

Tasmanian Ancestry

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

Editorial

It is more than two years since Joyce Purtscher first showed me letters Hobart Branch Research received from Dr Ian Gregg of Oxfordshire, England. They referred to Dr John Barnes and a paper on the Natives of Van Diemen's Land which he presented at the Royal College of Physicians in London in 1829. We obtained permission from Geoffrey Davenport of the Royal College of Physicians to print this previously unpublished paper and since then the file of correspondence has grown considerably. Ian Gregg has written an introduction to Barnes's paper and explains some minor changes he has made. Michael Ritchie, a descendant of Barnes, has written his biography, which unfortunately we had to abridge drastically, but eventually we hope to deposit a complete copy of his paper in Hobart Branch Library and/or the Tasmaniana Library.

The amount of material received for this issue of the journal has been overwhelming and as a consequence we have aimed to publish articles with significant Hobart content. Others will be included in future issues with their area of interest.

Due to the necessity of having all covers for this volume printed together, there is a slight change in layout of this, the first issue celebrating 21 years of the publication of *Tasmanian Ancestry*. We have included contributions referring to the early history of the society which we hope will be of interest. Thank you to all members who have made the society what it is today.

Rosemary Davidson

Journal Committee

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

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PO Box 60 Prospect Tasmania 7250
or email
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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VDL Heritage Index	Mr Neil Chick	(03) 6266 4071

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Huon:	PO Box 117 Huonville Tasmania 7109 jgillham@ava.com.au
Launceston:	PO Box 1290 Launceston Tasmania 7250 bissettmb@bigpond.com

NOTICE OF MEETING

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

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the

Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc.

is to be held on

Saturday, 24 June 2000

at the

Burnie Bowls Club, West Park, Burnie, Tasmania

commencing at 1.30 p.m.

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

AGENDA

- 1 Welcome
- 2 Apologies
- 3 Presentation of the 2000 'Lilian Watson Family History Award'
- 4 Presentation of Special Awards
- 5 Read and Confirm Minutes of the 1999 AGM
- 6 Business Arising
- 7 Reports
- 8 Election of Office Bearers and Endorsement of Branch Delegates
- 9 General Business:
 - i Motion for amendment to Rule no 1.

That, on 1 April 2001, the name of the Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc. (GST Inc) be changed to read 'Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.' in order to avoid the confusion that has arisen with the much publicised and now more familiar Goods & Services Tax (GST). The proposed name is self explanatory and encompasses all our aims and ideals. Importantly it would be much easier to find in alphabetical listings, especially the popular world wide internet. It is also much easier to say, spell and be understood by the general public.

- ii 2001 Annual General Meeting.

Anne Bartlett
PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

THE date for the 21st birthday weekend has been finalised. As Paul Lennon's office has notified the society that the long weekend in March next year will be 10–12 March, the birthday celebrations will be held on that weekend. The Launceston branch has formed a small committee to make arrangements for this weekend. A number of speakers and workshops have already been arranged. Speakers will include Dr Dennis Mackay who has been researching genetic disorders in Tasmanian families and Prof. Richard Davis who is researching Irish Convicts. Brendan McMahon from the Public Trustees will speak on wills and family history; Hamish Maxwell-Stewart will speak on convict stations on the Midlands Highway, and Fay Gardam, author of a number of local history books, who will speak on what to do with the results of your research. Workshops arranged so far include Susan Hood from the Port Arthur Historic Site who will conduct a workshop on reading convict records and Craig Broadfield, an antique dealer from Ulverstone, who will conduct a session on valuing family heirlooms. Other workshops and lectures are still to be arranged.

The society's position re the Goods and Service Tax has now been clarified. The state executive is liable to pay this tax but the individual branches are not. However, branches may choose to do so and the decision is up to the individual branch executives. As reported in the last issue of the journal, the society will absorb the Goods and Services Tax on membership fees for which the society is held liable for the year 1 April 2000 to 31 March 2001. But membership fees will have to be increased the following year to take into account this new tax.

Details of the Society's Annual General Meeting to be held in Burnie are to be found elsewhere in this issue. This is only one part of the society's annual weekend conference. I hope that as many members as possible will take the opportunity to participate in this day of friendship, good food and fun.

Anne Bartlett

NEW RELEASES

Index to

Walch's Tasmanian Almanac Postmasters and Postmistresses 1911–1960

Prepared by Sandra Duck

The second volume in a series of indexes to a vast store of valuable biographical information contained in *Walch's Tasmanian Almanac* (also known as 'The Red Book'). Individual entries for service by an individual over a number of years have been combined to form a single entry when the information contained in each is the same.

Cost: \$15.00 (plus p&p)

Index to

Walch's Tasmanian Almanac Justices of the Peace 1863–1920

Prepared by Muriel and Betty Bissett

The third volume in a series of indexes to a vast store of valuable biographical information contained in *Walch's Tasmanian Almanac* (also known as 'The Red Book'). Contains over 5000 entries.

Cost: \$20.00 (plus p&p)

Index to Births, Deaths and Marriages from *The Examiner Newspaper* Vol. 11—Births 1956–1960

Containing over 8,000 references to birth notices in the paper. The back section of the index to births contains cross references to the mother's maiden name (where the information is contained in the birth notice).

Cost: \$30.00 (plus p&p)

All available from:
The Sales Office
Launceston Branch
PO Box 1290
Launceston TAS 7250

PAST AND PRESENT STATE AND HOBART OFFICE BEARERS

Patron	The Honourable Sir Angus Bethune	1980–1986
	His Excellency Sir James Plimsoll	1986–1987
	His Excellency General Sir Phillip Bennett	1987–1995
	Emeritus Professor Michael Roe	1996–2000

State President

Mrs Lilian Watson	1980–1982
Mr John Goold	1982–1983
Mr Douglas Forrester	1983–1986
Mr Neville Jetson	1986–1988
Mr John Grunnell	1988–1991
Mrs Denise McNeice	1991–1994
Mr David Harris	1994–1997
Mrs Anne Bartlett	1997–2000

Hobart President

Mrs Lilian Watson	1980–1984
Mr Cecil Hardinge	1984–1985
Mrs Andrea Gerrard	1985–1986
Mr Neil Chick	1986–1988
Mr Allen Wilson	1988–1991
Mr Jim Wall	1991–1994
Mr Bryce Ward	1994–1998
Mrs Colleen Read	1998–2000

State Secretary

Mrs Frances Travers	1980–1982
Mrs Andrea Gerrard	1982–1983
Mr Norman Nicholas	1983–1986
Mr John Grunnell	1986–1988
Mrs Thelma Grunnell	1988–1991
Mrs Colleen Read	1991–1994
Mrs Dawn Collins	1994–1997
Miss Muriel Bissett	1997–2000

Hobart Secretary

Mrs Frances Travers	1980–1982
Mr Chris Williams	1982–1983
Mrs Frances Travers	1983–1984
Mrs Glenys Cunningham	1984–1986
Mrs Denise McNeice	1986–1988
Mrs Ann Doble	1988–1990
Mrs Joan Leggett	1990–1992
Mrs Anne Hay	1992–1995
Mrs Cynthia O'Neill	1995–2000

State Treasurer

Mr Bernard Denholm	1980–1982
Mr Geoff Rapley	1982–1987
Mrs Lyn Hookway	1987–1991
Mr Grahame Thom	1991–1994
Mrs Denise McNeice	1994–1996
Mrs Sharalyn Walters	1996–1997
Mr John Grunnell	1997–1998
Miss Betty Bissett	1998–2000

Hobart Treasurer

Mr Bernard Denholm	1980–1983
Mr Ian Yaxley	1983–1984
Mrs Vicki Potter	1984–1985
Mr Ken Read	1985–1986
Mrs Ann Doble	1986–1988
Mrs Denise McNeice	1988–1992
Miss Kristin Rees	1992–1993
Mr Bryce Ward	1993–1994
Mrs Colleen Read	1994–1996
Mrs Jeannine Connors	1996–1998
Mr Mike Howe	1989–1999
Mr Ron Snashall	1999
Mr Tony Potter	2000

Journal Editor

Mrs Pamela Clark	1980
Mr Neil Chick	1981–1982
Mrs Audrey Hudspeth	1982–1991
Mrs Anne Bartlett	1991–1996
Mrs Rosemary Davidson	1996–2000

Librarian

Mr John Marrison	1980
Mrs Theo Sharples	1981–1986
Mr John Marrison	1986–1988
Mr Morris Lansdell	1988–1998
Mr Maurice Appleyard	1998–2000

CELEBRATING 21 YEARS

I recall the excitement of starting off on family history and attending a conference about 1977 of the Australian Institute for Genealogical Studies in Melbourne. The AIGS offered the first organisational base for a Tasmanian group. Later the Hobart group was formed.

I remember the enthusiasm, dedication and helpfulness of Lilian Watson, Neil Chick, Frances Travers, Jim Wall and others. This set a happy tone which engaged my loyalty and soon I found myself the new editor of the journal, an enjoyable task for the next ten years. What excitement when Neil Chick borrowed and brought along for us the 1980 IGI!

Audrey Hudspeth (Member No. 68)

I remember the excitement and vision of all foundation members when a library started.

Great friendships were made and still exist 21 years later. Sadly, some of our early contributing members have died and I for one miss them dearly, but what a legacy they have left.

Our first library quarters were very small and cramped, but we were open! And every new item of information received aroused much excitement, along with each piece of new equipment. I was responsible for library roster for quite some time and that was an achievement and good fun—all members helping each other and sharing joy and trials in finding important pieces of information and new leads.

Family research has been part of my life for as long as I can remember. I hope to get back to 'Library Duty' as soon as I retire from full-time nursing.

Audrey Weeding (Member No. 18)

CONGRATULATIONS to *Tasmanian Ancestry* on celebrating twenty-one years of publication in 2001 and to the members who have contributed in many ways to produce such an excellent journal.

Could it possibly be over 21 years ago when I commenced my family tree! Fortunately I had gathered some information before this time as when I decided to research information was very difficult to obtain. *Parade* magazine featured 'Know Your Ancestor' and I purchased a small book *Trace Your Family Tree* by A. G. Puttock.

In *Tasmanian Ancestry* Volume 1, 1980, Mrs Lilian Watson concluded the President's Message with the following—'May this new Journal enrich our understanding of our heritage and strengthen our interest in family history'.

Peggy McCormick (Member No. 106)

MY introduction to the Genealogical Society was via the dynamic Mrs Lilian Watson with her infectious enthusiasm and the Adult Ed. classes.

I volunteered immediately for the library which has been an ongoing interest ever since. I look back at the first days in the little room at Percy Street where a willing band of ingenious women and hardy men gathered together and recycled so many discarded items. The most impressive to me was the acquisition of discarded microfiche readers and the combination of parts to make some ten serviceable ones.

Theo Sharples, as a retired librarian was well qualified to take charge.

I remember a TAMIOT trip to Oatlands under the leadership of Shirley Johnson, a bubbly lady who rode a motor bike.

When I look at the magnificent library of 2000 I am reminded of the saying 'Mighty oaks from little acorns grow' and feel a great sense of satisfaction in having been a small part of that great team effort.

All the best and keep up your good work.

Joan M. Graney (Member No. 50)

AS a foundation member of the society, I well remember Lilian Watson, and what an inspiration she was to everyone. Attending her Adult Ed. class started me on the road to my family research.

Mavis Richards (Member No. 88)

I remember when Lilian Watson's private collection of books and family histories was moved to the small rented building in Percy Street, Bellerive. Lilian was very generous with her materials, her time, energy and unbounded enthusiasm.

I well recall the first microfiche records and machines. What great technology we were then able to use! Neil Chick and his mother became our 'specialist consultants'. John Marrison, a dedicated researcher and bibliophile, was free with his advice and assistance. Audrey Weeding, June Ball and later Jean McKenzie made up part of the volunteer work force, but there were many more.

Conference—An early conference was held in Rosny College. We had several microfiche readers on the platform of the auditorium. It was at this time the real impact of a shout of 'Eureka!' in an otherwise silent room and the absolute excitement brought ripples of pleasure and achievement to researchers. As always there will still be frustrations.

Family Research is very different these days. A letter to UK requesting information was expensive, time-consuming and often unproductive. Compare with today!

In the year 2000, all our early painstaking research is still valid but—is genealogy still so much fun? Are we more likely to be using a personal computer in the comfort and privacy of our own home these days? Are you down-loading (if that's the correct term) tomb inscriptions, family photographs, local maps and receiving information from newly discovered relatives?. Genealogy is still a great activity. More people are finding family research is a way of life.

As one song from *Salad Days* says, 'Never look back'... whatever your memories are! But another song lyric reminds us that 'Those were the days my friends'.

Marion Dowsett (Original Member No. 43)

I have just received my copy of the latest issue of the journal. It is always a highlight when it appears in the mail. The articles are always so interesting and motivating. Thank you for all your hard work in putting the journal together.

Dr Edward M. Broomhall, Haifa ISRAEL

MANY thanks for the copy of the magazine ... What an interesting and well-presented production it is!

Nice to see T. Boyer in print again. [*Tasmanian Ancestry Vol. 20 No.4—Ed.*] He's done really well for a humble Lincolnshire 'Yellow-Belly'. I don't know if that expression is familiar to you. There are various accounts of its origins, but generally speaking, I suppose it's something we'd rather say of ourselves than have said about us!

Greetings to you and fellow Tasmanian genealogists!

Tina Negus

BRANCH NEWS

Burnie

<http://www.clients.tas.webnet.com.au/general/burnbranch.htm>

President Ray Hyland (03) 6431 7404

Secretary Judy Cocker (03) 6435 4103

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email: petjud@bigpond.com



Paul Stott started off our year with a very informative talk and discussion on writing local and family history, and as a result members have been busy on articles and stories for the December journal. It is hoped to run a workshop session with Paul later in the year. At the March meeting, Henry Catchpole spoke on how he put together his book, *The Mercy Ministry in Burnie*, the story of 100 years of the Sisters of Mercy.

Congratulations are extended to Dawn and Rex Collins, recently in the spotlight. Dawn was awarded Rotary's Paul Harris Fellow and Rex was honoured in the Tasmania Day Awards, as well as having a bowling green named in his honour, the first in Burnie to be so named. Our best wishes also to Dawn and to Elaine Murray (library) both recovering from a recent stay in hospital.

The first of our daytime meetings have commenced; these meetings take the form of open discussion on research with special assistance given to beginners. They are being held on the first Monday of each month.

Our June meeting on Tuesday 20 will be of special interest to those members researching in the Tasmanian Archives when Robyn Eastley will be the guest speaker.

Work is continuing steadily on the *Advocate* BDM indexes with the 1941–

1944 volume in the hands of the printers and a further two volumes in the final editing stages.

All members are welcome to join us for the State AGM conference over the weekend June 24–25 (see March journal for registration forms). Late registration will be accepted on the Saturday, except for lunch and dinner due to catering.

Devonport

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Secretary Isobel Harris (03) 6424 5328

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Activities for the year commenced with the meeting in January being held at Ulverstone at an historic residence built in the 1880s. After a delicious meal catered for by the owners, the guest speaker, Craig Broadfield, spoke about the house and one of its previous owners, a Mr Gurney who set up a boarding school for boys. A tour of the double storeyed house followed, with interesting snippets of information given about its use as a school and about the alterations which have since been made.

February's meeting was a research night. Final preparations were also made for the display organised in March for Family History Week in the Devonport Library.

The topic for discussion at the March meeting was 'Journals and their importance in research'. Members were invited to share their experiences and some lovely success stories were told about gaining further information which aided research.

Hobart

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The more comprehensive Welsh Irish Scottish English (WISE) Research Interest Group attracted a larger than usual crowd at the first meeting for the year, confirming a

need for the wider terms of reference. At the group's May meeting, member Bob Emirali will talk about some of the pitfalls in researching Welsh records. London repositories will also be examined. New members are very welcome to join us (see details of venue below).

We were pleased with the public's response to our Open Day during Family History Week when over fifty visitors took the opportunity to learn more about genealogy and our library's holdings, and some new members were recruited.

Our branch visit to the National Archives in March was also most successful, especially for those who had not had an opportunity previously to attend this venue. Staff made us very welcome, with Ross Latham giving a brief overview of available records applicable to family history, and outlining their plans for making the repository more user-friendly.

Hobart Branch extends best wishes to Jim and Betty Wall who are currently serving a Family History and Temple Mission at the LDS church at Carlingford, Sydney. They will be away for at least eighteen months. Jim will be much missed at our general meetings.

Carol Rodway was honoured with a Certificate of Appreciation at our AGM in April. For many years Carol was responsible for checking old headstones and transcribing new ones in the many cemeteries in our area, a necessary part of the TAMIOT project. Often she was accompanied by her parents who deserve our warmest thanks for their keen participation, often in inclement weather! Two long standing members of our library committee, Joyce O'Shea and Mildred Hansen, who recently stepped down from their positions, were also honoured with Certificates of Appreciation in recognition of their many years of service. Fortunately, they both plan to continue their association with the library as regular rostered assistants. New appointees to the committee are Brenda Richardson, Pam Campbell and Vee Maddock.

Speakers:

Tuesday 20 June—John Thompson—*Bell's line of road in VDL 1820-1824*

Tuesday 18 July—Dan Sprod—*Researching Jorgen Jorgenson*

Sunday 6 August—WISE Research Interest Group—Bellerive Arts Centre 2.00 p.m.

Tuesday 15 August—John McMahon—*Spears against muskets, war in VDL.*

The year 2000 promises to be another good year for our branch. Sales have been excellent and there are several new publications in the pipeline. The library committee and librarian continue their good work in making our facilities more user-friendly. Many new records have been catalogued and accessioned in recent months, and more are on order.

Huon

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Secretary Elaine Burton (03) 6264 1345

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Following reopening of the library after the Christmas break an increase in library activity has been noted. In an effort to stimulate further member activity, particu-

larly at the monthly meetings, a newsletter has been sent to all members. Recent past members were also sent a copy with the intention of rejuvenating interest.

The branch conducted a working display at the Huon Valley Cultural Festival 'Down by the Riverside 2000' on Saturday April 1. Work involved in the display was shared well by a number of members. The event stimulated good interest and it is anticipated that it may result in new members.

The branch is looking forward to another good year, particularly in gathering a range of articles of local and general interest for the June 2001 issue of the journal. This task is already creating interest and should soon see some writing coming forward.

Launceston

President Jenny Gill (03) 6331 1150

or 0417 159 794

Secretary Betty Bissett (03) 6344 4034

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The Launceston Branch Library now has a computer set up to view CD-ROMs. Two new CDs that can be viewed are: The Victorian Unassist-

ed Immigrants (1851–1879) and the 1881 Census for England, Scotland and Wales.

On Saturday, 19 March, members and friends from the Launceston School for Seniors went on a bus trip to the Hamilton district. We had morning tea at Bothwell, followed by time checking out the Bothwell cemetery and then it was on to Hamilton where Lee Milne of the Hamilton Historical Society gave us an interesting tour of the area. We started at St Peters Anglican Church and cemetery, then on to various other older buildings, finishing up at the newly revamped Hamilton Historical Society Museum. It was here at the museum that three members picked up 'missing links' from their family trees in the old church records—names that are not included in the Pioneers Index. After lunch we went on to Gretna and enjoyed a guided tour of St Marys Church and cemetery. Then after a visit to Alan Lesheim's 'Photographers of Tasmania Gallery' in the old Gretna School House, we were treated to afternoon tea at the Parish Hall.

On Saturday, 2 September, our branch along with the Burnie and Devonport branches, will be having an information table at Westbury Faire. We will have our publications for sale and items of interest to people wishing to trace their family history.

Speakers:

Tuesday 6 June—3 p.m.

Conserving Your Family History

Tuesday 4 July—7.30 p.m.

Library Familiarisation Workshop

Tuesday 1 August—3 p.m.

Websites

Tuesday 5 September—7.30 p.m.

Websites

IN THE BEGINNING ... HOBART

Jim Wall (Member No. 59)

OUR society began in the middle of the 1970s with the combined efforts of Lilian Watson, Neil Chick and a number of others, including myself.

In those days we joined with the Australian Institute of Genealogical Studies (AIGS) based in Victoria. After a couple of years or so, we decided to form our own society, a move which was actively encouraged by the AIGS.

The driving force behind the formation of the GST was the desire, mainly by Lilian Watson to accomplish these objectives:

- 1 To have the early Registrar-General's records made available to the public.
- 2 To have a branch library of the Genealogical Society of Utah (later to be known as The Family History Society) established in Tasmania.
- 3 To have a Genealogical Society of our own in Tasmania.

There was a tremendous amount of work undertaken by the early members of the society in building up a branch library, which commenced as a shelf of books in Lilian Watson's home. Later the library grew big enough to move to temporary premises at 3 Percy Street, Bellerive, and then to the present building, which was the old Bellerive Post Office.

Then we saw the need for the society to become incorporated and this led to many hours of discussion and work in preparing drafts of the Constitution (Rules).

Finally we ended up with the society as it stands today. However I feel it would never have reached this stage without all the preliminary work undertaken by the early members.

Theo Sharples (Member No. 56)

WHEN I joined GST as a foundation member in April 1980, our library was housed at Lilian Watson's and cared for by John Marrison.

I became librarian of the branch when John realised I had professional experience in this field and suggested I become the lady in charge. My reaction was 'Why didn't I keep my big mouth shut!' However, I found I had a willing, capable committee and group of library assistants. All went well until I had a stroke in 1986, and I had to relinquish this position.

