

Tasmanian Ancestry



**GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
OF TASMANIA INC.**

Volume 19 Number 4—March 1999

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA INC.

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

Editorial

It is doubtful if everyone has a policeman or a medical person amongst their ancestors, but most will have a schoolteacher on their tree, or fond memories of schooldays and their favourite teacher.

In some instances the teacher may have also been a parent with prepared lessons sent from a correspondence school, now known in Tasmania as Distance Education. Perhaps some will recall their own 'schooldays' when they read the extracts from the Correspondence School report in the article on Hettie Wellard. And I will be surprised if many are not moved by Arch Flanagan's poignant story of one of his teachers.

Did you know that Tasmania has the oldest State Primary School still in use in Australia or the whereabouts of Native Corners?

Along with articles on early education in Tasmania and very helpful guides to records available in the Archives Office of Tasmania you will find interesting items on two forms of English education.

Those who hated school may enjoy reading about early trading vessels or one of our local Police Commissioners.

This is the last of our planned 'theme' journals for the present. The committee would welcome suggestions for future issues. Thank you to all those who have contributed to the journal in any way.

Rosemary Davidson

Journal Committee

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

Journal address

PO Box 60 Prospect Tasmania 7250

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tasancestry@southcom.com.au

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

Deadline dates are:

1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October

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

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Cover:

Model State School, [Wellington Square],
Launceston, Tasmania.

Reproduced with permission of the Tasmaniana Library
from their Postcard Collection.

See *Henrietta Eliza Wellard*, page 220 this issue.

Letters to the editor ...

In the December issue of *Tasmanian Ancestry* you requested our comments as to the value of having email addresses to researches queries.

This is a very good idea to persons who do most of their letter writing by email and also speeds up the communication. It does however cause problems to those who don't have access to the Internet. Both the researcher and the respondent could be missing out on valuable resources and information.

In the past, I have been unable to respond to researchers as I had no access to the Internet.

I feel both addresses should be used to cater for all persons.

It may be worthwhile mentioning in the journal that anyone can have access to the Internet at their local library. The service is free and you can set up your own mailing address through the many links there. I use Hotmail as I found this to be the easiest to use.

In an earlier issue, you mentioned Internet links for research. One such link was users.on.net/proformat/ausnames.html. This is a good source for locating fellow researchers, however I have found that at the library, you are unable to locate the suppliers' details by clicking either the left or right mouse. I have since been able to solve this problem by using the Internet at Service Tasmania which appears to be set up differently.

Maybe other readers also have this problem, or have solved it.

Thank you

Peter Clarke

12 Vela Street Howrah TAS 7018

Just a short note to say how much I enjoyed your 'Researching by email' page in the December edition of *Tasmanian Ancestry*. I have just replied to one of the entries and hopefully there may be a connection. Also keeping the information brief and to the point is excellent. I will be renewing my subscription and look forward to another such page in future editions.

Corrie Maitland



Some years ago you published an item about a genealogical column I was writing for the *Southland Times*, a daily newspaper.

I was then able to publish enquiries for no charge except a SAE.

... I would appreciate it if you could make it known that I no longer write this column due to a change in Editorship.

John F. Tourelle

Alexandra, New Zealand



Corrections:

From the Exchange Journals, *Tasmanian Ancestry*, December 1998, page 195, '**A Case of Highway Robbery**' by Wendy Hibbitt. Thomas Lake was tried in Chelmsford Essex, not Kent. My apologies for this mistake.

Thelma McKay

Grant Family Tombstone which also appeared in Vol. 19 No. 3, December 1998 of *Tasmanian Ancestry*, page 158. Reference number 2 should read **Bents News, 9 May 1836** and not Brents News, 9 January 1836.

Irene Schaffer



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Email Address: The society has now obtained an email address for the executive secretary. The address is gensctas@southcom.com.au and this is the email address members should use for any query or communication other than those dealing directly with the contents of the journal. Members should continue to use the tasancestry address for contacting the journal editor.

The Lilian Watson Family History Award: At its November 1998 meeting the executive reviewed the categories and conditions of the Lilian Watson Family History Award. With the advent of computer technology in the home it has become increasingly difficult to define the difference between a commercially produced book and a book produced at home by the author. The executive has therefore decided to reduce the number of categories from three to one. In future years the Lilian Watson Family History Award will be presented to the best family history book, no matter how it has been produced. The amended guidelines for this award are published in this issue of *Tasmanian Ancestry*.

Manuscript Award: Lilian Watson encouraged everyone to write their own family history. The executive has not scrapped the idea of making an award for manuscripts. A new award for manuscripts, yet to be named, will be finalised during 1999. This award will be made every third year and will be for a work, handwritten or typed, but not produced for sale. The manuscript is to be about a Tasmanian family or to be written by a Tasmanian resident.

If you can suggest a suitable name for this manuscript award please contact your branch secretary or forward your suggestion

to the executive secretary for consideration at a future executive meeting.

Circulation of Microfiche: The society has now received all the microfiche that it ordered during 1997–1998. At the November executive meeting major changes were made to the arrangements for the distribution of the microfiche. The St Catherine's House indexes have been consolidated into three groups; the Probate indexes form a fourth group and the Irish and Scottish records a fifth. A new roster for the circulation of these records has been worked out and is published in the *Library Notes* section of this issue.

New Publications: The fourth volume of the series *Van Diemens Land Heritage: A Biographical and Genealogical Index of Families of Tasmania 1803–1878*, edited by Neil Chick is now available. Neil is to be congratulated for the results of his efforts in this project.

It is pleasing to see that the branches are continuing to produce new publications. Burnie Branch is beginning to publish the results of its indexing of the North West Coast newspapers. Devonport is currently working on a new series of indexes for the cemeteries in the Devonport area as well as adding volumes to its indexes of the *Advocate* and the *North West Post*. Hobart Branch is continuing with its series on Southern cemeteries and Launceston Branch is continuing with their *Examiner* and *Shipping Indexes*. As well, members of the Launceston Branch are currently involved in indexing the mine of information contained in the *Walch's Tasmanian Almanac*.

1999 looks like being a bumper year for new publications. ● Anne Bartlett ●

LILIAN WATSON FAMILY HISTORY AWARD

The state executive at its November 1998 meeting reviewed the conditions applying to the Lilian Watson Family History Award.

For some years there have been three categories for the award:

- A Commercially Published [or Produced] Book
- A Home Produced Book, and
- A Manuscript.

With the widespread use of computers and the consequent advances in the techniques of home production and publication, the boundaries between the three categories have been increasingly difficult to define.

The state executive has decided that from and including the award to be presented in 2000, the Lilian Watson Family History Award will be for one category only, that of 'book', however produced or published.

A new award, yet to be named, will be made every three years for the best manuscript. Conditions for this award are still under consideration by the state executive.

The new conditions for the Lilian Watson Family History Award are given below. These will apply for the award to be presented in 2000 and for which entries will close at the end of 1999. A leaflet including the new conditions will be available in mid 1999.

- 1 The award shall be made annually, and only one publication may be selected for an award in any one year.
- 2 All entries must be in recognised book form, that is printed in some way on paper and bound with covers; entries **should** be indexed, and be

issued in an edition of ten or more copies.

- 3 Copies of the publication must have been deposited with the National Library of Australia and the appropriate state library, or the appropriate libraries for entries from other countries, as required by legislation.
- 4 All entries must be submitted to the Lilian Watson Family History Award Committee by the closing date stated on the entry form. No late entries will be accepted.
- 5 Publications must not have been previously entered for the award unless the new entry is an extensively revised new edition.
- 6 Entries for the award must have a significant Tasmanian content.
- 7 Entries must be the story of a family.
- 8 Authors may submit more than one entry.
- 9 The entry must be submitted by the author or authors.
- 10 Each entry accepted for judging will remain the property of the branch library of the society designated on the entry form. A special Lilian Watson Family History Award bookplate will be affixed to each entry.
- 11 Award winners must allow the society to publicise their entry following the announcement of the winner of the award.
- 12 The society reserves the right to refuse any entry considered unsuitable, and also not to make the award in any year.

- 13 Copyright is not required to be transferred to the society and remains with the author or publisher.
- 14 The award shall be determined by an independent judging panel of three persons approved by the society.
- 15 The judging panel must include a genealogist or person experienced in genealogical research. The other two members of the judging panel will be chosen from the following categories:
 - a qualified librarian
 - a writer or literary critic of note
 - an historian or compiler of historical or archival material.
- 16 Entries will be judged on scope and detail of the history, depiction of the family in its historical setting, historical accuracy, English expression, arrangement of material, quality of layout type and printing, quality of illustrations and the relevance of these to the text. Indexing should be accurate and comprehensive and genealogical tables clear and easy to follow. Sources of information should be acknowledged and references clearly listed. The judges will also assess how successful the work is in presenting the family history in terms of the award and its Tasmanian content.
- 17 The decision of the judging panel shall be final, subject to endorsement by the society before public announcement of the award.
- 18 The award is made to the person or persons producing, in the opinion of the society, the best family history of those submitted for judging.

Don Gregg

Lilian Watson Family History Award Coordinator.

NEWS FROM ARCHIVES

Ian Pearce—State Archivist

Robyn Eastley—Senior Archivist

THE Archives Office web site has recently been re-configured and upgraded to enable users to move around it more easily and have a better idea of its contents. Essentially the site now has a three tier structure of directory and information pages with clearer titling and content description.

Of particular interest to genealogists is the 'genealogical resources' page which includes the Tasmanian Family Link database and two new items—a descriptive list of records held by the Archives Office which are useful for genealogy, and an index to the 1200 or so applications for naturalisation contained in a number of series of records in the Office.

Two new brief subject guides are being compiled. One is to the records relating to naturalisations and the other is to records relating to the granting of publican's licences.

www.tased.edu.au/archives

Archives Office of Tasmania

77 Murray Street

SATURDAY OPENING

The Archives Office will be opening
from 10.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.
on each of the Saturdays listed below
during 1999:

10 April 1999

22 May 1999

19 June 1999

Ian Pearce—State Archivist—April 1998

BRANCH NEWS

Burnie

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



Branch members were treated to a very informative presentation by Brian Rollins at the October meeting, showing maps of early Circular Head and Emu Bay areas and how to relate them to family history.

Elizabeth Parsons, CEO of the Public Trustee, spoke at the November meeting on the importance of a properly prepared will, giving some examples of the tedious task involved in tracking family members when administering estates. This meeting marked the branch's 18th birthday.

With all the teething problems now hopefully behind us, the committee working on the Advocate BDM indexes have been busy rechecking the next index, 1926–1930, ready for printing early in the new year. Our thanks to Doug Forrest, Villy Scott and Peter Cocker for their ongoing work with this series.

We have prepared and sent out a newsletter to keep in touch with those members unable to come to meetings, encouraging them to visit our library and make use of the facilities provided. Our thanks are also extended to the dedicated band of volunteers who give of their time week after week to do library duty, for without them our library would not open as often. A working bee was held early January to sort journals, books and old copies of *Advocates* and *Examiners*—maybe we will have unearthed a whole new range of research material!

Devonport

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

The Christmas Hamper Raffle was well supported and about \$700 was raised for library funds. It was won by S. Laskey, Devonport.



The first book of the *In Loving Memory* series was recently released. There will be several books published of the transcriptions of the cemeteries within the Devonport Branch area. The initial publication is entitled *A Transcription of the Public Cemetery Ulverstone Tasmania*. It is a full transcription of the headstones in the Ulverstone Public Cemetery and it is illustrated with photographs depicting the great variety of headstones, epitaphs and grave designs. This volume was launched at a function in Ulverstone and it is now available for sale from the branch library for \$35.

It is proposed to trial a series of day time meetings during 1999. They will be held in the branch library on the first Tuesday of every second month commencing in February and starting at 1.30 pm. The dates and topics for the year are as follows:

- 2 February** Family History Displays
- 6 April** GRO Records
- 1 June** Computer Programmes
- 3 August** Census records and shipping records
- 5 October** Wills, especially Australia
- 7 December** Using the IGI and associated records

The monthly meetings on the last Thursday of each month will continue as usual.

Hobart

**President Colleen Read (03) 6244 4527
Secretary Cynthia O'Neill (03) 6243 6200
or 0419 319 774
GPO Box 640 Hobart Tasmania 7001**



Local members were very pleased that Hobart Branch Library was the first to have use of the state purchase of UK National Probate Calendars and, despite our library being closed for a month over the festive season, there were many stories of successful searches in this marvellous resource.

During February and March the library committee are holding Refresher Seminars for all library assistants and these are proving very popular.

Plans for the AGM conference in June are well underway with interesting speakers arranged for the Saturday, followed by a dinner at night, and a visit to Richmond with the Coal River Valley Historical Society on the Sunday. It is hoped everyone will note the dates on their calendars now and join us for what should be a great weekend. Hobart Branch also plans to launch on this occasion another book in its Cemeteries of Southern Tasmania series: Richmond Cemeteries (including Cambridge Congregational).

As many new genealogical records are now available on CD only, a decision has been made by the branch committee to upgrade our current computer and make it available to members in the fiche room. It is anticipated that a booking system will be necessary, so please check with our secretary for details. Members will understand that many library assistants are not computer literate and

may be unable to offer assistance. The first CD purchased is the 1851 Census for Devon, Norfolk, and Warwickshire. A new computer is being installed in the office for our indexing projects and use by office bearers.

Consideration is being given to holding demonstrations of various genealogical computer programs during Family History Week (14–20 March). Further details available at General Meetings, our library or from our secretary.

Guest Speakers:

March 16—Richard Davis, *VDL and the Irish Famine 1845–1850*.

April 20—Ken Milbourne, *Port Arthur Convict Railway*.

May 18—Alison Melrose, *The Tasmanian Museum Photographic Collection*.

June 15—Peter O'May, *Hobart Ferries*.

The next English Group Meeting will be held on 2 May (apologies for the wrong date for February meeting!).

Launceston

**President Jenny Gill (03) 6331 1150
or 0417 159 794**

**Secretary Betty Bissett (03) 6344 4034
PO Box 1290 Launceston TAS 7250**

In December we had our Christmas Party where the raffle was drawn; the prize was an elevenpiece nativity set knitted by two of our members. The winner was Mr J. E. Tulloch, West Launceston. This was followed by a challenging and fun-filled set of games that were prepared by Anne Bartlett. Thanks Anne for your effort.

New Publications:

Various members of the society have undertaken to index the *Walch's*

Tasmanian Almanacs, as a long term project. Some of the categories they are working on are Magistrates, Jurors, Postmasters and Postmistresses, Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Road Trusts, Ministers of Religion, Masonic Lodges, Medical Practitioners. The first of the series: *Postmasters & Postmistresses Volume 1—1863–1910* is now available—\$25.00.

Work is in progress on *The Examiner Index 1950–1960* (Births, Deaths & Marriages). Volume 13, *The Examiner Index of Deaths 1956–1960* is now available—\$30.00. *The Index of Births 1951–55* should be available at the end of April—\$25.00. Other Indexes will be released gradually during 1999.

The Examiner Obituaries & Monuments 1941–50 (book) now available \$25.00.

Index to Passenger Arrivals and Departures from early Launceston newspapers is now available on fiche—Volume 2—1841–1845. Volume 3—1846–50 will be available from 30 April. Cost: \$55.00 per volume including postage.

Programme:

A decision was made at the Executive Meeting to hold our monthly meetings in 1999 at our Branch Library, 2 Taylor Street.

Tuesday 2 March: Speaker: Ivan Heazlewood, local historian who will speak on farming history, and the Whitemore district.

Tuesday 6 April: Speaker: Stan Merry, History of the Launceston Railway Workshops.

Tuesday 4 May: Annual General Meeting. Members Workshop.

Tuesday 1 June: Group discussion.

Bothwell Trip:

March 20: Bus trip to Bothwell, morning tea supplied. Visit the Bothwell Family History Room, the Montacute Historical Church, followed by a tour of historical properties in the Bothwell area, hosted by local historian Mary Ramsey. \$20.00.

Hobart Trip:

Our next bus trip to the Archives and the Hobart Branch Library of the Genealogical Society is planned for Saturday, 10 April. Cost \$20.00. Morning tea supplied.

Huon

President Betty Fletcher (03) 6264 1546

Secretary Elaine Burton (03) 6264 1335

PO Box 117 Huonville TAS 7109

No report received.

N E W R E L E A S E

Van Diemens Land Heritage

A Biographical and Genealogical Index of Families of Tasmania 1803–

1878

Interim Edition

First Series: Family Records

Edited by Neil Chick

Vol. 4 now available

Vol. 4 contains biographical information of over 4000 individuals belonging to 70 Tasmanian families.

The information is presented in the same format as used in Vol. 3.

Cost—\$25.00 plus \$4.20 p&p

Available from:

The Sales Officer

PO Box 60

Prospect Tasmania 7250

SETTING THE SCENE FOR OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

C. B. Ward

AFTER agreeing to write something on the history of Tasmanian Education, I realised that the topic was too large for a journal article. This account gives early information and explains why we have developed the educational offerings which we now have, but ignores the penal education system of Point Puer.

The first settlement of Van Diemen's Land, and the subsequent early demands for some form of education for the children in the infant colony came at a time when other areas of the world were emerging from a period of challenge to existing philosophies.

The 18th century had seen a growth of Liberalism and the belief that *the people* were the true source of power and were entitled to the inalienable rights of life, liberty and happiness. Groups argued about the rights of the individual as opposed to the powers of the Church and those of the State. They also discussed the role of the Church in Politics and also in Education, and the powers of the aristocracy with the resultant restriction of education only to the ruling classes.

At the same time, the decline of the aristocracy in America and France encouraged the advocates of Liberalism who saw their dream of a new social universe based on the sanctity of the individual and the human race coming closer. In America, Liberalism was reflected in the beliefs: (1) That if man was to be a citizen in a democracy then he must understand the political institu-

tions of his society. (2) For the preservation of democracy every man should be educated. (3) If everybody has to be educated to be a citizen, therefore everybody has to go to school, and it is the responsibility therefore of the city or community to support these schools. From these beliefs we infer (i) compulsory, free education of both girls and boys and (ii) there should be no government support of church schools because American Liberalism reflected anti-clericalism, therefore education should become the responsibility of the State.

In this atmosphere we saw the settlement of New South Wales where the Liberalism movement took on some of the characteristics of the United States of America but with British tendencies, rather than French, and of course the thinking of New South Wales affected the course of events in Van Diemen's Land. In spite of the penal influence, education for the children in the colonies was necessary and in New South Wales a system developed which allowed some religion in schools with Scripture taught by teachers and with the clergy allowed in as visitors. From that day onward the arguments about the teaching of religion in State schools has continued. The ideals of Liberalism also aided the establishment of our centralised system, as every child was seen as being entitled to equal education, with the State responsible for its provision.

As well as being influenced by the new philosophical ideals as mentioned, the

early settlers brought with them the traditions and mores of their homeland. These traditions were evidenced in their agriculture, speech, law, religion and of course their education. Initially the schools were provided by the same groups as those of their homeland, viz. church, philanthropic groups and private individuals. However, here in their new homeland there was a difference, for the clergy had to look to the Governor for financial support because of the lack of glebes, tithes and collections and because so many of the population were not wage earners. In fact, the earliest teachers were dependent on government stores and funds for their provisions and so from day one we had a form of state influence and aid on our education.

Other influencing factors on the system of education developed in the colonies over the following century were;

- [1] A persistent shortage of labour (encouraging short schooling, irregular attendance and a high proportion of infants in the schools).
- [2] A shortage of capital, especially private capital (throwing considerable reliance on the state or churches).
- [3] Demographic problems peculiar to a new society (e.g. an early imbalance of the sexes, an uneven geographic distribution of population, periodic great increases and the number of children).
- [4] The unimportance of education for economic and social advancement.
- [5] The absence of an hereditary ruling class and of a developed, independent middle class in both city and country explain the lack of sharp class divisions in education, but have also resulted in a scarcity of persons committed to education by reason of vocation, leisure or culture.
- [6] The desire for social cohesion which favoured the growth of state schools.
- [7] The absence of a predominant religion meant that Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Methodist all exerted considerable influence on educational development.
- [8] The nature of the frontier, a pastoral 'Big Man's frontier' in most colonies made the provision of education in the hinterland a persistent problem.¹

Having established this background, we can now turn more closely to Van Diemen's Land where the divisions in the form of government in the early years also provide suitable divisions of time—education wise.

From 1803 until 1825 this colony was completely dependent on New South Wales with the policy of that colony being reliant upon direction from the Colonial Office in England. From 1825 until 1855 there were Lieutenant Governors in control, whose policies were largely the product of their nominated councils and the influence of the Colonial Office in England. In the last four years of this period we had a Legislative Council which was partly nominated and partly elected. Following 1855 we had had a responsible and representative government with the colony's name changing from Van Diemen's Land to Tasmania in 1856.

This first phase of government coincides with educational developments up to the Church and School Corporation Act of 1826. We find that the first recorded instruction on educational matters was sent to Colonel Paterson in the North.

Governor King instructed Paterson to set apart two lots of 200 acres in every township, contiguous to the church and

schoolhouse for the maintenance of the clergyman and schoolmaster.²

However, the census or muster of 1809 shows no schoolmaster, although there were fifty-two children in the district.

In the South, the Reverend Knopwood was charged with judicial, clerical and educational responsibilities and it appears that the latter suffered gravely. There, the first provision for education was made in 1806 when Governor Collins reported that he had bought a house at Sandy Bay for eventual use as a school. Nothing came of it, but Bligh does mention the house in 1809. As neither church nor state was providing for the children it appears that probably the first teacher in this colony was Jane Noel, a schoolmistress from Sydney who set up in a hut in a lane off Lower Collins Street in Hobart Town.³

Because the first newspaper, *The Derwent Star and V.D.L. Intelligencer*, was not issued until 8 January 1810 and because on the night of Governor Collins' death all of his personal records were destroyed, our early information is limited.

The first regular school though, according to Clifford Reeves, was maintained in Davey Street, Hobart Town by Thomas Fitzgerald. This was commenced in 1807 and Fitzgerald, an ex-convict who was dismissed as clerk to the bench of magistrates because of drunkenness, continued until 1812 when he received ten pounds per annum from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts as well as weekly payments from the parents. For this payment, poor children were to be taught free. Michael McQueen of dissolute habits received a similar grant in the North. Others like Michael Donnelly who shared his time between

teaching, clerking and drinking, set up schools, most of which lasted only for short periods. In 1817, Fitzgerald's school became the first in Van Diemen's Land to receive Colonial Funds when he received twenty five pounds per annum. In the following year his wife who managed a girls' school was given £10 per year.⁴ Further colonial involvement came in 1820 with the appointment of Mr Peter Mulgrave as Superintendent of Schools.

The next few years saw great argument as to whether or not the Church of England was the Established Church in the colonies and in 1826 the Church and Schools Corporation Act attempted to support Church of England schools by means of land grants. Because of the much larger non-Anglican proportion of the community than that of England, the Corporation collapsed and the government resorted to the expensive practice of supporting schools of all denominations. But it also saw an awakening of educational effort.

Many plans were put forward until finally in 1839, the first state system of education was inaugurated when Governor Franklin established a Board of Education with Edward Hobson as Secretary. The Board published our first educational regulation that Free Day Schools be conducted, as nearly as may be, on the British and Foreign School System.⁵ This meant that until the dissolution of the Board of Education in 1848 there was no State Aid for denominational schools.

Denison, the Governor of that day, was prepared to support any sect which could provide a Christian education but he was opposed in principle to the money coming from general revenue. People should pay for education either through fees, voluntary subscriptions or a compulsory

levy. He did though grant a rate of one penny per child per day of government aid. This saw teachers' salaries fall and an increase in the number of church and private schools. Denison had a proliferation of schools, usually poorly staffed, with no guiding principles nor a unifying leader. His saviour was to be Thomas Arnold, the son of Arnold of Rugby. In order to cater for those who had no funding, and to keep what were called 'the gutter children' from mixing with the upper classes and impairing the tone of the schools, Ragged Schools, Sunday Schools and Night Schools were established. As compulsory education meant the congregation of all social classes, these were ways of trying not to offend the finer feelings of the *more respectable parents*. This was the foundation of our primary education. What then of secondary?

Secondary education received no Government help at all, there were no public grammar schools, but a few private schools were conducted by various gentlemen, some of which considering the educational facilities available to them, reached a satisfactory standard, whilst others certainly could not lay claim to even this distinction. These schools, however, suffered from a fatal defect from the point of view of the community; they were each and all dependent entirely on the ability of the gentlemen conducting them, and lacked stability in the event of his ill-health or death.⁶

Tertiary education, available only in England where it was restricted to an elitist few, was almost non-existent to our colonial ancestors.

