYERS	Mr	Barry	3 Arundell St	MACQUARIE	ACT	2614
4355	O'FLYNN	Mrs	Juline F	38 Chapel Lane	BAULKHAIN HILLS	NSW	2153
4356	SALT	Mrs	Jillian M	PO Box 515	WYNYARD	TAS	7325
4357	KING	Mr	Gregory	Beejay Park Graydens Rd	MOOROODUC	VIC	3933
4358	GIBSON	Ms	B Louise	2 Scott St	BURNIE	TAS	7320
4359	CASSIDY	Ms	Carol B	RSD 1730 Pine Rd	PENGUIN	TAS	7316
4360	ARMSTRONG	Mrs	Joyce	RSD 260 Westpine Rd	PENGUIN	TAS	7316
4361	ARMSTRONG	Mr	Norman	RSD 260 Westpine Rd	PENGUIN	TAS	7316
4362	HUBBARD	Mr	Gordon K	8 Barwing Cres	RIVERSIDE	TAS	7250
4363	DUNBABIN	Mrs	Cynthia	"Bangor"	DUNALLEY	TAS	7177
4364	GIBBON	Mrs	Carol S	Waterloo St	ROSS	TAS	7209
4365	GIBBON	Miss	Peta M	Waterloo St	ROSS	TAS	7209
4366	HUBBARD	Mrs	Pauline G	8 Barwing Cres	RIVERSIDE	TAS	7250
4367	BROWN	Mrs	Mary L	86 Backhouse Lane	CAMBRIDGE	TAS	7170
4368	HOLMES	Miss	Lynette M	10 Takari Place	MORNINGTON	TAS	7018
4369	TRULL	Mr	Wayne K	22 Dodgin St	WYNYARD	TAS	7325
4370	BRAMICH	Mr	Rex H	1 Hilder St	BURNIE	TAS	7320
4371	McKENZIE	Miss	Jane D	2 Una St	MT STUART	TAS	7000
4372	DOWNIE	Mrs	Gwenda E	RMB 200 Arthur Hwy	SORELL	TAS	7172

NEW MEMBERS

4373	HODGES	Mrs	Jan	313A Main RD	GLENORCHY	TAS	7010
4374	BROWN	Mr	Trevor W	19 Direction Dr	OTAGO BAY	TAS	7017
4375	BREAKSPEAR	Mr	Stephen	6 Glebe St	GLEBE	TAS	7000
4376	HAMILTON	Mr	Robert T	33 Loatta Rd	LINDISFARNE	TAS	7015
4377	GIBBINS	Miss	Dorothea	PO Box 63	LILYDALE	TAS	7268
4378	CAHILL	Ms	Sandra J	Citycare Leighlands Rd	EVANDALE	TAS	7212
4379	LYONS	Mrs	Veronica	3 Tasma St	LAUNCESTON	TAS	7250
4380	MILLER	Mrs	Christine	3 Riverview Rd	RIVERSIDE	TAS	7250
4381	JONES	Mrs	Beatrice	1 / 47 Pitt Ave	W RIVERSIDE	TAS	7250
4382	JONES	Mr	Alan	1 / 47 Pitt Ave	W RIVERSIDE	TAS	7250
4383	PAINE	Mr	Geoff	96 Dion Crescent	RIVERSIDE	TAS	7250
4384	PAINE	Mrs	Pauline	96 Dion Crescent	RIVERSIDE	TAS	7250
4385	HODGE	Mrs	Sharon R	RSD 539	SCOTTSDALE	TAS	7260
4386	KERSHAW	Mr	Ronald C	5 Totara St	RIVERSIDE	TAS	7250
4387	KERSHAW	Mrs	Winifred	5 Totara St	RIVERSIDE	TAS	7250
4388	REYNOLDS	Mrs	Tarni	16 Hobbs Pde	ULVERSTONE	TAS	7315
CHANGE OF ADDRESS							
4255	GRAY	Mr	Mervyn S	2 Rectory St	SWANSEA	TAS	7190

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WOOLLEY FAMILY REUNION

FOLLOWING the success of their Family Reunion a decade ago, the Woolley Clan will gather at Glen Huon again on Saturday 25 January 1997, to mark the 160th anniversary of their ancestors' arrival in Tasmania.

Aboard the *William Metcalf* were brothers William, Benjamin and Robert Woolley with their families, however only William and his wife Melinda settled in Tasmania. Three children arrived with them in 1837, John, Jacob and Jane.

Robert and Tabitha were later born in Hobart. John had fourteen children, only one of whom died in infancy.

Jacob had ten children, two dying in childhood; Robert fifteen, with seven dying in infancy and Tabitha fifteen, five not surviving. Jane died before she reached eighteen years of age.

It is hoped attendance at the gathering will exceed the 800 plus of 1987.

An interesting photographic display will be mounted for the day and a new book published for the occasion. Data on some family lines not previously available will be included in this.

Those not having received registration forms should contact:
Enid Woolley, RSD 36005 Judbury
TAS 7109 immediately.