We had been fortunate to have an offer from the Clarence Council of a Musset hut which, though small and inconvenient in many ways, not to say *cold*, was somewhere to put our growing stock of books, microforms, machines and administrative possessions. And so, at last, we had a headquarters from which to work.

As time went by we grew and fell over each other in our cramped quarters as we acquired more possessions. Great was the rejoicing when we acquired our first copy of the IGI. By that time we had eight readers, bought by Janice Daley at an auction for \$10 the lot!

In the beginning, Hobart branch library was regarded as the society's library, so it's good to see each branch has now developed its own. The development of Hobart's library has been due largely to the work of Morris Lansdell and others who have shown interest and willingness to carry out their duties so capably.

Now all we need in Hobart (apart from cash, of course) is an infinite amount of space in which to house our ever-growing collection. Meantime we like to welcome fellow genealogists to our library. ●

OUR ANCESTORS' HOBART TOWN

Leonie C. Mickleborough (Member No. 20)

THE strongest theme to emerge from the early settlers of Van Diemen's Land is the fight to survive. The Europeans, both convict and free, needed to learn to live in a new and very different land 12,000 miles from Britain, with little outside assistance, alongside the indigenous inhabitants. This led to the development of an economy, society and culture which was oriented to self sufficiency, as the basic needs of food, clothing and shelter had to be met from the land. Genealogy needs not only be a list of names and dates, but of wider knowledge and interest which can be 'padded out' with relevant information about the living environment of our ancestors. It is my aim here to provide a little of this 'padding' in order to understand our early settlers.

Administrators at Hobart Town

When David COLLINS, Lieutenant-Governor of Hobart Town, died unexpectedly on 24 March 1810, his second-in-command, Lieutenant Edward LORD filled the position of acting commandant. Lachlan MACQUARIE, the new governor at Port Jackson, strongly disapproved of Lord, thinking him 'money-grubbing and unscrupulous', and on the pretext that an officer of higher rank was needed for such an important post, in July 1810 sent Captain John MURRAY of the 73rd Regiment to relieve Lord. In February 1812 the 'immoral' Murray was in turn replaced by Andrew GEILS.¹ At first Geils enjoyed Macquarie's favour, but his ambition and greed soon brought him into disgrace, as a result of which, Macquarie listed his shortcomings: he had taken large quantities of spirits, grain, sugar and hardware from the store, had made no

progress with Macquarie's building programme, and had up to twenty-nine convicts on the store for his own use at the one time.² In February 1813, Geils, the last of the three interim commandants, was succeeded by Thomas DAVEY as Lieutenant-Governor.

Macquarie's authority extended over Van Diemen's Land, and from the outset, Lord HOBART's instructions showed the new settlement was expected to be subordinate to New South Wales. When Davey arrived, the island was administered as two separate colonies, with a lieutenant-governor in charge of each, the County of Buckinghamshire from Hobart Town and the County of Cornwall from Port Dalrymple.³ Macquarie had decided that mainly because of the superior harbour, Hobart Town should be the primary settlement, a decision which was endorsed by the Secretary-of-State, and so from 30 June 1812, Port Dalrymple became a dependency of Hobart Town, with overall control from Port Jackson.⁴ Davey was appointed the first administrator of the whole colony.

Living in the early 1800s

Convicts under sentence of transportation were amongst the colonisers of Van Diemen's Land. BOWEN's party at Risdon had twenty-four; there were 294 with Collins at Sullivan's Cove, and PATERSON at Port Dalrymple was supplied with twenty. In 1812, 199 men arrived direct from England, but otherwise the only additions to the convict population until 1818, were small and irregular shipments mainly of secondarily convicted men from Port Jackson. Settlements in VDL remained

almost exclusively penal until about 1818, when capital began to flow into the country with the emigrants. Until then nearly all labour was undertaken by convicts, and from that source, the police were also recruited.⁵

Davey's leadership of Van Diemen's Land, from February 1813 until April 1817, was both short and controversial. His conduct even before landing caused much discussion amongst the colonists. Mrs Davey, wishing to look her best, was preparing her Sunday bonnet to wear for their landing, and her actions, for some unexplained reason, displeased her husband, who, snatching the precious head ornament, poured a bottle of port wine over it. Mrs Davey's reaction is not recorded. The inhabitants were assembled to give the new Lieutenant-Governor a welcome ashore, when Davey remarked it was as hot as 'Hades, and a little hotter'. He pulled off his coat, and walked up Macquarie Street to Government House in his shirt sleeves.⁶ The historian Revd John WEST, writing in 1852, considered Davey's manner of entrance indicated the peculiarity of his character, and his subsequent administration was no different from its unceremonious beginning, as Davey took pleasure in practical jokes and rough humour. His appearance was strongly marked and by a peculiar motion of the scalp he delighted to throw his forehead into comical distortions.⁷

At the time of Davey's arrival the settlement had only been established for ten years and he and the settlers were living in a town which was still only a camp. Perhaps indicative of the general situation was that the public hospital consisted of only two wards and two skillions, which were a sort of 'lean-to' at the rear.⁸ The centre-piece of the settlement was a gaol with a barrack building as an appendage, a situation which improved by 1817 when

the troops occupied new barracks. Between 1813 and 1817, the fishing industry expanded and commercial development began. Ports were opened to general trade, wholesale and retail houses became established and merchants began supplying the colony with English goods. The pine industry was also developed, a mill constructed and the *Hobart Town Gazette* and *Southern Reporter* newspaper began publication in 1816. This paper succeeded two previous newspapers, both of which only lasted for nine editions. By 1817, the colony was self sufficient in beef, mutton and grain, a large surplus of which was exported, made easier by the erection of a new wharf on Hunter's Island. As the new wharf was close to the place of execution, and the bodies became 'objects of disgust, especially to the female sex', the main execution site was moved to Queenborough.⁹ Executions also took place near the Cascades, and in the vicinity of Mount Stuart. One resident who was ten years old at the time, described a bush execution which he accidentally witnessed.

The condemned men were carried to the site on the back of a bullock-cart and driven under a tree, ropes were attached to the limb of the tree and around each man's neck, and according to the witness, when the driver refused to move on, the soldiers goaded the cattle forward with their bayonets, leaving the condemned men hanging. The boy took to his heels and 'did not visit that spot for many a long day'.¹⁰

Davey's great lament was the shortage of workers to carry on the increasing work which the growth of the colony demanded. Between February 1813 and April 1816, only 175 convicts were sent to Van Diemen's Land, at which time Davey estimated he required a further 1,000 men. He also thought the construc-

tion of public buildings could have been at the same rate as private dwellings (erected by individuals) had the colony not been prohibited from importing 'Spirituous liquors' from which the principal revenue had previously been gained.¹¹

In the young colony drunkenness was common, and Davey made his mark. 'Mad Tom' as the locals called him, frequently caroused at *The Bird in Hand* with convicts as his drinking companions. Another favourite resort was the *Union Hotel* in Campbell Street where the owner-manager would relate that on the approach of friends who were not acceptable to Davey, he would fly to the sofa and feign sleep until they were gone. The settlers were supplied with spirits on occasions such as royal birthdays when Davey would place a cask of rum in front of Government House, and stand with a tin pannikin serving it out to all who presented themselves. Rum was also associated with the new St David's Church, as on the 19 February 1817, Davey laid the foundation stone for the new St David's Church, proclaimed a Thanksgiving Day and a public holiday, and ordered half a pint of rum to be given to each soldier and constable. It was served from a 'bucket and pannikin', so all could share and there was no chance to steal any bottles.¹²

Van Diemen's Land was not favoured with officials of high calibre in its early days of settlement. The medical service was one such area, where the problem of inducing competent men to serve was as great as that caused by having unsuitable appointments made through the influence of patrons. The survey department was very important for the development of the colony, but it too, suffered from defective personnel and also from under-staffing. Similar problems existed with the naval

officer who was treasurer of the police fund and in the commissariat. The commissariat was the largest trading organisation in the settlement, as it was the function of the commissary to handle all goods purchased or otherwise acquired and all goods sold or otherwise distributed on government account. Other problems were also caused by distance, unfamiliar climate and seasons, soil, topography, lack of shelter, shortages of skilled labour and a lack of equipment.

Bushrangers were free. Their way of life was attractive, and their daring appeared as heroism to many in servitude. However, in 1813, the escalation of bushranging challenged the resources of Davey who was greatly hampered by a lack of legal machinery capable of dealing promptly with the problem. Daring and violence almost reduced the colony to a state of anarchy, tested the apparatus of power and reduced the colony to distress. The bandits became such a danger to the administration that in 1814, Macquarie declared an amnesty in which he promised pardons for all offences other than wilful murder to those who, within six months, surrendered and returned to duty. Macquarie's amnesty was, in effect, a grant of immunity from punishment for all crimes, except murder, during a period of six months. The number of robberies increased. Bushrangers openly boasted of their immunity from punishment and before the six months had expired, most bushrangers surrendered, claimed their immunity and returned to the bush. The situation did not improve and in April 1815 Davey declared martial law. As a result of the declaration and an open season on bandits, some of the leading bushrangers were hanged.¹³

After 1816, the influx of free settlers and the consequent expansion of settlement brought colonists into greater contact with Aborigines. The increasing land grants, which meant the opening up of new territory, created increased hostilities. Some settlers expressed fears about Aborigines posing a serious problem to the extension of settlement, while other observers were apprehensive of the likely detrimental effects of settlement on the indigenous people. However, to some bushrangers an Aboriginal woman was indispensable, as she knew the country, food, languages, its hunting grounds, lakes and pathways, seasons and weather. The Aborigines were also necessary to the European sealers and kangaroo hunters who needed to develop reciprocal relationships for their own survival and they also eagerly sought relationships with the women. By 1818, the native population had fallen from an estimated 4,000 to somewhere below 2,000 while the European population was 3,114.¹⁴

The inhabitants who wished to attend divine services encountered problems in the early years. The first St David's Church was blown down in a gale. During Davey's administration worship was often held at Government House, either under the verandah or in the long room, a practice which Davey's successor, Colonel William SORELL continued until 1819, when the new church was completed sufficiently for worship. Prior to the completion there were many occasions when, according to the Reverend Robert KNOPWOOD, due to inclement weather, services were not held, presumably indicating the lack of a suitable venue either indoors or outdoors. Education¹⁵ was sadly lacking for the children in the early days of European settlement. In November 1818, no government educational institution existed.

However, there was not a complete void, as some children were being educated in small groups in private homes where some educators received government salaries. By 1824, eleven public schools and a Sunday school were operating. Sixty-nine children were being taught at Hobart Town, forty-two at Launceston, and another 102 were known to be receiving education in other major areas of settlement.¹⁶

As for the housing situation in Hobart Town around 1816, it was generally agreed by early correspondents that the township was little better than a collection of huts. The streets were mainly unformed and very few houses were more than one-storey high, most of them built of part weather-board with lath and plaster lining. According to the author GIBLIN, there were a few houses of good construction and an air of intention that indicated a city in 'embryo form', where the physical features indicated a promise of future 'utility, grace and beauty'.¹⁷ By 1821, the situation had improved, and there were some substantial homes, several of which were two stories high. However rent was very expensive. A four to six room cottage ranged from £60 to £80 per annum and a two storey house from £120 to £150 per annum. Maybe the lack of pride by some settlers in their surroundings was linked to their general feelings, as, according to one correspondent, the morality of the colony was generally speaking at the lowest ebb. However, instances of improvement were not completely lacking, particularly amongst those who had received the benefit of education.¹⁸

During Sorell's administration between 1817 and 1824, an increase in the population, and therefore an increase in the means of labour, resulted in an expansion in buildings and public works.

Two storied houses were erected in Macquarie Street, which soon developed in architectural decoration. The inhabitants of Hobart Town at this time were able to quench their thirsts and socialise at *The Hope and Anchor* public-house at the lower end of the street, and nearby they could obtain supplies at the stores of READ and BETHUNE, or at MCLEOD and CHAMPION's store on the corner of Argyle Street. On another corner of Argyle Street was Edward Lord's house, used by Richard LEWIS as a store. Almost next door to St David's Church was KEMP's one-storey store and offices, and further up the street, the *Macquarie Hotel*, or store, owned and built by Thomas BIRCH. The prisoners were housed on the opposite side of the street with the gaol and female barrack at the corner of Murray Street.

Government House stood on what later became the extension of Elizabeth Street and remained there until 1856 when the present Government House on the domain was built. The streets were improved with footpaths on each side, but although marked out and distinguished by thinly dispersed cottages, with here and there small allotments partially fenced, they were in their unlevelled natural state.¹⁹

Some of the public buildings erected during the later 1820s were additional barrack accommodation, military hospital, colonial hospital, large barrack for male prisoners in Campbell Street, water mill for grinding corn for the government, a main guard house opposite Government House and Mulgrave Battery, (later renamed Alexander Battery) mounting nine guns and a guard house. A road from Hobart Town to New Norfolk was completed, and the highway from Hobart to Launceston was mapped, although many years passed before it was properly finished.

This is a brief story which, despite the early problems of settlement, is in some way an explanation of what the early European settlers encountered in Van Diemen's Land, and in particular in Hobart Town. It was necessary for them, whether convict or free to change their lifestyle, culture, economy and society to ensure they survived. In particular in the first two decades, survival required a deep interdependence with the environment and the Aboriginal people, and these in turn shaped the society which emerged, and is some way an explanation of our forebears and their early lives. ●

References:

- 1 *ADB* Vol. 2 p.127; Alexander, *Governors' Ladies*, pp.36, 50, 58
- 2 *HRA* 1, vii p.460
- 3 *HRA* 1, i p.1
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- 5 Eldershaw, *THRA P&P* 15, 3 p.130; *HRA* 111, i p.529; Melville, *The History of VDL* p.78
- 6 Beattie, *Glimpses of the Lives and Times of the Early Tasmanian Governors*, p.23
- 7 West, *A History of Tasmania* pp.47–8
- 8 Brown, *Poverty is not a Crime*, p.14
- 9 West, *A History of Tasmania*, pp.48, 50–3; *HRA* 111, ii pp.148–9
- 10 Beattie, p.25
- 11 *HRA* 111, ii p.147–9
- 12 Beattie, p.24; Goodrick, *Life in Old VDL* p.27
- 13 *HRA* 1, viii pp.262, 264–5, 111, ii p.xvii; *HTG* 8 June 1816 p.1, c.2
- 14 Wells, *Michael Howe* p.26; Robson, *A History of Tasmania* p.86; Ryan, *The Aboriginal Tasmanians* p.79
- 15 *See Tasmanian Ancestry* Vol 19, 4 for articles on early education
- 16 Ed. Rets 10 Dec 1821 cited Tipping, *Convicts Unbound* p.152; *HRA* 111, iv p.40; Robson p.130
- 17 Fenton, *History of Tasmania* pp.49–50; Melville pp.15–6; Giblin *The Early History of Tasmania* p.150
- 18 Evans, *Description of VDL* p.61; Curr, *An Account of the Colony of VDL* pp.9–11
- 19 Beattie, p.27.

SIR PHILIP OAKLEY FYSH

Kate Ramsay (Member No. 3293)



BORN in Highbury near London in 1835, Philip Oakley FYSH, son of John and Charlotte Fysh, came to Tasmania in 1859 with his wife, Esther Kentish (née WILLIS), and their young son. He was to become a leading merchant in Hobart, trading as P. O. Fysh & Co. Like other merchants of the time he later went into politics and was twice Premier of Tasmania, first in 1877 and for the second time in 1887.

His political life commenced in 1866, when he won a seat in the Legislative Council for Hobart. In 1873, he moved to the House of Assembly. Due to ill health he resigned as premier in 1878 and spent the next few years devoting time to his business and travelling in England. In 1884, he returned to the Legislative Council. He was premier again from 1887 to 1892, when his government was defeated.

He remained in politics being especially involved in the move to Federation. He was elected as a federal member of parliament for Denison in 1901, continuing until 1910, when he retired.

Fysh was known as a reforming, progressive politician particularly in economic and social areas.

While he was a prominent political figure, Fysh appears to have been a private man and there is little on record about him other than for his public life. He and Esther lived in Davey Street, their house being named after Highbury where he was born. They had nine children, five sons and four daughters. The eldest son ran the merchant business after his father. Fysh was tall and willowy, renowned for a flowing beard reputed to be over three feet long. After he retired he farmed in the Derwent Valley, orcharding and growing hops. He died in 1919, Esther having died in 1912. They are buried in the family vault at Cornelian Bay.

[The Ministry of Defence in England is seeking information about a 17 year-old WWI soldier whose remains have been discovered in North West France. He has been identified as Second Lt Marcel Andre SIMON—thought to be the grandson of Sir Philip Fysh. Does anyone have any information to assist?—Ed.] ●

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN'S OBSERVATIONS OF THE ABORIGINALS DURING FIVE YEARS IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND

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Introduction

Soon after his return to London in 1828, a young Englishman named John Barnes wrote a paper describing the Aborigines of Van Diemen's Land with whom he had come into close contact during five years spent in the island. He read this paper at a meeting of the Royal College of Physicians of London on 23 February 1829 (Note 1).

The manner in which I happened to discover his paper in the archives of the College is described in Note 2 which also recounts how I was put in touch with Michael Ritchie, a descendant of John Barnes. In this issue of *Tasmanian Ancestry* he has contributed a paper giving biographical details of Barnes, whereas my own paper is concerned almost entirely with the medical aspects of his life, particularly the five years he spent in Van Diemen's Land and his observation of the Aborigines only a few years before they neared extinction.

Before his departure from England in 1822, Barnes had almost completed the period of training required to qualify as a licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries of London (Note 3). It seems, however, that he did not emigrate with the intention of practising medicine, though he could have done so, despite his lack of qualification, such was the shortage of doctors in the colony at that time (Note 4). Yet, as we will see, he did eventually do so, becoming a District Assistant surgeon in the Coal River area in 1824.

During his first two years in Van Diemen's Land, it seems Barnes farmed the 650 acres he had been granted near the River Derwent. Possibly, financial circumstances persuaded him to practise medicine. In 1826, he was appointed Medical Officer at the notorious convict settlement on Sarah Island in Macquarie Harbour. After eighteen months there he resigned his position and returned to England, where he completed his medical studies and qualified as a Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries in May 1829. He became a general practitioner near University College Hospital in London and lectured on Forensic Medicine and *Materia Medica*.

In 1838 he was called as a witness to the Molesworth Parliamentary Committee on Transportation and gave a vivid account of the brutalities inflicted at Sarah Island on the convicts (Note 5).

Barnes's Observations of the Aborigines

Barnes's manuscript was written on six sheets of paper. In several places he altered the text, either before reading the paper, or later, to prepare it for publication. Although a senior Fellow of the College wrote on the paper 'Recommended for publication', no evidence has been discovered of its having been published nor have the plates depicting the Aborigines, to which he referred in his evidence to the Molesworth Committee, been traced.

In accordance with the convention of the time, he wrote first letters of nouns in

capitals (though he was inconsistent in their use) and they have been retained in this transcription of his paper. In a few places he wrote short passages within brackets, probably to indicate these would be omitted either when the paper was read or when it was published, since some of them were unduly explicit in medical details. In editing his paper, however, I have removed only a few short passages of no importance, although I have changed the order of his paragraphs so as to give his paper a more logical sequence.

After the title of his paper Barnes gives a general description of their appearance and social habits.



A Few Remarks upon the natives of Van Diemen's Land

The Aborigines of Van Diemen's Land are a naked, wandering houseless people living solely on the natural Products of the Earth without using any artificial means to Increase their common supply or to provide resources against a deficiency or failure of the productions of Nature.

In physiognomy they resemble the native of Guinea. The skin is not black, but of a blackish brown tinged with a red or of the colour of coke. The hair is black and curled (a substance intermediate between wool and hair, but not frizzled). The Nose is flattened at the base, elevated and spreading at the apex. The lips are thick and prominent. The Eyes are rather small, and deep seated. The Eyebrows are arched. The forehead is low and flattened. The Head is narrow in front but broad across the posterior part.

Both sexes use charcoal mixed with fat to darken their skin and the men besmear their Hair with a Pigment formed of Fat and Red Ochre. The Women have the head completely shaven, (they also denude the pubes &c.), neither Sex wear any clothing either for the shelter of their Bodies or to screen their nakedness from Publick [sic] view.

Their Food consists of a variety of shell-fish; of Opossums, Kangaroo and almost every kind of Animal which they are able to Procure. They are likewise very fond of Gum which exudes from the Bark of the Mimosa; and which they roast. They are extremely partial to Potatoes and Bread insomuch that the males will allow their Wives to Prostitute themselves for a small supply of either of these articles.

Next follows an explicit account of the Aborigines' sexual behaviour and conduct of childbirth. Clearly, Barnes must have gained their trust to have observed them so intimately during a period of increasing hostility between them and white settlers (Note 6).

In their amours the natives of Van Diemen's Land may be said to be perfectly brutal, neither shunning publicity nor regarding decency. The male and female performing those reciprocal rights in the enjoyment of each others embraces publically by the Fireside of an Evening, totally regardless of the presence of other members of their Tribe. The native female appears to be equally careless of observation during the period of menstruation, [*nor does she*] absent herself from her companions. (*Note 7*). In child-birth the mother brings forth her offspring without the slightest preparation for the event and often with so much facility that often a child is born during the night without any other person than the mother being aware of the cir-

cumstance. The child is separated from the parent by stretching the chord until it breaks: the mother performing every necessary duty required on that occasion.