The first attempt at secondary education was in 1826 in the north when an institution for the education of youth and the advancement of science was proposed. A

Public Library and Lecture room were to be incorporated at Norfolk Plains, but it eventually became a Private Academy.

In 1828 the Government attempted unsuccessfully to establish a King's Grammar School at New Norfolk and it was eventually Governor Franklin who founded a secondary institution in 1838. This was known as Queen's College and Mr J. P. Gell was brought from England to be its Headmaster. Franklin then sponsored the Scientific Society, the forerunner of the Royal Society, which was founded in 1843, the year of Franklin's recall. In 1846 Hutchins School, the Launceston Grammar School and Bishopsbourne College were established and in 1848 the High School of Hobart Town was born.

This is what Arnold inherited when he was installed in the Education Office in the south eastern corner of the public buildings in Murray Street which remained the departmental headquarters for the next century until they moved to the present building in Bathurst Street. He inherited the penny-a-day system which he found to be ruining the public schools and causing a falsification of returns in order to provide teachers even with starvation rations. He also found a complete absence of suitable recruits to teaching, deplorable standards of school housing and a lack of a code for governing the denominational schools. Theoretically the parents had the right to determine the school system they wanted. In fact, the local clergy hired and fired the schoolmaster and decided the school offerings. Arnold opposed this as he believed if the Government supplied the bulk of school incomes, they should also have the right of vetoing all appointments and dismissals in all public schools.

Arnold, during his six and a half year stay, commenced a system of training with board and education free. To get recruits this had to be offered to fourteen year olds and this system of apprenticeship training continued until the Phillip Smith Training College was introduced in 1906. Arnold also developed a system to qualify and classify teachers—established examinations for promotion—and set up Northern and Southern Boards of Education, while at the same time sowing the seeds of a bureaucratic, centralised system of education.⁷

The Northern and Southern Boards controlled their areas and many of the school buildings constructed at that time remain in use today. They continued until 1 January 1886 when the Tasmanian Education Department was established with Thomas Stephens as its first Director.

Following on from then, there is scope for a separate accounting of Teacher Training, Area Schools, Trade Teaching, Kindergartens, High Schools, District Schools, Secondary Colleges, University, Technical Education, Special Education, Adult Education and the like.

Endnotes:

- 1 Barcan, A. *Education for Australians* ed. Cowan, Cheshire 1966 p.1
- 2 Reeves, C. *A History of Tasmanian Education* MUP. 1935 p.3
- 3 ibid p.3
- 4 Phillips, D. *Making More Adequate Provisions* Tasmanian Government Printer 1985
- 5 Hobart Town Gazette 1839 p.1133 Reg. No 1.
- 6 Butler, W. F. D. *The Foundation of Public Institutions for Secondary Education in Tasmania*. Papers and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania 1917 pp.21–22
- 7 *The Subtle Influence of Thomas Stephens on the Development of the Tasmanian Education Department*—Unpublished M. Ed. Thesis by C. B. Ward. ●

Rules and Regulations for Teachers in 1872

1. Teachers each day will fill lamps, clean chimneys, and trim wicks.
2. Each teacher will bring a bucket of water and scuttle of coal for the day's sessions.
3. Make your pens carefully: you may whittle nibs to the individual taste of pupils.
4. Men teachers may take one evening each week for courting purposes, or two evenings a week if they go to church regularly.
5. After 10 hours in school, the teachers spend the remaining time reading the Bible or other good books.
6. Women teachers who marry or engage in unseemly conduct will be dismissed.
7. Each teacher should lay aside from each pay a goodly sum of his earnings for his benefit during his declining years so that he will not become a burden on society.
8. Any teacher who smokes, uses liquor in any form, frequents pool or public halls, or gets shaved in a barber shop will give good reason to suspect his worth, intentions, integrity and honesty.
9. The teacher who performs his labors faithfully and without fault for five years will be given an increase of 25 cents per week in his pay, providing the Board of Education approves.

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<http://www.funnytown.com>/ Vol. 4—Issue 25

BARK AND STICKS

A. H. Flanagan

HERE wasn't much to interest or excite us at Possum Creek School, something you'll understand if you went to a bush school in the twenties. But that was before Miss Weston's year.

We had all that long, hot Christmas holiday to anticipate her coming as Arnie Nicholls and I talked and wondered. Both Arnie and I lived up The Five Mile; I, at the end, with my Dad. My mother had left us years before saying she couldn't take the Creek any longer. Arnie's place was nearby. In a district where everyone was poor, his family had less than most. Moreover, he was no scholar.

When we arrived the first day Miss Weston was already there and we peeped through the window for a look. She was thin with wispy hair and spectacles that hung low on her nose. She looked severe too, but when she rang the bell and we lined up she smiled at us all and said, 'I'm sure we'll soon be friends'.

Plodding home through the metal and dust that afternoon Arnie and I agreed that it had been a good first day.

We soon realised that to Miss Weston everyone was special at something: the Penning girls at lessons—well, we'd always known that—but now clumsy big Bert Davis at fire-lighting, shy little Dave Mitchell at ink making, blundering Gertie MacMorrow at flower arrangement and so on. Even Arnie. Watching us play rounders, she'd say, 'You're a big hitter, Arnie —you'll be a great batsman someday'. How Arnie would glow.

When winter came and the bitter cold crept throughout the room, she would assemble us around the big wood fire and lead us in lovely songs, like 'The Road to

Gundagai' or 'There's a Long, Long Trail A Winding'.

How she loved our school custom of invading the nearby bush and bringing back bark and sticks for fire lighting. 'What a great idea. What huge armfuls.' I always remembered her saying to me once, 'Especially yours, Jack'.

But there was this cough that used rack her, leaving her flushed and shaken. We'd ask, 'Are you alright, Miss?' and she'd smile and say, 'I'll live'.

We would have grieved greatly when she left at the end of the year but bush fires were raging beyond The Five Mile and for three days Arnie and I had to fight them alongside the men.

As soon as I finished school, I left the Creek, worked around and then, like most of my generation, became part of World War II. Men, far away, dream of home. I dreamed of the Creek and often of that frail young woman who had brought a year of sunshine into the lives of a score of lonely bush children. Only when I returned home did I learn that she was dead.

In the course of time I visited the little cemetery where she lay. A simple headstone read, *Marie Weston 1900–1943 Gone on ahead*. It seemed like a special message to me.

As I stood there I suddenly yearned for some final gesture of respect and love. The Last Post, a prayer, flowers? I looked around and saw along the cemetery fence the straggling gums and the debris beneath.

I walked across and picked up bark and sticks. More and more I crowded into my arms and then I carried them back and placed them in a fulsome heap at the foot of the grave.

HENRIETTA ELIZA WELLARD

FIRST HEAD TEACHER OF THE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
Rosemary Davidson

GREAT AUNTIE HET, or Hettie, was born into a family of school teachers, and probably in the school house, on 16 March 1880 at Dunorlan, Tasmania, the eighth daughter of Alfred Champion Wellard and his first wife Charlotte neé Moody.¹

Her father Alfred was born in Tasmania into a family of Wesleyan Methodists who had been involved with the building and establishment of the faith in Hobart and surrounding districts. However, it was not until his return from the Victorian goldfields in the mid 1850s that Alfred was ‘converted’ and became a lay preacher. His trade was that of journeyman currier, which business he carried on in O’Briens’s Bridge.² In March 1860 he married Charlotte Adams Moody, who had been born in Cornwall, England, a daughter of the Rev. Richard Moody.³

By 1861 they were living at Green Rises near Longford. Alfred was schoolmaster in a private school at Butleigh Hill when their first child, Edith Annie, was born. A son, Charles Henry, arrived in 1863 but ten weeks later died from bronchitis. The following year Edith died from a ‘sloughing sore throat’—apparently bleeding to death in her mother’s arms—a traumatic beginning to their married life. Both children were buried at Butleigh Hill although by this time Alfred and Charlotte had moved to Dunorlan where another son, Alfred Ernest was born only a month later. Then followed eight girls with Hettie being the second youngest.⁴ Most of them, including Hettie, becoming remarkably proficient woodcarvers and/or painters.

Hettie recalled Mr Henry Reed, the well-known business man of Launceston, asked her father to take on the private school at Dunorlan which he established in 1863. In 1875 it became a public (government) school with her father

qualified to be placed in Class IV. Div. B, (Rules of 1875); and that both he and Mrs. Wellard are fit to be placed in charge of a school.

The average attendance in that year was forty-seven.⁵

So Hettie grew up in the school house at Dunorlan, pupil number 269, taught by her parents.⁶ Her father travelled the district on Sundays, often up to forty miles, to preach to the local Methodists.⁷

Her brother Alfred applied to become a teacher in 1882 but was refused due to his age. He returned to Horton College, and later became the Rev. Wellard.

I imagine it was a rather strict upbringing by today’s standards but the only family story of the time I have concerns Lilian Charlotte, born 1870. ‘A pretty little thing’, she climbed on the dresser and either fell, or the dresser fell, and her leg or hip was broken. Lilian is remembered as wearing a leg iron and being rather grumpy in later years.

Hettie, born in 1880 would have known little of these family tragedies. Did she have a happy childhood? Her father’s obituary declares ‘Gloom and depression vanished in his cheery company.’ She must have enjoyed school and followed her sisters to Launceston where she attended college for two years. She won book prizes including some that have

been passed to my family—for Science and Scripture in form 1V as well as Dux in English with a copy of Homer's *Illiad and Odyssey*, and the Special English Prize in Class V, a copy of *Scott's Poetical Works*.

When Hettie was nearly 14 her eldest sister Marion Emily died of 'Rheumatic Fever and Interitis' on 23 January 1894. Marion was a school-teacher, aged 27.⁸

By 1897–98 Hettie was teaching at Dunorlan School and in 1898 passed the Junior Public Exams through the University of Tasmania with passes in English, History, French, Geometry and Elementary Science and credits in Geography and Arithmetic. In 1899, at the age of 19, she was a Pupil Teacher of young children at the Ladies College in Launceston.

In April 1901 she applied for a position with the Education Department and became Teacher of Sewing at Deloraine School at £30 per annum and on becoming a Fifth Class Assistant in June this was increased to £50 per annum.⁹

By 1902 most, if not all the Wellard children had left home. Another sister who had become a schoolteacher, Mary Winifred, teaching at Beulah, resigned to marry Robert Henry (Harry) Crawford. Hettie passed the Senior Public Exams in Arithmetic, English and French.



Miss Wellard c.1897

Again tragedy struck when their mother, now 63, was admitted to hospital suffering from melancholia and refusing to eat. She died in March 1903 and was buried in Deloraine with her daughter Marion.¹⁰ Alfred married a cousin and moved to Melbourne soon after where he died in 1916. He had held the position of

head teacher at Dunorlan School for forty-two years. The original school was demolished 'for health reasons' in 1919.¹¹

In 1909 Hettie was living at 53 Lyttleton Street Launceston with her sister Lilian, while two of their sisters were nursing in Launceston. The following year she was in Suffolk Street. By 1911 Hettie was assistant teacher at East Launceston Practising School where her brother-in-law, R. H. Crawford had been Headmaster for a

time. Her salary had risen to £102 per annum.¹²

It is interesting to note that Harry Crawford was promoted to inspectorial rank in 1912, became Secretary for Education in 1919 and Chief Inspector of Schools in 1920.

Early in 1915 Hettie's sister Lilian died in Melbourne aged 44.

In 1918 she transferred to the Wellington Square Practising School as a demonstration teacher with a salary of £150. *The Educational Record* of 15 December 1918 carried the following notice:

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL.

To enable children in remote locations to obtain facilities for receiving some educational advantages, a correspondence teacher, Miss H. Wellard, has been appointed, and commences duties in January next.

Children of families residing in isolated districts outside a radius of 3 miles from an existing State or subsidised school are eligible for enrolment at the correspondence school, provided that such children do not attend any school.

Teachers and members of the boards of advice are requested to make this information known throughout the district, and to encourage the parents concerned to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded.

Further information may be obtained upon application to—

“Miss Wellard,
Correspondence Teacher,
Education Office,
Hobart.”

Enrolments grew rapidly and by July 1919 the Correspondence School had been divided into two—Hettie as head teacher with thirty-eight children under her care, and forty-five children under the care of Miss Jessie Knight. Sheets of work were prepared and forwarded to students fortnightly with instructions and illustrations of how to do the set work. By October 1920 Misses Sarah A. Tregaskis, Ivy M. Mace, M. Manson, Millicent Rowntree, M. Norman, P. Weaver and M. Conrad were also working in the Correspondence School at the Education Office. In June 1920 Inspector C. Fletcher had reported ‘The present room is most uncomfortably cold, there being insufficient heating apparatus.’ Other comments were of the need for a filing cabinet and a table for the second typewriter.¹³

The range of lesson sheets was soon expanded giving guidance in Reading, Writing, Spelling, Composition, Poetry, Grammar, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Geography and History. From a few library books the number quickly expanded to well over a 1,000 by 1925. These were issued at least once a month.¹⁴

When Miss M. Sargasser joined the staff in 1924, other teachers included M. Elliott, J. F. L. King and D. Davidson. In 1926 they moved offices to Battery Point and later View Street, Sandy Bay.¹⁵

On 15 September 1922, *The Educational Record* included a report by Hettie on the progress of the Correspondence School. It’s a pity the names were omitted. An edited version follows.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL.

By H. E. WELLARD, Head Teacher

The Correspondence School was established for the purpose of giving assistance to parents of children who live too far away from a school to attend. In January 1919 two children were enrolled. During the next month that number was increased by 23. In July, 1922, the enrolment was 255, with 15 children awaiting admission.

Difficulties in Regard To, and Appreciation Of, the Work.

A few extracts from letters will show some of the difficulties with which people in these isolated districts have to contend; also their appreciation of the assistance rendered by the school:—

“You may be interested if I tell you a little of the difficulties we have to face way out in the bush. We have been here two years, and the children have not had a holiday. There are no other people living within 10 miles, and I have been for five months without seeing another woman. We had decided to take the children for a holiday, but we are still

here, owing to the terrific rains, winds, and snow. Last week the snow was a foot deep. Now the roads are so slippery and the mud so thick that it is difficult for the horses to pull us out."

"We cannot make a special trip with the packets of work, as we are so far out, and it means 26 miles with a very slow horse."

"On the 20th a bush-fire swept our place. Our house is still standing, but almost all our fencing is burnt, so I shall be too busy to give the children any help for a time."

"Owing to the rough weather and deep snow last week Dad was unable to take our books to catch the mail. He had to go 19 miles."

"The boys do not get much time, as they are working on the farm all day, and get only a short time after tea, but they will do what they can, as I am anxious for them to learn."

"I work all day, and the time at my disposal in the evenings is barely sufficient to do the work properly. We work every evening in the week from 7 to 9. It is practically impossible to get good work without the closest personal attention."

"When the last set of work should have been posted, the bridge at _____ was under water, so our pack-cart could not get up."

"I am sorry to have to report that A—— is unable to do his lessons, as he fell and fractured his right arm last Thursday. He has asked for the reading books. and will go on with the spelling. It is a pity this has happened, as he was getting on so well with his work."

"The work is not so well done this time. G——'s arm is very much inflamed, and the pain prevents him from writing well. I had to drive him 30 miles to the doctor."

"I think E—— has done wonderfully well, considering he did not know his A, B, C when starting with you."

"I am learning the new methods with the children, and find them very interesting indeed."

"It is nice of you to write such a cheering letter about the girls. It gives one heart to go on in the face of difficulties."

"I must express my very deep gratitude for, and appreciation of, the help given by the C.S. to all us outlying country folks, too far away from a school to send the children, and too busy to give regular lessons ourselves. I am quite sure every one who has the benefit of the system feels as I do about it."

"I must thank you for what you have done to help the children along, and hope that your good work prospers."

"Accept the thanks of her mother and myself for your very kind attention to my little girl during the two and half years she has been under you. I can highly recommend the C.S. to anyone at a distance."

"I am pleased with the progress made by the boys that I feel that I cannot do better than put the two girls in."

"We know how keenly interested you are in the children. We have heard great praise from all quarters regarding your C.S. work, and are delighted to hear of your success."

"We feel extremely grateful to the Education Department for having inaugurated the correspondence system. ... The few words of appreciation and encouragement you give them are eagerly looked for and highly valued."

"I cannot tell you what a pleasure and comfort the lessons are to _____ (a sick child in hospital). His face flushes with delight at your words of praise and encouragement."

"I feel it my duty to write and thank you for the trouble you have taken with our children's lessons. I am afraid they have not always given you satisfaction, but I can assure you that the lessons they have received from your college have been a great advantage to them."

"D—— is very pleased that you like his little bird pictures. It is entirely his own work. He is passionately fond of all bird life, and is never weary of studying the ways a bird has of being and doing."

Children's Newspaper and Library Books.

"The children appreciate the 'Children's Newspaper' very much."

"I am returning the school work and also the library books. I hope you will soon replace the libraries, as the children have very little amusement and thoroughly appreciate the stories—even L—— read and enjoyed 'Oliver Twist.' "

"I want to thank you very much for the 'Children's Newspaper.' We all like it awfully, and as it comes each mail I sew it together, so that no pages will be lost. I think the serial story, 'A Message From Space,' is lovely; but I think the whole paper is."

"M—— is so pleased at your offer to send her a book to read, and, if necessary, I will gladly pay the cost of postage."

"I am returning the three library books. Could you please send L—— the book of 'Bluebeard'? S—— would like 'Robinson Crusoe,' and I would like a good war book of battles."

"I like reading the books you sent very much. Will you please send me this time a book of one of the gangs of Tasmanian bushrangers, such as the Brady gang, who were here in the early days when the first settlers arrived from England. I was very much interested in reading of early Tasmanians in the newspapers."

Children's Compositions.

Preparatory Class.

"I have a dog of my own; he is black and white. His name is 'Prinny.' I often take him out hunting. He catches a rabbit

for me nearly every day, and is very clever at finding traps."

Class I.

"I have three rabbits—there is a black one, a white one, and a sandy one. They all have tiny tails and funny mouths that wriggle sideways when they eat. I know they wriggle because I have watched the rabbits. I give them bread, lettuce-leaves, and dandelions. You would like to see them, I know."

Class II.

"The room in which I work daily measures 12 feet in length and 12 feet in width. It has high papered walls, on which hangs a few maps. The windows are opened wide each day for me to get plenty of fresh air. The furniture in my schoolroom consists of one table, on which I do my lessons, and a cushioned chair for me to sit on. I generally have a fire each day during the winter. A bowl of fresh flowers stands on the mantelpiece. My books, when put away, are kept in my school-bag. Mother is the supervisor."

Class III.

"This month is the last of winter. Everybody is very busy on the farm. The last of the ploughing is being done; also the fallowing for the next season. Cabbages, peas, and onions are still being put out. Hoes are kept busy in the pea and potato paddocks. Now that the evenings are long and cold we sit round a big fire while father reads to us. Most of the fruit trees are bare, but some are coming into bud. The weather is usually unsettled at this time, and we have had several frosts lately. All kinds of birds are about—the magpie, wattle-birds, robins, wrens, tomtits, and several others."

Class IV.

"Things are beginning to look very dry after the long spell of fine weather, so a little rain was needed to moisten the ground. One morning the sun came out in a burning heat, making the air feel hot and close. Towards the afternoon great

black clouds began to rise, and cover over the bright blue sky. First, a few drops of rain came down, and then began in earnest. The creeks began to change their beautiful colours to a muddy-brown. Ponds began to fill up, to the water birds' great delight. Dirty little puddles placed themselves just where you were likely to step, and I daresay everyone knows the result, a slip down in the mud or a wet boot. However, the flowers seemed to take delight in getting a soaking, and the crops took hope and began to grow and get green again."

Influence of the School.

From this brief glimpse into the files of the C.S. some idea of its far-reaching influence may be gauged. Into homes where the post hitherto came but seldom the regular arrival of school packets brings to the children of the pioneer a new hope and a great opportunity. The desire for the children's advancement adds to the day's work of many parents and supervisors an extra burden, which they cheerfully discharge, receiving their reward in the progress of the pupils. ... That they value the work is evident from the regret with which they record an enforced break in their studies. A few days ago a supervisor wrote asking for lessons to be sent while the children were under quarantine restrictions for scarlet fever, as they missed the work so much. ... "The end crowns the work," for the school motto is fitly chosen with a deep understanding of the effort put forth by the pupils as they struggle for a better education under hardships unknown to the city child. "I don't know how you can teach by post," people frequently say, but the results of the system are most gratifying, and the spirit of co-operation prevailing amongst teacher, supervisor and child is very genuine. Little boxes of wild bush flowers, letters, and occasional photos, are evidence of appreciation

highly prized by those who labour to bring the school to the country child.

The three and a half years which the school has been in existence have shown that it fulfils a very definite need in the scheme of education.

In 1936 Hettie was on recreational leave with a salary of £270. She tendered her resignation which was 'accepted with regret' and after discussion between Hettie, Senior Inspector Fletcher and the Secretary for Education, in August 1936 they unanimously agreed to recommend Miss Sagasser be appointed Head Teacher of the Correspondence School.¹⁶

Henrietta Wellard died 19 July 1967, aged 87, survived by her sister Annie Gertrude (Gid) Wyatt at Deloraine.¹⁷

Endnotes:

- 1 RGD Deloraine 1880:714
- 2 Obituary, unknown newspaper
- 3 RGD Marriage Hobart 1860:342
- 4 RGD Births Longford 1861:1427 and 1863:860; RGD Death Longford 1863:280; RGD Births Deloraine 1864:272, 1866:213, 1868:313, 1870:310, 1873:215, 1875:292, 1877:265, 1880:714 and 1882:988
- 5 ED 2/3/444
- 6 ibid.
- 7 op. cit. Obituary
- 8 RGD Death Deloraine 1894:110
- 9 ED 2/25/2253
- 10 RGD 1903:570
- 11 Hall, A. J. R., *The History of Dunorlan*, 1984.
- 12 Electoral Rolls and *Educational Record*
- 13 ED 29/16/1 Observation Book.
- 14 ibid.
- 15 ibid.
- 16 ED 190/52 and *Educational Record*
- 17 *The Mercury*, 20 July 1967



EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

INDEXES, REGISTERS AND CORRESPONDENCE

ARCHIVES OFFICE OF TASMANIA BRIEF SUBJECT GUIDE No. 4

This is a list of the most useful records when researching education related matters. Most of the early correspondence has not survived but the registers give useful information such as dates for particular events and references to out letters in the letter books. This list is not comprehensive. For further references you should consult the Series Titles List TA63 Education Department for a complete list of records held and Brief Subject Guide No. 3 for records relating to staff.

ED6	Index to general correspondence (ED1, ED2, ED4.) ED6/1 is an index to registers ED3/1-7 ED6/2 is an index to registers ED5/1-2 ED6/3 is an index to register ED26/1	1855-1905
ED3	Registers of general correspondence	1855-1905
ED5	Registers of correspondence, new series	1899-1904
ED26	Register of correspondence concerning particular schools and subjects	Feb 1904-1905
ED1	General correspondence (large gaps see inventory)	1875-1904
ED2	General correspondence—teachers file 3713 (indexed in general index in search room)	1862-1905
ED4	General correspondence, new series (large gaps see inventory)	c1896-1904
ED13	Secretary's and Director's letter books (Reference is made to these in the registers ED6)	Mar 1857 to Feb 1947
ED8	Register of general correspondence, A series	c1892-c1904
ED7	General correspondence, A series (only 3 files have survived.)	1903-1904
ED27	Index to references to teachers in correspondence (ED9)	c1910-1916
ED28	Indexes to general correspondence (ED9). ED28/1 General ED28/2 Teachers ED28/3 Schools	1905-1916
ED9	General correspondence	1905-1916
AD282	Index to correspondence—O series (ED10). Series Description —Subject cards registering correspondence. The correspondence has not survived intact after 1939 but a few cards occasionally give a subsequent file reference which can be found in ED 183 eg. Apple festival 963. There are occasional annotations eg. a tick (or 'V') means that the file has stayed in the current records system ('V' for vault) and was not transferred to the ED 183 series (which is the Department's 'Archive' system). The letter 'R' means that the records went to a regional office. The subsequent file	1917-1961

reference to ED183 (always a single number) is sometimes prefixed with a 'T' but not always. Files with the archive numbers 1–8000 are in ED183. Numbers above 8000 are retained by the Department and permission must be obtained from the Department to access them.