I have been informed by the natives that in cases of difficult or even tedious labors that one or two of the old women belonging to the tribe act the part of the midwife by placing the patient on her back with her feet towards the fire and repeatedly warming their own feet and gently pressing on the abdomen of the suffering woman until delivery is accomplished. In the event of the mother dying after parturition the infant is invariably sacrificed. When the child dies in or immediately after birth, the skull is scraped very clean and worn by the mother over the navel for a considerable time which is intended as a mark of sorrow.

Due to his medical training, Barnes was curious about the diseases affecting the Aborigines. There is no evidence that he treated them, nor assisted in any difficult childbirths.

I have seen some Hundreds of the Aborigines, in various parts of the Island, but do not remember having observed more than one instance of deformity which was that of a curved spine in the person of a tall man.

Gonorrhoea has been introduced among them and in many instances it commits terrible ravages in the parts affected. When the malady is again communicated to an European it is generally extremely troublesome [*and*] receives the appellation of "Black Pox" or "Native Pox", [*it*] continues a long time (*Note 8*).

The loss of several of their toes is a circumstance extremely common, and arises from the carelessness of the Parent in allowing the infant to crawl into the

hot ashes to which they are led by a fondness for warmth. In one instance, a native Woman, called "Nelson", who was living when I left Van Diemen's Land was so seriously injured by burning when a child, that she has lost her left arm, and it appears singular in this instance that although she must now be upwards of thirty years of age, the bone protrudes considerably beyond the stump presenting a dark dirty brown colour and insensible to the touch and may be felt without the least annoyance or giving her the slightest uneasiness.

They will not take any kind of medicine from a settler and even when dying reject every sort of assistance which can be offered them.

This leads on to what is the most interesting item of Barnes's paper, his detailed account of a skin disease which he believed was transmitted from dogs to the aborigines. Dogs had not existed in the island until the arrival of the first white settlers, but very rapidly there developed a remarkably close association between Aborigines and dogs which they captured from settlers and used for hunting kangaroos. (Note 9). Barnes referred to this before describing the skin disease, in the following passage.

Since the settlement of the British in Van Diemen's Land and more particularly since so many peoples have emigrated thither, the sources from whence they [the Aborigines] so readily obtained their supplies of the Kangaroo have been much disturbed and in many instances totally destroyed by the advancement of cultivation. To make amends for this comparative injury they have learnt to value the dog and indeed they carry their protection of these animals to a length which is even disgusting. It is truly

disgusting to see what lengths they will go to protect these creatures. When a Bitch pups, the young ones are carried by a native woman from place to place with the greatest care and when resting at night she will if she be suckling, give the young whelps the breast in preference to her own child.

The skin disease Barnes then described, has never previously been documented. While it is impossible to be certain of its nature, dermatologists whom I have consulted consider that it was most likely to have been canine scabies. The very severe reactions in Aborigines would have probably been due to their having no previous experience of either the canine or the human parasite, whereas white settlers would have developed some immunity to the allergic reaction.

The only Disease which appeared to me to be in the least doubtful as to whether it were of native origin or arising from causes depending on their intercourse with the British was an Eruption, commencing in extremely minute vesicles which are at first almost imperceptible and which become by various causes, most troublesome and distressing. In the inveterate form of the disease, the arms, sides, abdomen, thighs and legs, and frequently the head and face are almost entirely covered with a scaly coat.

In those Tribes or Families which occasionally visit the town, and are denominated the "Tame Mob", the disease always is seen in its worst stage. In some instances it appears more like "Psoriasis", in other cases it bears more the semblance of "Impetigo Scabida" but in all cases and in every state it is known in the colony by the names of the "Native Itch" and "Black Scab".

It is generally considered by Europeans that this cutaneous affection originates in bad living and from want of proper attention to cleanliness. Be this as it may, the Natives themselves state that it arises from their constantly living with their Dogs, and certain it is that those tribes which have many of these animals are always very severely affected with the eruption.

The Dogs are seldom free from mange and to this circumstance, when enquiry is made as to the origin of the Disease the natives will invariably refer and those who are able to attempt the English language will immediately answer that "Black Fellow never have the Itch before White Fellow bring Dog". I have on many occasions observed that the natives who seldom and probably never visited the towns, and who are generally without dogs, are completely free from any appearance of the Disease.

In the incipient state [*of the eruption*], the natives puncture the small vesicules with a sharp pointed piece of wood but never attempt any other method of cure though the malady shall have assumed the most inveterate form.

Acknowledgements:

Among the many people who have helped in the preparation of this article, I would like to thank particularly Geoffrey Davenport, Librarian of the Royal College of Physicians; Dee Cook, Archivist of the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries; Campbell Macknight of the University of Tasmania; Launceston: Joyce Purtscher of the Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc.; the late David Richards; Michael Ritchie; and Eileen Donnelly by typing the manuscript.

Notes:

- 1 It is extraordinary that a young man, as yet unqualified, should address a meeting of such a distinguished body as the Royal College of Physicians. It seems likely he was sponsored by Professor Anthony Todd Thomson who had formerly been a general practitioner in Chelsea, London and in whose practice Barnes had spent six years as a pupil preparing for the licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries, the commonest way of obtaining a medical qualification in England at that time.
- 2 There can be few genealogists or historians who have not been grateful for an unexpected breakthrough, opening up entirely new paths for study, when their research seems to have met insuperable obstacles.

Serendipity played a crucial part in my research into John Barnes's life. I had come across his name in letters and other documents relating to Professor Thomson, whose biography I have been engaged on writing, but I had been able to find out very little about him.

While looking through the card index of the archives of the Royal College of Physicians for a doctor named Baly, also associated with Professor Thomson, I noticed the next card was in the name of Barnes and referred to a paper on the Aborigines in Van Diemen's Land.

I wrote to the Genealogical Society of Tasmania and promptly received valuable information from Joyce Purtscher about Barnes's five years in Tasmania, though she knew nothing about his paper on the Aborigines. She suggested I write to Dr David Richards at the University of Nottingham who had carried out much research into medical emigrants to Tasmania and Australia. He too supplied me with very helpful information but sadly he died suddenly only a few months later.

The second item of serendipity occurred while visiting the University of Leiden and I found myself at breakfast talking to Professor Campbell Macknight of the Launceston Campus of University of Tasmania. On his return home he sent me a great deal of information and having discussed the skin disease described by Barnes with his colleagues, he confirmed that this had never previously been described.

The third time serendipity helped my research was another example of alphabetical proximity. From the 1851 London Census I discovered John Barnes had been born about 1800 in a parish called Barton in Kent, yet I was unable to find such a place had ever existed. From a telephone enquiry to the County Records Office, I learned the census was compiled by poorly educated clerical staff who might have spelled the name of the village incorrectly. Having told me the village in question was Boughton, the archivist said he was puzzled by my enquiry because he had received another enquiry about a year previously about Boughton and a man named Barnes who had been born there. Unfortunately however he could not recall the name of the enquirer and this would be essential for tracing him, since all such correspondence was filed by names of enquirers. When I suggested it might have been the late David Richards he looked through the card index for that name but noticed the very next one in the name of Michael Ritchie which noted he was a descendant of John Barnes. On establishing contact, we discovered our independent lines of research had hardly overlapped and therefore had complemented each other.

- 3 On his return to England, Barnes resumed his medical training but was still unqualified when he gave his paper to the Royal College of Physicians. Four months later he qualified as a licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries.

- 4 At the time when Barnes emigrated to Van Diemen's Land there was a severe shortage of doctors in the island. Medical duties were undertaken by many unqualified practitioners and also by convicts who had been doctors in England but had been sentenced to transportation. This is well described by the late David Richards in *Medical Men in Tasmania: 1803–1870* Australasian Society of the History of Medicine, University of Tasmania, 1994 pp.375–385.
- 5 Barnes was the only medical witness to give evidence to the Molesworth Select Parliamentary Committee. He gave a vivid picture of the appalling conditions and punishment of the convicts. His evidence may have helped in the decision to end transportation.
- 6 It is unclear how Barnes came to have such a close contact with the Aborigines. In his paper he states he encountered them throughout the whole of the island, and clearly this must have been before he took up his medical appointments in Coal River and Sarah Island.
- 7 Barnes deleted the whole of this paragraph, presumably because he thought it might offend the sensibilities of his audience or readers of the article if it were published.
- 8 Several parts of this paragraph were crossed out on account of their explicitness. However, Barnes's description of the worst manifestations suggests that they were due to syphilis. It was not until 1837 that syphilis and gonorrhoea were proved to be entirely different diseases. Barnes states continued doses of calomel (a compound of Mercury—the only treatment for syphilis until the 20th century) gave limited relief.
- 9 An excellent account of the introduction of dogs to VDL has been written by Rhys Jones in Mankind, 1977, pp.256–71
- 10 Personal communication, Campbell Macknight, University of Tasmania, Launceston. ●



Photograph: Irene Schaffer

The rear of *Mayfield* at Richmond—home of Dr John Barnes

WHO WAS DR JOHN BARNES?

Michael Ritchie

AS early as I can remember there was a life-sized portrait of my great great grandfather Anselmo da Costa Ricci in the drawing room of my parents' home. Anselmo was born in Lisbon and came to London in 1848, to work in the Portuguese Financial Agency. He did well and was given the life title of Baron and the Order of Christ. We called him 'The Old Baron', and his portrait lent a certain respectability to the place. His wife's portrait hung in the dining room, and according to family legend was the very picture which had just been put on display in the surgery when the young Anselmo went to see his doctor, Dr John Barnes. Anselmo was so entranced by the portrait that straight away he asked for Anna's hand. They married in 1854 and had fifteen children, of whom six sons and six daughters reached adulthood.

The above is all I knew of the family history, until I reached that age where one starts for the first time to look back. But I did know that Anna's parents had met in Tasmania, and there had been a hanging. I resolved to find out more about my Barnes family. It soon became clear her parents' time in Van Diemen's Land had been very different from the lifestyle Anna and the Old Baron enjoyed. When John Barnes and Mary Farquharson sailed to England on board the same ship and met, almost certainly for the first time, they must have been very glad to leave.

Early medical directories list a Mr J. Barnes, who qualified as LSA 11 June 1829, living at 32 Tavistock Square, London. The 1851 census shows the household then consisted of John Barnes, his wife Mary, their three daughters, two medical students, a cook, a maid, an

errand boy and a visitor from Scotland. The eldest daughter is recorded as Hannah R, aged 21, without doubt Anna Russell Barnes, the future Baroness da Costa Ricci. Next stop was the Guildhall Library to see the examiners' entry books for the Licentiatehip of the Society of Apothecaries which was a disappointment, as no biographical details are given. However, they show he was apprenticed on 10 September 1816 to Mr Anthony Todd Thomson of Sloane Street for five years plus a note—'has been some years an Army Surgeon'.

John Barnes was not in Army or Navy Lists. The 1851 census gives his age as 50, place of birth as 'Barton, Kent', but no town or parish of that name exists. His baptism and marriage are not on the IGI. By 1854, he had moved to 4 Burton Crescent, according to Boyle's Court Guide but he was not here in the 1861 census, and dropped out of all London directories after 1859. There are so many John Barnes in the Deaths Index that without knowing the registration district he cannot be identified. He left no will.

Dr Adam Puckett

In July '97 I came across a petition by John Barnes at the PRO in Kew for land in Van Diemen's Land which showed he had a brother-in-law named Adam Puckett, also a doctor. He obtained his LSA in 1819 and there might have been nothing more to learn about Puckett, except that he was murdered by an insane patient in 1862. By this time he was 63 and practising as a country doctor in Dorset. An article about doctors dying in the line of duty in the Medical History journal (Vol. V 1961) gives a short account of his life. Crucially it states he

‘married a girl from Harbledown’. This was a lucky find. The Harbledown registers revealed the baptisms of Elizabeth and her brother John Barnes with their parents’ names Edward and Alice Barnes.

The family papers of Sir Lewis Ritchie

The second breakthrough came in August ‘97 when my mother unearthed my grandfather’s papers. The steel trunk had not been opened for thirty years and was surrounded by dead woodworm beetles and sawdust. Its contents were untouched, and proved to be a genealogist’s dream. A funeral card for John Barnes, and monumental inscription from Highgate Cemetery provided instant insight into his demise. I visited the grave. He had become a real person, with a beginning and an end. I sat and thought of Mary and their daughters standing at that very spot 134 years earlier. Also in the trunk was a Barnes family tree based around the Parish of Boughton-under-Blean near Canterbury. Boughton was clearly the ‘Barton’ listed in the census as John Barnes’s birthplace. The name John Barnes had been added in spidery handwriting, and five black-edged letters written in 1899, indicated that the writer was fairly confident that John Barnes belonged to her family, but neither she nor her mother was certain. The article about Puckett’s murder, and the Harbledown registers now confirmed this, nearly 100 years later.

Dr Ian Gregg

Unknown to me, Dr Ian Gregg in Oxford was researching his 2 x great grandfather the eminent physician Prof. Anthony Todd Thomson, the man to whom Barnes, my 3 x great grandfather, had been apprenticed. In the process Dr Gregg had encountered the name John Barnes a number of times, and one of his discoveries is the paper by Barnes which lay undisturbed for 170 years in the

archives of the Royal College of Physicians—the subject of the accompanying article. Dr Gregg’s early attempts to find out about the man met with the familiar problems (no obvious birth, marriage, death or will). He contacted Canterbury Cathedral Archives, where fortunately the genealogical assistant remembered my enquiry and quickly put us in contact.

John Barnes

John Barnes, like his father and grandfather, was born in the little Kent village of Boughton-under-Blean six miles west of Canterbury.

His parents, Edward Barnes and Alice Lawrence, married at Westbere 11 July 1797. Their first child Elizabeth was christened at Harbledown (a parish close to Boughton) on 1 December that year. John was christened here 5 January 1800.

Soon, Edward and Alice joined his brother James and family in Sheerness, in the Thames estuary. Two more children, Edward and William were born in 1802 and 1804. Another couple Adam and Sarah Puckett settled there too. The children of all three families were about the same age and became friends.

Shortly after the early death in 1808, of her husband, Alice moved to London with her young children. It must have been around 1811, that John Barnes became acquainted with Alexander Thomson, a friendship that lasted for twenty years before its abrupt end. On 10 September 1816, John Barnes began his medical apprenticeship, indentured for five years to Alexander’s father, Mr Anthony Todd Thomson, surgeon of Sloane Street, Chelsea. Barnes was fortunate in having a very good teacher as his mentor who later became the distinguished Professor Thomson, one of the founding professors of University College London. Adam Puckett also chose medicine, and began a seven-year apprenticeship in

1812, to Henry Urmston Thomson of Kensington (no relation to Barnes's master) when he was 14 years old. Puckett completed his apprenticeship and obtained his LSA on 2 December 1819. Five months before qualifying he married his childhood friend Elizabeth Barnes on 24 July at St Dunstan's, Stepney.

John Barnes completed his apprenticeship on 10 September 1821, but rather than finish his training and take the LSA he petitioned Lord Bathurst for a grant of land in Van Diemen's Land stating it was

... the wish of my brother Mr Adam Puckett, my Cousin Mr. James Barnes and myself to emigrate to Van Diemen's Land, ... we do possess the sum of 1000 £ ... I beg leave to refer your Lordship to Wm. Stevenson Esq of the Treasury ...

14 November - 1821

William Stevenson obliged with a lengthy testimonial including

... I have no doubt of his being a most fit & proper person, & that, from his intelligence & information in his profession, as well as in Natural History, he will be of great service in the Colony.

I learned from my friend Dr Ian Gregg that Wm Stevenson was 'Keeper of the Papers' at the Treasury, and his daughter Elizabeth was destined to become the celebrated author Mrs Gaskell. He would have known John Barnes very well, as they lived at the same address. Stevenson was also the brother-in-law of Dr Thomson.

Van Diemen's Land

On 13 February 1822, the brig *Deveron* left London bound for Hobart carrying John Barnes, Adam Puckett and thirty other passengers. Barnes's cousin James did not go, nor did his mother, his brother or his sister (Puckett's wife). Presumably, the two young men would see what conditions were like and report back. All being well, the rest of the family would follow later. Surprisingly, the ship's

surgeon was not Puckett who had been qualified for over two years, but Barnes who had not yet obtained his LSA. The *Deveron* made the passage in 127 days, stopping once at Madeira. They landed in Hobart on 20 June 1822.

It is not known how Barnes and Puckett occupied themselves for the first year after they arrived. Barnes was still determined to start a farm and on 30 June 1823 received a grant of 650 acres alongside the river Derwent, in what was then called the Macquarie District (now Bushy Park). Two months earlier Puckett had accepted a post as a District Chief Constable on a salary of £20 per annum. Both men may have been having doubts about their chosen careers and needed to try something else. Another possibility is that Puckett applied for a medical position but did not get it. Little is known of Puckett in VDL. He bought a small grant from D. Reynolds not far from the North Esk River, but did not farm it. He eventually returned to England via the *Medway* on 25 April 1826.

Presumably Barnes wrote home as soon as he obtained his land grant. On 25 January 1824, his mother Alice wrote to Lord Bathurst.

Your humble petitioner wishes to become a settler in Van Diemen's Land, having two sons now there ... and intends embarking with the rest of my family - Therefore asks your Lordship's indulgence with a grant of Land. Likewise a grant for my son who has a capital from £500 to £1,000 ... Reference will be given by application to Mr Lewis, Silver-smith, Bishopsgate St. and to Mr Woods, Red Cross Wharf, London Bridge.

On 10 February another letter appears:

I having left a letter a fortnight ago respecting some land in Van Diemen's Land and wishing to become a settler have not had any answer to it ...

F. Barnes

The evidence suggests that F. was in fact Alice's son. The letter was written exactly a fortnight after her letter and there is no prior letter from F. Barnes. Perhaps Edward acquired a second name. Another possibility is that F. was a fifth child born around 1807, before their father died. Alice wrote again on 23 February, giving her address as 296 Strand. Silversmith David Lewis said that he had known Mrs Alice Barnes for about fifteen years, that she possessed property worth £1500 and was

... in every way deserving the Indulgence she solicits ...

With the arrival of the rest of the family now imminent, John Barnes needed to find a house big enough for them all. On 26 February 1824, he bought a fine stone house, *Mayfield*, in Richmond. The house is thought to have been built by Lieut Gov. William Sorell soon after he acquired the original grant in 1819. It still stands and is currently undergoing

repair. Barnes owned the house until he left the island in January 1828.

Once again, plans must have changed. For some reason the rest of the family never came. Barnes made up his mind that farming was not for him and in 1825 he joined the Colonial Medical Department. He was appointed District Assistant Surgeon for Coal River on a salary of £50 per annum and presumably sold his grant on the Derwent. He already had one of the best houses in the district and now that he had a secure income the year was probably the most comfortable of his time in Van Diemen's Land.

Saturday, 26 November 1825, found Barnes on his way to see the magistrate, Robert Bethune, in Pitt Water. It was 6 p.m. and he had in his pocket a letter from the governor, containing the supposed location of Brady the bushranger and his gang. Brady and his gang had attacked Bethune's house at dusk the previous



Photograph: Irene Schaffer

Mayfield, residence of Dr John Barnes, at Richmond

day and were holding him and his servants captive, along with anyone who visited the house. As he arrived, Brady's men set upon Barnes. Fortunately one recognised him and he was treated less roughly than he might have been. The man had been flogged a few days earlier for a trivial offence and Barnes had him taken down before the full flagellation had been inflicted, requesting the magistrate to pardon him the rest. They contented themselves with stealing his watch and money, but returned his lancet-case, saying it might be useful to them one day. He was led inside to join the other prisoners.

Two hours later Robert's brother Walter Bethune arrived with Mr Bunster, and they were also taken prisoner. At 10 p.m., Brady announced he was going to release all the prisoners in Sorell gaol, and put them in instead. All eighteen hostages were tied together in pairs, and marched at gunpoint to Sorell gaol where Brady locked them in. The other prisoners were unlocked but decided it would be safer to stay put. The gang then went to the guardhouse where the soldiers were in the process of cleaning their firearms after a long day spent searching for the very men who now held them at gunpoint. They too were marched to the gaol and locked in. At this moment the gaoler managed to summon their officer, Mr Gunn, who ran towards the gaol with a double-barrelled weapon, but was shot by Brady's men. He was hit in the chest and right arm, which had to be amputated above the elbow, ending his military career. As they left, the bushrangers put up a stick with a great coat and hat on it to imitate a guard outside the gaol and it was not until dawn (about 4 a.m.) that anyone had sufficient courage to approach the gaol and free those inside.

John Barnes must have spent an uncomfortable night in Sorell gaol but the magistrate suffered far worse. During their first day of occupation every item of Robert Bethune's possessions which they didn't want was burned and torn before the poor man's face. They took everything else that could be carried away. The bushrangers were so over-confident they told him they had a farm in the mountains where they had sheep, cattle and horses and to which they could retreat when necessary. When he asked how they crossed the river, they replied they had a boat with six oars and could cross at any time. This was careless talk and would soon lead to the discovery of George Farquharson's farm.

Mary MacBain & George Farquharson

Mary MacBain was born 18 March 1803 in Glasgow, Scotland. There is no record of her arrival in VDL but it seems likely she travelled with the rest of her family on the *Berwick*, stepping ashore at Hobart on 22 June 1823. She was the eldest daughter of the late Alexander MacBain of Demerara. Her mother, Elizabeth, was a Turnbull, born in Newcastle but brought up in Edinburgh. Elizabeth probably didn't emigrate, but her younger sisters Anne Turnbull, Mary Anstey and Lucy Sutherland were certainly on the *Berwick*, together with their families and servants. The Mrs Turnbull in the passenger list is probably their elderly mother (Mary MacBain's grandmother) Mary Turnbull. This family unit should not be confused with the family of Dr Adam Turnbull, who arrived in 1825.

Also on board was George Farquharson, a well-connected young merchant of Paisley with impeccable references, who was the tenth and youngest child of Rev. Robert Farquharson of Allargue, Aberdeenshire. He was an educated man, well respected by those who knew him. Four

months later George Farquharson and Mary MacBain were married by special licence, by Revd Wm Bedford at St David's church Hobart on 15 October 1823. The ceremony was witnessed by Thomas Anstey, James and Eliza Ogilvie and R. Garret. There may have been a reason for Mary's omission from the passenger list. The burial register of St David's shows a Jane Farquharson buried there on 22 March 1824, aged 15 months. No parents are listed for Jane, but it is interesting to explore the possibility she might have been their child. If so, Jane would have been born in January 1823 on the voyage and Mary eight months pregnant when the *Berwick* left England. Farquharson brought £1151 with him—a huge sum for a man of 23 to possess—and the possibility that he was sent abroad by his wealthy father to avoid scandal has to be considered.

George Farquharson received a primary grant of 1000 acres on 3 March 1824, in the Parish of St Alban's. The property was at Weazel Plains, probably about fifteen miles north of Bothwell, between the Clyde and Shannon rivers. On 9 September 1824, their first son George (later Major General George MacBain Farquharson of the Bombay Staff Corps) was born 'in the absence of all medical assistance'. But soon they received a visit from the notorious bushranger Mathew Brady and his gang, and the course of their lives changed forever. Sheep began to disappear from neighbouring farms and suspicions were aroused. Farquharson was arrested for sheep stealing, found guilty on Friday, 2 June 1826 and sentenced to death.

While her husband was awaiting trial, Mary went to stay with James and Eliza Ogilvie, where she gave birth to a daughter, Eliza, on 6 May. In a long and confused petition for mercy to the

Lieutenant Governor, Farquharson told of his dealings with Brady and other assigned convict servants and ex-convicts. Initially, he said, his criminal activities were forced upon him by Brady. He claimed mostly to be concerned for the future of his wife and young children, one 2 years old, the other only 4 months. He was hanged with eight accomplices and the *Colonial Times* of 23 September 1826, gives a dramatic account of the execution. Between three and four in the morning their irons were knocked off and Revd Bedford was with them until seven o'clock when they had breakfast. At 8 a.m. Rowles, Savell, Cable, Davis, Cruitt, Swinscow, Wickens, Penson and lastly Farquharson, were led out. Each one 'entreated the people again and again, to take warning by their fate ...' Farquharson (as the only 'gentleman' among them) made the most eloquent address. Then Revd William Bedford began reading the burial service and the procession slowly advanced to the scaffold. Farquharson paused at the bottom of the ladder and stooped to suck a Sydney orange, his hands still pinioned behind him holding a single rose. As the ropes were being adjusted, they sang the hymn: 'The hour of my departure's come' and after a brief interval for those who wished to leave, the platform fell, and 'the miserable men at one descent dropped into eternity'.

Although Farquharson's land had been granted, no deed had been issued. Mary applied for it and with consent of the executors (Thomas Anstey and James Ogilvie) and the Attorney General, this was granted. Mary's objective was to raise enough money to return to England.

Macquarie Harbour

In 1826, John Barnes was appointed Medical Officer (Assistant Surgeon) at the infamous Macquarie Harbour penal

settlement. His pay of £136/17/6 per annum was a big increase in salary.

Barnes was the second most important officer at the settlement. He formed a high opinion of Capt. Butler, who always acted fairly. Female prisoners were also sent to Macquarie Harbour—on 20 May 1826, Jane Davis was ordered to wash forty prisoners' shirts weekly for

Disobedience of Orders & sending an improper message to Mr Barnes the Assistant Surgeon.

One of Barnes's duties was to attend all floggings, which he had the power to stop if he felt that the victim had suffered enough. He did so more frequently than previous doctors, as records were kept of both the number of lashes ordered and the number inflicted.

Among his other duties, Barnes was the acting chaplain, reading prayers every Sunday and performing burials and christenings. He took an interest in the moral as well as the physical well-being of the convicts, keeping a journal of punishments to see if there was any improvement in their behaviour, but concluded that it invariably had the opposite effect.

As the only doctor at Macquarie Harbour, Barnes was responsible for the medical care of everyone from the Commandant down. He found that the prevailing diseases were rheumatism caused by frequent exposure to wet and cold, and scurvy and dysentery which he attributed to the lack of fresh vegetables and the salted meat which was often so putrid it had to be destroyed. For the first four years of the settlement not a single vegetable was eaten by any of the officers or prisoners. After Barnes's arrival, a few vegetables and potatoes were grown on Sarah Island, but the soil was poor and they could not get wheat to grow. It

seems likely, in view of his observations on diet and his interest in agriculture, that Barnes was the instigator of these experiments. On 19 April 1827, he reported to the Lieut Governor that despite the diet and conditions, the general state of health was remarkably good, with only four deaths from disease in the previous sixteen months.

In his own words, Barnes found life at Macquarie Harbour 'very disagreeable' and resigned as Medical Officer in 1827.

Hobart Town

Barnes remained in the Colonial Medical Department until the end of the year, assigned to the medical care of the female convicts at 'the Factory' in Hobart. Barnes found them very depraved and seldom to be trusted. At the end of 1827, there were 100 women at the Factory, with about thirty-five children.

On 2 January 1828, James Scott, Colonial Surgeon, gave Barnes a good reference, although unfortunately in the wrong name and for only two years instead of three.

Inside the testimonial is a silhouette of a smartly dressed young man. On the back is written: *Thomas Davey Scott of Van Diemen's Land, pupil of J. Barnes*. This would have been James Scott's son who, it would seem, received some training from Barnes during his time in Hobart.

A New Life

The following day, John Barnes was on board when Capt. Robert Plunkett weighed anchor and the *Persian* slipped out of Hobart bound for London. Among the passengers was the young widow of 24, Mary Farquharson, with two small children aged 3 and 1½. John Barnes was 27 and he and Mary soon found they had much in common.

No record has been found of the arrival of the *Persian* in London, but it was probably early in May 1828. This is also

the most likely date of conception of their first child Anna, who later became the Baroness da Costa Ricci. To date, no marriage has been found but there can be no doubt it was a very romantic voyage.

London

Barnes wasted no time in getting back to his medical studies and had completed three courses of lectures on anatomy and physiology by 12 July. Later the same month John Stevenson wrote to his sister Elizabeth:

Mr. Barnes who was with Mr. Thomson has returned from Van Diemen's Land and is going to study in London. He tells a great many curious anecdotes about the convicts and the society there. He is going to write a book on the subject which I have no doubt will be a very interesting one - from him I think I can obtain a few seeds which I will endeavour to send you - ...

In October he enrolled at the new University College and attended lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine by his old mentor Prof. Thomson, and lectures by Dr J. Conolly. He also began attendance at the Middlesex Hospital.

On 30 January 1829, their first child Anna was born in the parish of St Pancras. A month later Prof. Thomson invited Barnes to read a paper on the Aborigines of Van Diemen's Land at the first of a series of evening meetings held at the Royal College of Physicians—quite an honour for a man who was not yet qualified. He was admitted to membership of the Royal College of Surgeons (M.R.C.S.) on 20 March and by the end of May had completed his University lectures and hospital experience. He received his LSA on 11 June and was then fully qualified to practise as a G.P.

William Stevenson died on 22 March, leaving an unsigned will in his own handwriting. On 30 May, John Barnes and

Alex Thomson signed an affidavit that they recognised his handwriting, validating his will. Barnes gave his address as 19 Seymour Place. He was working at University College as Prof. Thomson's assistant, but by 1833 he was in general practice. His mother, Alice, died on 28 March 1832 and he may well have inherited the necessary capital to start up on his own.

Julia Barnes was born in mid-1830 and the family was completed by the arrival of Mary Alice on 5 January 1836. All five children, George, Eliza, Anna, Julia, and Mary can be seen in the 1841 census, when they were living at 5 Euston Grove, Euston Square.

On 12 February 1838, Barnes was called to give evidence to the Select Committee on Transportation under Sir Wm Molesworth. His account of the five and a half years he spent in VDL shows he was an astute observer who kept detailed records of all he saw. He paints a vivid picture of life at Macquarie Harbour, of the convicts and the penal system and of the Aborigines. His evidence is one of the few first-hand objective accounts of that period in VDL. In addition to his verbal evidence, Barnes handed in a copy of his paper on the Aborigines, together with a large number of plates.

George joined the East India Company in 1842, at the age of 17. He was gazetted to the 20th Regiment Native Infantry where he distinguished himself both academically and militarily. He was court-martialled in 1856, on a trumped-up charge but acquitted triumphantly, his case causing a sensation, exposing tyranny within the Indian army. On the death of his uncle in 1873, he succeeded to the family estate of Breda, Aberdeenshire, and retired the following year with the rank of Major General.

Throughout his career, Barnes held lectureships in Forensic Medicine, Medical Jurisprudence, and 'Materia Medica'. He lived in the vicinity of UCL until the family moved to Islington some time after 1856.

John Barnes spent his last years at 3 Rupert Road, Upper Holloway with his wife and unmarried daughter Julia. A letter from Julia to her elder sister Anna, dated 10 February 1862, shows even in houses of the well-to-do sickness was a frequent visitor:

... we are very pleased to learn that you have been able to take a drive, and were improving altho' slowly. Your dear Mother is still in bed, and suffering much. She frequently uses the liniment, which I trust will much benefit her. Poor Grandpa [their father, John Barnes] has got a very painful and large carbuncle where he sits down ...

This letter was written two years before her father's death, and only four years before her own death at the age of 36. ●

Acknowledgements:

This article would not have been possible without Dr Ian Gregg, whose research has provided a considerable proportion of the material, in particular the Molesworth Committee evidence and information about Prof. Anthony Todd Thomson. I am also much indebted to Joyce Purtscher, whose tireless efforts in various archives in Hobart have contributed greatly to my knowledge of John Barnes. M. L. J. R.

[Our thanks to Michael Ritchie for completing this article—under great duress! As mentioned in the editorial, this is an abridged version, but we hope to receive a copy of the entire biography in the near future for deposit in Hobart Branch Library and/or Tasmaniana Library.—Ed.]

THE ORIGINAL COVER DESIGN

WHILE current members are familiar with the variety of illustrations that appear on each issue of *Tasmanian Ancestry*, there was a time when the cover held the same design for each issue. From the first issue in 1980, to Vol. 14, No. 2 it carried the map of Tasmania and double helix design that appears on our letterhead. Members may be interested in the ideas behind the design as explained in Vol. 1 No. 2.

The map of Tasmania and its offshore islands needs no explanation; neither does the emblem of the stylized tree, representing the stem family pedigree. The scroll, however, is more than mere decoration. It is formed of a double helix, or a pair of intertwined coils. Joining the helical coils are pedigrees facing both to left and right. One pedigree is an ancestral one and represents our forefathers. The other one represents our descendants. Together they symbolize our concern to preserve the personal and family records of Tasmanian of the past and present for future generations.

The double helix is also the form taken by the molecules which control genetic inheritance. Ribonucleic acid (RNA) and Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) molecules are the building blocks of the genes and chromosomes by which our genetic makeup is determined. The most significant advance in biology in our generation has been the 'cracking' of the genetic code. It is hoped that the most significant breakthrough in social and family history studies in Tasmania in our generation will be seen by posterity to have been the formation of the Genealogical Society of Tasmania.

Maurice Appleyard (Member No. 4093)

TASMANIA'S POPULATION GROWTH

Maree Ring (Member No. 552)

PRIOR to settlement of Van Diemen's Land by Europeans, the aboriginal population has been variously estimated as between seven and ten thousand people.

Tasmania was settled in September 1803 by Lieut John BOWEN, the settlement originating from Sydney. By August 1804, except for some sixteen souls, all of the 49 free and convict had returned to Sydney.

In 1804, further settlements formed both in the south on the River Derwent with Lieutenant-Governor David COLLINS in command and north on the River Tamar with Colonel PATERSON. By the end of the year there were 579 Europeans.

Collins's settlement brought convicts, civil officers, Royal Marines, free settlers and wives from England. Among these groups were 20 married couples and another 90 eventually formed families by 1811. Of these arrivals, 51 were children; 36 free and 25 were child convicts, i.e. aged 9 to 16 years. Twenty-six of the free children married and all but four were known to have had children. Only two of the convict children are known to have married. Of the 308 convicts who arrived in 1804, only 131 were accounted for in 1811 and of these 25% are known to have had families. The people of this early settlement were mainly of English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh extraction.

1807–8 saw the evacuation from Norfolk Island of 568 persons. These included 70 families with 228 children, 27 couples with no children and some single adult children. They settled southern Van Diemen's Land. The main areas of settlement were New Norfolk, Sandy Bay, Clarence Plains, Sorell and Pittwater.

The arrival in 1813 from Norfolk Island included 96 persons made up of seven families with 27 children. These people settled in the north of the island mainly in the Norfolk Plains district near Longford.

The first convict ship directly to Van Diemen's Land arrived in 1812 with 199 male prisoners; previously convicts had arrived from NSW. The second convict ship arrived directly from England in 1818 and that year 627 transportees arrived.

The 1822 muster noted a population of 7648 persons of whom 4782 were convicts. In Hobart Town it was noted there were 1190 men and 583 women with 936 children in 325 families. Thirteen families had no father and by this time there were some second generation Australians. The records of 1824 indicate that the population had grown considerably to 9671 males and 2985 females. Of these 10,074 were adults; 8400 male, 1674 female. This is a ratio of approximately seven men to each woman. The convict ratio was 5790 males to 471 females—considerably worse with approximately twelve males for each female.

Before 1829, free persons were not allowed to emigrate to VDL unless they had obtained permission. This limited migration and the number of such arrivals were not documented. Between 1830 and 1837, however, a total of 14,115 arrived, including many girls, particularly from Irish and English workhouses. This improved the ratio of males to females so that in 1836, in a population of 43,895 there were about 31,000 males to 12,000 females. Of these, 17,000 males and 2,000 females were convicts.

Although registration of birth, death and marriage records commenced December, 1838 a comparison of birth registrations and baptisms of various churches indicate many were not registered. This happened for a few decades. Prior to registration, the records of baptism, marriage and burial records were kept by the Church.

In 1840 convict transportation to NSW ceased—formerly no Irish convicts were transported to VDL directly from Ireland. As it was a time of depression, convicts having gained their freedom were encouraged to leave Van Diemen's Land. Between 1817 and 1840, 500 convicts applied for their wives to immigrate but only 297 wives and 643 children arrived during this time.

Transportation to VDL ceased in 1853. The Archives Office of Tasmania holds approximately 82,000 records for the 75,000 convicts who were incarcerated in Van Diemen's Land under the various convict systems, including major local convictions, to 1870. Of these, nearly 12,700 were women; a slightly greater number than were sent to New South Wales.

Between 1840 and 1853, 36,000 convicts arrived with one third of these Irish, including 4,000 Irish women. Of the total number of convicts, the Irish consisted of only 7% of total.

In October 1855, the *Constitution Act* was proclaimed establishing responsible government and from 1 January 1856, the name change to Tasmania took effect.

From 1857 to 1870, the population of Hobart increased by less than 1,000 yet in the same time Launceston gained 3,000. Several immigration schemes were in place that contributed to Launceston's growth. These included the St Andrew's Immigration Society which brought 2,059 from Scotland and the Launceston Immigration Aid Society which helped 719

persons emigrate, mostly from the English counties of Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk. By 1870, the state population had reached over 100,000 persons with the ratio of men to women 113 to 100.

Between 1855 and 1885, approximately 1235 German nationals immigrated and between 1876 and 1881, 800 Chinese men were involved in mining, though most returned to China. By 1880, the male to female ratio was 100 to 90.

In 1876, TRUGANNINI, once thought to be the 'last' of the full blood aborigines, died. Fanny Cochrane SMITH, now recognised as aboriginal, died in 1905.

By 1896, the immigration of Asians was banned and in 1901, the 'White Australia' policy—a Federal Government Act prohibiting permanent settlement of non-Europeans was enacted. By this time the population was 172,000 with a ratio of 108 men to 100 women; Tasmania had 4.5% of the nation's population.

During 1915–1919, 2432 persons died overseas in WWI and the 1926 birthrate was the lowest since 1850.

Prior to 1947, more than 99% of immigrants were from United Kingdom. From 1947 to 1954, Tasmania's annual growth exceeded the national; thereafter, both national and state numbers declined.

Australia received 4.8 million migrants between 1947 and 1998, of whom less than 30% were British or Irish. There were many from southern Europe and over the past three decades those from southern Europe have tended to return home. In 1974, the 'White Australia' policy was rescinded; the immigration policy is now without racial discrimination and since 1998 there have been more migrants to Australia from east Asian countries. However few have come to Tasmania. In 1971, 91% Tasmanians were born in Australia, New

Zealand or Great Britain. By 1981, the number of Tasmanians born in Australia, New Zealand or Great Britain had increased to 95% with other main nationalities from Netherlands, Germany, Poland, Italy and continental Europe. In comparison, in the same year, Victoria's population derived from non-British people was four times that of Tasmania. Currently just 100 people settle in Tasmania against the Australian annual intake of 90,000.

Sixty-one persons acknowledged aboriginality in 1961. This had increased to approximately 9,000 in 1999.

Since European settlement, the ratio of men to women continues to decrease.

This paper was originally prepared for the Menzies Centre for Population Research and was presented to their collaborators, Walter and Eliza Hall Institute in Melbourne to show the growth and stability of the Tasmanian population.

The Menzies Centre was established in 1988, for medical research and has made a major contribution to the understanding of the causes of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome. The World Health Organisation has designated the Centre as a key research body for the primary prevention of cardiovascular disease.

The Genetic Epidemiology Unit was recently established to discover the genetic basis of some common diseases including glaucoma, strabismus (squint or crossed eyes), cataracts of the eye, diabetes type 2 (non-insulin dependent or adult onset), multiple sclerosis and osteoarthritis of the hand.

Tasmania has a relatively stable population and many families can be traced back with certainty for six, seven or more generations. Together with a responsive public, it is one of the few places in the world where in-depth genetic investigations can be easily carried out. ●

NEWS FROM ARCHIVES

THE ARCHIVES OFFICE OF TASMANIA
ROBYN EASTLEY—SENIOR ARCHIVIST

PROBATE OFFICE RECORDS

THE records of the Probate Office at the Supreme Court are being prepared for transfer to this Office. They will be available for research in the Archives Office once the formal transfer procedures are complete and the indexes and registers have been microfilmed. A brief subject guide will be compiled to make access easier.

TEMPORARY TRANSFER OF RECORDS

The Office has been forced into a reshelving exercise following the demise of two compactus units located in the storage area closest to the search room. The repair of the units and the track will be done progressively over the next few months. Records will be moved (temporarily) off our storage floor in town to the Berriedale repository to make room for the more frequently accessed records to be moved off the affected units to Level 7. There may be some disruption to our service during this time but we anticipate this will be minimal. The whole process will involve the handling of over a kilometre of records weighing several tonnes.



TASMANIANA LIBRARY

THE Tasmaniana Library opens on the last Saturday of the month, the same as the Archives Office, from 9.30 a.m. until 2.30 p.m. and is open from 1.00 until 9.30 p.m. on Thursdays.

A CLARK BY ANY OTHER NAME ... ?

Wynnette Ford (Member No. 2637)

WILLIAM CLARK, an ordinary name, but not necessarily an ordinary man. Ah, I hear you say, William Clark the convict? The one from Ouse or Hamilton? Superintendent of Convicts? Norfolk Island? New Norfolk? Etcetera, etcetera. No, no, and no, to all of them, even though Hamilton and New Norfolk *are* common denominators for our ancestor. The trouble is, he may not actually have been born a 'William Clark'.

Our William Clark stated he was 'born in the Colony'. Estimated as circa 1813. But according to all our research to this date, no he *wasn't*. He was certainly none of the officially recorded Williams in NSW or VDL. He lived severally at Hamilton and The Falls, the property Redlands, River Plenty and Dry Creek (Mt Lloyd), in the New Norfolk area.

William is recorded at The Falls, in the census of 1848, living in a wooden house owned by John KERR, with nine other people. Two males are unaccounted for, though one may have been John MURRELL, his father-in-law, but we can guess at the rest, as we know he must have been with his common law wife Ann BROWNING.

Ann Browning (born 1813, NSW), daughter of John MERRILL/Murrell, convict on the *Ann* (2), and Mary PICKETT/PIGGOTT. Mary's parents were also convicts, First Fleeter Samuel Pickett/Pigott, off the *Charlotte*, and Mary THOMSON, Second Fleeter off the *Lady Juliana*.

Ann married John Browning, convict, off the *Medway* in 1830. She had three known children to him:

- James (1831) married Mary DUNN.
- Henry (1833) died aged 18 of Tuberculosis.
- Mary Ann Melicent (1835) died aged 14 of Tuberculosis.