AD294	Index to correspondence on the conveyance of children to school Series Description —Index cards organised alphabetically by school. 'O' file numbers and later 'C' file numbers (the 'C' denotes conveyance). Early files can be found in the ED10 series. Later files are in AC107.	1932–1970
AD335	Alphabetical index to schools Files referred to here can be found in ED10, ED11 and ED183	1914–1981
AD347	Alphabetical index to closed schools. Files referred to here will be found in ED10, ED11 and ED183	1915–1974
ED12	Registers of inward correspondence	Mar 1905–Feb 1939
ED10	Correspondence 'O' series	1917–1939
ED11	Correspondence (School series) files 3–737	1917–1939
AD297	Subject index to correspondence Series description —Alphabetical subject index to the 'subject index with main headings' (AD331) which leads to the numerical card register (AD332). The numerical sequence cards (with 3 tiered numbers eg. 7/4/1) give the Department's 'transfer' no. enabling the files to be found in ED183. The sequence for searching should be AD297 then AD331 then AD332 then ED183. Sometimes it is unnecessary to go to both AD297 or AD331. The object of searching these cards is to get to the Department's 'transfer' (archive) number which is the only way to find files in ED183. Occasionally the Department's transfer no. is found on these cards—AD297. Files with the archive numbers 1–8000 are in ED183. Files with numbers above 8000 are retained by the Department and permission must be obtained from the Department to access them.	1912–c.1968
AD331	Subject index to correspondence with main headings. There are 41 main subject headings each assigned a number. Within these divisions there are other cards with sub-headings organised alphabetically and with sub-numbers.	1912–1968
AD332	Numerical register of correspondence	1912–1968
ED183	General correspondence files. Organised by archive numbers which were allocated by the Agency.	1912–1968

For correspondence relating to education prior to 1855 see the records of the Colonial Secretary's Office.

RECORDS RELATING TO TEACHERS AND OTHER EDUCATION STAFF

ARCHIVES OFFICE OF TASMANIA *BRIEF SUBJECT GUIDE NO. 3*

This is a list of the records most frequently used by researchers seeking information on teaching and non-teaching staff employed in the Education Department. A complete list of all records held can be found in the Series Titles List under TA63 Education Department.

Access to some records may be restricted.

Teachers

ED2	General correspondence—teachers file 3713 (indexed in General card index in search room)	1862–1905
ED238	Teachers personal history cards	c.1886–c.1945
ED190	Personal files of teachers	1908–1968
ED27	Index to references to teachers in correspondence (ED9)	1910–1916
ED28/2	Index to teachers in correspondence (ED9)	1905–1916
ED45	Register of the payment of salaries and allowances to teachers and others connected with the department	1895–1939
ED17	Correspondence relating to teachers resignations	1905–1924
ED54	Register of teachers appointed to subsidised schools	Aug 1912 to Aug 1916
AC98	<i>Educational Record</i>	1931–1967

Non-Teaching Staff

ED191	Personal files of non-teaching staff	c.1956–1965
AD295	Index to non teaching staff	1950–1970

These are from the series of *Brief Subject Guides* © Archives Office of Tasmania, June 1998, and have been printed with the kind permission of Robyn Eastley, Senior Archivist.

Other Brief subject guides available at the Archives Office of Tasmania:

- No 1 Patient Records, Royal Derwent Hospital.
- No 2 Records relating to Criminal Cases.
- No 5 Records relating to Child Migrants.
- No 6 Records relating to the movement of convict Ticket of Leave holders.
- No 7 Records relating to the registration of Companies, Firms & Business Names.
- No 8 Records relating to prisoners in Gaol.
- No 9 District registers of births and deaths available on microfilm [includes marriages—Ed.]
- No 10 Records relating to Naturalisations.

A GENEALOGICAL GOLDMINE

2. ARITHMETIC—1815 STYLE

Joan Stephens

IN the March 1998 issue of this journal my husband described briefly the wealth of genealogical material recovered from Goitrewen, Wales, a property once owned by my ancestors. Included amongst this material was an exercise book, that had belonged to my 2x great grandfather, Thomas William Braithwaite Lott. This book provides an interesting insight into the way arithmetic was taught in the early 1800s.

From his grandfather's diary, it appears that Thomas was educated at Llanelli in Carmarthenshire, about four miles from Goitrewen and one entry records the payment, on 13 July 1809, of '£6..7..1 to Mr. John Evans, for my daughter, for Thomas's Education.' The actual exercise book is dated 13 August 1812. As Thomas was born in February 1797 he was between 15 and 16 years of age when the book was in use.

The book contains many tables listing the units of length, weight, volume, area, time, and currency then in use. But who remembers today how many barleycorns there are in an inch, yards in a rod, pole or perch, or furlongs in a mile? How many pounds in a quarter, pecks in a bushel, gallons in a hogshead, or hogsheads in a pipe—or even shillings in a guinea? There is certainly a lot to be said for the metric system.

Most of the tables and examples contained in the book relate to the conduct of business in the 19th century, involving the old weights, measures and currency. However several examples were noted

that would be of direct relevance today, including currency exchange rates, the purchase of stocks and the calculation of interest on money invested over various periods. At that time these calculations could be made without having to worry about income tax, capital gains, negative gearing or other problems that plague the present day investor or business man.

I have chosen 6 problems from Thomas' exercise book, one of which has a genealogical connection. The solutions, as recorded by Thomas are given on page 236 of this journal—no cheating please.

Problem 1

*When first the marriage knot was tyed
Between my wife and me
My age did her's as far exceed
As three Times three doth Three
But when ten years and halfe ten years
We man and wife had been
Her age came up so near to mine
As eight is to sixteen
Now tell me I pray
What were our ages on the Wedding
Day?*

Problem 2

*A Ship's company take a Prize,
Value £4000, which they agree to
divide amongst them according to
their Pay and Time they have been
on board. Now the Officers and
Midshipmen have been on board 4
Months and the Sailors 3 Months.
The Officers have 50s a month and
the Midshipmen 40s and the Sailors
28s. Moreover, there are 4 Officers, 8
Midshipmen and 120 Sailors. I
demand to know what each person's
share is of the Prize?*

Problem 3

A running Footman for a Wager is to travel from London to a certain Place Northwards in 19 days, and to go but 6 miles the first, increasing every Day's journey by an equal Excess, so that the last Days journey may be 60 miles. I demand each Day's journey and the Distance of the Place he goes to is from London?

Problem 4

A wine merchant mingles 14 Gallons of Mountain Wine at 8s per Gallon, with 12 Gallons at 6s per Gallon, 10 Gallons of Sherry at 7s per Gallon, 20 Gallons of White Wine at 4s per Gallon and 8 Gallons of Canary at 9s per Gallon. How may he sell this Mixture per Gallon?

Problem 5

A trader failing was indebted to A £71.12.6, to B £34.9.9, to C £16.8.8, to D £44.0.0, to E £66.7.6, to F £11.2.3, to G £19.19.0, to H a fine of 30 Marks (1 Mark = 13s.4d). At the Time of this Disaster he had by him in Cash £3.13.6, in Commodities he had £23.10.0, in Household Furniture £13.8.6, in Plate £7.18.5, in a Tene-ment £56.15.0 and in Recoverable Book Debts, £87.13.10. Supposing these things faithfully surrendered to his Creditors, what will they lose by him?

Problem 6

As I was beating on the Forest Grounds up start a Hare before by two Grey hounds

The Dogs, being light of Foot, did fairly run

Unto her fifteen Rods just twenty one
The Distance that she started up before
Was four score sixteen Rods just, and no more

Now this I'd have you unto me declare
How far they run before they caught the Hare?

HOBART TOWN GAZETTE,
and
SOUTHERN REPORTER

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1819.

It will be a source of high gratification to all well-wishers to the Settlement, and particularly to those more immediately interested in its improvement, and in the instruction of its youth, to know that the number of Children, of both sexes, who are now instructed at the Schools established in Hobart Town and in the most populous districts, amount, by the lists received by the Rev. R. KNOPWOOD, M. A. for the present month, to ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1819.

WM. BOSTON, D. M. SURGEON and MAN-MIDWIFE, from the University of Edinburgh, and recently a passenger in the Admiral Cockburn from Sydney, most respectfully acquaints the inhabitants of Hobart Town, and Settlers, that he means to settle here, and has assumed Mr. BRANNEN as Assistant Partner in the SURGICAL and MIDWIFERY Profession;—that they have brought abundance of fresh and potent Medicines, and are now ready to afford every Assistance and Relief to the afflicted.

Mr. BOSTON being entirely disengaged from every other Concern, will receive a few Young Gentlemen Pupils in the Classical and Commercial Departments of Education.

A PIONEER TEACHER

Allison Carins

WILLIAM AND MARY CARINS, with four small children, arrived in Tasmania in 1886 from Leominster, Herefordshire, UK, (though originally from Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland) and took up land at Myrtle Bank, twenty miles east of Launceston on the then coach route via the Lisle Goldfields to Scottsdale. Three more children were born in Tasmania.

William was always interested in education—he had had only elementary schooling when he left school to become apprenticed in the grocery trade, but continued to attend night school and Saturday lectures, especially in Chemistry, Mineralogy and Assaying. He also taught himself many subjects from a set of ‘Books of Knowledge’ (treasured now by one of the family), and joined a Literary Society at Leominster.

The land at Myrtle Bank was not very productive, although he had a good garden and orchard, and William was a more scientific than practical farmer. There was no school at Myrtle Bank, so to help with finance and educate his own children, he started a private school in a vacant house, with three or four families (including Boyd, Langley and Faulkner) paying 5/- per family a week. There were 13 pupils all told. (This was 1887–1888). From 1889–90, the family lived at Derby where William managed a shop for A. W. Loone. However, he was able to put to good use his knowledge of mineralogy and geology, by starting a ‘Mining and Scientific Club’, attended by the managers of the various mines. For

several months he gave lectures to these managers in the store room of the shop. The Secretary of Mines and the Inspector of Mines, on a visit, praised the Club and expressed their gratification at the success of the first ‘School of Mines’ (as the miners called it) in the colony.

Friends and neighbours helped the family save most of their possessions when fire destroyed the premises. This notice appeared in the Daily Telegraph:

W. A. Carins desires to thank those friends who saved his natural history collection, microscope, books, etc. from the late disastrous fire.

They then returned to their home at Myrtle Bank.

A petition from the residents for a state school there with William as teacher failed, but his application for a lecturing position at the Launceston Technical College was successful. For ten years, he spent three days a week lecturing in Chemistry, Mineralogy and Assaying, as well as travelling to Latrobe for a Chemistry class, and for a time to Westbury for a class in Agricultural Chemistry. His salary was £60 pa. He mostly walked the twenty miles to Launceston, and on Friday nights, his sons would set out with horse and cart to fetch him part of the way home.

According to his references supplied by his superiors and colleagues, William discharged his duties very capably—painstaking, efficient, trustworthy, unassuming, courteous, obliging and reliable, his style of lecturing ‘at once both pleasant and instructive.’

Meanwhile, the nearest school for his children was Patersonia where Miss Kearney (later Mrs Skemp) was the teacher. She helped the eldest, Violet Carins, to win a Smith Exhibition Scholarship, a state-wide competition which offered free tuition at the Battery Point Model School for teachers, in Hobart. About 1897, the Education Department did open a school at Myrtle Bank and Violet was the teacher. When she was promoted to Longford as Assistant in 1901, Mrs Skemp took over the school, by popular request, at a salary of £20 pa. and taught for thirty years till the end of 1930 (salary then £180 pa.). Surely some kind of record for a country teacher. (She previously had been at Patersonia for eight years.)

In 1901, William resigned from the Technical College, and was appointed to the new Eskdale School at St Patricks River, closer to home, though still quite a trek over the hill and through the bush. His two youngest children attended there. For many years we wondered where Eskdale was, until we met Mr Allen Warren who had started school there under William and showed us prizes to prove it! The site, known by old timers as 'the Tin Hall', (two halls long since gone) is on the Tasman Highway, above the Pecks Hill turnoff. A sawmill and logs are there, but there are still some silver birches marking the spot where once not only school lessons took place, but Agricultural Shows, and chopping matches, and even horse-racing on a rough track carved out among the trees.

At Eskdale, William sometimes got tangled in the red tape, being admonished regarding attendance returns. Exasperated, he wrote to a fellow teacher that

... when the Director issues so many instructions it is difficult for him to be

consistent. The set of instructions as to writing the names in the registers and those printed in the last number of the *Record* do not agree ... As soon as you have mastered how this is to be done you had better start to classify the Tasmanian ants according to age, size and weight—the one will be about as useful as the other!

A more serious incident was the tragic, accidental death of a student, who choked on a large piece of meat in a sandwich. Despite all efforts, William could not save him. There was no blame attached to him by the Department or by the parents—indeed they wrote him a consoling letter—but it was a terrible experience never forgotten even by later generations. Whether this had any bearing on William's decision to retire is unknown, but he resigned four months later on 31 August 1907. He had re-applied for the lectureship at Tech. but was passed over for a younger, university-trained man. So he retired, aged nearly 64.

His three daughters were all teachers: Violet for 9 years till her marriage; Nellie went to Friends School in Hobart and obtained a position as governess to a South Australian family; Kate had just 3 months' training in Launceston, and taught at South Springfield, and at Fernbank, near Retreat until her untimely death from typhoid, aged 25.

William and Mary were Quakers, (who have always been renowned for practical Christianity, displayed in education, hospital and prison reform in many countries). They involved themselves in whatever activities that would add to the cultural, social and spiritual life of the community. Mary was a nurse—hers is a separate story.

[See 'Tasmanian Ancestry' Vol. 18 No.4 page 224—'Mary Carins—Pioneer Nurse'—Ed.]

REMINISCENCES OF NEW TOWN

THE last Thursday in November used to be a Red Letter Day for the children of New Town School. Many of them still remember Father Christmas driving his coach and four horses (Father Christmas, Mr Broughton himself) at the reins, pelting down St John's Avenue and then the Main Road on his way back from his annual Christmas visit to St John's Park residents. He always slowed the horses and 'ho-ho-ed' the children. Young Vic Fellowes nearly disappeared under the wheels one year.

Former Prime Minister of Australia Joe Lyons used to live at 115 New Town Road in 1927. Lorna Roberston (néé Griffiths) recalls playing with his daughter Moyra in those early days. The Slick Promotions building used to be the local Council Chambers, with stables and storage yards behind, plus a shooting range!

Not many 'New Towners' would remember that Valentine Street used to be called Ross Street and on the corner with Cross Street was Barbers Grocery Store. People by the name of Billinghurst owned what is now the Talbot Hotel at the turn of the century, later taken over by Mr Sibley, at which time Jeffries Bakery was on the corner of Roope Street and New Town Road. Greens Removalists were already in operation. Do you remember Appleyards Butchery in those early days and later on, Murphys Shoe Store?

Next door to the Uniting Church was Rose Cottage, pulled down for a petrol station and now Nationwide Realty. The land ran right through Pedder Street and is now a housing development. One of the two oak trees planted by Governor

Arthur about 1837 still stands in the grounds. The other was ring barked by an irate landowner in Roope Street who objected to the oak leaves blocking up his house spout.

On the corner of Roope Street and the Main Road, where the milk bar now stands was a little general store run by Mr and Mrs Wooden. Very dark inside, it sold everything from gumboots to knitting needles, wool and ladies' underwear and outerwear.

Further up the Main Road (128), the middle of the three two-storey houses was occupied by Dr Elliott, general practitioner for most of New Town. He was a firm believer in parting children from their tonsils, whether needed or not. He was very proud of his walnut farm on Bruny Island.

Further along was Mr Dupre Davidson, the dentist. His house (108) was at the end of a sloping path, next to the Video Centre. His price for an extraction was 2/6d, (25 cents) a tooth, with a cut rate on Saturday morning of 2/- (20 cents). No appointment necessary!

Near Mr Brownell, the chemist, was Triffitt's barber shop—haircut 1/-; 6d. for children. Further down, on the corner of Forster Street and the Main Road, was Gould's Grocery, run by gentle old Mr Gould who had plenty of time for children. *The Mercury* was two pence and a large bag of broken biscuits sixpence.

Across the road where the Pizza Hut now stands was a butcher's shop which went up in flames in 1932. ●

Taken from the New Town Central Newsletter, December 1998, Issue Number 2 and reprinted with the permission of Ralph Tapping.

A LONDON 'BLUECOAT' SCHOOL

An overview of one child's admission

Col C. G. Harvey

In 1808 a 19 year-old Royal Marine Lieutenant joined the British ship-of-the-line HMS *Illustrious* (120 guns) as one of three Lieutenants in charge of 141 Marine NCOs and Privates aboard. Lt James Flexman served aboard *Illustrious* for two years, participating with ten other British ships-of-the-line at the month long battle against the French Fleet (total 844 guns) at Basque Roads. He was subsequently Quartermaster for the ill-fated Walcheren expedition ashore near Antwerp in 1809 where 14,000 British officers and men contracted a malignant fever, a quarter dying.

In 1828 having left the Marines, Flexman, then a clerk in a Merchants House, petitioned the Governors of Christ's Hospital London, that

he had a wife and six children to provide for with an income not exceeding £150 per annum which he found very inadequate to the maintenance and education of a large family. Therefore he humbly besought their Worships in the usual charity to widows orphans and families who stood in need of relief, to grant the admission into Christ's Hospital of one of his children (William) then of the age of eight years and upwards there to be educated and maintained among other poor children.

Proof of William's birth and baptism and his father's marriage were required. The Minister and Church Wardens of the Parish had to certify that James Flexman was not a Freeman of the City of London; nor a Clergyman of the Church of England; that William was not a

foundling nor maintained at the Parish charge; and that they knew of no other alternative means of educating and maintaining young William unless the Governors should admit William into the Christ's Hospital. James Flexman and the Church Wardens had also to agree to leave the child to the disposal of the Hospital Governors to be bound as apprentice to such trade or calling whether for land or sea employment as the Governors should judge fit and proper.

They had also to agree to discharge the hospital of its obligation when the child concerned reached 15 years, or before if the Governor required. Three days after the petition was lodged, young William was presented for acceptance. He was 'cloathed' a month later, on 8 May 1828.

When Lt Flexman RM and the rest of his family emigrated to Van Diemen's Land in 1832 twelve-year old William was left behind at the Bluecoat School, where he remained until 25 February 1836, when he was discharged for ever into the care of a Mr Thomas Weedon of Bloomsbury, at the request of his father James residing Launceston Van Diemen's Land to whose care he was about to proceed,

aboard the *Thomas Laurie*.

Christ's Hospital was originally a foundling hospital in Newgate St London, between the Old Bailey and St Pauls, started in 1552 by Edward VI for the education of poor boys and girls. The paramount condition applied to all petitions for admission was that a child's parents or guardians must be in need of assistance towards the child's education and

maintenance. It was known as the Bluecoat school because of its distinctive uniform. Boys were dressed in a heavy blue ankle length coat, rather like a Service greatcoat, with four large buttons between neck and waist. The neck of the coat was close fitting and secured with a tape tie. Long heavy gauge knitted woollen breeches were worn with a knitted jumper reaching to the knees. Yellow socks topped by bands similar to those worn by barristers were worn. A leather belt (a 'Broadie' with a silver buckle) was worn by seniors. Juniors wore a plain 'narrowie' belt. Boys destined for tuition at Oxbridge wore a special coat with eighteen silver buttons and velvet cuffs. Blue berets were carried, but not worn, until the early nineteenth century. Yellow petticoats the same length as the coat were worn, legend has it, to ward off the plague.

The Royal Mathematical School, founded in 1673, was an integral part of Christ's Hospital from which 11 or 12 year old boys suitable for service in the Royal Navy were chosen for education in mathematics and navigation.

Surprisingly, about sixty schools modelled wholly or partly on Christ's Hospital but otherwise unconnected, were

founded in different parts of the British Isles between the mid 16th and late 18th centuries. A number of these schools,

where the pupils wore blue, were also known as bluecoat schools, and a few were also known as Christ's Hospital. Records of these schools will be hard to trace even through an appropriate Local Record Office.

Some records of the original London Bluecoat school are held by the Manuscript section of the Guildhall London. The earliest record book covers the period 1556–1562. Admission and discharge registers are available for the years 1563 to 1911. (Boys only from 1891.) Royal Mathematical School admissions are held for the period 1673–1911.

There is also an incomplete series of papers containing petitions by parents and guardians up to 1911 for boys and up to 1890 for girls. Information about admissions after those dates should be sought

from the Clerk of Christ's Hospital, The Counting House, Christ's Hospital West Sussex RH13 7YP; otherwise contact the Guildhall Library, London.

The school seems not to have done young William harm. Soon after joining his family on their farm near St Leonards,



Photo: Collection Rosemary Davidson
Brian Whayman, pupil at
Christ's Hospital, 1920s

Tasmania, in 1834 he received an appointment as accountant to the VDL Company at Emu Bay. Later he was managing Clerk to Messrs Henrys, the largest merchant business in Melbourne. He then went into business as a merchant in San Francisco returning to Launceston to join his father in merchandising and as agent for Victoria Insurance company. His partner in Launceston for some years was Melville Stackhouse, son of Rev. Alfred Stackhouse. William married Judith Norman and their daughter Florence became Mrs Melville Stackhouse.

My interest in William stems from the marriage of his sister Mary to my great-grandfather Robert Bruce Harvey in August 1849 at St John's Launceston. Their eldest son (of four), Alfred William Edward Harvey was born in February 1853. William Flexman and his brother Edward were co-sponsors at Alfred's baptism in St George's Church Battery Point, Hobart on 23 April 1853.

The rigours and loneliness of a Bluecoat school appear not to have affected his longevity. William passed away at Launceston in 1884 at the age of 65. His father, Lieutenant James Flexman, Royal Marines as he was known to the end, pre-deceased his son William by 13 years. ●

[There is an informative article 'Bluecoat boy' by Stella Bond in 'Family Tree Magazine', May 1998.

The article includes a list of many charity schools with the date of their foundation and a bibliography.

As a result of the closure of monasteries by Henry VIII, the many poor and impoverished were forced to beg on the streets. Young Edward VI, the boy king, was urged to put his seal to the foundation of 'hospitals'. The Convent of

Greyfriars and the Hospital of St Bartholomew were transferred 'for relief of the poor' but problems remained, especially with children. Before he died the Act of Incorporation was set up—Christ's Hospital for the education of poor children, St Thomas's Hospital with St Bartholomew's for the relief of the poor and the sick, and Bridewell 'for the correction and amendment of the idle and vagabond'.

I have two books, 'Christ's Hospital' by G. A. T. Allen, 1949 edition, and 'A History of the Girls' School of Christ's Hospital, London, Huddesdon & Hertford', by William Lempriere, 1924, which lists Head Mistresses from 1626—Ed.] ●

Answers from pages 229-30*

1. She was 15 and he was 45.
2. Officers £65..15..9½, Midshipmen £52..12..7½, Seamen £27..12..7½.
3. a. Each day's journey increases by 3 miles—6, 6+3, 9+3 ... 57+3 = 60
b. Miles from London is 627 miles, ie. the sum of the 19 daily figures as per above.
4. 6s.4½d per gallon.
5. Deficit £91..0..5.
6. Dogs ran 336 rods and Hare ran 240 rods.

* Full workings available from Mrs J. Stephens, 9 Cue Street, Launceston 7249. SAE please.

HOBART TOWN GAZETTE,

*and
SOUTHERN REPORTER*

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1818

A Young man who has a few leisure Hours in the Evening, wishes to devote his time to the Instruction of Eight Young Men in Writing and Arithmetic. Terms moderate.—Apply to the Printer for the address.

A TEACHER AT NATIVE CORNERS

Allison Carins

IT was the final assembly for 1923 at the Launceston High School, when the Probationary Students received their teaching appointments for the following year. Those who matriculated spent six months teaching, then had six months intensive College training before going on to University. The others served twelve months and then went to Teachers College.

So the list was read by the Principal, Mr R. O. M. Miller, with some girls in tears at having to go so far from home as Campbell Town or Deloraine. It was my father's turn. Mr Miller announced, 'John Orchard, you are appointed to Native Corners!' With utter astonishment, John asked, 'Where is Native Corners?', to which he replied, 'I haven't the slightest idea!' and asked the staff sitting on the platform if any of them could enlighten him on the matter—not one could do so.