Mary [*Ann?—Ed.*] then settled with George LABUN/LABURN. She had two known children to him, who seem to have been registered and/or baptised under both Browning and Labun:

George Laburn (1838) married Mary Arm PEGLER as Brownin, used Browning. John Murrell Laburn (1840) never married, lived as Browning.

Mr Laburn had the misfortune to be arrested in 1840 and sent to Port Arthur. Mary then began her relationship with William Clark, having four children during that time. She died in 1852, of asthma. William, who had been uncertain if he was married or not on the census form, was the death informant and classed himself as 'friend'. As one of Ann's descendants from George Laburn remarked, 'some *friend!*' It is said he also used the surname Browning for a while, possibly to help his children to inherit from the will of John Murrell, who died in 1861. We have been told that only Ann, her children to William, and one sister, Bridget, who married George RANSLEY, benefited.

William and Ann's children's surnames seemed to change at whim: Elizabeth CLARKE (1843), married as Elizabeth Clark Browning to James Thomas BOON. Sarah Browning (1845) was registered at birth as Browning, with John and Ann as her parents. She married as Sarah Clark to Charles James LEWIS.

Charles Clark (1848) married as Charles Browning to Eliza Jane VERNON. William Clark (1850) married Rosina Lewis.

After Ann died, William Clark applied for permission and married Catherine (Elizabeth) CANTILLON, in 1855. An Irish convict girl from County Kerry, she was on the third last convict ship in 1853, the *Midlothian*. Two other men had already applied to marry her, but had been unable to obtain permission. William and Catherine had nine Clark/e children:

- Jane (1856) married Mark Lancelot LEESON (GLEESON).
- Thomas (1857) unmarried.
- Susan (1860) marriage uncertain. Two Susan Clarks of the right birth ages married each a William Kerr and a William BUTLER.
- Arthur (1862) unmarried.
- Catherine (1865) married Frederick Charles OAKLEY.
- David Arthur (1867) married Emma Elizabeth (Eliza) CRANFIELD.
- Edward (1869) unmarried.
- George Henry (1872) unmarried.

The families then confused everybody by some second generation Clarke/Brownings intermarrying with Browning/Clarks, or Clark's; or further mixtures! Untangling them has been a lengthy and painstaking task.

It has been rumoured for many years, that William Clark may have been the brother of James Clark, of 'Rockmount', Ellendale. This confuses the issue even more, as James Clark started his life as James PEEVOR! He *also* said he was 'born in the Colony' circa 1808. But, the first known Peevors arrived in Hobart on the *Emerald* in 1821, the ship chartered by Joseph ARCHER and George MEREDITH.

John Peevor and his wife Jane Elizabeth MORGAN were married in London in 1810. They had John Morgan, Thomas, and Charles in England (unknown how many came with them), Emma, (where?) and John, Jane and Caroline in VDL. Not a sign of a James or William. They lived in the Risdon-Richmond area, as did James and Mr Peevor is mentioned often in Knopwood's diary. They then seem to just vanish from the scene. The only one who survived with name intact, was Charles, who ended up in Victoria.

The name Peevor is spelt in many different ways. There were three distinct families in Tasmania, none known earlier than John Peevor. James PEVES married Alice GANGELL and had four children in the Sorell/Richmond area. James then had a run-in with the law and when it was over moved to the Hamilton area and had ten more children. He and his family thereafter used the name Clark. The Browning/Clark and James Clark families married into many common families. We know of the existence of a family Bible, which is reported to have 'my brother Bill', and the birth of William Clark and Catherine Cantillon's son Thomas inscribed in it. We are wondering if there are any more tidbits of information tucked away somewhere. Parts of our families have had close social contact over the years, (even if some of them didn't realise it) but only sporadic exchanges of information. A New Year's resolution perhaps?

William Clark died in 1879 aged 66? James Clark died in 1908 aged 100? Perhaps 2000 is the year their families will get together and endeavour, once and for all, to solve their origins. ●

Wynnette Ford is the (great-great granddaughter of William Clark and Catherine Cantillon).

LUCKY DIGGERS

Vee Maddock (Member No. 3972)

STEAM TO LAUNCESTON
The Screw Steamer
CITY OF MELBOURNE,
W. H. Saunders, commander
Will leave Coles' Wharf on Thursday
afternoon next,
5th instant, at four o'clock.
For Passage apply to
George Ward Cole
Coles' Wharf, 3rd Aug, 1852.

The 'Screw', as she was affectionately termed, was only just over a year old when Richard MADDOCK, his brother John and his future brother-in-law James LUCKMAN (junior) booked passage upon her. Travelling under sail and steam at an average of ten knots, she offered them a speedy and comfortable voyage as cabin passengers at around £4. 2s. 6p. each, twice the cost of steerage travel. Cabins were a luxury they could well afford. Richard, John and James (aged 32, 31 and 26 respectively) were returning home to Hobart from the goldfields. Before they arrived in Hobart the following item heralded their success in the Launceston *Examiner* and other papers.

LUCKY DIGGERS – Two sheep farmers from Van Diemen's Land, named Maddock, accompanied by a mate, named Luckman, have just come down from the Mount, bringing with them 134 lbs. weight of gold. They sank 14 holes before they dropped on the treasure, which they ultimately did almost *en masse*.—Argus.

At that time gold was being bought from diggers for around £3. 6s. per ounce. Not bad for just three months work.

As was her regular practise, the 'Screw' left Melbourne much later than her advertised departure time, leaving her

passengers to entertain themselves with an extra night in the city.

Finally, on Friday night the 'Screw' got underway and accompanied by the Barque *Victoria Packet* headed out of Port Phillip Heads. Around 10 p.m. the longing for home among the passengers, or at least for dry land, must have grown much stronger as she ran straight into a howling easterly gale. The wind blew continuously, steadily worsening until the two boats, with torn and missing sails and diminishing visibility, lost contact. The storm continued throughout the next day, making its way along the Strait.

Gale at Circular Head—"A settler" has favoured us with the following communication:—"A most severe gale was experienced at Circular Head on Saturday night, the 6th August and continued with unabated violence on Sunday morning. The oldest inhabitants do not recollect ever witnessing such a heavy gale and sea before, and with the highest tide. ...

Meanwhile the *Victoria Packet* made it to Launceston after a close brush with the shore of King's Island, only to discover the 'Screw' had not yet arrived.

Seven days passed without the slightest clue as to her fate. Was the newspaper filled with doom and gloom? Did it bemoan the brave men and women who had met their fate? Not in the least. On the 14 August, the following is the only mention of the 'Screw' Steamer.

The following notice was posted by Mr. George Fisher, agent to the 'Screw Steamer, City of Melbourne', yesterday at his office:-

Notice.—In consequence of the non-arrival of the 'Screw Steamer, City of Melbourne', at her appointed time, the undersigned will be happy to refund all passage money to

those parties who are anxious to leave by any of the sailing vessels now on the berth for Melbourne.—George Fisher.

By 18 August, a little concern is shown.

No fear need be entertained for the ultimate safety of the vessel and passengers; she is as strong in wood and iron can make her, and commanded by a careful, anxious, and experienced navigator and seaman.

By 21 August, the paper and I imagine everyone else, is anxiously awaiting news 'from the other side'.

A SEARCH FOR THE SCREW STEAMER—No intelligence having been received of the missing steamer *City of Melbourne*, Messrs H. Degraives and H. Baynton, with Capt. Fisher late of the *Victoria Packet* undertook to proceed to Launceston, for the purposes of chartering a vessel, at any expence [sic], to go in search of the *Screw*.

Henry Baynton was the Maddock's step father (which shows the family were aware the young men were on board), but like many of his enterprises, this one also fizzled into nothing when it was found there were no suitable craft in Launceston on which to mount the search.

All was not lost however. After two weeks without news the Government despatched H.M. brig *Fantome* to 'search for tidings'. The search area would be enormous as various theories had her returning to Melbourne, in Portland Bay, running damaged before the wind as far as Adelaide and even one joker claiming she was in Swanport.

So far there were only a few known passengers:

(Cabin) Messrs. Cato, Desailly, West, Hodgson, Walker, Smith, Locke, Rowcroft, Heywood, Jones, Mould, Watt, Master Harrow, Mrs Smith and child, Miss Caroline Causton, Miss Hannah Causton, and 37 in steerage.

More days passed. Surely hope must have been fading among those who knew

their loved ones were on board. Their fears were barely mentioned in the press. Nor was the fact that the ship was in reality carrying many more than the 54 people mentioned.

The news on 25 August actually rated a headline.

WRECK OF THE SCREW 250 SOULS ON BOARD NO LIVES LOST

The *City of Melbourne Screw Steamer* about the fate of which considerable anxiety has prevailed, was wrecked upon the East Coast of King's Island, Bass's Straits, on Saturday the 7th instant, about the spot where the *John Souchay* was driven on shore some time since. There were 250 souls on board, but we are happy to say no lives were lost.

The intelligence arrived at Launceston at 8 o'clock on the morning of Monday last, having been conveyed from Circular Head express by the police from station to station. The news was instantly forwarded by Mr Gunn to the Police Magistrate, and was passed by signal to George Town.

The vessel lies high and dry about six miles north of Sea Elephant's Bay, lat. 39° 47'.

On board the 'SCREW'. King's Island, on the East Coast, somewhere about the Middle, Sunday, Aug. 8, 1852.

My dear Gunn,—The "Screw" left Melbourne on the 5th instant. After the second day, in the face of a most tremendous easterly gale, the sea running very high, we found ourselves on a lee shore; the Captain vainly endeavoured to weather it; and in order to save our lives, ran the vessel ashore in a most seaman-like manner, over a tremendous reef. She grounded firmly and uprightly, about 286 yards from shore. All the passengers are saved, 258 souls; but we have only three days provisions, so I trust to your promptitude to take measures to have us immediately relieved from our perilous condition, or to send us provisions until we can be.

That we are saved is only by the merciful interposition of providence, which could only have saved us. Most of the passengers are on shore, clamouring for provisions; some of us, with the captain, cling to the vessel. Send two constables, if you can with any vessel, but pray send speedily. Whoever comes must strike up the east coast. A river runs into the sea where we are. A medical man ought also to be sent. Will you write to Mrs. F. to alleviate her fears should she have heard the news. I trust this will reach you in safety by our only chance—the boat.—

Your's sincerely,

R. W. Fenwick.

The story emerges in a series of letters which are published in the papers. The mate was despatched to row to Circular Head, a feat he and a couple of crew accomplished. Once the situation was ascertained two ships were quickly provisioned with sugar, tea, flour, beef, biscuits, potatoes and twenty live sheep and despatched for the island, around five days after the shipwreck. Possibly due to the damage caused by the storm, another ship could not be found to carry the news and requests for more assistance to Launceston, so the Police constables set off overland, from station to station with their packet of letters. Due to extensive flooding in the area they were delayed frequently and the letters finally reached Launceston on the 21st.

Meanwhile on the island, after nearly two weeks of sitting on a poorly provisioned and uninhabited coast you would think everyone would be only too pleased to be rescued. Most of the passengers arrived safely in Launceston on the *Colina* or *Mary and Ellen* on 18 August. However, rich or not, frugality won out with some.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Cornwall Chronicle.

Sir, - The cabin passenger of the "Screw" steamer have requested me to beg the favor of your allowing a place in your columns for the enclosed.

The passengers remaining on King's Island besides Captain Saunders and some of the crew are-

Rev. D. Wood, M.A, Joseph S. Walker, John Watts, Charles S. Light, James West, Thomas Smith, Janet Smith, James Luckman, Richard Maddock, John Maddock, R. W. Fenwick, J.P, F. Desailly, R. Desailly, William Dawson, One Steerage Passenger (a carpenter).

The passengers would have come up by the *Colina*, but they considered the passage money demanded (£5) exorbitant, and therefore declined coming; they will now possibly be brought up by the *Phantom*.—

I remain, Sir, yours obediently,

Horace Rowcroft.

The adventure finally finished for those remaining on the island when the Schooner *Helen* stopped by on her way from Melbourne and delivered J. Lewis and 30 crew and passengers from the *City of Melbourne* to Launceston on 31 August. The lucky diggers were finally back.

Note:

Other cabin passengers listed in other correspondence were:

Edmund Hodgson, R. J. Jones, W. H. Lock, Charles Haywood, W. H. Moules, Annah Cawston, Caroline Cawston, Cornelious Cato and Mr Mould. ●

References:

The Argus, Melbourne, 5 August 1852.

Song of Steam by D. G. O'May, 1926.

Launceston Examiner 18, 25, 28 August and 1 September 1852

The Cornwall Chronicle 14, 25 and 28 August 1852

Colonial Times 20 August 1852

The Hobart Town Courier 18 and 25 August 1852.

SOME EARLY COMMISSARIAT OFFICERS IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND

Derek Hindle (Member No. 4633)

THE Commissariat was directly responsible to the British Treasury for all rations and supplies during the Peninsular Wars. After the Napoleonic wars, many Peninsular Commissariat Officers were posted to fulfil administrative duties in the new and expanding colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.

The first Deputy Commissary to be sent to Van Diemen's Land arrived per the *Ocean* in 1804, with Governor David COLLINS, who decided to settle his party, not at Risdon where Lt BOWEN had arrived some months earlier, but across the Derwent River at Sullivans Cove. His name was Leonard FOSBROOK, Deputy Commissary, whom George HARRIS, we are told in *Letters of G. P. Harris*, edited by Barbara Hamilton Arnold (page 15), whiled away the time on board ship by making sketches of him and his shipmates, HUMPHREY the Mineralogist, and Surgeon Matthew BOWDEN. One cannot help but wonder if any of these sketches survived? G. P. Harris mentions in a letter to his mother that

my friends Mr Bowden (Surgeon) and Fosbrook (Commissary) have joined with me in a partnership and as we are young beginners have purchased a small stock to begin with, viz. 1 he goat, 6 she do., 6 ewes and 2 lambs.

In August 1809, Fosbrook was forced to resign as Deputy Commissary, after an altercation with Collins regarding his handling of Governor BLIGH. George

Harris was required by Collins to take up the vacancy (p.131). However, at the funeral of Lieut-Governor David Collins on Wednesday, 28 March 1810, one of the six pall bearers was Mr Fosbrook (p.136).

It seems however,

there was a substantial amount of money to be made in Van Diemen's Land by selling wheat to the government, and bribery and corruption in making that money was facilitated by the careless methods of keeping public accounts.

(Quote from Lloyd Robson's book *A History of Tasmania*, vol. 1).

Early in 1813, Leonard Fosbrook, the settlement's first Commissary, was tried by court-martial in Sydney for fraud, although he escaped, partly because relevant books and documents had mysteriously disappeared and partly because one of his accusers had been hanged in England. Leonard Fosbrook returned to England, and was succeeded in the Commissariat by Deputy Assistant Commissary General Patrick Gould HOGAN from 1813–1816.

Patrick Gould Hogan, D.A.C.G. arrived at Hobart per *Fortune* in 1813, with his wife, one son and two daughters. In 1816, he was also called to Sydney for an inquiry. He claimed that when he took over the Commissariat Store in 1813, there was not a single document or account in the place. Hogan was not in a position to criticise. Macquarie ordered him first to be admonished for his careless methods of accounting and then to be arrested for drunkenness and

intemperance, if he continued in the low vicious courses to which the Commissary appeared ready to settle.

Taking no notice of his superior, Hogan was then dismissed for incompetence, found to have stolen or mislaid £2300 public money. Unfortunately, being so addicted to drinking, he was incapable of conducting business. In mid 1816, William BROUGHTON, who had come to NSW as a servant of Surgeon John White, replaced the wretched Hogan. He was rendered speechless by the way he thought the government was being systematically defrauded by a combination of the talents and cunning of Edward LORD, Hogan and an ex-convict named William MAUM. They had developed an ingenious scheme, 'financieering' in the local jargon, whereby numbers of the victualling returns were made equal to the consumption, no matter what was the actual deficit.

Despite an attempt by Edward Lord, who loaned Hogan, often said to be drunken, four hundred pounds to ingratiate himself with Broughton, the new Commissary, by putting him up at Lord's house in Macquarie Street, William Broughton became highly suspicious of Lord. A most rancorous struggle began, when Lord found he dare not bribe Broughton, though he did try to buy himself out of trouble by more ingenious ways. He coolly offered to lend the government money, even though he already owed it the sum of nearly eight hundred pounds.

Hogan was discharged for incompetence and drunkenness and some of his property was confiscated. At this early period, Lloyd ROBSON says

If the safety of Van Diemen's Land, like Sodom and Gomorrah, had depended on

finding ten honest men, it would have been swallowed up in all its iniquity.

Though Irish, Hogan belonged to the Church of England, and when a block was needed for the erection of a church in Sandy Bay, he offered several acres. However, the area (at the top of Mawhera Avenue) was described by George FRANKLAND, Surveyor General at the time as a 'lofty eminence unapproachable by the aged and infirm.' It was not accepted by Governor ARTHUR.

Mrs Sarah Hogan, his wife, died at Sandy Bay in 1831, leaving him with one son and four daughters. Mrs Hogan was described as a 'woman of fine character and much esteemed'. His son, Robert Patrick Hogan, was baptised in 1814, his daughter Sarah in 1811 and Teresa in 1812. In 1834, he was one of those who signed a petition for a better road and offered ten pounds towards improvements. In 1837, he gave his 235 acres to his two unmarried daughters, Teresa Elizabeth and Sarah Maria, but the daughters seem to have had difficulty in making ends meet and several times a part of the land was mortgaged. Captain Andrew HAIG of Hampden Road, arranged to purchase half of the property and when in 1840 he was advertising some holdings for sale, the Sandy Bay estate was included. It was described as

that beautiful farm, 18 acres, with the new road running through it at Sandy Bay, lying between land of Messrs Hogan and Claxton.

By 1850, Misses Hogan were keeping a school for young ladies at *Riverview*.

Patrick Gould Hogan lived to a ripe old age, dying at *Riverview*, his Sandy Bay home, on 18 February 1860, aged 83 years.

William Broughton appears to have stayed in the Hobart Commissariat until 1819, when Deputy Assistant Commissary George HULL was sent to VDL from NSW, where he had served in Paramatta Commissariat, having arrived from England the previous year, 1818. In 1819, he was posted to Hobart Town to take charge, which evidently lasted only temporarily, for a period of some two years, because by 1821, Mr Affleck Moodie, Assistant Commissary General had arrived to take charge of Hobart. Hull was then transferred to Launceston and was in charge of the Commissariat there for some years.

George Hull arrived in Hobart per the *Admiral Cockburn* in September 1819 and lived at first in a small wooden building which was situated where the Museum now stands in Argyle Street. We learn from his son's reminiscences in *Clerk of the House* that his potato garden was where the Town Hall and the Museum now stand. His increasing deafness forced his retirement from Launceston Commissariat in 1831/2. He retired to his farm of *Tolosa* at Glenorchy which was on his 2560 acres Crown grant, where he had built the old house in 1821. Like George BOYES and Henry ASHTON, he had served as a Commissariat Officer in the Peninsular War, under Sir Robert Hugh KENNEDY, Wellington's Commissary General. Hugh Munro Hull describes his father's Commissariat uniform as

being very showy, of deep blue cloth, the breast covered with gold embroidery, large gold epaulettes, cocked hat and steel sword, with spurs on his heels.

He evidently

cut up the lace in after years to make fishing lines, and many a little trout in the creek at Tolosa was captured by the

golden thread. He gave his cocked hat to one of his servants who managed the cattle, and he had broken in a young bullock to ride upon. This man, Starkey, used to wear the cocked hat and ride his bullock at a ridiculously fast pace and the figure they cut was quite amusing.

Hull was superseded by one of the finest Commissariat Officers to come to Hobart Town. His name was Affleck MOODIE, Assistant Commissary General in Charge at Hobart Town Commissariat, who arrived in VDL per *Medway* on 17 March 1821, and was 'highly recommended' by Lt Governor SORELL. He was 'applauded for his resistance to an offered bribe' which he reported in 1822. Amidst the irregular tides, which at times threatened to engulf the entire VDL Civil Service, he seems to have stood out as a beacon of honesty. On 16 August 1826, Governor Arthur had written of him to BATHURST,

His conduct has been during my command uniformly zealous and correct and of his position Assistant Commissary General, 'no appointment can involve greater responsibility in a country where every degree of ingenuity is exhausted to devise means of plunder.

Henry SAVERY in *The Hermit of Van Diemen's Land* describes Affleck Moodie and his wife as follows:

He is of tall commanding stature, proportionately broad withal, wore a blue frock coat, buttoned a la military close to the throat, a round plain hat, a black stock, the buttons on his jacket denoting in some way or other he was in His Majesty's service. The lady was younger than himself, had dark eyes, and was of a brunette complexion, rather thin and tall, and dressed in a promenade deshabelle, in which ease and comfort, rather than appearance had been consulted. The

gentleman's countenance, though plain, is generally rather agreeable than otherwise. If there is an occasional sternness about it, the amiableness of his heart overcomes this to a nice observer, and to me, who knew him slightly in Europe, his many estimable qualities were sufficiently familiar.

Affleck Moodie built *Heathfield* on land acquired from Governor Arthur, but on his death on 27 November 1838, it was discovered he had no legal title for the land and his widow and four children were left in straitened circumstances. He was nevertheless well liked by everyone, and his burial in St Davids cemetery was with military honours in the presence of the Governor, Sir John FRANKLIN.