John's sense of humour came to the fore and he began to laugh at the strange situation of being appointed to a place in the state, presumably big enough to warrant a school, yet no one had ever heard of it—and the whole school laughed with him. In January, he received advice that he had matriculated, so his appointment was for six months (two terms), his salary £90 pa. Having ascertained that Native Corners was a small pocket in hilly bush and farming country, five miles over the hill from Campania, he travelled by train and was met at the station by Mr Jack Stevens, a WW1 ex-soldier farmer at whose home he would board. He was very kindly

looked after and became one of the family. He paid 18/- a week board.

The first task was to prepare the school for occupation. It consisted of a one-roomed building, a galvanised tank full of water, and two small outhouses (no night-cart, the teacher dealt with that chore!). The school hadn't been used for six years, during which time some window panes were broken, enabling birds to occupy it along with spiders whose webs filled many crooks and crannies. Not yet 18, and city bred, John accepted the challenge and set to work with broom and scrubbing brush and soapy water, cleaned it out and repaired the windows.

The second task was to find some children to teach, so he spent a couple of days visiting the half dozen or so houses of farmers and wood-cutters, scattered through the hilly bushland. As he made his way up the road to one house, the shy children would appear 50 metres up the track, peering out at the approaching stranger, disappearing as he reached the spot, and peeping out further on. At last he found himself with a total of eleven children to start. He had to programme work in all the usual subjects—reading, writing, history, geography, drawing, singing, etc. for six different grades, though most started off in Grade 1, having had no previous schooling.

Nevertheless it was one of the happiest and at times most exciting periods of his whole life. The children, coming from impoverished houses, were hungry for knowledge and books, making the task richly rewarding. There was pathos, too. On a trip to Hobart to see the great

battleship HMS *Hood*, and other units of the British Fleet in port, he bought a doll for his eldest pupil, a girl of 14, who had never been to school, and who had never owned a doll either. Cradling it in her arms, she looked at it with sheer love, tears streaming down her cheeks.

John helped Mr Stevens with many farm chores and played football with Campania. There were many memorable incidents. Once he came to grief trying to cross the flooded creek to get to school, by jumping from the branch of a tree, and went in his only suit! Although keen to get to College and Uni., the time went quickly and he left with considerable regret. He always remembered, and many times recounted events, and recalled the wonderful kindness and hospitality of the people, and the fine character of his small band of pupils. When the 1967 bushfires devastated the Campania valley, John loaded up his car with as many supplies as it would hold and drove from Launceston to try and help the people there.

Well over sixty years after that time at Native Corners, my husband and I took my parents on a nostalgic journey up over the hill from Campania, down into a delightful unspoiled valley and my father pointed out the landmarks—the Stevens' house, the creek he fell in, the winding bush track—but where was the school? There was just a grassy area bright with myriads of small pheasant's-eye daffodils. A new brick house was nearby and the lady there confirmed that it was the site of the school. They chatted and he sent her a copy of his book with its chapter on that period of his life, and she sent him a parcel of the bulbs for a memento. I have some of them in my garden as a reminder of Native Corners. ●

LADY NELSON



The *Lady Nelson* will again circumnavigate Tasmania between

13 February and 19 March 1999.

Ports to be visited, departing Hobart are:

Strahan King Island Stanley Devonport George Town Flinders Island

St Helens Triabunna

and returning to Hobart.

Limited berths are available to and from each port. Arrival and departures at each port will depend on weather conditions.

One and a half hour sails will be conducted for schools and the public for \$5.00 per person. Information can be obtained from

the office of the *Lady Nelson*

(03) 6234 3348.

Ancient & Modern Family History Service

Mick Rawle

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Leicestershire, LE13 0EA, England

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All Parish and Pre-Parish Records
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NEW RELEASES FROM LAUNCESTON BRANCH

Index to *Walch's Tasmanian Almanac* Postmasters and Postmistresses 1863–1910

The first in a new series of indexes to a vast store of valuable biographical information contained in *Walch's Tasmanian Almanac* (also known as "The Red Book"). This index, prepared by Sandra Duck, contains over 11,000 entries.

Cost—\$25.00 (plus postage)

Available on 30 April 1999

Available from:

The Sales Officer Launceston Branch
PO Box 1290 Launceston Tas 7250

Index to Births, Deaths and Marriages from *The Examiner* Newspaper Vol. 10—Births 1951–1955

Containing over 8,000 references to birth notices in the paper. For the first time the index to births contains cross references to the mother's maiden name (where the information is available)

Other volumes soon to be released will be

- Vol. 11 Births 1956–1960
- Vol. 12 Deaths 1951–1955
- Vol. 14 Marriages 1951–1960

Cost—\$25.00 plus p&p

Available on 30 April 1999

Available from:

The Sales Officer
Launceston Branch
PO Box 1290
Launceston Tas 7250

Index to Passenger Arrivals and Departures from Early Launceston Newspapers 1846–1850

Lists of passengers arriving and departing from the port of Launceston during the nineteenth century have not survived. To reconstruct some of these passenger lists, Sandra Duck and Maureen Martin, two members of the Launceston Branch of the Genealogical Society of Tasmania, have compiled an index to passenger lists in the shipping columns published in the early newspapers in Launceston. The newspapers being indexed are:

The Launceston Advertiser (1829–1846)
The Independent (1832–1835)
The Cornwall Chronicle (1835–1879)
The Examiner (1842–)

Volume 3 of the index, compiled by Sandra Duck and covering the period 1846–1850, contains over 22,000 entries of passengers arriving from or departing for overseas, inter-colonial and intra-colonial ports. A separate section of the index lists the arrivals and departures of passengers who are not named individually. This section includes the movements of convicts, regiments, aborigines, whalers, assigned servants and other passengers.

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EVENING SCHOOL AT THE OLD WHARF PROBATION STATION 1849–50

Joyce Purtscher

EVENING classes were held in all probation stations and were voluntary. Classes were divided into four divisions according to how well the convicts could read, write and cipher. As the convict improved he advanced to the next level. In 1849 the schoolmaster of the Old Wharf Probation Station (Hobart Town), W. Graham, introduced a new idea. He used some of the convicts to give addresses on interesting topics to the rest of the convicts twice a week for the last half-hour of lessons. This idea was apparently very successful as classes were reported as being of full attendance, with the exception of those who were ill or who were attending the pumps on the site of the docks being built. Mr Graham reported to the Superintendent, Mr Boyd, that the convicts showed

continual general good conduct on this station; quietness, order, regularity of behaviour and respect characterising their conduct and bearing towards all, which appears to me the more striking, on considering that amongst the prisoners are sometimes included men whose former lives were remarkable for daring and vice, but whose troublesome dispositions are happily checked and controlled by the sound, healthy, and salutary measures resorted to in their management, and the strong inducements to good conduct so liberally held out to them by the Government.

Mr Graham's reports to the Superintendent of Convicts gave lists of some of those convict lecturers and the topics chosen.

Thomas Cook, per *Forfarshire*

- 1 This man, being a chemist, gave a very good address on *chemistry, as applied to agricultural purposes*.
- 2 The prisoner, a chemist, delivered a very interesting address on the '*Theory of Chemistry*', in which he described the several branches into which the science is divided, together with the natures, properties, and uses of the various subjects of which each branch consists.
- 3 This was an address on the '*Cultivation of the sugar-cane*', its growth, and various particulars connected with the manufacture of sugar. His remarks were principally gleaned from works written on the subject.

John Pelham, *Palmyra*

- 1 The prisoner, a man of excellent education and abilities, selected as the subject of his address that of '*The Pursuit of Knowledge*,' which he handled in a very masterly and creditable manner. Introduction, man as distinguished from the inferior classes of animated beings. Showed first, that knowledge is the proper support and strength of the mind; the impossibility of man arising to his proper rank in the scale of creation if he neglects to cultivate his mind; the field of knowledge open to all; the discovery of the art of printing; the application of knowledge to practical purposes, to qualify us for the discharge of the various duties devolving upon us. The principal means of acquiring knowledge—reading, history (ancient and modern), astronomy, geography, natural history, and botany.

Mechanics and tradesmen should acquire accurate knowledge of the particular arts and employments which they follow. Then the chief branch, self-knowledge, the knowledge of our own character, of our duties and responsibilities, of our errors and defects.

2 *On Chemistry as applied to Agriculture*—Introduced first a brief notice of the progress of modern chemistry; the discovery of the atomic theory by Dalton; the explanation of that theory; the first hints as to the application of the science to agriculture by the Earl of Dundonald; enlarged upon by Sir H. Davy and Dr S. Liebig; showed the benefits arising from attending to the alternation of crops, whereby certain constituents of soil were restored, which had been absorbed by plants grown previously upon it; proved by a reference to the theory of Dr Candolle; explained that theory, and concluded by enforcing upon his hearers the advantages to be derived from properly attending to it.

3 *Botany*—The intellectual advantage as well as pure enjoyment the study affords; employed to illustrate the precepts of morality and the truths of philosophy; considered the study of botany as unfolding to us interesting and instructive views of the Divine character and administration.

4 *On the adaptation of External Circumstances to the Human Frame*—Showed first, that our physical relations are regulated by the actual condition of the animal, vegetable, and mineral worlds; the sensibilities of the skin graduated to the sun's heat, the eye to the alternations of light, and those of the ear to the undulations of the atmosphere; the structure of the human frame, the muscles, nerves, and arteries, fitted to so many diversified appliances; showed that such are amongst the demonstrations of

Divine agency, displayed in endless particulars of unlimited wisdom and power, all alike arranged to secure our moral, our intellectual, and our physical welfare.

5 *Anatomy*—As displaying Divine wisdom and skill in the formation of the various organs and functions of man.

6 *On Combustion*—Showing first, the substances which are necessary for combustion, called supporters, namely, oxygen, chlorine, iodine, and bromine; showed again that atmospheric air is necessary for the support of combustion, proved by a simple experiment—a tumbler, with a lighted candle beneath; the fire from the candle consumes the oxygen of the contained air, and the light is thereby extinguished; concluded by a reference to the Black-hole at Calcutta.

7 *Arithmetic*—Described its early history, gradual improvements, and great importance in the ordinary concerns of life.

8 *Geology*—The prisoner confined himself principally to 'Coal', describing its formation, utility, and the great benefits derived from its discovery. The observations which he made were culled from such works as treated of the science.

William Williams, York 2

The prisoner, a printer by trade, selected as the subject of his address, that of '*Letter-press Printing*,' in the course of which he described the arranging of the type, the frame and working of the press, and various other particulars connected with that business.

Joseph Middleton, Elphinstone

The prisoner, for some years a private soldier, resident in the '*East Indies*', gave an interesting description of the habits, manners, and customs of the inhabitants, together with the produce, exports, &c., of that country.

James Simpson, *D. of Northumberland*

The prisoner, a copper-plate engraver, gave an interesting address on that business, describing the preparation of the plates, the striking of the copies, &c.

Thomas Spencer, *Marion*

This man, a painter by trade, described in a very lucid manner the art of mixing colours, priming, shading, varnishing, plain and ornamental painting, its use in preserving and beautifying timber, &c.

Joseph Sparrow, *M. A. Watson*

The prisoner, for some considerable time living in the interior of *New South Wales*, gave a description of the climate, soil, &c., of that country, together with the manners, habits, marriage and burial ceremonies, &c., of the aborigines.

William Willis, *Henrietta*

1 This was an interesting and useful address on the art of *making butter and cheese*, the general management of a dairy, and the manner in which such an establishment ought to be conducted.

2 The subject of the prisoner's address was that of the management and treatment of describing, at the same time, some of the diseases to which they are subject, and the usual means adopted in treating them.

Charles Quin, *Blundell*

The prisoner, a brass-founder by trade, described many interesting particulars connected with that business.

George Davis, *Equestrian 1*

1 The subject of this man's address consisted of a description of various places on the coast of the *Mediterranean*, some of which were visited by the prisoner whilst serving as a private soldier in Her Majesty's service. He referred particularly to Gibraltar, Algiers, and Naples, his description of which places was most interesting and instructive.

2 This was a continuation of the prisoner's last address in which he gave an interesting description of Italy and other continental countries, and briefly adverted to some events which occurred there during the latter part of Napoleon's reign.

John Conway, *Earl Grey*

Geography—Explained the formation of the earth, its annual and diurnal revolution, proved its rotundity, and concluded by indicating the great divisions, and explaining and illustrating latitude and longitude.

Henry Cox, *Cressy*

1 *On Hope*—Explained the nature and importance of that feeling; its influence in the affairs of life, urging us to look beyond the present position of bondage and privation in the enjoyment of better days; and concludes by advising all so to set that their hopes might be realized.

2 *On Reflection*—Showed the benefit resulting from reflecting on our past actions; exemplified the good effects of examining the conduct of others in that of Cardinal Wolsey, Henry the Eighth, &c., and thereby framing a line of conduct for ourselves.

William Brash, *David Malcolm*

On the Use and Abuse of the Small Savings of the Working Classes—Proved that time was money; the advantages of saving even one penny per week; instances of men, once in a similar position, who, by cultivating habits of economy and industry, have arisen to eminence in society, and become extensive possessors of land in this and the adjacent colonies.

Andrew Timbrell, *Tenesserin*

1 This man selected the subject of '*Elocution*', and handled it remarkably well, describing the importance of reading and speaking with propriety, and in the course

of his remarks quoting from those authors who have written on the subject.

2 This man requested as a favour that he might be permitted to devote one evening in the week to the science of '*Astronomy*'. His address on this evening was an introductory one to that sublime study, showing its uses, beauties, history, &c.

3 The prisoner resumed his address on '*Astronomy*', which he confined to a description of the sun, its diameter, size, &c., distance from our earth, and benefit to us.

4 A continuation of the above subject; the prisoner showing, by the assistance of diagrams, the position of the planets with respect to their centre the sun.

5 Continued his address on '*Astronomy*' confining his remarks to a description of our earth, change of seasons, heat and cold, &c.

6 This man gave his closing address on '*Astronomy*' consisting of a description of solar and lunar eclipses, illustrating, as before, by diagrams.

Patrick Connor, Duchess of Kent

On the Working of Iron—Showed the discovery of iron in the earth, described the process of smelting, making steel, &c., and the invaluable use of iron in all the common arts of life.

William Ridley, Anson

1 This address was on the natural construction of the *human brain*, its development, growth, functions, properties, powers, &c.

2 *Sheep*—described in a very simple and interesting manner a few of the many diseases prevalent amongst the sheep, the symptoms of such, and consequent treatment.

William Smith, Emerald Isle

The prisoner, a practical groom, gave a sound excellent address on the '*Horse*', describing the structure that useful ani-

mal, the various diseases to which he is subject, their causes and cure; and at the same time illustrating his remarks by reference to a representation of the horse drawn for that purpose on a large blackboard.

Joshua Stafford, Blundell

1 This was a description of some of the *West India Islands*, where the prisoner had lived some time as a private soldier in Her Majesty's service. He described their geographical position, climate, productions, &c.

2 Continuation of description of West Indies and in the course of his remarks adverted to the *cultivation of coffee* in the island of Dominica.

3 Continuation of last topic, and described the manner in which the *sugarcane* grows, and the sugar is extracted from it.

H. Timblet, Fly

1 This was an account of part of the *East Indies* where the prisoner, when a private soldier, had been some time stationed. He briefly described the climate, production, manners, and customs of the natives, and the East India Company's possessions.

2 Continuation of description of the East Indies with particular reference to Cabul.

Thomas Jones, 1st Sir R. Peel

1 The prisoner, a groom and coachman, pointed out the duties of such very simply and familiarly, and the manner in which the horse, stable, coach, harness, &c., ought to be kept.

2 Resumed his address on the *duties of a groom and coachman*, and, with other useful information, described the preparation of a liquid for the preservation of the harness.

George Moore, Equestrian

1 The prisoner, a gardener, gave a very interesting address on '*Gardening*',

showing how a garden should in the first place be laid out to advantage, and in the next the proper cultivation of the various tree, shrubs, plants, and seeds.

2 *Gardening*—Described the various modes of grafting and pruning, and recommended those which he found by experience to have been the best and most successful.

Peter Nimmo, *Agincourt*

Metals—The prisoner's remarks this evening were confined principally to that of gold, the countries in which it has been discovered, the state in which it is generally found, and the process it undergoes for the purpose of purifying it, &c.

John Gallien, *Lady Denison*

1 On the *History of Britain*, commencing from its invasion by the Romans; describing the state of the country, barbarism of the inhabitants, despotic sway of the Druids; restoration of liberty in ninety-seven years; renewed invasion and subjugation; and the Roman system of government.

2 Continuation of *British History*—Early introduction of Christianity; Britain described; deserted by the Romans; establishment of independent republics; monasteries erected; detail of intestine wars, &c.

3 *British History*—Account of the arrival of the Saxons into Britain; their conquests, manners, religion, and conversion to Christianity.

4 *On science of Mechanics*—General definitions of the science and its objects; properties of matter; application of the forces; examples of the composition and resolution of forces &c.

5 *Mechanics*, continued—On mechanical powers generally; illustrations by various appropriate diagrams, &c.

6 *British History* continued—Account of the wars of the Saxons against each

other; union of the kingdoms; character and deeds of the Saxon monarchs; interesting account of Alfred the Great, &c.

7 *Mechanics*—Various examples of the application and powers of straight and bent levers, illustrated by diagrams.

8 *British History* continued—from the time of Alfred the Great down to the period of the Norman Conquest.

9 *The Art of Letter-press Printing*—Its invention by Guttenberg, a German; impediments and difficulties attending its introduction; brought over to England by William Caxton in 1462; its gradual improvements since that period, and rapid progress to its present towering position within the last quarter of a century.

10 *Letter-press Printing*—Exhibiting the various manual operations and processes connected with the art, from the first formation of the type to its final appearance in a printed volume; illustrated by suitable diagrams of the composition and the compositor at his frame; improved printing presses; models of various printing implements and apparatus, carefully delineated and simplified by the lecture.

11 *Stereotype Printing*—Its use and advantages; operations at the foundry; description of the moulding frame, casting box, &c., with details of their applicability and use, illustrated by two appropriate diagrams.

12 *Ship Building*—Name; description and utility of the several constituent timbers or parts of the hull of a vessel from the first laying down of the keel and keelson, the forepart and sternposts, beams, and transoms; decks and 'tween decks; planking, caulking, pitching, copper sheathing, masting, rigging, &c; together with a comprehensive and interesting description of a first-rate ship of war, its multifarious rooms and offices, the order and regularity of its discipline,

&c.; concluding with general observations on merchant vessels, their commercial importance and paramount utility, statistical estimates of their economy and comparative value.

John Youille, Pestonjee Bomanjee

An account of a voyage to America; his personal adventures; nautical remarks; adverse weather; ultimate safe arrival at New York; with some account of the country, manners, and habits of the Yankees.

John Conway, Earl Grey

Geography—Describing the earth's surface; nominal division of the sea and land; its two rotary motions; distance from the sun and planets; lineal divisions of latitude and longitude; equator; tropics; zones; ecliptic zodiac &c.

George Grey, M. S. Elphinstone

The prisoner, a French-polisher by trade, delivered a very interesting and instructive address on '*French polishing*,' describing the preparation of the polish, the materials of which it is composed, and the manner in which it ought to be applied.

John Walker, Lord W. Bentinck

This man, a brewer, gave a very minute description of a *brewing establishment* generally, explaining in a very clear and simple manner the process of brewing, the best kind of barley adapted for that purpose, and various other particulars connected with the business.

James Legg, China

The prisoner, who was thoroughly conversant with all the branches of *colonial husbandry*, gave an excellent address on that very important and necessary subject, describing the manner in which land ought to be manured, ploughed, sown, &c.—the quantity of the various seeds

which the nature of the land would require, the best mode and time for sowing, reaping, &c., and a variety of other information which the subject embraces, and which could not fail to benefit and instruct the prisoners.

W. Charles Brooks, Gazelle

This was an address on the *art of navigation*, which the prisoner, a man of considerable nautical experience, handled in a very able and interesting manner, pointing out its utility and illustrating his remarks by diagrams on a large blackboard.

Charles Goldsmith, M. Brock

This man, a practical miner, and for a considerable time employed in that capacity in the copper-mines at Adelaide, gave a most interesting address on the subject of *mining*, describing the manner in which the ore is usually found and extracted from the earth, with the subsequent process of 'smelting'.

Edward Myers, Union

New Holland Aborigines

1 Narrative of the first expedition, with cattle, sheep and horses, from Corio to the Upper Darling (a distance of 2,500 miles), and the formation of the first station there.

2 Describing the difficulties and privations of the party, together with a fierce attack from the Murray aborigines.

3 Describing the daily opposition encountered by attacks from the blacks; their savage, hostile, yet cowardly propensities, with an account of cruelties practised by them, as frequently witnessed by the lecturer.

5 The selection of a good pastoral settlement on the Darling; more aggressions from the blacks; the great loss of sheep by spears; and the death of two men, causing the party to abandon the station.

6 Description and early history of the various towns in New South Wales; of the periodical floods of the principal rivers, particularly that of the Hawkesbury.

7 The habits, customs, notions, and superstition of the aborigines continued; with a description of the existing difference between the coast and river blacks and those inhabiting the backwoods.

8 Description of a black's corroboree, as also of the extraordinary and ingenious methods they adopt for procuring food, with a dissertation upon the difference of the various tribes, language, &c.

9 A description of the numerous edibles to be found in the bush throughout New Holland, the knowledge of which has been the means of preserving the lives of bushmen from starvation; also of the Malay tree, from which water can be extracted in the hottest weather; peculiarity of the tree, being invariably found singly and on sand; the method adopted for procuring the water, &c.

10 An account of the best method of treating sheep under various diseases, together with useful observations to shepherds upon the best plan of fattening sheep and securing good fleeces.

12 Observations upon lambing down, sheep-shearing, the care necessary to procure a good percentage of lambs, with a description of the several methods of so doing.

13 Upon sheep washing, catarrh, foot-rot, &c., describing the method of cure for such diseases.

14 Observations upon cattle; their treatment; the method adopted, when travelling, to keep them in condition, and how to secure them at night, or when absent how to find them. ●

Reference:

British Parliamentary Papers—Vols 8, 10 & 11.

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RICHMOND 175th ANNIVERSARY

To celebrate the 175th anniversary of the naming of the Richmond township, the Coal River Valley Historical Society hopes to hold a

Richmond Families display.
If you have any connections with Richmond or the Coal River Valley, please contact the secretary:

Dianne Snowden
Fernville
8 Henry Street
Richmond
Tasmania 7025

Phone (03) 6260 2515
Fax (03) 6260 2438
email dsnowden@tassie.net.au

AUSTRALIA'S OLDEST: RICHMOND PRIMARY SCHOOL 1834

Dianne Snowden

RICHMOND in Tasmania, often described as Australia's outstanding Georgian village, celebrates its 175th anniversary in 1999. Many of the finest buildings in the village were designed by John Lee Archer, including St Luke's Church and the School House associated with it. Located on the corner of Torrens Street and Commercial Road, the School House is now an integral part of Richmond Primary School, and is recognised as the oldest State Primary School still in use in Australia.

The decision to build a school at Richmond was made by the Lieutenant-Governor in January 1833. Building commenced in 1834 and was completed in 1835. The school was built on land originally owned by J. H. Butcher, and its building was subsidised by the Government.¹

Originally a denominational school run by the Church of England, the school came under the control of the Board of Education in 1839. For a short time in 1849, the Board of Education handed the running of the school back to the Church of England. But, shortly after, it resumed control and from that time it was run as a State School.

In these early years, there were a number of educational establishments in the district. Stories about the Dame Schools abound in local folklore: for example, Elizabeth Jones in her local history tells how Mrs Fitzsimmons, whose Dame School² was located in Parramore Street, is said to have divided her pupils into two rooms—Heaven and Hell (Roman Catholic and Protestant). Mrs Fitz-

simmons was also said to be so modest that she covered the legs of her tables and chairs with stockings.³ Dame Schools were recorded in Richmond as early as the 1830s: in January 1834, in the *Hobart Town Courier*, Mrs John Atkinson advertised her School for Young Ladies at 'Claremont Cottage,' George Wray's house.⁴ Miss Tinning conducted a school at the Congregational Manse⁵ in Torrens Street; the aptly named Miss Brain had a school in Henry Street;⁶ and Miss Stephens was in Bridge Street.⁷

The oldest Catholic School in Australia is also located in Richmond. It was established in 1843, and is still in use.⁸

There were also several boarding schools in the district. In the 1840s, there were at least three: from 1839 or 1840, Mrs Ross conducted her 'young ladies' boarding school' on the 'family estate' at *Carrington* teaching 'English, Latin, French, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography with the use of Globes, Music, Dancing, Drawing, Plain and Ornamental Needlework' for 55 guineas per annum and weekly board at 43 guineas per annum. The school closed in 1841 and moved to Macquarie Street, Hobart, where it reopened on 20 January 1842. In the 1840s, too, Rev. T. E. Richardson conducted a boarding school at *Mayfield* and John James Low established his 'Harrow-Hill Academy'⁹ in Henry Street. J. J. Low was involved in several education establishments; when he died in 1914, he had served forty years, sixteen of which were at Richmond. Before establishing his 'Harrow-Hill Academy', Low had previously been

master of the School House at Richmond (in 1842), and was later master of the Queens' Orphan School in Hobart. In 1849, he advertised for lease his 'Harrow-Hill Academy' with its newly built schoolroom accommodating forty pupils. In January 1861, he was back at Richmond State School, taking over from Mr Roderick Reynolds; his sister, Miss E. Low, assisted.¹⁰

Like many early educational records, records for the Richmond State School appear not to have survived before about 1839 when there were forty-eight pupils enrolled at the school. Enrolments fluctuated over the next few years dropping to thirty-nine in 1840 and peaking at seventy-three in 1847. In 1840, the head-

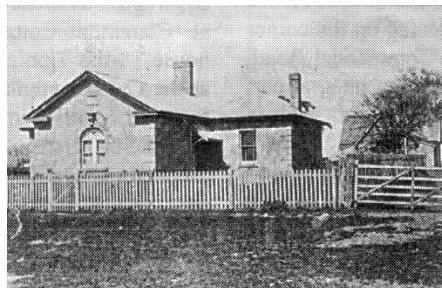
master's salary was one hundred pounds. In 1842, when Mr Low was headmaster, his salary was one hundred and twenty-five pounds. From 1850, detailed records were kept by the Board of Education, and regular 'Inspector's Reports' were submitted to the Board.¹¹

Interesting snippets can be gleaned from the Annual Education Department Reports. In 1850, for example, Richmond State School comprised the school house with residence, and two classrooms of differing size but 'both light, airy and in good repair'. The schoolmaster was Thomas Stanfield, assisted by his single daughter. Sixty-five pounds income was received annually from public funds; another £30 was received from parents. In June 1850, there were twenty-four

children (fourteen boys, ten girls) on the books; by December 1850, there were forty-two children (from twenty-two families) comprising twenty-five boys and seventeen girls. On the day of the Inspector's visit in December, there were thirty-four present. Interestingly, there was one child under three years of age (in the same district, at Colebrook Dale State School, there were two students under two as well as two under three). At Richmond, there was only one student above fourteen.

The schoolmaster was aware of three or four children not attending but 'within reach of the school'. Five children were withheld partially from religious instruction and three were wholly withheld. About thirty of the

students attended church, but irregularly, and twelve attended Sunday School. As well as statistical information, the Inspector also reported upon the standard of scholarship in such areas as the first principles of the Christian doctrine; the catechism; sacred history; reading; writing; writing from dictation; arithmetic; grammar; spelling; geography; and needlework. The report included such comments as '16 write in books; writing, with few exceptions, slovenly, and books dirty' and '8 learning grammar; something, but very little, understood'. The report concluded with general remarks, which noted that discipline was not well-maintained.¹² In 1890, a new building consisting of a schoolroom, classroom and open veran-



Photograph: *Tasmanian Mail*, 8 November 1902—printed with the kind permission of the Archives Office of Tasmania.

Richmond State School and teachers' residence

dah, was erected from weatherboard. At the time, the average daily attendance was thirty-seven. In 1921, the Board of Education stipulated that horses were not permitted in the school grounds. In 1930, the Minister for Education prohibited fundraising by raffles at school fairs because of a perceived harm to the school children. In 1977, a new staffroom, entrance lobby and facilities were added to the 1890 classroom. In 1982, Grade 5 was added to the school; in 1983, Grade 6 was added, and enrolments reached sixty-seven. New classrooms were added in 1983, and the playground area was increased.¹³ The original sandstone school house is still used by the school.

Endnotes:

- ¹ Much of the information for this article comes from Elizabeth Jones *Richmond - Tasmania. A Crossing Place* Richmond Preservation & Development Trust, 1973)
- ² Now *Geraldine Cottage*
- ³ Jones *Richmond—Tasmania. A Crossing Place* pp.51-52
- ⁴ *ibid.*
- ⁵ Now *Emerald Cottage*
- ⁶ Now *Bridal Cottage*
- ⁷ Now *Oak Lodge*
- ⁸ Jones, *op.cit.*
- ⁹ Now *Fernville*
- ¹⁰ *Brief History of Richmond State School* (Richmond Primary School P&F Association, 1985)
- ¹¹ *ibid.*

References:

- Elizabeth Jones *Richmond—Tasmania. A Crossing Place* (Richmond Preservation & Development Trust, 1973)
- Brief History of Richmond Primary School.* (Richmond Primary School P&F Association 1985)
- W. J. Rowlands *Richmond. Tasmania. A History of the Municipality, Written for the Centenary of Local Government in 1961* (1961)
- AOT Correspondence File 'Richmond'

Principals Richmond State School

From Annual Reports of the Board of Education

1851	J. Stanfield
1852	John Frost
1855–1859	Roderick Reynolds

From the Tasmanian Almanac (Walch's)

1860–1875	J. J. Low
1876	Mr Elwall
1877–1889	W. Stevens
1890	not given
1891–1895	W. Simms
1896	E. Shaw
1897	C. Hutchins
1898–1900	H. J. B. Lewis
1901–1902	G. Pratt
1903–1905	A. C. Anderson
1906–1913	Wellington G. Walker

From The Educational Record

1914	Charles F. Woolnough
1915–1916	Ronald K. Jones
1917–1918	Jane F. R. King
1919–1920	Rupert D. Stephens
1921–1922	Fred. R. Cooley
1923–1926	Cornelius Hope
1927–1928	William A. White
1929–1934	Charles M. Gellie
1935–1938	Bernard L. Smith
1939–1940	Alfred Moody
1941–1942	Patrick Healey
1943–1946	Edward R. Duncan
1947–1949	Donald H. Faull
1950–1951	Kenneth W. Young
1952–1953	Edeline G. Chilcott
1954–1957	Dorothy E. Smith
1958–1865	Josephine Milne
1966–1969	Kenneth F. Neville
1970–1976	Maxwell J. Walker
1977	David L. Watkins
1978–1981	Maxwell J. Walker
1982–date	Wesley G. Beattie

Reference: *Brief History of Richmond Primary School.* (Richmond Primary School P&F 1985)

MT EDGERTON BOY WHO BECAME POLICE COMMISSIONER

Phillip A. Fletcher

PHILLIP WILLIAM FLETCHER was born 8 July 1908 at Mt Edgerton in central Victoria, the third son of James Frederick and Elizabeth Ann (de Graaff). One of nine children, he went to school at Mt Edgerton and the Christian Brothers' school at Warrnambool, where he attained second year High School level.

During the great depression, James Fletcher took his family with him on various jobs, mostly at coalmines in Outtrim and Korumburra in the Gippsland area, whilst his son Phillip found work on a road gang and potato digging in the Gembrook area, or wherever work could be found

in the depression days. They eventually moved back to Mt Edgerton where Phillip had a job as a hostler and also sold horses at a meagre profit. He was also employed on other activities such as farm work—mainly harvesting, and building shacks and thatching in the Ballan area until work ran out.

Phillip was undecided as to whether to try Western Australia or Tasmania, so he tossed a coin and decided to go to Tasmania.

After talking to Joe Ford and his wife Margaret of Ballan, he arrived in Tasmania in 1929 and, on their recommendation, he boarded with Margaret Ford's brother Tom D'Alton at Queenstown. In 1933 he married Tom D'Alton's daughter, Doris Joyce.

Phillip worked with the Mt Lyell Mining and Railway Company as a labourer, and then, like his father and uncles, joined the ranks of the underground. While he was working there, there were a number of fall-ins with people killed or injured, himself included.

One morning he was working with his off-sider, Squizzy Colander, who was an old experienced

miner. They were not happy with a couple of loose ends; they could hear them creaking and the creaks of the shoring timbers. Squizzy would not enter the stope, the cavernous worksite off the drive (tunnel), 1100 feet below the ground.

When they arrived at the top, they warned their relief team away, and sure enough, that afternoon, thousands of tons of rock came cascading down into where they should have been working. Phillip took



Photograph from Phillip A. Fletcher

Commissioner P. W. Fletcher

this as a bit of a warning and decided he had better get out of mining, so moved to the flotation plant.

While working on the flotation plant, he made application to join the Victorian and Tasmanian police forces.

On 8 October 1935, his application having been finally accepted, Phillip William Fletcher joined the Tasmania Police Force. It had taken three years and one month for the application to be accepted.

On the day of his passing out as a constable, he received notice that his application to join the Victorian Police Force had been accepted. So began an illustrious thirty-nine year career as a police officer.

After fifteen years as a constable, he was promoted to the rank of Sergeant and transferred to Devonport. In 1951 he was promoted to Inspector and moved back to Hobart followed by approximately two years in Launceston and four years later, he was promoted to Superintendent of Central District at New Norfolk.

Approximately twelve months' later at his own request, he moved back to Hobart as Detective Superintendent and in 1960 became the Metropolitan Superintendent of the Southern District.

In 1962 Phillip Fletcher was made Deputy Commissioner of Police and in 1965 was appointed Commissioner of Police.

During his service he received many commendations. In 1958 he received the Long Service Good Conduct Medal and later the CBE and MVO.

He had a number of trips overseas and attended the 35th Session of the General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL) at Berne, Switzerland, during August—September 1966. Later he visited various

parts of Europe, the United Kingdom and the United States to observe police methods and organisations.

The most moving occasions in Phillip William Fletcher's life were the private audiences with His Holiness the Pope—once with Police Commissioner Allen (NSW) and once with his wife Joyce. He felt very honoured, as millions of people dream of meeting the Pope, but never see their dreams come true.

Phillip Fletcher played a big part in many groups within the Tasmanian community, with a passionate commitment to St Joseph's Orphanage; Animal and Bird Protection Board; RSPCA; Royal Hobart Regatta Association; Knights of the Southern Cross; Police Boys' and Girls' Club and Police Cricket Club.

There are many other stories of achievements, exploits and humorous incidents to tell, but I am yet to put pen to paper with these.

Phillip William Fletcher CBE, MVO, JP, passed away on Tuesday 21 April 1992.

Acknowledgments:

Megan Fletcher (daughter)

Notes of the late Phillip William Fletcher



MORE ...

REMINISCENCES OF NEW TOWN

FROM THE NEW TOWN CENTRAL NEWSLETTER

WHAT happened to the horse trough in Risdon Road, outside the Maypole Hotel? It used to sing quietly to itself and provide a drink for the thirsty horses travelling up Risdon Road, especially the rabbit-o man's horse, on his way home from New Town Station with a cart load of fresh rabbits at sixpence a pair, skins taken off while you wait.



SMALL TRADING SHIPS SERVICING EARLY SETTLEMENTS 1839–1857

Betty van der Werff

CAPTAIN Hugh Clark(e), Master Mariner, in the opening sentence of his very large (four feet by three feet) parchment Will, identifies himself in its fine copperplate writing as being from Hobart Town but formerly of Greenock, Scotland.

A search of the International Genealogical Index of births and marriages for Renfrewshire, Scotland as at 1984 only records one Hugh Clark(e) in the period from 1731 to 1859. Of course there may be other registers not filmed as yet. In all probability this Hugh Clark(e), born 24 July 1812 and baptised a few days later on 27 July at West Greenock, the third son of Archibald Clarke and his wife Janet Black who married in 1806, was our ancestor. The West Greenock Parochial Register records the marriage event as ‘booked and married’ on 17 May 1806 Archibald Clarke, weaver and Janet Black.

The Scottish tradition of naming children after certain members of the family also points to the likelihood of this Hugh being our ancestor as his brothers were named John born 1807, Archibald born 1809, Hugh born 1812; and twins James and Peter, born 1816. By the time the twins were born their father Archibald had changed his occupation from weaver to lighterman, loading and unloading ships not berthed at the wharf and transporting goods in the harbour in a flat bottom boat. The first sighted record of Clark spelt without the ‘e’ is Hugh’s birth

record in the Old Parochial Registers for Greenock West Parish, in the County of Renfrewshire. There are several family legends relating to this deletion of the ‘e’ but as yet no definite reason for its deletion has been proved and legend points to a paymaster wanting to save time and ink in writing the name.

Unfortunately, to date, none of the memorandums, and official papers dealing with Hugh Clark’s affairs that have surfaced through Tasmanian and New Zealand research have thrown any light on Hugh’s pre-Hobart days. We can surmise he must have learnt his navigating and sailing skills and knowledge between the late 1820s and 1839 when he was first registered as the Master of the cutter *Mary Ann* at Hobart Town, Van Diemen’s Land. A family story suggests he ran away to sea around the age of sixteen and went to America. With his father a lighterman he would have had every opportunity to do so. This of course could also apply to other generations—a lot of young men went to sea in those days as did Hugh’s eldest son Archibald and several nephews. A letter Captain Hugh Clark wrote to his youngest son just prior to his tragic death in 1857 indicates he was well educated and wrote a good hand, and like all parents, was concerned his youngest son, James David, would also do well at school and pay attention to his lessons.

The *Mary Ann*, Hugh’s first known boat was built in Hobart Town in 1837 by

John Grey. It was a small vessel of twenty seven tons, owned by Thomas Lucas, a Hobart Town publican. The carvel built, square sterned, cutter rigged, with running bowsprit vessel was 37 feet long by 14 feet in breadth and mastered by Hugh Clark for a period of eight months from the 27 August 1839 to 29 April 1840. There is a record of the cutter arriving in Sydney on 15 September 1839, so its voyages were not confined solely to coastal shipping. The *Mary Ann* was, as far as we can ascertain, the first in a long line of half a dozen or more trading vessels that Captain Hugh Clark mastered, part or wholly owned, and traded in between Tasmania, various Australian, Pacific Island and New Zealand ports over a period of eighteen years.

Prior to his marriage Hugh Clark was living on land on the upper side of Melville Street midway between Upper Mole and Barrack Streets, overlooking the harbour, as owner, with tenants Samuel Gibbons and Michael Storey, occupying the rest of the acre. This Crown grant had a commanding view of the Derwent harbour where all harbour activities, the coming and going of vessels, etc. could easily be viewed. In December 1844, after his marriage to Jane McArtney at St Paul's Church in Auckland on 22 May 1843, Hugh Clark applied for a grant of this acre from the Crown. A caveat had been entered against the grant as the boundary

encroached upon the footpath in Melville Street, so it was not until 2 July 1845 that the title was duly granted with the proviso—a quit rent of three pounds, four shillings and sixpence be paid annually for twenty years.

In July 1845, a little over a year after the birth of their first child, Annie, on 7 May 1844, Hugh Clark made a Memorial Declaration giving Jean Clark, his wife, a life interest in his properties etc. as the said Jean (as she was officially known)

Clark was at the time of her marriage with the said Hugh Clark, possessed of a considerable sum of money which the

said Hugh Clark had since expended for his own use. We can only speculate on how Hugh expended the money but do know for a fact that he had built a 'paradise of a house' according to his father-in-law John McArtney of Nelson on or prior to finalising his Melville Street Hobart Grant.

When next in New Zealand, with thoughts of the future foremost in his mind, Hugh purchased the Epsom Farm from George Hart, the original grantee, in October 1844 and installed a tenant farmer called Charles Ring to farm it. This farm was a prime 100 acres of land bounding Manukau Road and One Tree Hill in Epsom, Auckland. It was thirty years later in 1872, after the Clark Estate was wound up, that it was acquired by Sir John Logan Campbell and gifted to the City of Auckland in 1901. It is now part



Photograph from Mrs B van der Werff
Captain Hugh Clark with his wife Jean

of the famous Cornwall Park Domain. Hugh Clark, apart from bequeathing all his household goods, and consumable stores to his wife Jean Clark in his will dated 30 October 1852, bequeathed her £300 for her own benefit to be paid as soon as possible after his decease.

Hugh's next command was the *Sisters*, the vessel with which he was mainly associated and a regular visitor to New Zealand ports during the next 12 years—apart from a brief two year period when the *Sisters* changed ownership and master after the death of Thomas Lucas, its original owner.

The *Sisters* was registered in the port of Hobart Town, No.7 of 1840 on 14 April 1840. It was a vessel of 130 tons burthen and built at Hobart by John Watson in the year of its registration. The same Thomas Lucas who owned *Mary Ann* and appeared listed as a licensed victualler, was the registered owner of the *Sister*. In 1840, in the certificate of registration, she is described as having one deck, two masts and was twenty seven and four tenths feet in length. Her breadth at the widest part inside the midships was nineteen and two tenths feet and the hold was eleven and seven tenths feet deep.

The *Sisters* was rigged as a schooner with standing bowsprit, square sterned and carvel built with no galleries and a scroll head. Captain Clark mastered her from 30 December 1840 to 12 May 1846 when through the death of the owner, Mr Lucas, the ownership changed and a new master was recorded. She usually carried a crew of nine.

The record of the *Sisters* under Hugh Clark's command comes from the State Archives in Sydney, with notice of it in Sydney and Adelaide in 1840 and at the

wreck of the *Clomnel* in January 1841. The same source in Sydney also notes the arrival of the vessel at Port Jackson on 9 June 1841 from the Bay of Islands, NZ from whence she had sailed 23 May 1841 with a cargo of 1000 bushels of maize—no doubt one of the first shipments of agricultural produce exported from New Zealand. Obviously the *Sisters* was outfitted to carry passengers as fifteen persons are also recorded including Lieut. Beckham of the 80th Regt, Mr Cookson and Mr Singleton, both with servants, Messrs Dalziell, Brodie, Bushby, McLeod, Moore, and Mosses. A Miss Alder was also a cabin passenger and in the steerage were John McCormack, Wm Heath, and Thomas Aldridge.

The *Sisters* from Hobart was one of a number of small ships serving Nelson in the early days of settlement. Once trading was well established she served Nelson and other New Zealand ports regularly over many years, although her first call at the Port of Nelson was not greeted with great enthusiasm as it coincided with the arrival of the first immigrant ships and everybody was too busy to take any notice of her. Arthur Wakefield, however, mentioned her in a letter to William his brother on 22 February 1842.

The *Sisters* came in from Hobart Town with a remarkably well assorted cargo but he will not want to sell it in retail and our people are all too busy about their houses and hardly know how to trade yet and the master is going to take his cargo on to Port Nicholson where it will be bought and sent back here at 25 per cent profit. V.D.L. Plank at 1 pound 1/- and shingles at 1 pound.

This same cargo was advertised in mid March in the *Nelson Examiner* at 28s for

the planks and the shingles at 30s per thousand.—For ready money only.—
Later in the letter—

I shall write to Mr Hogg to say I have put a customhouse officer on board the Sisters. The Sisters I believe has not landed anything foreign however I shall take duties if they wish it as I have had a sort of Authority from the collector (Neale, Landfall).

Hence the *Sisters* had the distinction of being the first vessel entered under Customs in Nelson. A table of duties on customs payable on goods, wares, and merchandise which were imported into any port or place in the Colony of New Zealand and its dependencies became effective on 1 July 1841. All British products and manufactures as well as those from New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, except spirits, were free. Duty was payable on spirits, and wine, tobacco, cigars, etc., tea, sugar, flour, rice, and other grains.

One of the shortest but most historic voyages for the *Sisters* was the transfer of aborigines from 'Wybalenna,' Flinders Island in October 1847. Dr Joseph Milligan escorted his few remaining charges to Oyster Cove in the D'Entrecasteaux Channel, a little over thirty kilometres from Hobart.

The schooner carried 14 adult males, 22 adult females, 3 boys and 5 girls. They landed at the jetty at the Southern end of the cove. (Begg, *The world of John Boultee*).

I suspect the family legend associating Hugh Clark with the slave trade may have originated in this episode recalled in the memory of his very young son Archibald Hugh, as Hugh often had his family with him on trips. It was told that Archibald Hugh Clark had been severely chastised as a lad for dribbling water into the hold onto some 'natives' who were being held there.

Over the years the Clark family increased in size with the birth of Annie on 7 May 1844, Archibald Hugh on

6 September 1845, John Angus on 29 August 1847 and James David on 20 September 1849. Although her family had increased in size Jane had no problems with help and care-givers, as with two maiden aunts living in Nelson and her husband's vessels regularly plying the Tasman, Aunties Margaret and Mary McArtney were only too happy to holiday in Hobart, a more mature township with a wider variety of shops and entertainment in comparison to the emerging settlement of Nelson threatened by Maori uprisings. These willing



Photograph from Mrs B van der Werff
The Clark children

helpers enabled Jane to accompany her husband on many of his voyages.

Hugh's wife Jane with her youngest son were on board when the *Sisters* joined the fleet of ships sailing to the goldfields in California on 5 March 1850 with thirty miner passengers. The son James David would have been a small baby of six months. A record of the return trip direct from Honolulu to Port Jackson, Sydney over a year later on 19 August 1851 records eight cabin passengers and six in the steerage.

Five years previous to this, in August 1846, the *Sisters* is recorded in a diary written by a passenger, a Henry D. Cartwright, on a trip from Hobart to Norfolk Island and on to Manila. The 15 page account of the journey is held by the Mitchell Library (Doc 1673) in Sydney. Not all voyages were as idyllic as this.

Hugh Clark took over command of the *Julia*, a slightly smaller vessel for approximately a year on his return to trading between Hobart and NZ ports in November 1846. Possibly the *Sisters* was being refitted after the three month trip to the tropics. On her return to trading one graphically recorded episode in the *New Zealander* of 16 September 1848 tells of an accident in the East Cape area, when after sheltering from Nor-Westerly winds, Hugh Clark(e), with two steerage passengers and two of the ship's apprentices went ashore for fresh provisions.

The natives were desirous of them moving further down the beach where loading provisions and pigs would be easier. Unfortunately in relaunching the boat it was swamped and with four of the occupants clinging to it drifted out to sea. One passenger and the two apprentices were drowned, but Hugh Clark(e) was

rescued by native women who revived him before a fire and supplied them all with food and clothing. One of the ship's apprentices drowned was a James Clark, who was possibly the son of Alexander Clark, Foreman of Works, Royal Engineers Department, Hobart and a Trustee named in Hugh's will and possibly a relation after whom Hugh Clark might have named his youngest son born the following year in 1849.

Earlier in the same year, in March 1848, the *New Zealander* described the *Sisters* passage from Port Nicholson to Hobart Town and their encounter with an exceptional and devastating gale, which didn't abate for four days. The havoc caused by the high seas 'like a wall' which engulfed the schooner, demasted her, washed away the bulwarks and bowsprit, part of the quarterdeck, the cookhouse, and the long-boat and gig were washed overboard, leaving the vessel badly listing through shifting cargo. Equal to the emergency, Captain Clark(e) with cheerful voice encouraged, and with resolution and calmness, commanded the righting of the ballast, battered the hatches, and succeeded in erecting a jury rig. All hands were put on an allowance of one quart of water and half a pound of biscuits daily with as much meat as they liked, but having been without fire they ate no meat. Favoured by a fair wind the *Sisters* reached Hobart harbour without assistance.

By 1852 the *Sisters* had been one of the busiest little ships trading between Tasmanian, Australian and New Zealand ports for the past twelve years: a lifeline to the early settlers bringing mail, supplies, contact and news from those they'd left behind, bringing the extras that made life in a new colony bearable.

However the schooner's days were numbered as it prepared to leave Turanganui (Gisborne) for Napier on the afternoon of 16 April 1852 (Good Friday).

She had arrived at Poverty Bay early in April after loading wheat and pork for the Melbourne market. At Turanganui she loaded 700 bushels of wheat and some pork, and as she was on the point of getting underway, was suddenly caught by a violent south-easterly gale and driven onto the rocks. The longboat was launched and all except the Mate and two seamen reached shore. Those left on board landed in the jolly boat. The schooner broke up and went to pieces, and three hours after she struck the rocks not a vestige of her was to be seen. The spot on Kaiti Beach where the *Sisters* was driven ashore was later, in 1912, the place where the *Star of Canada*, 1617 tons, was stranded.

A day or two later when the gale had subsided, a few of the *Sisters* spars were found driven ashore. The natives, according to custom, claimed the hull and it was later bought from them by Captain George Edward Read, Poverty Bay's most colourful, enterprising and prosperous pioneer. In 1852 Read was invited to establish a trading store and build a jetty on the Eastern bank of the Turanganui River in front of the site now occupied by the Kaiti Freezing Works. Read obtained suitable timber with a minimum of trouble, and doubtless at a very small outlay, as he bought the hull of the *Sisters* from the natives for this first trading post at Gisborne. The *Sisters* was insured.