G. T. W. Boyes, Deputy Assistant Commissary General was the next person in the Commissariat during Governor Arthur's time, when the situation was becoming better for the government. He arrived on the schooner-rigged vessel

Darling, 36 tons, from Sydney to Hobart on 2 November 1826.

After thirteen days passage we luckily arrived at the Derwent, when we had neither wood or water sufficient to cook another meal.

Boyes' diary quotes on 2 November that he called and dined with Mr Moodie, the Assistant Commissary General and slept at Stodart's Hotel, where I am at present, as there were neither lodgings or a house to be procured.

Boyes was employed at the Commissariat of Accounts for over a year, before he was joined by Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Henry Ashton, who arrived per the *Albion* from England on 31 December 1827, accompanied by this 18-year-old son, Henry Ashton Junior. The quarterly return of the Commissariat Establishment from 25 December 1827 to 24 March 1828, inclusive, read as follows:

Rank	Name	Daily pay	Where employed	Commission	Appointed
D.A.C.G.	Henry Ashton	9.6d.	Hobart Town Accounts Branch Commissariat	19 July 1821	Treasury Letter 13 July 1827
D.A.C.G.	G. Boyes	9.6d.	do.	3 February 1823	Sydney 1 July 1826
Asst. Clerk	G. F. Evans	5.0d.	do.	27 November 1827	Gov. Arthur
Asst. Clerk	G. F. Woodward	5.0d.	do.	27 November 1827 21 November 1826	Gov. Arthur
				9 November 1826	

The parties whose names are mentioned in this return have received their pay and allowances to the 24 ultimo.

Allowances: Ration. 14 2/7 ounces of flour, 1 lb. meat, 1/28 Galls. Imp. Spirits.

Of the above ration of provisions, the Dep. Asst. Commiss. receive two each and the Assistants and Clerks one each.

In lieu of Government Quarters.

D.A.C.G. H. Ashton. 80 pounds per annum. Gen Orders. Sydney 21 Nov. from 8 Jan. 1828.

D.A.C.G. Boyes 80 pounds per annum. do. from 25 Sept. 1825.

Asst. Clerk. G. Woodward 26 pounds per annum. Lt. Gov. Arthur. 4 Jan. 1827.

The Dep. Asst. Comm. General receives of fuel.

Two loads each per week from 25 Oct. to 24 April. One load do. 25 April to 24 Oct.

Two Asst. Clerks half the above allowance.

Light. The Dep. Asst. Comm. General receives each.

One and a half lb Candles from 25 Oct. to 24 April Three quarters lb. do. from 25 April to 24 Oct.

The Asst. Clerks half the above allowance.

It is interesting to note the way that the regulation allowance of fuel and candles was allotted, as though the Commissariat Staff were still in the northern hemisphere. They received less fuel in winter, when more was needed, and more in the summer when less was required. This, in itself, seems to confirm that the ultimate decisions were made by the Treasury in London, and not on the local scene.

D.A.C.G. Boyes was desirous to become the Government Auditor and the recommendation went to London for confirmation, but in the meantime, the untimely death of D.A.C.G Henry Ashton occurred in August 1828. Boyes' letter to the Treasury in September 1829, mentioned the difficult circumstances he found himself in after the death of his colleague D.A.C.G. Ashton. In a letter dated 16 March 1828, Boyes had said that

D.A.C.G. Ashton has been in joint labour with myself on the examination of the Commissariat Accounts, since the date of his appointment in December 1827.

The Commissariat of Accounts was placed under the temporary charge of Joseph S. BROWNE on 25 December 1828, when Boyes made his election to retain the office of auditor. It was later taken over by George MADDOX, posted from NSW, whose 'zeal' for the service in writing 'a confidential report in my own handwriting' direct to the Treasury, instead of the local Governor, with ideas for improving the service, had already incurred the displeasure of Governor DARLING. If Darling thought he had rid himself of a difficult, if conscientious officer, in acceding to his posting to V.D.L. Maddox seems not to have learnt a lesson, for he was shortly to indulge his 'zeal' to procure promotion further, by submitting this report again independently

to the Treasury, an initiative which was to earn Governor Arthur's displeasure. He regretted that Mr Maddox should have addressed himself to the Lords of the Treasury upon the subject, rather than have suggested to him any modification or improvement, if he thought the system admitted of it.

This was a view endorsed by Treasury which felt

much inconvenience results from Officers sending home suggestions ... without previously communicating them upon the local government.

Maddox's ambitions were not to be fulfilled however, for he died on 16 July 1832, in Hobart, aged forty.

Henry Ashton Junior, who had arrived with his father in 1827, had become a Junior Clerk in the Commissariat before 1832, and became Deputy Assistant Commissary General in 1841, working as his father, at Hobart Commissariat. He married at St Davids, Hobart, on 16 January 1838, to Sophia KELLY, the daughter of Captain James Kelly, and remained in Hobart until 1857, when on promotion to Assistant Commissary General, he transferred to Fremantle, Western Australia, where he became A.C. in Charge of the Station.

The above-mentioned persons are just a few of the Commissariat Officers who arrived in Van Diemen's Land during the first twenty-five years of settlement. ●

THE UNHAPPY VOYAGE OF THE WHALING SHIP, THE *OFFLEY*

Colleen Read (Member No. 1938)

ON Saturday 18 February 1860, a 'Letter to the Editor', signed by twenty-five sailors, appears as an advertisement in the *Hobart Town Advertiser*.¹ The disgruntled men complain bitterly of the appalling conditions and hardships endured on a recent voyage of the whaling ship *Offley*, for which they have received no wages or lay. The 376 ton barque owned by Dr William Lodewyk CROWTHER, and under the command of Captain James William ROBINSON, sailed from Hobart in July 1858, on a planned eighteen month voyage to seek sea elephants. Their destination was the Heard and Kerguelen Islands, where large colonies of the seals abounded on the open beaches. These remote islands, situated in the southern Indian Ocean, almost halfway between the Cape of Good Hope and Australia, are exposed to constant westerly gales and extremely low temperatures. Some of the signatories claim to have been recruited from Melbourne by Crowther, but are now without means to return to their families. Their long tale of hardship and privation is the forerunner of other claims and counterclaims published in the press during the early months of 1860, and of several related court cases including a case of assault.

The men's controversial account of the voyage states that on arrival at Heard Island after a stormy passage, it is soon apparent that the whaler's tender, the *Elizabeth Jane* (Captain JACOB) has not arrived as expected. This schooner, also owned and fitted out by Crowther, had left Hobart some weeks prior to the *Offley*, loaded with supplies including the

frame houses, try pots and other necessities for the shore party. Later, word is received that the *Elizabeth Jane*, plagued from the outset with leaking planks, bad weather and a mutinous crew, has finally berthed at Mauritius where she is condemned as unseaworthy. Back in Hobart Town, Crowther promptly fits out another vessel the *Flying Squirrel* to act as tender to the *Offley* and her shore party, but she too has trouble with her crew and ends up sailing on to Valparaiso.

Meanwhile, at Heard Island, Captain Robinson sends ashore twelve of his men in freezing conditions to kill the elephant seals and take their blubber. For many months their only shelter from the unrelenting elements is a small, cramped, wet and cold hut built from the remains of a wreck and a few sails from the *Offley*. Several American whaling ships are based at Heard Island and Captain Robinson engages additional men from the *Mary Powell* but the *Offley* men are angered when their captain pays off the Americans with precious provisions from their dwindling supplies. The situation is further inflamed when the men discover that an arrangement has been made between the two captains for twenty-two of the Americans to come ashore and that the *Offley* men should now move their miserable hut to another part of the island. Provisions soon become so desperately short that they are reduced to existing on one third their usual rations.

The *Mary Powell* returns to the island some six months later, but has only loaded a portion of the barrels when a gale blows her onto an iceberg where she is wrecked, with the loss of £4,500 worth of oil. Her

crew, now made up of men from the *Offley*, is rescued by their shipmates who lower a rope from the icy cliff-face some 200 to 300 feet high, thus saving everyone except one sailor named PATTERSON who drowns. These men are then removed by American ships to rejoin the *Offley* at Kerguelen Island, where Captain Robinson makes arrangements to mate with another American ship, the *Cornelia*. However, this sharing means a reduction of each man's lay for the voyage, a cause for further discontent.

The sailors' 'Letter to the Editor' also makes much of an occasion when Captain Robinson orders a party to take a boat and proceed across the Sound to gather penguin's eggs. The chief mate refuses to go but the men, having no option but to obey orders and despite the dreadful weather, manage to gather 1000 eggs. A fierce snowstorm makes the return sea journey too hazardous, forcing them to tramp overland in dark, freezing conditions in search of a hut for shelter. The carpenter, Edward WILLIAMS, becomes so fatigued he is unable to continue and by the time help arrives five days later he is

so badly frostbitten that he was compelled to have both of his hands cut off and portions of his toes.

The *Offley* remains at Kerguelen Island until mid December 1859 when she finally sails for home, arriving at the Derwent on 20 January 1860. After twenty-one months of extreme privation, the men make application for their wages and lay, and their promised overtime for the extra two-and-a-half months, but are refused payment by Crowther. A month later their letter of complaint is published, claiming

we are now entirely destitute - deprived of our hard earnings; deprived of means to get it - and very nearly deprived of our strength to reach here.¹

The very next day a second advertisement appears in the *Advertiser* supposedly signed by Second Officer Thomas SCHOFIELD. He agrees the voyage was one of great difficulty and danger, but repudiates all the men's complaints, and accuses John JOHNSON, the keeper of the Sailors' Home in Campbell Street, of being a common nuisance. Schofield's letter is supported by two documents: a certificate 'signed' by the unfortunate carpenter Edward Williams, confirming that Schofield's account is '*correct and true in every aspect*' and an extract from a letter to Captain Robinson signed by six captains of other vessels working in the area, certifying that the men from the *Offley* were wasteful with their provisions.² Schofield's letter provokes a physical attack from a sympathetic sailor named James TAYLOR, which sees him brought before the Police Court and fined £5 for assault.³

John Johnson of the Sailors' Home, quickly puts pen to paper not only in his own defence but also that of the

poor hardworked seamen who have been illtreated and abused.

His 'advertisement' states the unfortunate carpenter Williams is now claiming he was entrapped into making his 'mark' on the certificate, and that Schofield's letter is in most parts untrue. Johnson also expresses doubt that Schofield's letter is his own work

as it refers so much in favourable terms to the owner of the *Offley*, I leave the public to judge who is its writer.⁴

Another lengthy 'advertisement' signed by '*One of the crew of the Barque Offley*' appears two days later. This fourth letter expounds upon the sufferings endured by the men, and the captain's broken promises regarding their wages and lay.

We have been told that ... we are indebted to the ship, that we have [had] deducted

from our hard earnings one-half of our proceeds for the Mary Powell; one-fourth to the Cornelia, and one-third by Dr Crowther for fitting out the vessel, and therefore, instead of having a large sum as we ought to receive, we have been ... told we are indebted to the ship.

Additional evidence is given about poor Williams

having been compelled to have his two hands not amputated but cut off by the Captain, and lying in excruciating agony, until relieved by the Doctor in properly amputating the poor fellow's hands.

Accusations are also made against the captain for his ill-treatment towards the

three boys of tender age, one of whom was most unmercifully beaten at different times.

The anonymous writer further asserts that, when the *Offley* docked in Hobart Town, the stepmother of one of the young apprentices initiated proceedings against the captain, who quickly paid her £8 to settle the matter out of court.⁵ The following month Mrs Susan (or Sarah) WELLS, mother of Peter BIRMINGHAM another of the young indentured apprentices, is taken to court by Dr Crowther for failing to return her young son to the *Offley*. She states the boy has not been paid by Dr Crowther, and complains of 'inhuman conduct' by the captain. Counsel for Dr Crowther counter claims the lad is not reluctant to return to the ship but that his mother is determined he should not go.⁶

In the ensuing weeks several of the seamen take Dr Crowther to court for loss of wages and breach of contract in providing insufficient food. According to the press reports, Crowther argues that the captain had no power to alter the owner's original agreement with the men, that great waste had occurred, and that the

men's claims were frivolous. Several eminent local master mariners are called upon to give evidence on his behalf, viz Captains McARTHUR, LUCAS, CHAMBERLAIN and BAILEY. The cases are decided in favour of Dr Crowther having provided sufficient provisions, the magistrate stating he is convinced the men have exaggerated the conditions on board the *Offley*! However the case against Dr Crowther claiming lost wages and lay is decided in the men's favour. Dr Crowther appeals for a retrial but is unsuccessful.⁷

From this distance in time, it is difficult to judge the rights and wrongs of this particular unhappy saga, but the arguments in the press do give us a clear insight into the uncertainties of life at sea for these early sealers and whalers, the harsh working conditions, and the long periods of separation from family and loved ones. A longer account of this hapless voyage of the *Offley* and the subsequent public debate, can be found in *Blue Gum Clippers & Whale Ships of Tasmania* by Will Lawson and the Shiplovers' Society of Tasmania (1949) pp.190-193.

Captain James William Robinson was born in Hobart in 1824, the son of Captain George Robinson from Massachusetts. After an education at Mrs MUMMERY's boarding school in Macquarie Street, and later in America, he decided to carry on the family seafaring tradition. Before he was 21 years of age, he was part owner and master of the *Panama*, trading between California and Hobart. Besides the *Offley*, he commanded several other vessels for Dr W. L. Crowther. While the *Offley* lay at Kerguelen Island on the above voyage, Mrs Robinson gave birth to a son named James Kerguelen Robinson who was fated to die of thirst in Western

Australia in the 1920s. Other sons followed in their forebear's footsteps. Eldest son Captain George William Robinson and third son Charles Bayley Robinson bought the schooner, *Kingston*, and set out on a pearling expedition to the South Seas, but nothing was ever heard of them again. The second son, Captain Alfred Bingly Robinson, was for many years associated with his father on various ships before taking up employment with the Marine Board as superintendent of lighthouses at the Kent Group, Eddystone, Goose Island, Mersey Bluff and Low Head.

During the gold rush in Victoria, Captain Robinson temporarily left the sea for the diggings. He put up the first quartz-crushing machinery at Clunes but was financially ruined by his partner. Captain Robinson returned to the sea and soon recouped his losses. In later years he turned his attention to tin-mining but this too proved a financial disaster. Obituaries written at the time of his death in 1906 give evidence of the high regard in which he was held in the shipping community in Hobart.⁸

Dr William Lodewyk Crowther was born in 1817 at Harlem, Holland, the elder child of Dr William Crowther, who brought his family to Hobart per *Cumberland* in 1825, to set up medical practice. Young William was educated at Claiborne's Academy, Longford. In 1832, he was apprenticed to his father for five years, and later became a partner in his practice. He was strongly interested in natural history and for many years he keenly trapped birds and animals. When he sailed as surgeon on the *Emu* he took a collection of skins and specimens with him, which he sold to pay for his fees at St Thomas's Hospital (MRCS, LRCP 1841)

and a further year's study in Paris. In 1841, he married his cousin Sarah Victoria Marie Louise MULLER in Brussels, returning to Hobart the following year to take over his father's practice. By 1860, he was appointed as one of the four honorary medical officers at the Hobart General Hospital but was suspended in 1869, over charges of mutilating the body of William LANEY, the 'last' male Tasmanian Aborigine.

Crowther had many interests. He owned sawmills and sent timber to other Australian colonies and New Zealand. He owned several other whaling ships viz. the *Isabella*, *Sapphire* and *Velocity*. He continued his natural history collection, sending specimens to England. Crowther was also active in public affairs, being elected to the House of Assembly, holding a seat on the Legislative Council, and from December 1878, until October 1879, briefly held office as Premier.

Dr William Lodewyk Crowther died on 12 April 1885 and as a mark of respect, a statue was erected by public subscription in Franklin Square. His eldest son Edward Lodewyk CROWTHER followed family tradition and was a noted surgeon and physician in Hobart.⁹

Footnotes:

On her return to Hobart the *Offley* brought four men who had signed on at either Kerguelen or Heard Islands from the whaler *Zoe*. One sailor, William LEWINTZ (also known as Christian de Brama WOLF, a native of Holland who could not speak English) was paid off with only £1. His attempts to eke out a living in the Tasmanian bush failed, and he died soon after from the effects of starvation.⁵ Another crew member from the *Zoe*, Comb BOUMERER, a 'duly qualified medical practitioner', acted as surgeon during the latter months on the

Offley and was instrumental in saving the life of the carpenter, Edward Williams.

Many years later apprentice John HARRISON (now a sea Captain) was to relate to the press (date unknown) his version of events on this controversial voyage of the *Offley*, and some of his comments are recorded in *A whaling voyage to the south in the fifties* by Sir W. E. L. H. Crowther (Crowther Collection, Tasmaniana Library). Harrison makes no reference to any ill treatment.

Unfortunately neither the *Offley's* Log, nor the Agreement between the Master of vessel and the crew who signed on for the voyage, have survived. Names of the men listed below are as found in the published letters, court cases and other sources mentioned in this article:

Owner

CROWTHER William Lodewyk Dr

Master

ROBINSON James William Capt

1st Mate

LUCAS George

2nd Mate

SCHOFIELD Thomas (later John Mohee)

3rd Mate

- ? Andrews

Carpenter

WILLIAMS Edward

Cook

MERRIEFIELD William

Ship's Surgeon

BOUMERER Comb (*see Footnotes*)

Ordinary Seamen

BONAS/BONES Henry

BURROWS William

CASEMENT William

CONNOLLY/CONNELLY James

FARRACHER/FARQUAR James

FERRIEN Manuel

GAMBO Fuisse Pehe

ISBISTER Thomas

KENNEDY James

LEWINTZ William (*see Footnotes*)

LINGHAM James

LUCAS Joseph

McLAUGHLIN John

McMAHON Owen

MEREDITH Robert

MINCHIN William

MOHEE/MOWHEE John (1st Beach master)

NOTT/NOLT Daniel

PATTERSON - ? (drowned)

POINTER Robert

SEYMOUR Thomas

SMITH John

STEADMAN George (joined at Herd Is. from *Mary Powell*)

TAYLOR William

WATTS Thomas

WILSON Andrew

WISE Edward (joined at Herd Is. from *Mary Powell*)

Apprentices:

BIRMINGHAM Peter

HARRISON John (+ 1 other)

Other seamen:

HARRISON Samuel (American, *Mary Powell*)

Notes:

Lay—share of the proceeds of a whaling voyage agreed to by each man, according to his rating.

Heard Island—aka Herd Island, Hurd Island, or Herd's Island.

Kerguelen Island—aka Desolation Island. ●

References:

- 1 *The Hobart Advertiser* 18 February 1860
- 2 *The Hobart Advertiser* 20 February 1860
- 3 *The Hobart Advertiser* 25 February 1860
- 4 *The Hobart Advertiser* 21 February 1860
- 5 *The Hobart Advertiser* 23 February 1860
- 6 *The Hobart Advertiser* 10 March 1860
- 7 *The Hobart Advertiser* 2 & 5 March 1860
- 8 *The Weekly Courier* 25 August 1906
- 9 *The Mercury* 17 August 1906
- 10 *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, ed. Douglas Pike (1969)

MISCELLANEOUS TASMANIAN ENTRIES LOCATED IN VICTORIAN POLICE CORRESPONDENCE FILES

Helen D. Harris OAM (Member No. 86)

Extracted by from police correspondence files held at the Public Record Office. See *Tasmanian Ancestry*, March 1998, for details of how to access this material.

BOSWARD, Mrs writes again re her daughter Annie STUBBS. Has heard she is working as a barmaid, encloses letter for her. Letter still on file as daughter was not found. VPRS 807 Unit 322 No. 7250 Another file in VPRS 807 Unit 372 No. 6200; Mother given as BOSWORTH; has heard daughter Adella STUBBS has married Alfred GLOAR. Letter from ten year old son on file.

CABALZER, Christopher, deserted wife Elizabeth at Lefroy Tasmania; correspondence 1896, re search for him, found in Victoria. Photo on file. VPRS 807 Unit 39 No. 6153

CLEBURN, Richard, died at Rokewood 1896, son of late Hon. Richard Cleburn, merchant of Hobart and Legislative Council member. Had been separated from family for many years. Photo on file, plus letter from relative. VPRS 807 Unit 39 No. 2746

FANNING, Helen née FERGUSON. 1909. Mrs Henderson of Edinburgh Hotel, Glasgow, Scotland writes re Mrs Fanning, of Macquarie Street, Hobart, who stayed at her hotel the previous year and left her 17 year old daughter there, partly for her health and education. Fanning said she would send money to pay for the daughter's care, but nothing has been received. She has a sister, Mrs Ferguson in Sandringham Victoria. Police contact sister, who states she has not seen Fanning for 22 years; Mr Fanning was not a

respectable character and is now dead. Fanning is located in Macquarie Street by Tasmanian police, who state that she cabled £30 to Mrs Henderson last November, and her son has sent his sister £5 recently. VPRS 807 Unit 381 No. 9814

GOWER, E. I. of Friends High School Hobart is planning to bring his motorbike over for a fortnight's touring; asks if he needs to have it registered in Victoria. VPRS 807 Unit 368 No. 5248

GREEN, Mrs Edith, Launceston, writes re her husband Russell Green, musician at theatres. She lives with her father who has supported her for years, but he is now in bad health. Victorian police check theatrical venues and sources, but no trace of him found in Melbourne. VPRS 807 Unit 367 No. 4490

HOFFMAN, Mrs M. of Albert Park Victoria complains to police her son in law Captain Neil FORBES, refuses to contribute towards the support of his two children, a girl aged 13 and a boy aged 11 years. Their mother died in 1903. Details history of his refusal to financially help. He is traced and is now trading on the *Heather Bell* between Launceston and the north coast of Tasmania; promises to contribute. VPRS 807 Unit 365 No. 3512

OTTEN, Alice writes re husband William; wanted by Tasmanian police, probably wife deserter. William located at Fryerstown in goldfields, where his father has just died. Subsequent letter from Alice states she has received letter from him promising to send money, so

asks that no action be taken. VPRS 807 Unit 368 No. 5225

THOMAS, H. J. 1907. Of Kindred, Tasmania, writes re newspaper reports of man named Thomas found injured in a Melbourne street. Asks if this is his brother John Charles Thomas, who was a cook in New Zealand when last heard of. Report confirms the person was not his brother, but a Victorian aged 22 years, of the criminal class. VPRS 807 Unit 324 No. 8196

WEBSTER, William Thomas alias GILBERT. Scotland Yard write re this man; have had an anonymous letter stating he is wanted for wife and child desertion. Tasmanian police confirm he is wanted for desertion of children Ethel, George, Tasman and Edward at Bothwell. 1900. VPRS 807 Unit 109 No. 8107

WILLIAMS, P. M. 1907. Solicitors in Hobart write re him; formerly in Tasmanian police force, but came to Victoria a year ago, leaving his child, Beryl, aged 9 years, with his sister Mrs PURKISS, agreeing to pay weekly sum. He is now employed at Horsham, but no payments have been made. Police trace him, he pays child's fare on steamer to Melbourne. VPRS 807 Unit 323 No. 7657

YATES, Patrick/Phillip, died at Hobart from excessive drinking, 1899. Correspondence re attempts to find sister in Melbourne, under name of PHILLIPS. VPRS 807 Unit 107 No. 6970

Please note that I now have a web page showing details of missing persons sought by people outside Australia, who wrote to the Chief Commissioner of Police in Victoria, seeking assistance. My homepage is

<http://www.ozemail.com.au/~hdharris>

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MY FIRST YEAR OF GENEALOGY

OR WHERE WOULD WE BE WITHOUT THE INTERNET?

Robert Tanner (Member No. 5158)

FOR a very long time I have had some interest in finding out a bit about the English part of my family. I remember when I was quite young, my father used to get letters from 'Great Aunt Jeannie', and these letters often contained stamps for him, and sometimes some for me. I now have many little packets of stamps with notes on them in Great Aunt Jeannie's handwriting. My father also got letters from 'Cousin Cuthbert', and for quite a few years I also corresponded with him. I knew that my father had visited relatives in Stroud during World War I while he was serving in the Australian navy. He also served in the RAN during World War II, but as that was mainly in the Pacific, I don't think there were similar visits then. I do remember my mother and father sending 'food parcels' to family members about that time. I also have a vivid recollection of my mother wearing a suit made from a beautiful piece of cloth sent by Cuthbert in return. Cuthbert was a company secretary for a woollen mill in Stroud.

My father's death in 1998 was the catalyst which sent me on the serious family history journey. There were many things amongst his possessions which gave me a lot of information. As well as this, a cousin of mine on my mother's side has been a keen genealogist for many years, and has a very detailed history of my forebears on my mother's side.

I have been to the UK twice, in 1976 and 1996, but unfortunately Stroud was not on the itinerary for either visit. I am hoping to visit the UK again soon, with the main

purpose of visiting Stroud and nearby places and delving into the appropriate public records to try and trace some of my ancestors.

My father—John Vincent ('Jack') TANNER—died on 17 June, 1998, at the age of 99. When my brothers and I were sorting out his papers, etc., I came upon a postcard c.1918 or so, from 'L. J. Tanner' (obviously Great Aunt Jeannie) to my father. It is a picture of *Bridge House*, and the back of it says, in part, 'This is Bridge House ... It is the next on the canal side past Ebley Mills. The canal bridge is just beyond'.

Not long after that, I was poking around on the Internet looking for stuff about Stroud and I noticed that Stroud District Council is now housed in Ebley Mill so I sent an email off to information@stroud.gov.uk and asked if *Bridge House* still existed. I attached an electronic copy of the postcard. I wondered if I would get a reply—but a couple of weeks later I got a nice reply from David Marshall at the Council telling me it did indeed exist, and that he was forwarding my mail to the present owners, Sue and Ken Bailey. A little while after I got an email from Sue and Ken who were very excited about getting my picture of their house. They told me that they had all the title deeds going back to when the house was built in 1779 (same time as the Stroudwater Canal outside), although all of the deeds for this century were missing. However, they had delved a little into the house's history by going to the Gloucester Records Office and found that there were two names of prominence in the early part of

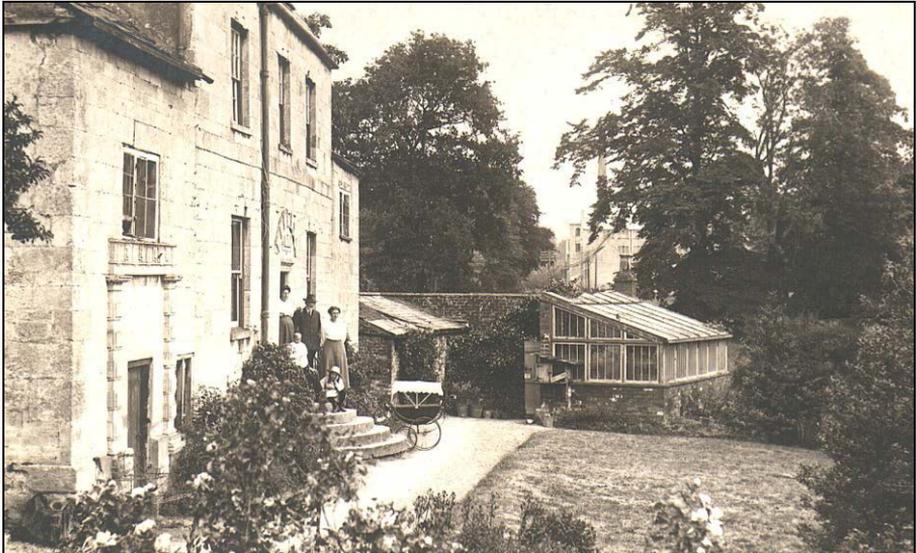
this century—BARNARD and Tanner. Edgar Hutton Barnard appeared to own the House at the turn of the century, and the names of Thomas Tanner, Cuthbert John Tanner, Frederick James Tanner and Louisa Jane Tanner were on the electoral roles between 1909 and 1920.

I have had several contacts with Sue and Ken, and they have invited me to look them up next time I am in the UK. They have now sold *Bridge House* and moved to a property halfway between Amberley and Nailsworth. Sue has told me that the current owners are Mr and Mrs Sharples from Surrey, but I have had no contact with them as yet.

In July 1999, my two brothers and I were clearing out my father's house prior to placing it on the market. When he had it built in 1927, he named it 'Rodborough' after a village near Stroud. When searching through a mass of old papers we found a

fairly good family tree in my father's hand writing of about ten to twenty years ago. Across the top was written

The family tree, as far as I know it. The earliest information was told to me by my grandfather, John Tanner, my great uncle Tom, & great Aunt Jeannie L. Tanner, the latter two during my several visits to them, during World War One, in England. My father's early home was at Forrest Green, Amberley, near Stroud, Gloucestershire. About 1917, I was taken, one day, to the old cottage at Forrest Green where I met the two surviving great Aunts Jeanie and Elizabeth, living together, spinsters. My grandfather was the third John in succession. The traditional family occupation was cobbler, which then meant one who worked in leather, in the textile mills, but Grandfather John went into steam.



Photograph: Collection of R. Tanner

The back of Bridge House with Great Aunt Jeannie (1858–1941), Great Uncle Tom Tanner, (1853–1919) Amy their daughter (1892–1975), Barbara (Amy's daughter 1918–1994) and a little friend. Note Ebley Mill in the background through the trees.

Also among his papers I found several letters from his cousin Cuthbert Tanner, and one from his Aunt Jeannie. This latter one was dated 1926 and mentions several members of the family. The address on it is '2 Chapel Lane, Ebley'. There is also a letter from Muriel, Cuthbert's wife, telling my father of Cuthbert's death in 1969, which includes two newspaper cuttings recording the funeral proceedings.

Then, more recently, I was talking to my sister-in-law about my investigations and she produced a post card album which my father had given her. It was sent to my parents as a Christmas gift from Aunt Jeannie in 1936, and contained some 120 postcards of various sorts. Many were annotated by Aunt Jeannie and a lot had letters or notes on the reverse, having been used postally. One showed the 'Back of Bridge House with your Uncle, Amy, and Barbara, a little toddler, and a little girlfriend.' Another showed Aunt Jeannie, Cuthbert, Muriel, Amy and Arthur Smith outside Shakespeare's House in Stratford-On-Avon.

From all these sources I have been able to establish a fairly good family tree and other information about the English branch of the family up to a point. For example, I presumed Cuthbert's son Tom had two children, Rosemary and Paul, based on information in the account of Cuthbert's funeral. This was confirmed later (see below).

Having got that far, I needed to make some sort of contact with the UK branch of the family, so I looked up 'Tanner' in the Internet version of the British Telecom telephone directory for the Stroud area. Consequently I wrote to forty-nine Tanners in or near Stroud. I now know that there are none of my Tanners still living in the Stroud area, and only two relatives live there. They are John SMITH and his son, Paul. I knew of

them, but had decided it would be rather difficult to track down the correct 'John Smith'!

Twelve people have replied so far, all saying that they didn't see any connection, but were offering all sorts of helpful advice. One of the Stroud Tanners who responded to my letter was a solicitor by the name of Nicholas Tanner. He sent me a copy of a booklet on the history of 'The Road House' in Rodborough written by Stephen Davis, the current owner. Apparently 'The Road House' was renamed 'Bownham Grange' about the time of the demolition of 'Bownham Park' c.1965. The current owners appear to prefer the original name, but don't use it. To quote them,

how many lorry drivers would want to stop on the way to Stroud for a quick meal if we put up a 'Road House' sign on the gate?

This house was owned by a succession of Samuel Tanners, and the book gives a family tree showing this succession of five Samuels.

Samuel (1) died in 1727, and had four sons and a daughter—Samuel, John, Thomas, William and Hester. Could this John be the first of the three Johns in succession mentioned by my father? Given that Rodborough is virtually a suburb of Stroud, and that people in those days did not move far from home to marry, this seems quite possible. Or perhaps the connection is through Thomas? There are many Thomases in my family tree. This will probably be my next line of investigation.

Another Stroud lady, Betty Tanner, said she would submit my letter to the local evening newspaper, *The Citizen*, as it often ran similar stories. Not long after that, I received the following email.

Hullo Robert,

So what am I? - your long lost second

cousin twice removed perhaps? Anyway, I am the son of Cuthbert Tanner, formerly of Thistle Close, Lightpill, and grandson of Louisa Jane Tanner (your great-aunt Jeannie), and someone from Stroud very kindly sent me a cutting from the 'Gloucester Citizen' this morning, telling about your search for the family. Your name was known to me, as my dad used to read out the letters he received from cousin Jack (your dad) and you were, of course, mentioned in them.

There are no Tanners left in the Stroud area, although my cousin John (Smith) son of Amy Smith (nee Tanner) still lives there. The only other still alive in my generation is Eric Tanner, who is the only son of James, himself the youngest of his generation - Eric lives, like myself, in the English Midlands, some 100 miles north from Stroud. I live [in] ... Littleover, DERBY, and can be reached by email either at ... or ...

I'm not brilliant with the net, so am going to sign off here, and wait to hear what you would like to know about the family, and how best I can communicate this to you. But it was great to read about your search for family in the Citizen, and I shall look forward to hearing from you.

With best regards,

your cousin-of-sorts,
Tom Tanner

This, of course, has started a regular correspondence. As a result, I have been able to add some more names and a lot more BDMs to my database. Some of Tom's second email may be of interest.

Many thanks for your two e-mails, and enclosure. This will have to be a brief reply, as I'm limited for time just now, but I will try to amplify your knowledge of the Stroud Tanners to the best of my ability, and perhaps write at greater length at a later date.

A lot of what you write brings back very clear memories - of my grandmother (your great aunt Jeannie) poring over her splendid collection of stamps (sadly sold off after her death), and of the beautiful woollens and worsteds made by the company of which my dad (Cuthbert) was Company Secretary.

Yes, 'Aunt Jeannie' was 'L. J. Tanner' as you surmise. When I was a child, the Barnard family lived at Bridge House and my only connection with them was an annual visit in December to collect evergreen branches (laurel, holly etc.) to decorate our home for the Christmas celebrations. Situated as it is on the banks of a canal which, from the early 18th century connected the River Thames with the River Severn (and thus provided a waterway right across the country) my guess is that Bridge House was originally built about 1740 to house the family of one of the senior managers of the canal. It was the Tanner family home until the early 1920's but, by the time I was born in 1927, Gran was living in a small cottage in Foxmoor Lane, Ebley, all her children having left home, all but one of them (Harold) to marry and raise a family. The house in Chapel Lane she had given to Harold - Uncle Harold had lived in Canada up to 1912, and maintained a sturdy independence on his return home, though he chose to live in Ebley, quite close to Bridge House, but on the premises at his 'shop' which, to a child like me, was a wonderland of purchases which he had made at local sales, with a view to 'doing them up' and selling them on. The house in Chapel Lane he rented out to tenants. The time came when Gran could no longer live on her own, and she spent the last years of her life alternating between our home and that of her daughter, Amy Smith.

Following this, I told Tom that I am

mainly interested in going backwards through time from my grandfather, James Tanner (Tom's great uncle), but going forward in time is also very interesting. His next email included the following.

I would very much like to furnish you with the further information you request relating to our earlier forebears, but really don't quite know how to set about it. From what source did you gather the information you already have of the progeny of Samuel Tanner, who died in 1727? Eric's father, James Tanner was very interested in genealogy and I have the following note, written by him on 18 July 1985:

An examination of the Avening (Glos.) Parish Records (held by the Gloucester County records office) relating to marriages reveals that Tanners were resident in the area from at least 1677 when 'Rychard Tanner' married 'Ann Ball'. The name 'Richard' (with modern spelling) appears subsequently at frequent intervals until 1706. The most interesting entry however is that for the 26 January 1811, when Thomas Tanner (the only appearance of this name) married Jane Robins.

In 1811 there were, possibly, more than one family of Tanners living in Avening. But John Tanner was born in 1813, so there is a probability that he was the son of the Thomas Tanner married in 1811. Especially as John named one of his sons Thomas, a name not seemingly chosen by previous generations of Avening Tanners.'

Does this help, or does it muddy the waters? I am so little skilled in this sort of work that I just don't know. But please keep on writing.

It does 'muddy the waters' a bit, but is, nevertheless, very interesting, and forms

another line of investigation. Although I only have 156 people in my database at present, it is expanding fairly rapidly.

My grandfather, James, and his sister Annie, migrated to Tasmania some time in the second half of the nineteenth century. Their father also came to Tasmania, but I'm not sure whether he migrated, or was just visiting.

I have spent some time searching the International Genealogical Index on the Church of the Latter Day Saints web site, and have so far found two things. The first is that the IGI lists many Tanners in Gloucestershire, and the second is that the IGI is somewhat internally inconsistent. I haven't as yet found any that link with my family. I have bought Gordon Beavington's CD of the Gloucestershire censuses, but, at the time of writing, I have only just begun to explore it in any sort of depth. I belong to the 'AUS-Tasmania' and 'GLOUCESTER' mailing lists on RootsWeb, and have had some useful information provided by helpful listers. One kind lady in Cressy has helped me find the graves of some relatives in Tasmania, whilst a gentleman in Launceston sent me details of BDMs, along with a photocopy of a marriage certificate which bore the signatures of my grandfather, James, my great grandfather, John, and my great aunt, Annie, who was the bride.

There is no doubt that without the Internet, I would have hardly started on my journey as a new amateur genealogist in one year. But I have had a most exciting and rewarding introduction to this highly addictive activity! ●

GENES ON SCREEN

Vee Maddock (Member No. 3972)

I know I rave in each journal about the wonders of genealogy and computers together, but if the truth be told I bought my first modern computer to write up my family tree as a book, and five years later not a word has reached a document. Sure, I've added 1468 names to a family tree program, but all it's been used for until recently was to check which birthdays I'd just missed. Recent events have thrown me back into the research vortex and I am really discovering the joys of being online with this branch of the family.

It all started with an article about the goldfields and in order to find some info about some locations I joined a very friendly RootsWeb www.rootsweb.com/ mailing list that focuses on Australian goldfields. They quickly provided a list of reference books that helped tremendously. I joined the Tasmanian list a few weeks later out of curiosity. I have been on some mail lists over the years and have never seen a relevant post for my tree, but last week there was a post asking for info about my 3xgreat uncle (oh good, another branch added to my tree). The same day another message was posted. It wasn't about a relative, but rather the owner of the property where a relative was murdered 150 years ago. The poster couldn't find any burial record, and was probably hoping at best for a list of obscure cemetery records to search. I had a photo, not only of the property, but of the gravestone. From this posting came another query about another man involved in the murder, and so the links grow.

Having opened the file cabinet I find I can't close it again. There are all these unanswered questions I must find and an entire branch of the family almost untouched. So I signed up for Surrey and Berkshire mailing lists to post my interests. What I didn't expect was to discover a wealth of riches lurking around these lists. I admit to not having looked closely at RootsWeb in years, and now I'm like a chocoholic in Cadbury's.

First check lists www.rootsweb.com/~maillist/ There's even one for newbies so you can get all your questions answered there. Most lists will reply to the subscribe message with a message welcoming you and listing a number of relevant sites to check for more information on the area and available resources. Next check for people searching your surname interests www.cs.ncl.ac.uk/genuki/SurnamesList /

Post your interests here and to your lists. If you need something looked up SKS (Some Kind Soul) may answer your request on the list, or there is a site of lookup exchanges for the British Isles www.geocities.com/Heartland/Plains/8555/lookup.html .

A similar service for Australia can be found at <http://helpist.org/aus/index.shtml>

Please don't abuse these wonderful services. Many of the resources are available at our own library, so if you can get there do so. Better still, offer to do some return lookups yourself.

Many of the lists have their home pages, with everything from maps of the area to lists of the indexes available and indexes there are a-plenty. Books and other resources have been indexed and many of them are online through RootsWeb. Your surname might even have a list of its own. <http://resources.rootsweb.com/surnames/>

You don't even have to subscribe to the lists. A cousin responded to one of my posts without being on a list. By paying a small fee to support RootsWeb you can be alerted to any message that bears your surname interest.

www.rootsweb.com/rootsweb/how-to-subscribe.html

Another way to connect or exchange information is to check out the GenConnect bulletin boards <http://cgi.rootsweb.com/~genbbs/index.html>

Don't forget to post your interests to the mailing lists. You never know how many cousins are lurking out there until you ask.

To find the location of an Australian place try Australian Geographic Place Names (Gazetteer) at

www.erin.gov.au/database/MAN200R.html Providing you type your placename very carefully this site will give you latitude and longitude readings and even maps of your location. However, I found it easier to take the coordinates given and use the location finder in *Encarta* or a similar CD-Rom atlas to locate the exact place I wanted on a map.

For everything you wanted to know about Victorian BDM certificates go to www.maxi.com.au/ and follow the links.

If you are absolutely stuck with an ancestor you might add them to the other 'brickwalls' found at

<http://forms.flashbase.com/view/Stuck>

Tasmania Genweb hosts a large and growing number of online indexes relevant to Tasmania at

www.rootsweb.com/~austas/index.htm

Another ever growing list of Australian indexes is located at www.standard.net.au/~jwilliams/data.htm

A number of postcards sent to a New Zealand minister of churches in Australia, New Zealand and Britain can be viewed at <http://adeinelson.homestead.com/>

A transcription of the names of settlers who received land grants in Van Diemen's Land up until 1824 can be viewed at

www.vision.net.au/~tashistory/indexes/grants.htm

A wonderful site for anyone researching Australians in the Boer war is www.pcug.org.au/~croe/oz_boer0.htm

The State Library of Victoria's catalogue may be searched online at

www.slv.vic.gov.au/slv/catalogue/ I must go check it myself, maybe they've got that elusive book that the State Library of Tasmania mislaid *grin*.

To do a blanket surname search on a parish via the IGI www.familysearch.org you need a batch number. Enter the surname and the batch number for your chosen church and who knows what you could turn up. Batch numbers are available under Family History Library Catalog on the Family Search site or at www.geocities.com/Heartland/Trial/8333/xfram4.html

Churches (including photos, addresses and other information) all over the United Kingdom can be located through www.churchnet.org.uk/churches/ ●

TASMANIANA LIBRARY, STATE LIBRARY OF TASMANIA

NEW ACQUISITIONS

This is a select list of books on history and genealogy which have been added to the Tasmaniana Library between early January and the end of March, 2000. 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, or by telephone on (03) 6233 7474, by fax on (03) 6233 7902, and by e-mail at

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 city and 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 copies of some of them may be available in city and branch libraries).