After this episode on arriving back in Tasmania, Hugh Clark took the precaution of updating his will before taking command of *Panama* for six months, in October 1852. This sailing vessel was

barque rigged of 312 odd tons burthen and had been built in Hobart in 1850. She was 107 feet long, 23 feet in breadth and 16 feet deep. She was square sterned, carvel built, with standing bowsprit, had no galleries, was wooden and had a scroll head with one raised quarter deck and three masts. The *Panama*, from the accounts of her demise five years later in 1857, wasn't a very sound boat. She disappeared off the coast of the Chatham Islands where she left in a very leaky state, against the consent of many. About 150 miles north of the island, as many crew as were able in one boat left her and made it safely back to the Chathams. The vessel and rest of the crew were not seen again.

From May to November 1854 Captain Hugh Clark had shares in, and commanded the schooner *Munford*, a 168 odd ton sailing vessel. It was during this period he acquired the Waipareira Crown Grant of 110 acres. Earlier in the year in January and March, he had bought Herald Island and the Norman Hill Road, Onehunga section, but research hasn't unearthed the name of vessel he was in command of at that time. It is interesting to note that the Norman Hill section in Onehunga was almost identical to the Melville Road Hobart property with commanding views of the busy Manukau harbour and where an eye could be easily kept on anchored vessels.

When Captain Clark bought Cook Street with John Macfarlane at the end of January 1855, it is assumed he was in charge of the *Fullerton*, as there is record of it under a Capt Clark's command at Melbourne six weeks later.

No records in Hobart have been found of the exact date Hugh Clark took command of the *Helen*, his last command, but it is understood to be after December 1854.

As the vessel's name had been changed from the *Alma* to *Helen* in 1854, it may still have been registered with its details recorded under its old name or in another port, although the brigantine was registered No. 64 of 1854 at Hobart Town and given the official number of 31946. Captain Hugh Clark mastered the *Helen* on its fateful last voyage leaving Hobart Town on the 1 April 1857.

The *Helen*, a two masted vessel of 156 tons, was sometimes referred to as a schooner (fore and aft rigged vessel with two or more masts) or on other occasions as a brigantine (two masted vessel with square sailed foremast and fore and aft main mast). The vessel was built at Vensburg, Sweden, in 1851 and originally called the *Alma*.

She was described in the registration paper as one deck, two masts, that her length from the inner part of the main stem to the fore part of the stem was seventy-six feet no tenths, her breadth in midships was twenty-two feet six tenths and her depth in the hold at midships was eleven feet. The *Helen* was described as a Brigantine rigged with standing bowsprit, square sterned, carvel built, no galleries, a billet head, wood and she was a sailing vessel.

On registration in Hobart Town she was equally and jointly owned by the firm of Gillies Bros, Merchants of Van Diemen's Land and Temdem Lempriere and Company, Merchants, also of Hobart Town.

Captain Hugh Clark of Melville Street, Hobart Town, Master Mariner, became Master of the *Helen* sometime after December 1854, but little has been found of its voyages until 1 April 1857 when the *Helen* left Hobart Town for Wellington and Auckland, New Zealand, with a cargo of timber. Amongst the passengers

were Captain Clark's wife Jane and his daughter Anny. Their three younger sons were left in Hobart to attend school and be cared for by their spinster Aunt Margaret McArtney of Nelson, New Zealand.

The first port of call was Port Nicholson, Wellington where Jane Clark and her daughter Anny disembarked and travelled by the schooner *Sea Serpent* to Nelson for a holiday visit to Jane's parents, John and Ann McArtney of Bridge Street Nelson. John had written to his younger daughter Margaret C/- Capt Clark, Melville Street, Hobart in November 1856, inquiring when she intended returning to Nelson and if Jane and her family were coming on the *Helen*'s next trip to Nelson.

A month after the *Helen*'s departure from Hobart Town, Captain Hugh Clark was waiting aboard the vessel at Auckland for the arrival of his wife and daughter by steamer from Nelson. Part of his time was spent letter writing to his youngest son James David and to their Aunt Margaret with banking instructions and details of how he could be contacted. Hugh was expecting to leave Auckland in ten days and was anticipating going to the Island (Herald Island which he owned) when the family arrived. A few days later on 6 May the two surviving crew from the tragedy, James Dixon and Henry Twoomey, were taken on as crew in Auckland.

A notice in the *Lyttleton Times* of 4 July 1857, has the arrival of the schooner *Helen* at Lyttleton on the 30 June, 200 tons, with Hugh Clark from Wellington and Auckland, passengers included Mrs and Miss Clark, Mrs Winteringham, Mrs West and six natives. It is assumed Mesdames West and Winteringham disembarked at Lyttleton. The newspaper also lists imports in the *Helen* for Watt and Co.

Under bond: 3 hogshead of brandy, 2 cases of Geneva, duty paid. Saddlery, rope, iron, oil, oatmeal, pea barley, leather etc. 60,000 feet timber and 10 hogshead ale, New Zealand Produce. R. Waitt and Co. We next hear of the *Helen* as cruising amongst the Islands trading for potatoes and grain for the Melbourne market. In a statement giving details of the loss of the *Helen*, a survivor, James Dixon, states that after leaving Waimangi the schooner went direct to Pitt Island in the Chathams and entered the Flowerpot Harbour and took on 80 bags of wheat and oats, and then got underway for Owenga where they picked up some 20 tons of potatoes. It came on to blow and they made a run for Pitt Island again, having parted a cable at Owenga. On Sunday 26 July the vessel was anchored at Waihere Bay, Pitt Island, preparing to ship cargo from Mr Hunt the following day if the weather would allow.

A gale sprang up from the South West and by Tuesday morning at 2 o'clock had increased to a hurricane. The *Helen* began to drive and was swept in against the cliffs. There are many accounts from newspapers of the day and in later written publications that tell of the loss of the Captain, his wife and daughter, the Mate and five other crew members and the survival of two crew plus at least one, possibly two South Sea Islanders. Unfortunately no official record such as a Coroner's court record or inquiries have been located. It is feared these records were lost in the Hope Gibbon Building fire in Wellington in the 1950s when a lot of archival shipping records were destroyed.

A letter notifying the loss of the *Helen* to the Colonial Secretary from Mr Shand of the Custom House in Kaingaroa, Chat-

ham Islands indicates the survival of the ship's log and over the years there have been rumours of other shipboard articles, but apart from a telescope under the care of Noel Clark in Auckland, grandson of John Angus, the whereabouts of any surviving articles are unknown.

Captain Clark, his daughter and the Mate John White, were interred in Pitt Island cemetery. Mrs Clark's body was never recovered and the seamen, John Jenkins, Fredrick Ruckart, Benjamin Dawson, William Park and John Merray were buried on the clifftop at Waihere Bay overlooking the scene of the tragedy. These deaths were the first officially recorded deaths in the Chatham Islands. Over the passing years the seas have eroded the chalk cliffs and according to settlers' accounts, exposed some of the seamen's graves. The chalk makes the sea milky and difficult for diving and apart from the odd rusty nail, there is no sign of a wreck on this desolate coastline.

References:

- Scottish Records 1984 IGI, Renfrewshire
Scotland
 - Shipping Records, State Archives Hobart
Hobart Land Grant
 - Hugh Clark's Will
 - 3 Memorials, State Archives Tasmania
 - New Zealand Properties, Land & Deeds Registry
Office Auckland
 - Shipping Mishaps, New Zealander, March 1848,
16 Sept 1848, Auckland Public Library
 - Wreck Of *Sisters*, NZ Shipwrecks, Ingham
 - Wreck Of *Helen*, Various Tasmanian, Sydney,
Melbourne & New Zealand papers. August,
September 1857
 - McArtney Family Letters, Turnbull Library,
Wellington
 - Clark Family Letters, van der Werff
 - Death Certificate, Waitangi BDMs, Chatham
Islands.
-

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 late September and late December, 1998. They are mostly, but not all, new publications; the Tasmaniana Library often acquires older works which relate to Tasmania and which it does not already hold. The list has been kept as brief as possible; normally only author, title and the Tasmaniana Library's reference number are given. If you would like further information about any of the books listed, please contact the Tasmaniana Library at 91 Murray Street, Hobart 7000 Telephone (03) 6233 7474, fax (03) 6233 7902 or email <heritage.collections@central.tased.edu.au>

Further information is also available on TALIS, the State Library's on-line information system. TALIS terminals are available in all city, and many branch, libraries throughout Tasmania. It is also possible to connect to TALIS through the State Library's Home Page on the World Wide Web; its URL is

<http://www.tased.edu.au/library/library.htm>

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

Allen, Marie, *New Town Methodist Church (a short history)*. (TLP 287.0994661 NEW)

Australian Joint Copying Project, *Handbook, Part 8, Miscellaneous series*. (3rd ed)
(TLQ 016.994 AUS)

Coleraine Historical Society, *The Whyte brothers: early Coleraine pioneers*.
(TLPQ 994.604 WHY)

Cowburn, J. J. (Joe), and edited by Stanley Cordwell and Rita Cox, *Memoirs of J. J. (Joe) Cowburn*. (TLQ 994.66 COW)

Daniels, Kay, *Convict women*. (TL 3364.3740994 DAN)

Davison, Graeme, John Hirst and Stuart McIntyre (Eds.), *The Oxford companion to Australian history*. (TLQ 994.003 OXF)

Doherty, Kath, *Myalla school days*. (TLP 372.9946 MYA)

Emu Bay Railway celebrates 100 years. (Videocassette) (TLVC 385.09946 TAS)

Emu Bay Railway: 100 years on. (Videocassette) (TLVC 385.009946 TAS)

Epps, Janet Marion, *The Chambers letters: a family's letters from the Victorian goldfields: South Australia's pioneers and Tasmania's early mining days*.
(TL 994.03 CHA)

Foon, Julia, *The Harding family: from County Berkshire to Van Diemen's Land 1766–1998*. (TLQ 929.2 HAR)

Foster, David, with R. F. Edwards, *The power of two: the David Foster story*.
(TL 796.545 FOS)

Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc. Devonport Branch, *An index to The Advocate, Tasmania, personal announcements 1997*. (TLQ 9929.3 IND)

Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc. Launceston Branch, *The Examiner index: obituaries & funerals 1941–1950*. (TLR 929.3 EXA)

Grace-Fitzgerald, Yvonne L., *With my shelalagh under my arm: a Grace family history*. (TLQ 929.2 GRA)

Guiler, Eric R., *Gone and almost forgotten: jetties in southern Tasmania*. (TL 3387.111509946 GUI)

Hoare, Laurie, *Tasmanian towns in federation times*. (TL 994.6 HOA)

Hooton, Joy (Ed.), *Australian lives: an Oxford anthology*. (TL 920.094 AUS)

Imms, R. J., *Peppermint Bay Union Chapel 1859–1897, and cemetery 1859–1997*. (TLPQ 287.0994654 PEP)

Jameson, Marian, *A guide to scrimshaw in Tasmanian collections and the legacy of Sir William Crowther*. (TLQ 736.6 JAM)

Molitorisz, Sacha, *Australian bushrangers*. (TLQ 364.15500994 MOL)

O’Shea, J. & F., *O’Shea index to The Mercury deaths 1921–1930*. (TLQ 929.3 OSH)

Pink, Kerry and Gill Vowles, *Against the tide: a maritime history of Circular Head*. (TL 387.540994638 PIN)

Read, Kenneth J., *They came to preach and prosper: a brief history of the Geeves or Jeeves family in Tasmania & Australia, 1842–1998*. (TLQ 929.2 GEE)

Ride, David B., *Ride’s air forces*. (TLP 940.544994 RID)

Russell, Roslyn, and Philip Chubb, *One destiny!: the federation story—how Australia became a nation*. (TL 320.994 RUS)

Sargent, John R., *Rebirth of a lady: the Lady Nelson project, from conception to rebirth: Book 1: 1980 to launch, reflection and recollections*. (TL 623.8203 SAR)

Scott, E. G., *St. Mary’s Church, Hagley: history of the church and notes on the founder, Sir Richard Dry*. (14th ed.) (TLP 283.94616 STM)

Scott, Gwen, *Irish military pensioners at Westbury*. (TLPE 994.616 SCO)

St. Peter’s Church, Variety Bay - Bruny Island, baptism, burial and marriage index. (TLP 929.3 STP)

Taplin, T. C., *Royal Australian Signals Association (Tasmania): the history 1945–1995*. (TLQ 358.2406 TAP)

Tasmania’s great railways: 125 years, 1871–1996. (Videocassette) (TLVC 385.099446 TAS)

Turner, Jean, *A long road to Hobart Town: Robert Hay’s story*. (TL 929.2 HAY)

Turner, Jean, *It started with muslin: Elizabeth Hopper’s story*. (TL 364.374099482 HOP)

Turner, Jean, *Unwilling Tasmanians: William Hazlewood’s story*. (TL 929.2 HAZ)

Underwood, Karle, *A history of Tasmania’s International Wall of Friendship, including a comprehensive record of every contributing ethnic community*. (TLQ 305.809946 UND)

Lost, Stolen or Strayed ... and Found

Mrs W. M. Ford of 9 Lade Court, Scamander TAS 7215 writes that a friend of hers has two **family bibles** which she would be willing to pass on to proven descendants of the names and dates inscribed therein. The first has:

STUART, James William and Julia Mary neé SALT; Julia Elizabeth Sarah and Flora. It contains details of births and deaths within the extended family between 1860 and 1906. Also James and Mary's marriage in 1858. James died in 1906 aged 91 years.

The second bible has:

'August 12th, 1879. A present from Melbourne for **Mr John GLEESON** from his eldest son Michael Gleeson'.
email Wynnford@start.com.au

The **Victorian Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages** has moved to Transport House, 589 Collins Street Melbourne Victoria, or write to PO Box 4332 Melbourne Victoria 3001.

When **applying for Birth, Death or Marriage certificates**, make sure you can comply with any registry requirements regarding your '**entitlement**' and '**proof of identity**'. Registrars may require you to show your own identification as well as a copy of 'identification from the other person' if you are applying on behalf of someone.

The **Guild of One-Name Studies** has released its *1998 Register* and *The Journal of One-Name Studies for 1997* on microfiche which will be available in Set 5 of the state owned microfiche. See Library Notes for new roster details.

Mr John Catley of Wellington, New Zealand, has donated a copy of his book, *The Membery Family, from Somerset to Wellington, New Zealand*, to the Hobart Branch Library. There is a Tasmanian connection as Mary Membery (born 1827 at Kingstone, England) married Sergt Robert Johnston of the 99th Regiment in New Zealand on 31 July 1847. They came to Tasmania soon after and two children were born before returning to New Zealand. The Membery family emigrated on the *Lord William Bentinck* which sailed from Gravesend in 1841. □

The **Family History Society of Cheshire** has advised us of their new publications—*Cheshire Place Names, An Index to the Census 1841–1891* and *The Public Record Office Microfiche References*, also *The Cheshire Record Office Microfiche References*; *The Old Parish Churches of Cheshire* by Mike Salter; *Cheshire Parish Registers (A Summary Guide)* by B. Langston and *A guide to the Civil Registration Districts of Cheshire 1837–1974*. For further information write to the FHS of Cheshire, 91 Stretford House Chapel Lane Stretford Manchester M32 9AY England.

The Federation of Family History Societies has sent advice of a new publication by K. Smith, C. & M. Watts titled *Records of Merchant Shipping & Seaman*. This describes the wide variety of records available at the PRO for the study of the Merchant Navy. For further information write to FFHS Publications Depot, 2–4 Killer Street Ramsbottom Bury Lancs BL0 9BZ UK.

FROM THE EXCHANGE JOURNALS

Thelma McKay

'Irish Orphan Girls and Other Single Females who Arrived per Ship *Thomas Arbuthnot*, Sydney 3 February 1850' (but were not sent to Yass Plains) in *The Family Historian* the journal of the Gold Coast Family History Research Group No.6, March 1998, pp.10–12. This list of orphans who arrived in NSW shows where or to whom they were sent. Many were sent to Brisbane and Ipswich and, if they were later married, the year/s and name/s of their spouse/s are added.

'Birth Year Calculator for the 1881 Census' by John Gurnett in the *Berkshire Family Historian*, the journal of the Berkshire Family History Society Vol.21, No.3, March 1998, p.111. John Gurnett has designed a chart to calculate a person's year of birth when using the 1881 census. The chart also works well for the 1891 census by adding ten years to the birth year.

'A Family Named Hutchinson' by Helen Jennings in *Family History* the journal of the Institute of Heraldic & Genealogical Studies. Articles featuring the history of the Hutchinson family, dating back to the 16th century at Alford in Lincolnshire, are continued over five issues starting with the introduction and bibliography in Vol.19, No.153, October 1997, pp.11–28. Many members of this family have helped in tracing and compiling the pedigrees including Tom Hutchinson in Hobart. Other issues are Vol.19, No.154, 'Hutchinsons in America'; Vol.19, No.155, 'Sarah Foster'; Vol.19, Nos.156 & 157, 'South Africa, Tasmania and South Australia'.

'Australian Deaths Recorded in the Hawick Advertiser, Part 1, 1854–73' compiled by Marjory Gavin appears in the *Borders Family History Society*'s February edition, No.36, pp.14–17, and continues in June 1998 No.37 **'Part 2, 1874–90'** pp.8–11. Death entries recorded in the Scottish newspaper, the *Hawick Advertiser*, give very informative data on Scottish people who died in Australia. Most states are covered including some deaths for Tasmania.

'Thursley Household List, 1821' transcribed by Cliff Webb in *Root & Branch* the West Surrey Family History journal Vol.24, No.4, March 1998, pp.146–48. Taken in 1821 in the Surrey area of Thursley, this alphabetical list gives the name of the head of the household and the number of males and females within each age group. Most of the men are listed as working in agriculture. These records are held in the Surrey Record Office, Kingston UK, Reference P46/3/1.

'Index of Welsh Master Mariners and Mates' by Dr Reginald Davies in *Gwynedd Roots* the journal of the Gwynedd Family History Society No.34, April 1998, p.17. Dr Davies is collating an index of Welshmen who became Master Mariners and Mates and who received a certificate of competency from 1845 onwards. These names are taken from records held in the PRO and contain place and year of birth plus details of the ships served on. This index is to be published on microfiche possibly in 1999.

'Spotlight on Beverley' in *The Banyan Tree*, No.74, April 1998 issue of the journal of the East Yorkshire Family History Society, pp.21–24. This article describes the history of the town of Beverley in East Riding, Yorkshire dating back to 692AD. Family history sources for Beverley held at East Riding Archives Office are also included and cover a vast number of records eg Parish registers, census returns, quarter sessions and school log books.

'LDS Film Numbers for Isle of Man Manorial Records' by Alison Glenie. *Fraueyn As Banglaneyn* the Isle of Man Family History Society Vol.26, No.2, May 1998, pp.59–60. If you have Isle of Man (Manx) ancestors who were on the land, this list of film numbers may be of interest. Taken from the LDS Locality Catalogue, they cover the years 1507 to 1916 and include land, property, manors and court records.

'Did You Know?' in *Rootes* the journal of the Gold Coast and Albert Family History Society, June 1998, No.49, p.14. Did you know that early births, marriages or burials pre 1856 which occurred at sea or in New Zealand, India, Scotland, Melbourne, Cape of Good Hope, San Francisco, Belgium plus more locations, can be found in the NSW church registers.

'Missing Registers, Those Elusive Manchester Baptisms' by Marjorie Pollard in *The Manchester Genealogist* the journal of the Manchester and Lancashire Family History Society April 1998, Vol.34, No.2, pp.90–91. Unable to find that elusive baptism on the IGI in the Manchester area? This article, which includes a list of churches where to date no registers have been found, may interest you. Further references to books on church registers are included.

Two articles in the *Wiltshire Family History Society*'s April 1998 edition, No.69.

1 'Illegitimacy and its Records' by Jean Cole, pp.16–18. This article describes the many records that could help track down the father of an illegitimate child in the UK. Pre 1837 bastardy applications and maintenance orders in the parish where the child was born, Petty Sessions, and Poor Law Unions where the Guardian Minute Books may have birth registrations are just a few of these records.

2 'Family Loyalties' by Paul Vivash, pp.45–46. This article relates to the Wiltshire Machine Breakers and the transportation of Robert Vivash to Van Diemen's Land with his cousin Edward on the convict ship *Elizabeth* in 1831. Robert later moved to Victoria and died there in 1865.

'Tithe Maps' by Mr Geoff Gwakin in the *Herefordshire Family History Society* journal Vol.7, No.1, April 1998, pp.7–9. Parish tithe maps printed on A1 sheets, often with three or more small parishes on one sheet, together with a list of landholders, can be ordered from Mr Gwakin, 92 Verschoyle Gardens, Rossen Wye, Herefordshire HR9 7HQ, UK at £5 each plus £2.50 post and packing overseas. See list for areas and dates held with reference number. Most of these maps are c1839–40s.

The second article in this journal **'140 Years Ago—From The Hereford Times of January, February and March 1858'** pp.10–14 was contributed by John Harnden. Items appearing in this newspaper include obituaries, court cases, marriages, inquests, church meetings and teas; many names are mentioned. The next three months (April, May and June 1858) are featured in the July 1998 issue of the *Herefordshire* journal Vol.7, No.2, pp.47–50. ●

BOOK REVIEWS

Convict Women, Kay Daniels, Allen and Unwin Pty Ltd, 1998. A5, soft cover, 276pp.

This book presents, in a highly readable form, a broad overview of the neglected area of female convict experiences. Kay Daniels covers the major aspects of convict women's lives without resorting to stereotypes. Throughout the book, she illustrates her points with reference to the lives of individual women, adding interest and veracity to her conclusions.

Subjects covered in some detail include written material dealing with female convicts, transportation, the assignment system, female factories, orphan schools, female convict culture, sexuality, prostitution and rebellion. The final chapters deal with women's experience of freedom from the system and details some of the existing scarce material pertinent to female convicts' history.

The book contains five pages of photographs and three of a facsimile letter written by convict, Maria Turner, in 1841.

Comprehensive end notes support the text and present avenues for further study for those interested in specific aspects of the convict system.

The index includes a list of all convict women mentioned in the book.

Jeannine Connors



Irish Women in Colonial Australia, edited by Trevor McClaughlin, published by Allen & Unwin, 1998. A5, soft cover, 229pp.

When historians of the calibre of these contributors have their work drawn together, we have a rich tapestry to explore. Based on solid research, this collection

looks at the migration and settlement of Irish women in Australia from convict times to the late nineteenth century.

Patricia Robinson and Richard Davis analyse records of convicts sent to New South Wales and VDL for the crime of murder.

Robin Haines and Richard Reid produce a statistical profile of government-assisted immigrant Irish women.

Ann Herraman and Eric Richards examine the impact and assimilation of single Irish women in South Australian society.

Libby Connors and Bernadette Turner look at Irish Famine orphans in Queensland. Pauline Rule surveys Irish women's experiences in colonial Victoria, and Trevor McClaughlin interprets private family correspondence of Irish migrants.

There are full references for each chapter and a general index. This book makes interesting reading, and sheds much light on the lives of immigrant Irish women in early Australia.

Cynthia O'Neill



Tasmanian Towns in Federation Times, edited by Laurie Hoare, 1998, published by the author, Sandford, Tasmania. A5, softcover, 397pp.

This is an edited selection from articles published in 1901–03 in the Hobart *Mercury*, the Launceston *Daily Mail*, *North-West Post* and *Tasmanian Mail*, describing 230 towns and suburbs at a time when more people lived in the country than is the case today.

Contributors include Ulverstone identity, Hubert Nichols, well-known photographer J. W. Beattie and experienced

journalists from the newspapers concerned. The articles give history, information about local affairs and people and development of the towns.

Names are indexed and a list of sources is given.

The book is available for \$24.95 from booksellers or from the author at 753b Doran's Road, Sandford, Tasmania 7020.

Theo Sharples



Federation of Family History Societies (Publications) Ltd., Available from FFHS (Publications) Ltd., 2-4 Killer Street Ramsbottom, Bury, Lancs., BLO 9BZ, England.

Two books by Robert Pols:

Photography for Family Historians, A5, soft cover, 91pp., price £4.50 + p&p.

Looking at Old Photographs, A5, soft cover, 75pp., price £5.95 + p&p.

Two excellent publications, the first beginning with the type of photographs any family historian might have in his/her possession, followed by the type of photographs we should be taking and how to take them. There is a wealth of advice on the kind of camera to buy, from the cheapest to the more expensive, how to begin and how to photograph various occasions and events. People, scenery, buildings and objects are dealt with separately, with the minimum of technical terms being used.

Processing is explained along with other available services and photographs are used to illustrate the text—here most of us will see similarities to some of our own photographs and learn where we went wrong.

The final chapters deal with the general care and storage of photographs and a short section on looking to the future.

The second book will be of enormous help to all of us when endeavouring to date some of our family photographs. I was most impressed with this. Following remarks concerning looking at photographs in general, we are treated to 36 photographs of figures, each one dealt with separately. The author minutely scrutinises every detail in every photograph, drawing conclusions from each one, ultimately using the evidence to arrive at the approximate date. In cases where the name of the photographer is shown, the author has given details from the appropriate directories.

An invaluable book containing hundreds of tips to help us in this sometimes very difficult task of dating old photographs.

More Sources of World War I Army Ancestry, by Norman Holding, A5, soft cover, 102pp., price £5.45 + p&p.

This is the third edition of this work and the author points out that it is intended to be a continuation of the first edition, which went through the initial sources and which the reader is advised to read first. This one contains minor sources of information which can nevertheless give valuable clues. Good presentation, and a book to be read by all researchers of WW1 soldiers.

Land and Window Tax Assessments, 2nd Ed., by Jeremy Gibson, Mervyn Medlycott and Dennis Mills, A5, soft cover, 73pp., price £3.95 + p&p.

The second edition of this Gibson Guide, in the usual county by county format, for England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, contains a good explanation of the history of Land Tax, what it was and what information one might expect to find in the surviving records. Labouring ancestors

may be found, although with probably not as much detail as would be found for landowners.

There is also an excellent description by Mervyn Medlycott of Window and other assessed taxes and the loopholes which existed for the evasion thereof. The ‘other’ taxes mentioned are those on servants, horses, carriages, carts and wagons and hair powder, covering most classes of society.

As with all Gibson Guides, you should look at the entries for your counties to become aware of what is available. 

An Introduction to ... Using Computers for Genealogy, 2nd Ed., by David Hawgood, A5, soft cover, 44pp., price £2.95 + p&p.

The second edition of a concise but very comprehensive book especially for the genealogist new to using a computer. Terminology is explained in plain language, followed by how to transfer to your computer the results of your research in various records. From basic information explaining the differences between computers, instructions for typing a letter or document and explaining the keyboard, the author moves on to deal with some of the more commonly used family history programmes and ends with a good bibliography and index. 

Basic Facts About ... Tracing your Catholic Ancestry in England, by Michael Gandy, A5, soft cover, 16pp.

A very interesting booklet dealing very simply with the history of Catholicism and Anglicanism with reasons why the former survived particularly in certain areas of England and in certain Scottish clans.

A section contains references to some of the Catholic records which have survived and mentions some which have not.

Some are to be found in Quarter Sessions records, many of which have been filmed by the LDS Church.

Catholic wills are to be found in the usual places, there being no separate system for them, although apparently they were sometimes carefully worded as it was illegal to leave money for ‘superstitious uses’.

Recusancy is mentioned and details of where to find the names of those who conformed between 1590 and 1620.

Later Catholic records are mentioned and should be sought—the information they contained was enormously varied.

There are useful addresses and a good bibliography. 

Essex, The Genealogist's Library Guide, Vol. 1, Genealogical Sources, by Stuart A. Raymond, A5, soft cover, 90pp., price £7.00 + p&p.

In the usual format, containing references to hundreds of records which are available in printed format under many headings, e.g., Local History, Bibliography and Archives, Occupational Information, Parish Registers, Trade Directories, Migration and many more. Most of the works mentioned would possibly be obtainable on inter-library loan and helpful in filling in the background or in finding an elusive ancestor. 

Vol. 2, Family Histories and Pedigrees, 52pp., price £5.50 + p&p.

This companion volume contains references to countless families, section by section, each in alphabetical order, under the headings of Pedigree Collections, Heraldry, Diaries, Letters and Household Accounts, Family Histories and Pedigrees. There are indexes of family names and place names.

Jo Keen 

COMING EVENTS

TASMANIA

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

19–20 June 1999

Quiet Voices, Hobart Conference incorporating the GST Inc. Annual General Meeting at the Lindisfarne Activities Centre, Lincoln Street, Lindisfarne Tasmania on Saturday and Walking Tour of Richmond on Sunday. Contact: Cynthia O'Neill, GST Inc. Hobart Branch Secretary. ☎ (03) 6243 6200 or email: cronc@southcom.com.au

28 August 1999

Family and Local History Faire organised by the Westbury Historical Society. Contact: Katrina Treloggen, 28 Lyall Street Westbury TAS 7303.

INTERSTATE AND OVERSEAS

1–2 May 1999

Third Victorian State Family History Conference, Health, Wealth and Wisdom, at the YWCA, Cato Conference Centre, 489 Elizabeth Street Melbourne. There will be twenty-seven sessions with three general sessions for all participants. Contact: PO Box 89 Blackburn Victoria 3130 enclosing a business size SAE, or email gsv@alphalink.com.au aigs@alphalink.com.au lberry@ozramp.net.au

26 June 1999

Yorkshire Family History Fair at the Yorkshire Racecourse. Details from Mr A. Sampson, 1 Oxbgang Close Redcar Cleveland TS10 4ND England.

3–5 September 1999

Time & Tide, Northwest Kent Family History Society Conference. University of Greenwich, Avery Hill Campus, SE London England. Contact Mrs J. Hoad, 133 Sundale Avenue Selston South Croydon Surrey CR2 8RX England or NW Kent Home Page on the Internet.

www.users.ox.ac.uk/~malcolm/NWKFHS/

5–7 April 2000

From Strangers to Citizens, Integration of Immigrant Communities in Great Britain, Ireland and the Colonies, 1550–1750, Dutch Church, Austin Friars, London EC2N 2EJ. Hosted by the Huguenot Society of Great Britain and Ireland in collaboration with the Jewish Historical Society of England and other appropriate bodies.

c.littleton@history.bbk.ac.uk

26–30 April 2000

Domesday to Database The Millennium British Family History Conference at Bath University, UK—hosted by the Wiltshire Family History Society in association with the FFHS.

27 September–1 October 2000

Let Records Speak, the 9th Australasian Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry at University of Western Australia, Perth Western Australia. For details contact: Mrs Diane Jarvie, PO Box 980 Rockingham WA 6168.

<http://www.cohsoft.com.au/afhc/agc/html>

LIBRARY NOTES

State Microfiche Roster

	22/2/1999 14/5/1999	17/5/1999 20/8/1999	23/8/1999 19/11/1999	22/11/1999 18/2/2000	21/2/2000 19/5/2000
Burnie	Set 1	Set 5	Set 4	Set 3	Set 2
Devonport	Set 2	Set 1	Set 5	Set 4	Set 3
Hobart	Set 3	Set 2	Set 1	Set 5	Set 4
Huon	Set 4	Set 3	Set 2	Set 1	Set 5
Launceston	Set 5	Set 4	Set 3	Set 2	Set 1

- Set 1** GRO BDMs Index 1868–1897
- Set 2** Griffith's Valuation for Ireland Series
GRO Consular Records Index 1923–1942
Scottish Old Parochial Records and
1891 Census Indexes for Scotland
- Set 3** GRO BDMs Index 1898–1922 and
AGCI
- Set 4** National Probate Calendars 1853–1943
- Set 5** GRO BDMs Index 1923–1942
Exchange Journals Members' Interests and
One Name Studies Index

BURNIE

Accessions—Books

An Introduction to the Tickner Families in North West Surrey up to the 20th Century,

Vincent Tickner

* Ancestors for Australians, *GSV (Vic)*

* Australia's First Century 1788–1888

* Coonawarra a Vignoble, *Dr W. Benwell*

FFHS Handbook 1998/9

* Gravely Tasmanian, Vol. 2

* Highways & Byways in the Lake District, *A. G. Bradley*

Index to *The Examiner*—Obituaries & Funerals 1941–1950, *Launceston Branch Publication*

* Journal of the Butler Society, Vol. 3 No. 2

* Kent Villages, *Alan Bignell*

* Parish Register in Australia, *Nick Vine-Hall*

Pocket Guide to Griffiths Valuation, *C. Smith*

* Scottish Roots, *Alwyn James*

* Some Private Correspondence of Sir John & Lady Jane Franklin (Tas. 1837–1845)

Parts 1 & 2

* Step by Step Guide to Tracing Your Family History, *Marijke Alderson*

- * The Convict Headstones on the Isle of the Dead, Port Arthur, *R. Lord & J. Bowler*
- * The First Fleet Families, *James Hugh Donohue*
- * Tracing Your Family Tree for Australians and NZ, *A. G. Puttock*
- * Unpublished Personal Name Indexes in record Offices & Libraries (UK)

Accessions—Microfiche

- Index to Passenger Arrivals & Departures from early Launceston Newspapers, 1841–45
 * Tasmanian War Memorials Data Base, *Fred ThorneTT*
 * Indicates items donated

DEVONPORT

Accessions—Books

- Children in Queen's Orphanage Hobart Town 1828–1863, *Joyce Purtscher*
 Index to *The Examiner*—Obituaries & Funerals 1941–1950, *Launceston Branch Publication*
 O'Shea Index to *The Mercury* Births 1900–1910, *Hobart Branch Publication*
 O'Shea Index to *The Mercury* Deaths 1911–1920, *Hobart Branch Publication*
 Port Sorell Bowls Club 1963–1998, *Alva Rockliffe*
 The von Bibra Story, *Lois Nyman & Graeme von Bibra*
 Unnamed Irish Boys on Convict Ships 1841–1843 Sent to Queen's Orphanage Hobart ,
Joyce Purtscher

Accessions—Microfiche

- * Index to Beneficiaries in Wills Proved of The Archdeacon of Sudbury
 Index to Passenger Arrivals & Departures from early Launceston Newspapers, 1841–45
 Passenger Lists Victoria, Australia Outwards to New Zealand. Part 1 1852–1860
 * Tasmanian War Memorials Data Base, *Fred ThorneTT*
 * Indicates items donated

HOBART

Accessions—Books

- * Archives Office of Tasmania Subject Guides. *AOT*
 * A Baker's Dozen—13 Generations of the Whiskin Family from Kent, England including a treatise on the Mathews Family from London, England and the Keogh Family from Wexford, Ireland. *Dian Elizabeth Maney & Gail Dodd*
 Federation of Family History Societies Handbook 1998/9. *FFHS*.
 * The Forster-Jones Family Pedigree. *E. A. Jones*
 Index to *The Examiner*—Obituaries & Funerals 1941–1950, *Launceston Branch Publication*
 Kent Probate Inventories in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 1490–1854. *Gillian Rickard*
 * To See The Morning—A Family Story About our Beginnings in Australia. *Colleen Arulappu*
 * St Peter's Church, Bruny Island—Index to Baptisms, Marriages, Burials. *K. Duncombe*
 Shipping Arrivals and Departures—Victorian Ports, Volume 2, 1846–1855. *Marten A. Syme*
 Shipping Arrivals and Departures—Tasmania, Volume 3, 1843–1850. *Graeme Broxam*
 * Starving in Bedworth Will Not Pay the Loan. *Tony Davis*

- * Using The Library. *Society of Genealogists*
- * With My Shelalagh Under My Arm—A Grace Family History. *Yvonne A. Grace-Fitzgerald*

Accessions—Fiche

Index to Passenger Arrivals & Departures from Early Launceston Newspapers 1841–45.

GST Inc., Launceston

Monmouthshire Marriage Index 1813–1837. *Gwent FHS, Abergavenny & Monmouth Branch.*

Orkney Isles Census Records—1851 Census; Parish No. 15, Eday and Pharay. *David Armstrong*

* Indicates items donated

LAUNCESTON

Accessions—Books

- * Australia Album
- * Campbell Island, *Camfield, Graham*
- * Dictionary of Genealogy, *Fitzhugh, Terrick V. H.*
- * Dictionary of Western Australians 1829–1914 Vol. 2, *Erickson, Rica*
- * Federation of Family History Societies Handbook 1998/9, *FFHS*
- * From Hingham to Sheffield—Eagling, *Watson, June*
- * From Pillar to Post, *Ziliacus, Laurin*
- * Guide to Research Branch Genealogical Library, *LDS*
- * Historical Manuscript of the Tweed, *Denning, H. W.*
- * History of Clarke & Gee, *Wilson, J. W.*
- * History of Ireland, *McClelland, James*
- * Hobart Sketchbook, *Smith, Patsy Adam & Angus, Max*
- Index to *The Examiner*—Obituaries & Funerals 1941–1950, *Launceston Branch Publication*
- * Irish Origins—Wly, *Wly, Dorothy A. A.*
- * Laying out a Pedigree, *McLaughlin, Eve*
- * Little Stories of Famous Places, *Sunshine, Mercil*
- * Melbourne, *Rogan, John P.*
- * North America, *Kerr, James*
- * Old Farm, Strawberry Hill
- * Olveston, Dunedin, New Zealand, *Borrie, John*
- * Planting A Faith in Hobart (Catholic), *Southerwood, W. T.*
- * Planting A Faith Vol 1—Launceston (Catholic), *Southerwood, W. T.*
- * Planting A Faith Vol 8—Hobart (Catholic), *Southerwood, W. T.*
- * Port Arthur, *Tas Museum*
- * Priceless Heritage
- * Real McCoy, *Hellicar, Eileen*
- * Richmond, *Bolt, Frank*
- * Shell Guide to Britain, *Boumphrey, Geoffrey (Ed.)*
- * Soul of Ireland, *Lockington, W. J.*
- * Tasmania, *Skemp, J. R.*
- * Tattersall's Centenary

- * Teach Yourself Irish, *Dillon & Croinin*
- * Tower of London, *Ministry of Public Buildings*
- * Shipping Arrivals & Departures Tasmania 1843–1850, *Broxam, Graeme*
- * Short History of St Leonards, *von Stieglitz, K. R.*
- * Story of Australia, *Blanche, H.*
- * Way We Lived, *QV Museum & Art Gallery*
- * Westbury Municipal Centenary
- * Women Worth Remembering, *Veale, V. M.*
- * Young Bingham Hutchinson (1806–70) & the Foundation of SA, *Jennings, Helen*

Accessions—Fiche

- * Box Hill Cemetery Inscriptions
- * Emigrants from Hamburg 1860–1869
- * Inner London Directory 1838–1847

Index to Passenger Arrivals & Departures from Launceston Newspapers

* Indicates items donated

SOCIETY SALES

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

Microfiche

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

1996/97 Members' Interests (includes postage)	\$5.00
The Tasmanian War Memorials data base, comp. Fred Thorne (22 fiche) (p&h \$2.00)	\$60.00

Books

Local and Family History Sources in Tasmania, 2nd Edition (p&p \$4.20)	\$12.00
Our Heritage in History: Supplement only (p&p \$4.20)	\$6.00
Van Diemen's Land Heritage Index, Vol. 2 (p&p \$4.20)	\$10.00
Van Diemen's Land Heritage Index, Vol. 3 (p&p \$4.20)	\$16.00
Van Diemen's Land Heritage Index, Vol. 4 (p&p \$4.20)	\$25.00
Tasmanian Ancestry—current volume (plus p&h)	

\$7.50

Other Items

GST Inc. Tea Towels	\$4.00
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Please contact your branch library for a copy of the sales brochure.

Launceston Branch has several new releases as advertised on p.200 of the December 1998 issue and pages 239 of this issue.

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

A full listing of the Society and Branch Sales will appear in the June 1999 issue of *Tasmanian Ancestry*.

BRANCH LIBRARY ADDRESSES, TIMES AND MEETING DETAILS

BURNIE	Phone: (03) 6435 4103 (Branch Secretary)
Library	62 Bass Highway, Cooee (above Bass Bakery)
	Tuesday 11.00 a.m.□3.00 p.m.
	Saturday 1.00 p.m.□4.00 p.m.
Meeting	Branch Library, 62 Bass Highway, Cooee 7.30 p.m. on 3rd Tuesday of each month, except January and December. The library is open at 7.00 p.m. prior to meetings.

DEVONPORT	Phone: (03) 6424 5328 (Mr & Mrs Harris)
Library	Rooms 9, 10 & 11, Days Building, Best Street, Devonport
	Wednesday 9.30 a.m.□4.00 p.m.
	Friday 9.30 a.m.□4.00 p.m.
	2nd Sat. of month 1.30 p.m.□3.30 p.m.
Meeting	Branch Library, First Floor, Days Building, Best Street, Devonport at 7.30 p.m.on the last Thursday of each month, except December.

HOBART	Phone: (03) 6243 6200 (Branch Secretary)
Library	19 Cambridge Road, Bellerive
	Tuesday 12.30 p.m.□3.30 p.m.
	Wednesday 9.30 a.m.□12.30 p.m.
	Saturday 1.30 p.m.□4.30 p.m.
Meeting	Rosny Library, Bligh Street, Rosny Park, at 8.00 p.m. on 3rd Tuesday of each month except January and December.

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

LAUNCESTON	Phone: (03) 6344 4034 (Branch Secretary)
Library	2 Taylor Street, Invermay, Launceston
	Tuesday 10.00 a.m.□3.00 p.m.
	Wednesday 7.00 p.m.□9.00 p.m.
	Saturday 2.00 p.m.□4.00 p.m.
Meeting	Branch Library 2 Taylor Street, Invermay at 7.30 p.m. on 1st Tuesday of each month except January.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA INC.

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

Dues are payable each year by 1 April. Subscriptions for 1999–2000 are as follows:-

Ordinary member	\$36.00
Joint members (2 people at one address)	\$48.00
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Australian Joint Concession	\$36.00

Membership Entitlements:

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

Application for Membership:

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

Donations:

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Research Queries:

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Advertising:

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

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QUERIES

Queries are published free for members of the GST Inc. (provided membership number is quoted) and at a cost of \$10.00 per query (surname) to non-members. Members are entitled to three free queries per year. All additional queries will be published at a cost of \$10.00. Only one query per member per issue will be published unless space permits otherwise.

Queries should be limited to 100 words and forwarded to:

The Editor, *Tasmanian Ancestry* PO Box 60 Prospect TAS 7250 or email:
tasancestry@southcom.com.au

ANDERSON/BURNS

Mary ANDERSON, neé BURNS, born Ulster 4 May 1816. Her parents were Joseph Burns and Mary JOHNSTON. Mary emigrated to Canada c.1850, then to Tasmania with two sons c.1860. I am seeking descendants.

Malcolm Mackenzie, 1 Susan Street Gosford East NSW 2250

BAPTISMAL RECORDS, St Matthias' Church of England Sandy Bay

I am trying to locate my mother's baptismal record. She stated that she was baptised at St Matthias' Church of England in Sandy Bay Road (just past Princes Street) in 1909. I believe this may now be St Stephens' Baptist Church. Some time ago I contacted unsuccessfully both the Registrar of the Diocese and the Archives Office but it would appear that these baptismal records have been misplaced. Can anyone please help?

Alan Lüdeke, 157 Binney Street East, Euroa VIC 3666 email: bapl@mcmmedia.com.au

BROOKS/TURNER

William John BROOKS married Clare Melvina TURNER, 1885, Longford. I would like contact with any descendants.

Mrs Judith Button, 8 Parish Crescent George Town TAS 7253

BROWN

BROWN, Henry George, born 1854 Launceston, Tasmania. Father: William Young Brown, Carter, Launceston, born c.1819, died 1899 Launceston. Mother: Sophia neé GREEN (previously married Robert PHILLIPS) born Ireland c.1819/21, died Launceston 1897. Any knowledge of marriage, descendants or siblings to Mrs U. Corkish, 24 Worcester Road Gisborne VIC 3437

HEALD/ETHERIDGE

Seeking descendants of Jean HEALD and Frederick William ETHERIDGE. Jean only daughter of George Heald and Christina BATES (neé WILLIAMS), born Ulverstone District, Tasmania, in 1908. Frederick son of William Etheridge and Florence Edith KEY, born in Norfolk, England circa 1911. Jean and Frederick married 18 January 1934 in East Sydney, NSW. Mrs Lynette Lawson, PO Box 29 Lindenow VIC 3865

KELLY

Seeking descendants or information on James KELLY aka Lyndon James Kelly aka James LAWSON. James married Mary Ann GREEN on 12 October 1875. Nine children: Thomas (1875), Lindon James (1879), Adeline Eliza (1881), Eveline Matilda Ann (1884), Rueben Fraser (1886), Ethel May (1889), Vera May (1891), Irene Amy Grace (1893) and Elvin George Daniel (1896). Mary Ann died 10 January 1902. James then married? Rosella HOLMES and had four more children. James died 25 January 1921 as a result of an accident at *Woolnorth*. James was the youngest child of John Kelly and Ann PRYCE and he was born 3 March 1856 at Little Hampton, Longford, Tasmania. Mrs Lynette Lawson, PO Box 29 Lindenow VIC 3865

MARTIN/SUTTON/SCULLION/YOUNG

I am trying to find exactly when and how my gggrandfather John MARTIN arrived in Tasmania. The first information I have which I know directly relates to him is his marriage to Sarah YOUNG at St David's Hobart 20 March 1841. He was licensee of 'The Cornish Mount' hotel in Barrack Street, and of another hotel in Liverpool Street before becoming a farmer at Brandy Bottom near Colebrook. He died at Glenorchy 1 January 1870. His death notice indicated he arrived in Tasmania about 1823. I am trying to see if he is the John MARTIN (alias SUTTON or SCULLION) who arrived per *Competitor* in 1823. I would greatly appreciate any information which would enable me to prove that they are the same person. Alan Lüdeke 157 Binney Street East, Euroa VIC 3666, ☎ (03) 5795 2875 or email: bapl@mcmmedia.com.au

McKENZIE

Flora McKENZIE per *Woodbridge* 1843, VDL, married (1) Frederick BURKE 1846, New Town, married (2) William HOLYOAK 1857, Deloraine. I would like contact with any descendants.

Mrs Judith Button, 8 Parish Crescent George Town TAS 7253

MILLER

Seeking information on, or descendants of the brothers, Maxwell MILLER (Hobart MHA and editor of *Tasmanian Daily News*, died 1867); Robert Byron Miller (of Launceston legal firm, Miller & Miller, died 1902); and Granville George Miller (died 1912 in Queensland). I'm a descendant of a 4th brother, William Knowles Miller. Contact: Lesley Beasley, 14 Medway Crescent Rostrevor SA 5073 ☎ (08) 8337 2015

OLDHAM/CHATFIELD/HOLBROOK/PAGET/DART

Thomas Edwin OLDHAM married Charlotte Amy CHATFIELD 15 September 1897. Thomas was born circa 1848 and Charlotte Amy 17 February 1855. Charlotte Amy was the daughter of Alfred Henry Chatfield and Harriet HOLBROOK who married circa 1848. Thomas Edwin Oldham's son, Alfred Henry, married Darrie PAGET. Darrie was the daughter of Christopher Paget and Georgina DART, married 28 December 1887. A Captain Dart (Navy or Army not known) was noted on the wedding notice. Any information on the ancestors of Oldham, Chatfield or Dart family would be appreciated. Mr S. T. Smith, 44 Grange Road Rokeby TAS 7019

POOLE/HARPER/FINCH/CULLEY/WINDLEY

Seeking information and descendants of Daniel and Sarah POOLE (arrived Tasmania 1843), Joseph Henry FINCH and Catherine Poole (married January 1866, Hobart); Thomas HARPER and Charlotte Culley WINDLEY (married July 1862, Franklin, Huon, Tasmania) and their children: Wm. Thomas, Ann (Bell), Kezia (Gemison Oates); Stephen Windley born England 1853 and died 1924 Hastings, Esperance, Tasmania and his daughter Jane Heron. Laurel King Schnitzer, 809 W. University Avenue Champaign, Illinois 61820 USA or email: jischnit@uiuc.edu

SHIPTON/DOBSON

Frances Matilda SHIPTON born 13 March 1863, Campbell Town, Tasmania, the third daughter of George and Mary Ann Shipton. Frances Matilda Shipton married Henry DOBSON. Henry died in Zeehan in 1894. Two children were registered by Frances, one being Julia in Launceston in 1890 and Arthur in Zeehan in 1897. Julia married Peter Erland KARLSON (hotelier) in Zeehan in 1912 and Arthur married Eliza Jane PAINE in Queenstown in 1917. Frances was still in Zeehan in 1913. Seeking information and descendant contacts please.

Mrs Jeni King, PO Box 2694 Geraldton WA 6531 or email: jnk@wn.com.au

WITHERS/FOX/FLOWERS/STEIN

William WITHERS, born 24 August 1850 Melbourne, son to Daniel and Polly FOX, married Mary Ann FLOWERS, Launceston. Lived Tamar River. Sons; Henry Edward married Ada SCOTT and James John married Martha LEWIS, Launceston. Children to James John; Ethel Florence (PEARSON 1892, Percy Henry 1894, Janes Isabell 1897, Douglas James 1899 and George Harold 1909. Percy married Henrietta STEIN. Researching all families descendant of William Withers. Any information on any Withers greatly appreciated by Peter Clarke, 12 Vela Street Howrah TAS 7018, or email: caville@hotmail.com.au

EMAIL QUERIES

BRISCOE (TAS 1860s to present), FERN (TAS 1860s to present), HOARE (TAS 1840s to present) and PEARCE (TAS 1880 to present)

BERNE (TAS 1840s to present), COCKER (all, TAS) and HODSON (TAS approx 1850)

Judy and Peter Cocker: petjud@bigpond.com

BURKE, DAVIS, GLEESON, GRIFFIN, O'MARA, O'SULLIVAN and VAUGHAN (IRE); BOYD, HARVEY and PORTER (SCT); PARKER, SHIPTON and WEEKES (GLS ENG) and ANDREW, DAVIS, LAWTON, OGDEN and SEDDON (LAN ENG)

Jeni King: jnk@wn.com.au

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

**All names remain the property of the Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc.
and will not be sold in a data base.**

If you find a name in which you are interested, please note the membership number and check the *New Members'* listing for the appropriate name and address. Please enclose a stamped addressed envelope and remember to reply if you receive a SSAE.

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
AFFLECK George			4942
ALLINGHAM William	Drumkerin FER NIR	1800–	4992
ANDERSON John	Georgetown TAS AUS	1882–1921	5040
AYLING	Wandsworth SSX ENG	pre 1850	5030
BAILLIE	SCT	1883	5020
BAILLIE	Port Melbourne/Richmond VIC AUS		5020
BAILLIE Hugh			4942
BEATON Jane	Campbell Town TAS AUS	1844–1872	5040
BEAZEY William	ENG	1779–	5004
BECK	ENG	pre 1850	5030
BELL John	Huon TAS AUS	1806–	5029
BENNETT Joseph	Devonport DEV ENG	1830–1860	4984
BEVAN Annie	SCT/Wollombi NSW AUS	1870–1990	5034
BISHOP Thomas	Bothwell TAS AUS	1816–1869	5005
BLACK Archibald	Wallasey CHS ENG	1901–	5009
BLACK Dr. Joseph	ABD SCT/Bothwell TAS AUS	1838–1903	5013
BLACK Rev'd Andrew	Edinburgh SCT	1664	4978
BLACKMORE Isabella	DUR ENG	1800–1900	5018
BOURKE Mary	IRL	pre 1840	5027
BURBURY			5003
BURNS Mary	WIC IRL	pre 1849	5026
BUSHBY Richard	Launceston TAS AUS	1820–1890	5025
BUTCHER	NFK ENG	1830	5020
BUTLER Alexander	Longford TAS AUS	1870–1998	5025
BUTLER Edward	Longford TAS AUS	1850–1888	5025
BUTLER Mary Elizabeth	Longford TAS AUS	1870–1998	5025
BUTLER William Henry	Longford TAS AUS	1870–1998	5025
CAMERON Alexander	INV SCT	1813–1898	4988
CANTRELL Joseph	ENG	1818–	4990
CARLISLE Mary Ann Jane	Totnes DEV ENG/TAS AUS	1789–1875	4997
CARNOCHAN Robert	Auchtralure Stranraer	1774	4978
CLARK Emily	Hastings TAS AUS	1800–1850	5029
COLLINS Michael	Fingal	1844–1894	4995
CONBOY Thomas	Athlone IRL	1820–	4990
COWEN	TAS AUS	1800s	4994
COWEN Jane	Hobart TAS AUS	1800–1860	5029
CRAWFORD John	IRL	pre 1820	5027
CUSICK Emma	IRL/TAS AUS	1850–1940	5012
DALGREW John Peter	SWE/TAS AUS	1820–1940	5012
DALTON James	CUL ENG	c1830s	4978
DAVIES	Cynwil Elfed WLS		5010
DAVIES Ada Ellen		1870–1963	4995
DAVIES Alfred		1870–1916	4995
DAWSON Alexander	ABD SCT	1850–1920	5038
DEAN Samuel	DUR ENG	1800–1900	5018
DENMAN John Clarence		1860–1940	4995
DOUGLAS Augustus	Nova Scotia/TAS/VIC/NSW AUS	c1853–1941	4997
DOWN Ambros		1822–	5000
DUNNE Edmund Charles	NSW AUS	1886–1910	5016
DYKE	ENG		5030
EAST James	ENG/TAS AUS	1825–1898	5012
EAST James Lewis	TAS AUS	1867–1943	5012
EASTERH Frederick	IOW ENG/TAS AUS	1800–1878	4995
EDWARDS	CMN WLS		5010
EDWARDS	Cynwil Elfed WLS		5010
ELLENTON Charlotte	Penguin TAS AUS	1851–1924	5024
FAIRTHORNE Thomas	HRT ENG	1700–	5006
FEBEY	Claude Rd		4986
FLEMING Mary Ann	Jericho TAS AUS	1850–1930	5005
FLETCHER Elizabeth	SFK ENG	pre 1768	5027
FLETCHER William	CUL ENG	1800–1900	5018

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
FORBES	SCT/Wollombi NSW AUS	1870–1910	5034
FORSYTH Louisa	Longford TAS AUS	1833–1912	4999
FORSYTH William	Longford TAS AUS	1826–1894	4999
FOX Henry	Totnes DEV ENG/TAS AUS	1798–1865	4997
FREE	TAS AUS	1800	5020
FREE Samuel	MDX ENG	1770–1819	5014
GEEVES	Fowlmere CAM ENG	1780–1842	5032
GEEVES	TAS AUS	1842–	5032
GILL William	ENG	pre 1850	5030
GILLHAM	ENG	pre 1850	5030
GOLDSMITH Elizabeth	Norfolk Island AUS	1771–1823	5004
GORDON Thomas	ENG/IRL/Battery Point TAS AUS	1810–1887	4984
GRAY Theresa	Horton TAS AUS	1840–1872	5040
HAIG Andrew	BEW SCT	1800–	4982
HAIG Mary Ann	Tweedmouth NBL ENG/Hobart TAS AUS	1812–	4982
HALL Joseph	Port Sorell TAS AUS	1850–1904	5025
HAMMOND Henry	NFK ENG/Candelo	1838–1908	5002
HARGRAVES William Robert	Chorley ENG	c1850s	4978
HARKER William	DUR ENG	1800–1900	5018
HARPUR Ann	Bristol ENG	1772–1842	5014
HENDERSON Margaret	SCT	pre 1839	5027
HERBERT Henry Charles	Ramsay IOM ENG/Ballarat VIC AUS	1843–	4989
HOLLAND Susannah	Blackfriars Rd LND ENG/Ballarat VIC AUS	1846–	4989
HOOPER Florence Edith	Wallasey CHS ENG	1903–	5009
HUGHES John	Horton/Waratah TAS AUS	1844–1905	5040
HUNT Henry	Hobart TAS AUS	1821–	5005
IRWIN Henry	Clerkenwell MDX ENG	1808–	5004
ISAKSEN	DEN	pre 1900	5031
JEEVES	Fowlmere CAM ENG	1780–1842	5032
JEEVES	TAS AUS	1850–	5032
JOHN	Gower WLS		5010
JOHNSTON Thomas	KKD SCT	1850–1900	5036
JONES Silas	VIC/TAS AUS	1850–	4995
KENT John	Marylebone ENG	1810–1862	5014
LARKIN Jane	Franklin TAS AUS	1856–	5000
LARKIN John	Wolverhampton ENG		5000
LARSOM Richard	Norfolk Island AUS	1791–1849	5014
LELLO Thomas H	HEF ENG	1850–1900	5036
LEWIS John	Llanelli WLS	1890–1925	5008
LEWIS William Evan	TAS AUS	1812–	4982
LUTTRELL	Sheffield TAS AUS		4986
MAGGS William John	Hobart TAS AUS	1854–	5005
MANNING	Paradise TAS AUS		4986
MANSFIELD Matthew	ENG	1810–1842	4991
McDONALD Donald	Goroke VIC AUS		5017
McDONALD Donald	SCT	pre 1900	5027
McKENZIE John	Benderloch ARL SCT	1828–1880	4996
McWAIDE Cicelia	Bothwell TAS AUS	1840–	5005
MONDAY George	ENG	1778–1878	5014
MOORE Philip	Tiverton DEV ENG	1790–1842	4991
MORGAN Sidney Hamilton	VIC/NSW AUS	1896–1951	4997
MUNDAY	TAS AUS	1865	5020
NEWMAN Elizabeth		1840–1899	5000
NEWMAN Matilda	Huon TAS AUS	1854–	5029
NICHOLSON Sarah	CUL ENG	1800–1900	5018
O'MEARA Eliza	NSW AUS	1886–1910	5016
OAKLEY James	NFK ENG/TAS AUS	1817–1875	5012
OLD Albert	Reading BRK ENG	pre 1854	5026
OLD Miss E	BRK ENG/CAN	1840	5026
OTTON John	Exeter ENG/Bega NSW AUS	1838–1940	5002

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
PAGE Sarah	TAS AUS	1800s–1900s	4997
PARKES Albert	WAR ENG	1884–1900	4996
PEGG Daniel	DBY ENG/TAS AUS	1770–1860	4984
PERROTT Gertrude	Llanelli WLS	1890–1925	5008
PETTLER Charles	DUR/YKS ENG	1860–1918	5038
PITT Richard	Tiverton DEV ENG/Hobart TAS AUS	1765–1826	5013
POWELL Charles	Deloraine TAS AUS	pre 1855	5026
PRYKE Robert	SFK ENG	pre 1768	5027
PURKISS William	New Norfolk TAS AUS		5017
REECE John	Grantham LIN ENG	1856–1884	4996
REED James	Gowrie		4986
RICHARDSON Frank	Kelby/Highcroft TAS AUS	1800–1860	5029
ROBBIE Christina			5017
ROLLINGS John Thomas	Battersea SRY ENG		4942
ROOKE Benjamin	Hartford ENG	1850–1900	5036
ROOKE Frederick	Hartford ENG	1850–1900	5036
ROTHE Johanna	Brandenburg GER	1832–	5000
RUBY William	DEV ENG		5017
RUSSELL James	ENG	1800–	5004
SAMPSON Simon Grove		1800s–1900s	4997
SCHOLL Johann	Hanover GER	–1800	5004
SCHRECK Herrmann	Schirhzig GER	1870–1941	5000
SCOTT Harry	Longford TAS AUS	1850–	4999
SCOTT Louisa Jane	Longford TAS AUS	1875–	4999
SCOTT Mary	Longford TAS AUS	1850–	4999
SCOTT Matilda	Longford TAS AUS	1882–1958	4999
SHEEHAN Daniel		1844–1902	4990
SHERIDAN Catherine	SOUTH AUS/Bendigo VIC AUS	1850–1901	4984
SHIPP Henry	NFK ENG/TAS AUS	1836–1911	5012
SICE John	Stanley/Beaconsfield/Penguin TAS AUS	1849–1927	5024
SIMMONS Aaron	LND ENG	1842–1914	4993
SIMMONS Williamson	ENG/Hobart TAS AUS	1850–1919	4984
SIMPSON Hannah	New Norfolk TAS AUS	1859–1930	5005
SKINNER	Sunderland DUR ENG		5010
SMITH Elizabeth	MDX ENG	1775–1850	5014
SMITH Margaret Jane	DUR ENG	1800–1900	5018
SMITH Richard	Marchington Evandale	1826–1919	5013
SMITH William	Campbell Town TAS AUS	1829–1860	5040
SNASHALL	KEN ENG	1630–1900	5015
SPINKS John	ENG/Circular Head TAS AUS	1806–1885	5024
STANTON George Robert	Hastings TAS AUS		5029
STREETS Patrick	ENG/Emu Bay TAS AUS	1823–1894	5024
SYRETT Alfred	LND ENG	1850–1900	5036
THORNE John	Waratah TAS AUS	1877–1918	5040
TRAFFORD Ruth			5017
TRELOAR	Paradise TAS		4986
TYLER Robert	Monks Ely SFK ENG	pre 1631	5026
URQUHART Isabella	INV SCT	1824–	4988
WADE John	Mercer/Rangiai NZ	1820–1950	5002
WALTERS Henry	OXF ENG	1820–	5004
WARREN John	New Norfolk TAS AUS		5017
WEBBER Sarah	WLS	pre 1890	5026
WHEARE	CON ENG	–1850	4985
WHEARE	SA AUS	1847–	4985
WHEARE	AUS	1880–	4985
WHITE	TAS AUS	1865	5020
WICKETT George	Birmingham ENG/VIC AUS	1800–	5006
WIGGINS James	Brighton ENG	1799–	4990
WITHERS Winifred	Launceston TAS AUS	1840s	4984
WOOKEY Wm Alex	SOM/Liverpool/LAN ENG		4942

NEW MEMBERS

On behalf of the society, a warm welcome to the following new members.

4942	WOOKEY	Mrs	Elizabeth E	PO Box 2051	LAUNCESTON	TAS	7250
4978	HOOK	Mrs	Carol D	4 Murchison St	LENAH VALLEY	TAS	7008
4982	THOMPSON	Mr	John A	PO Box 293 Sengkurong	PO Bandar Seri BEGAWAN BG1121		
					BRUNEI DARUSSALAM		
4984	BROWN	Mrs	Patricia M	C/- Post Office	FOREST	TAS	7330
4985	WHEARE	Mr	Brenten M	1092 West Mooreville Rd	BURNIE	TAS	7320
4986	DYER	Mr	Allen F	2 High St	SHEFFIELD	TAS	7306
4987	McIVOR	Mrs	June	99 Percy St	DEVONPORT	TAS	7310
4988	CAMERON	Mr	Donald	66 Corinth St	HOWRAH	TAS	7018
4989	CAMERON	Mrs	Margaret	66 Corinth St	HOWRAH	TAS	7018
4990	MATHIESON	Mrs	Amelia M	4 Broad St	LINDISFARNE	TAS	7015
4991	MOORE	Mr	Hal	PO Box 1014	SANDY BAY	TAS	7006
4992	ALLINGHAM	Mr	William L	1 Nubeena St	GEILSTON BAY	TAS	7015
4993	DWYER	Mr	Peter J	88 Howrah Rd	HOWRAH	TAS	7018
4994	COWEN	Mr	Peter W	PO Box 98	NEWSTEAD	TAS	7250
4995	ASHMAN	Mr	Rodney E	48 Charlton St	NORWOOD	TAS	7250
4996	PENNING	Mrs	Mary M	PO Box 215	GEORGE TOWN	TAS	7253
4997	YOUNG	Mrs	Maxine	93 Devon Hills Rd	DEVON HILLS	TAS	7300
4999	FORD	Mrs	Raima	12a/1 Kilfeera Rd	BENALLA	VIC	3672
5000	GREEN	Miss	Cynthia M	5489 Huon Highway	WATERLOO	TAS	7109
5001	DILLON	Mrs	Pauline S A	PO 37	CYGNET	TAS	7112
5002	SPITTELER	Mrs	Desleigh C	4/32a Strahan Rd	NEWSTEAD	TAS	7250
5003	BURBURY	Mr	Douglas	23 Rannoch Avenue	RIVERSIDE	TAS	7250
5004	WALTERS	Mr	Graeme R	268 Priestleys Lane	BIRRALEE	TAS	7303
5005	WALTERS	Mrs	Jennifer J	268 Priestleys Lane	BIRRALEE	TAS	7303
5006	WICKETT	Mr	Geoffrey F	277 Peel St West	PROSPECT	TAS	7250
5007	WICKETT	Mrs	Dorothy L	277 Peel St West	PROSPECT	TAS	7250
5008	LEWIS	Mrs	Irene E	48 Manor Gardens Guy St	KINGS MEADOWS	TAS	7249
5009	MORGAN	Mrs	Anne P	7 Belunga Rd	TREVALLYN	TAS	7250
5010	EDWARDS	Mr	Robert V	3934 Meander Valley H'wy	EXTON	TAS	7303
5011	EDWARDS	Mrs	Elizabeth A	3934 Meander Valley H'wy	EXTON	TAS	7303
5012	NOLAN	Mrs	Deborah D	131 Deviot Rd	ROBIGANA	TAS	7275
5013	BENNETT	Mrs	Helen R	2/14 Pearsall Ave	BLACKMANS BAY	TAS	7052
5014	BUTTERWORTH	Mrs	Colleen	447 Brooker Ave	DERWENT PARK	TAS	7009
5015	SNASHALL	Mr	Ernest R	31 River St	BELLERIVE	TAS	7018
5016	DUNNE	Mr	Patrick L	PO Box 180	SANDY BAY	TAS	7006
5017	WARREN	Mr	Ross	12 Greenway Ave	DEVONPORT	TAS	7310
5018	GARWOOD	Mrs	Elaine	20 Morris Ave	DEVONPORT	TAS	7310
5019	IRWIN	Mrs	Carlene A	114 Sheffield Main Rd	SPREYTON	TAS	7310
5020	SPONG	Miss	Deborah	PO Box 152	THE BASIN	VIC	3154
5021	FLETCHER	Mr	Anthony J M	44 Graceville Ave	GRACEVILLE	QLD	4075
5022	FLETCHER	Mrs	Helen A	44 Graceville Ave	GRACEVILLE	QLD	4075
5023	STEVENS	Miss	Deirdre	PO Box 553	ALICE SPRINGS	NT	0871
5024	SPINKS	Mrs	Leeanne M	15 Amanda Court	BURNIE	TAS	7320
5025	BUTLER	Mr	Jason M	44 King Edward St	PENGUIN	TAS	7316
5026	CRAWFORD	Mrs	Christine A	8 George St	CHASM CREEK	TAS	7320
5027	CRAWFORD	Mr	Richard A	8 George St	CHASM CREEK	TAS	7320
5028	BUTTERWORTH	Mrs	Gwendlyn M	1 Ross St	BURNIE	TAS	7320
5029	SKINNER	Mrs	Rosalind A	237 Hastings Rd	SOUTHPORT	TAS	7109
5030	GILLHAM	Mr	Robert J	PO Box 183	HUONVILLE	TAS	7109
5031	GILLHAM	Mrs	Diedre E	PO Box 183	HUONVILLE	TAS	7109
5032	GEEVES	Mr	Richard B	'Hartz View' Main Rd	PORT HUON	TAS	7116
5033	WILLIAMS	Mrs	Olive J	93 Bastick St	ROSNY	TAS	7018
5034	SMITH	Mr	Glenne F	37 Winston Ave	SEVEN MILE BEACH	TAS	7170
5035	BYRNES	Mr	Alan J	11 Wentworth St	SOUTH HOBART	TAS	7004
5036	SYRETT	Mrs	Marion J	21 Mt Stuart Rd	MT STUART	TAS	7000
5037	KITCHENER	Mr	Neville R	20 Wellwood St	LENAH VALLEY	TAS	7008
5038	DAWSON	Dr	Gavin R	15 Bayview Drive	BLACKSTONE H'GHTSTAS	TAS	7250
5039	SMITH	Mrs	Anne D	240 Gordons Rd	SOUTH MORANG	VIC	3752
5040	AGAR	Mrs	Raelene J	15 Finnigan St	RESEARCH	VIC	3095

HOBART CONFERENCE
"Quiet Voices"

Incorporating
Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc.
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

To be held at the
Lindisfarne Activities Centre
Lincoln Street
(opposite the Church of England)

19–20 June 1999

Please complete this section and return before 1 June 1999 to

AGM Committee
GPO Box 640
Hobart
TAS 7001

Name/s

Address

Please list up to (6) six family names you are researching:

.....
.....

I/we wish to attend the following:

	Cost	No.	Amount
Saturday			
(includes lunch, morning and afternoon teas)	\$12.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dinner	\$26.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
Laetare Gardens	37 Hopkins Street Moonah TAS		
Speaker	Professor Lucy Frost		

Please advise of any special dietary needs, eg Vegetarian

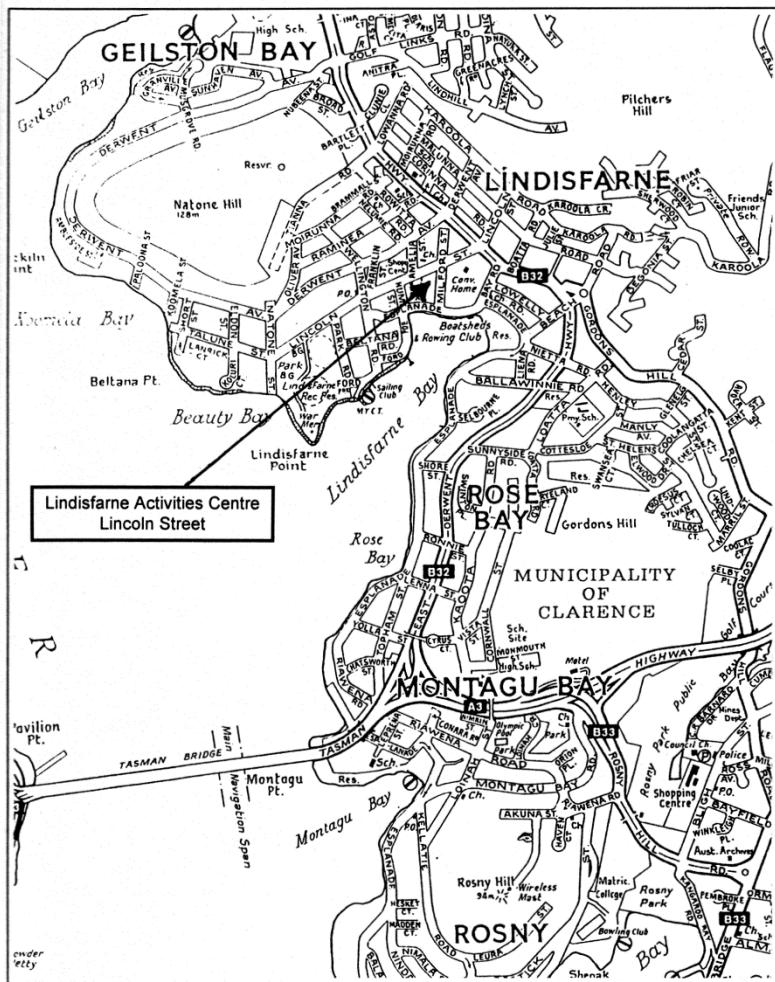
.....

Please find enclosed cheque for \$
Payable to GST Inc. Hobart Branch

Saturday 19 June	
Lincoln Street Activities Centre, Lindisfarne	
9.30–10.00	Registration and morning tea
10.00–10.15	Welcome and opening by the Patron, Professor Michael Roe, followed by Book launch
10.30–11.20	Alison Alexander—‘Some Governors’ Ladies’.
11.30–12.20	Hamish Maxwell-Stewart—Port Arthur Fellow—‘Convict Voices’.
12.30	Lunch
1.30	Annual General Meeting (everyone welcome) and presentation of the Lilian Watson Family History Award
2.30	Afternoon tea
2.45–3.35	Tony Marshall—Senior Librarian Heritage Collection ‘The State Library Heritage Collection’
6.30 for 7.00	Conference Dinner at Laetare Gardens
Speaker:	Professor Lucy Frost—‘No Place for a Nervous Lady’. Lucy Frost is Professor of English at the School of English and European Languages and Literature, University of Tasmania.

Sunday 20 June at Richmond

10.00—12.00	Meet at the Muster Ground behind the Richmond Council Chambers and near the Gaol for: A Walking Tour of Richmond , or Talk (in the Supper Rooms) depending on weather conditions—conducted by Dianne Snowden and Beth Robb, members of the GST Inc. and the Coal River Valley Historical Society. There will be a photographic display of early Richmond families in the Council Chambers. Take a picnic by the river or eat at one of the many establishments in Richmond including:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Ashmore House ♦ Ma Foosies ♦ Richmond Arms Hotel ♦ Richmond Bakery ♦ Richmond Wine Centre



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