Andrew, Portia, *Ponytails & piglets: a hundred years of life at a country school. Wesley Vale State School, Wesley Vale Area School and Wesley Vale Primary School 1899–1999.* (TL 372.994632 AND)

Australia. Department of Veterans' Affairs, *The nominal roll of Vietnam veterans.* (TL 959.7043394 NOM)

Bennett, Katheryn, *A guide to Hobart's historic cemeteries and burial guide.* (TLP 919.4661 BEN)

Bogle, Michael, *Convicts.* [Published in conjunction with the exhibition "Convicts" at Hyde Park Barracks Museum, Sydney] (TL 994.02 BOG)

Carrick, Bill, *Seventy five years of service 1924–1999.* [Rotary Club of Hobart] (TL 369.5 ROT)

Carroll, Brian, *Toll: an illustrated history.* (TL Q 388.0440994 CAR)

Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc. Hobart Branch, *Cemeteries of Southern Tasmania vol IV: Richmond part 1 Anglican.* (TL Q 929.5 CEM)

Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc. Hobart Branch, *Cemeteries of Southern Tasmania vol IV: Richmond part 2 Roman Catholic.* (TL Q 929.5 CEM)

Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc. Hobart Branch, *Cemeteries of Southern Tasmania vol IV: Richmond part 3 Congregational (includes Cambridge)* (TL Q 929.5 CEM)

Clarke, Keith M., *Convicts of the Port Phillip district.* (TL Q 929.3945 CLA)

Clarke, W.B., *"Araminta" emigrant ship 1852.* (TL Q 994.03 CLA)

Clarke, W.B., *H.M.S. "Hercules" Scottish emigrant ship 1853.* (TL Q 994.03 CLA)

Clifford, H. Trevor, *William and Alfred Blannin: pioneer Victorians.* (TLQ 929.2 BLA)

Devonport Commemorative Activities Working Group Tasmania, *Lesson plans for the ANZAC alphabet: classroom activities for grade 5 and 6 primary school children.* (TL Q 940.426 DEV)

Dillon, Ruth, *The Dillon family.* (TL Q 929.2 DIL)

- Dillon, Ruth, *The Dwyer family*. (TL PQ 929.2 DWY)
- Fairweather, Ian, *1876 log of the ship "Renown", 1300 tons, with her crew 53, passengers 49 bound for London*. (CRO PQ 910.45 EIG)
- Fazackerley, June, *Two springs & two summers: childhood in Tasmania*. (TL 920 FAZ)
- Gannell, Linda, *Inasmuch: St John's Hospital, Hobart: 1899–1999*. (TLQ 362.110994661 GAN)
- Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc. Launceston Branch, *Index to births, deaths & marriages: volume 11: 1956–1960: births*. (TLR 929.3 GEN)
- Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc. Launceston Branch, *Index to births, deaths & marriages: volume 13: 1956–1960: deaths*. (TLR 929.3 GEN)
- Harper, Jock, *Jock Harper: a Scotch Tasmanian: memoirs of the West Coast of Tasmania 1926–1996*. (TL Q 920 HAR)
- Hirst, Warwick, *Great escapes by convicts in colonial Australia*. (TL 994.02 HIR)
- Hornadge, Bill, *The search for an Australian paradise*. (TL 994. HOR)
- Hudson, Chris, *A century of soccer 1898–1998: a Tasmanian history*. (TL Q 796.334 HUD)
- Hugo, Graeme, *Atlas of the Australian people: 1996 census: Tasmania*. (TL R 319.946 HUG)
- Jones, Elizabeth Wallace, *A Sheffield heritage: being a study of the Jones, Wilson & related families of Northern Tasmania & New Zealand*. (TL Q 929.2 JON)
- Kiely, Brendan, *The Waterford rebels of 1849: the last young Irishmen and their lives in America, Bermuda and Van Diemen's Land*. (TL 941.91 KIE)
- Leaman, David, *Walk into history in southern Tasmania*. (TL 796.5109946 LEA)
- Lewis, Tom, *By Derwent divided: the story of Lake Illawarra, the Tasman Bridge and the 1975 disaster*. (TL Q 994.661 LEW)
- Lonergan, Kath, *Strongest hand uppermost: the Lonergan family history from Ireland 1819 to present day Tasmania*. (TL Q 929.2 LON)
- Maitland, Gordon L., *The Second World War and its Australian Army battle honours*. (TL 355.1342 MAI)
- Matthews, Brian, *Federation*. (TL 994.03 MAT)
- Midwood, Thomas Wroot, *Thomas Wroot Midwood, Assistant Commissary General: his diary of a voyage from Van Diemen's Land to Auckland and return via Sydney, Port Phillip, & Launceston, 3rd March 1847–15th June 1847*. (TL Q 910.45 MID)
- Midwood, Thomas Wroot, *Thomas Wroot Midwood, Assistant Commissary General: his diary of a voyage from Hobart Town to London on the barque "Antipodes", 10th February 1855–12th May 1855*. (TL Q 910.45 MID)
- Paine, Harry Reginald, *Taking you back down more tracks, is about the early days of the West Coast of Tasmania: a continuation of memoirs as recalled by Harry Reginald Paine, of Somerset, during his 86th year*. (TL Q 994.64 PAI)
- Phillips, Diane, *A collection of memories: oral histories of George Town and district*. (TL Q 994.612 COL)
- Presser, John C., *Documents in Tasmanian military history. Volume 1*. (TL P 355.3 PRE)
- Presser, John C., *Documents in Tasmanian military history. Volume 2*. (TL P 355.3 PRE)
- Riley, Joan, *Yesteryear*. [Family history of George and Ruth Wolfe of Neika] (TL Q 929.2 WOL)
- Rowston, Laurence F., *Yesterday, today & tomorrow: a history of the Burnie Baptist Church 1899–1999*. (TL P 286.194636 ROW)

Sargent, John R., *A head of steam: Hobart Town to Kangaroo Point*. (TL P 386.60994661 SAR)

Sargent, John R., *For Queen and country. The cementing of the Empire. A tribute to Tasmanian contributions to the Boer War 1899–1902*. (TL Q 968.048 SAR)

Soroptimist International. Launceston, *The fifth decade: 1989–1999*. (TL P 369.5 SOR)

Terry, Ian, *Bagdad Valley planning study historical report*. (TL Q 994.626 TER)

Westbury Historical Society, *It is written: remember your grassroots. Volume 2*. (TL Q 994.616 WES)

Williams, Kaye C., *Munce mystery—unrivalled! Ireland 1690; Van Diemens [sic] Land 1832. The mystery unfolds Launceston 1850*. (TL 929.2 MUN)

Winstanley, John, *The life of Brevet Lieut-Colonel Thomas Ryan CB KH: the 50th regiment of foot: 1790–1846*. (TL Q 994.603 RYA)

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.

24–25 June 2000

Coastal Reminiscences, Burnie Conference and GST Inc. AGM at Burnie Bowls Club, West Park Burnie TAS. Contact PO Box 748 Burnie TAS 7320

2 September 2000

Tasmanian Family and Local History Faire at Westbury.

6–7 January 2001

A *Brennan family reunion* will be held in Franklin, Tasmania for descendants of Patrick and Charles Brennan who arrived in 1853. If anyone is interested in attending or may have information and photos for a book which is being compiled, please contact Dian Smith, PO Box 63 Bracknell, TAS 7302 email dians47@hotmail.com

10–12 March 2001

Coming of Age. A three day conference on Tasmanian Genealogy to be held in Launceston. A series of workshops, lectures, tours and social activities are being planned. Contact GST Inc. State Secretary, PO Box 60 Prospect TAS 7250 or email gensctas@southcom.com.au

INTERSTATE/OVERSEAS

24 June 2000

5th Yorkshire Family History Fair at the York racecourse. Contact Mr. A. Sampson, 1 Oxbang Close Redcar Cleveland TS10 4ND England. ☎ (01642) 486615.

19–26 September 2000

10th annual family history conference in the *Searching for That Elusive Ancestor* series organised by the Ulster Historical Foundation, Balmoral Buildings, 12 College Square East, Belfast BT1 6DD Ireland. Post conference tours of Scotland 26 September to 1 October. Email contact: enquiry@uhf.org.uk

27 September–1 October 2000

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

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

Lost, Stolen or Strayed ...

The **Speen Village Historian** wrote—We are seeking the history of a family who emigrated to Australia about 1890–1900 from our village.

The clues are unique. The father was caught poaching, then the lord of the manor said ‘Go to Australia or go to court’. The father left the family, prospered in Australia and sent for his family the following year. Surnames—possibly WILLIAMS, SMITH or SAUNDERS.

Birthplace of family—Plow Cottage, Flowers Bottom, Speen, Princes Risborough Parish, Buckinghamshire, England.

The youngest boy of the family visited his birthplace about 1990 as an old man.

Any families with SPEEN contacts please write to me: Bob Johnston, 15 Abbotswood, Speen, Princes Risborough, Bucks HP27 0SR England □

Ian Macwhirter wrote—My ancestry is Scots. Paternal names McWHIRTER and STEWART. ‘My’ Stewarts were from Forres in Morayshire, NE Scotland. A James Stewart of Forres was a key figure in the mid 19th century. He was a butcher. One child was Alexander Robertson Stewart born 1864, emigrated to Australia, died 1905 in Longley, Tasmania. He had married Laura Beauchamp out there.

I ask if anyone has knowledge of his children **Selby Stewart and Alastair (Alo) Stewart**, date of birth 28 April 1892 and **Laura Stewart**.

Both the men were in France 1914–18. Selby was badly gassed on the Somme in 1916—later returned to Australia. The high clean air in Tasmania suited his health, but he suffered from damaged

lungs. A letter from him in 1925, said he was farming. Letter written at ‘Maimarie’, Trevallyn, Launceston, Tasmania. Another letter from Selby Stewart came in 1934, from 21 David Street, Newstead, Launceston.

Selby married twice in Australian mainland or Tasmania, both to daughters of newspaper proprietors. One was named Beryl White, the other was a Doris. Alastair later went to New Guinea and the Phillipines. Permanently or not, I know not. Some years ago I wrote to this last address known in Trevallyn, but there was no response.

I would very much like to contact the descendants of the Australian Stewarts, my relatives, and to offer the return to the rightful descendants of Selby Stewart his World War I army dog-tag. Also copies of his letters to his Stewart and McWhirter relatives which I have.

Ian Macwhirter, 7 Hilton Road, Higher Poynton, Cheshire SK12 1TP, England ☎ 01625–878702 or email **ianmacwhirter@msn.com** □

Linda Hammond of Plymouth, UK, is writing a book of amusing, light-hearted and unusual genealogy stories. If you have any such stories you would like to contribute, she would love to receive them. The book is due for publication this year and she hopes to include stories from all areas of the world. email: **LHammond@cheerful.com** □

Susan Oakley and Fiona McIlwraith offer a service to other family historians to **locate, transcribe and photograph graves within Victoria**. Contact them at 25 The Greenway, Heathmont VIC 3135 or ☎ (03) 9729 8272 for details of their costs. □

The Federation of Family History Societies announces a design competition for the front cover of a CD-ROM of the National Burials Index.

The National Burials Index Design Competition Book Token Prize

CD front cover designs/sketched ideas for the 1st edition of this exciting new project.

Should be suitable for reducing to 12cm x 12cm with title *The National Burials Index* given prominence. (The CDs will contain millions of extracts taken from parish/cemetery/non-conformist burial Registers in the British Isles).

Queries (with sae) and design entries should be addressed to Mrs C. McLee, FFHS Project Co-ordinator, 3 The Green, Kirklevington, Yarm, North Yorkshire TS15 9NW England or email canda.mdee@virgin.net

Closing date for entries 30 July 2000. □

Robert Tanner wrote—I was intrigued by the article on the death of **Thomas Wiggins** in the last issue. (Vol. 20, No. 4, March 2000, page 257.) I once had a photo of this Thomas Wiggins—it now resides in the Archives Office of Tasmania. It was a copy made by A. A. Rollings (born Sorell, 1865), who is listed in Chris Long's *Tasmanian Photographers 1840–1940*. It features a picture of Wiggins with a text beneath it. This text is very similar wording to the first half of the entry in the March issue. How I came to have this photo is an interesting story. In the late 50s I was teaching at the Sorell Area School (as it was then). One of the topics for study was local history, and I thought I might be able to pick up something useful at a sale of household effects in Sorell. When I

looked through, I noticed a dark room which had obviously not been used for some time, and it contained, among other things, boxes of old glass plate negatives. I had to beg the auctioneers to list the 'Contents of Darkroom' as it was not on their catalogue. I could not attend the sale, so I got a local gentleman to go and bid for me. He opened the bidding at 10 shillings. It was raised to 10/6 by another local, and then was knocked down to my man for 11/-. He asked the other bidder why he wanted the negatives, and was told that he thought they would make good filling for a concrete path he was making! Over a period of years I had prints made of many of these photos and managed to get a lot of people identified by interviewing some of the older folk still living in or near Sorell. Eventually they were donated to the Archives, who finally finished printing and cataloguing only in 1998. Not surprising, as there were about a thousand plates. Incidentally, the AOT reference for the Thomas Wiggins photo is NS1553/631. Another interesting 'find' in this collection was the original negatives of the well-known photo of Horace Watson recording Fanny Cochrane Smith singing aboriginal songs in 1903. □

COMMUNITY HERITAGE GRANTS 2000

Applications close on 16 June 2000 for grants being offered to assist community organisations, such as historical societies, ethnic and indigenous people's groups to preserve significant documentary remnants of the nations history. Application forms are available from the Coordinator, Community Heritage Grants Public Programs Division, National Library of Australia Canberra ACT 2600 □

FROM THE EXCHANGE JOURNALS

Thelma McKay (Member No. 598)

‘Break O’Day Gold Bracelet and History of Gold Mining in the Bendigo Area’ by David Cotton in the *Leicestershire and Rutland Family History Society* journal December 1999, No.98, pp.37–39. Charles Joseph Brown was born in Leicester, England and died in Bendigo, Victoria in 1884. He arrived in Victoria with his brother Henry in 1851, when gold was first discovered. They set up as ironmongers and also worked at the Break O’Day mine. Both returned to England, but only Charles returned and married. When his wife Harriett died in 1890 she left a gold bracelet to her brother-in-law Henry Brown as she had no issue of her own. The bracelet was inscribed with the name of the mine. A history of Bendigo mining is included.

‘Cadia Cemetery Excavation Newsletter, June 1999’ by Bob Drury Environmental Manager of Cadia Holdings Pty Limited. In the *Orange Family History Group* newsletter, September 1999, pp.4–8. This article was taken from the Cadia Cemetery Excavation Newsletter for June 1999. Forensic examination of those interred in this cemetery at Orange, NSW is being undertaken to determine their identity of the remains. As only a small number of headstones now exist, DNA will also be used to help determine family relationships, the sex of juveniles etc. Reburial will be carried out and plans for a Garden of Remembrance are in progress. The article includes a plea for help, with a list of known interments in the Cadia Cemetery. Any information regarding these names please contact Brian French, PO Box 257, Doonside, NSW 2767.

‘To Tasmania in 1837’ by John T. Drew Mitchell in the journal of the *Cornwall Family History Society* No.92, June 1999, pp.7–9. This article describes the voyage to Tasmania per *Marinus* from April to August 1837, taken from the journal of John Mitchell, a Cornishman. On his arrival in VDL, Mitchell stayed with John Laffen, Second Master of the Kings Orphan School, Hobart. By 1839, John Mitchell was appointed Superintendent of Point Puer. His fiancée, Catherine Augusta Keast, joined him in 1839 and they were married later that year. In 1848, he rented *Villeneuve* farm at Buckland and in 1852, purchased the *Lisdillon* estate on the East Coast of Tasmania.

‘1881 Census Project—Reported Mistakes’ by Susan Lumas in the *Woolwich and District Family History Society* journal No.74, Summer 1999, pp.11–18. After requests were made for any mistakes found in the UK 1881 census project, several were reported. Some of these are listed in this article showing the correct surname, the incorrect listing, the census place, fiche and reference number.

‘Irish Personnel in the British Army’ by Marjorie Eldred in *Southern Suburbs Scroll*, the journal of the Southern Suburbs Branch of the Genealogical Society of Queensland Vol.15, No.4, November 1999, p.6. A list of seven reels of film, with film reference and dates ranging from 1883–1931, containing details of births, deaths and marriages of Irish personnel in the British Army, including wives and children. These films can be found in the Family History

catalogue at LDS libraries and cover India, South Africa, Jersey, Malta, Gibraltar, and include the Boer War and WWI.

‘Remote Graves and Cemeteries’ by the Queensland Archivist, in *Relatively Speaking*, the journal of the Family History Association of North Queensland. September 1999, Vol.17, No.3, pp.2–4. Part 1, A-K is an alphabetical list extracted from the remote graves index of cemeteries in Queensland. This list continues with Part 2, L-Z in the December issue Vol.17, No.4.

‘The Trial of Four Convicts, who absconded on board the *Young Lachlan* schooner, before the Colonial Court of Criminal Jurisdiction’ in *The Mail*, the newsletter of the Descendants of Convicts Group, September–October 1999, No.92, pp.16–18. The trial of four convicts held in January 1821, in the Colonial Hospital, Hobart is told in this article. These convicts, along with nine others, escaped on the schooner *Young Lachlan* from the River Derwent in February 1819 and sailed to Java. They were later captured and imprisoned in Batavia but only four were to stand trial in Hobart, and found guilty. No records have been found of their executions.

‘Debarred From Wealth: Tasmanians Kept out by Victoria’s Stealth’ by Lucille V. Andel in *The Mail* No.93, November–December 1999, the newsletter of The Descendants of Convicts Group, pp.15–20. Victoria was unhappy with the number of emancipated convicts who settled in Victoria from VDL and although many had arrived during the goldrush, an Act to keep Victoria pure, known as the Convict Prevention Act, was before the Legislative Council in 1852, to stop all holders of Conditional Pardons from entering the colony. Many who had arrived from VDL, although now free,

were arrested and treated as convicts if they could not produce their certificate. Even ships’ captains were penalised and Customs and Police examined the passengers on board. The ship’s master had to pay a fine if offenders were found, one being Captain William Young of the *Lady Emma*. A further Act to Prevent the Influx of Criminals into Victoria was passed in 1854 and between October 1854 and March 1856, over one hundred persons were convicted. Some served sentences in Victoria whilst many were ordered back to VDL. This Act remained in a modified form until the 1860s.

‘Glebe Cemetery, East Maitland and Joseph Trimby 1765–1836’ by Douglas Oakes, Convenor of Plaques Committee in *The Founders*, the newsletter of the Fellowship of the First Fleeters, May–June 1999, Vol.30, No.3, p.6. Joseph Trimby alias Elliott, a convict, was sent to Norfolk Island in 1790 and then to VDL in 1813. His son James, who died in 1827, was exhumed in 1835 and re-interred in the Glebe cemetery, East Maitland, NSW. His father Joseph died in 1836 and was buried with his son. The headstone still survives but the cemetery is in a poor state with no road access. Hopefully it will be restored under the Heritage 2001 Program, funded by the Maitland City Council and NSW Heritage Office.

‘Somerset Wills 1698–1855’ by Adrian J. Webb in *The Greenwood Tree*, the journal of the Somerset and Dorset Family History Society Vol.24, No.3, August 1999, p.114. This list of Somerset probate material, with names, dates and abode is taken from nineteen boxes held by the Somerset County Record Office, who may hold additional information relating to the names listed. ●

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QUERIES

AYERS/KEEBLE

Sarah AYERS married James KEEBLE in Norfolk England. They migrated to South Australia before finally settling in the Blackmans Bay/Kingston area in the 1860s. They had 7 children, 3 survived. Sarah died in 1898 and is buried in St Clement's at Kingston. James remarried to Jane DENHOLM, and he died in 1919, at Kingston. Mrs Rhonda Jones, 'Woodlands' PO Box 51, Millthorpe NSW 2798 or email: billy@netwit.net.au

BEAUMONT

We are seeking descendants of Jonathon and Sarah BEAUMONT (originally from Naylond, SFK and Colchester, ESS) who arrived in Launceston, TAS in 1857. Children—1 Jonathon, 2 David, 3 Joseph (who all remained in Colchester) 4 Joshua, married Eliza HALES, lived Launceston; issue—Hephzibah, (John DOWNES), Margaret (Charles DAY), Mahala (Thomas CLARKE), Olivia (Springford EAST), Joshua, Frederick, Arthur and Ebenezer, 5 Hephzibah married James BENNELL, lived Launceston; issue—James, Eliza, Maria, Henry, Sarah (Joseph OVERELL), John, Robert, Hephzibah, Mary, Martha, Anna, Ruth and Lydia, 6 Ebenezer married Louisa HILL in Launceston moved to Sydney; issue—James, Joshua, Frederick, Ebenezer, William Charles, Sarah, John, George, Leonard, Maria, Walter. We hope to produce a book to be released in early 2001 and would appreciate any information.

Amanda Drake, PO Box 10130 Kalgoorlie WA 6430 ☎ (08) 9022 3375 or Marie Clarke, 10 Winifred Crescent, Mittagong NSW 2575 ☎ (02) 4871 2873

BRENNAN

Seeking descendants of Patrick and Charles BRENNAN who arrived Tasmania 1853, on the ship *Lord Auckland*. Patrick married Mary BARRY in 1861, at Franklin, TAS. Their children all born at Franklin, TAS were: Bernard (1863–1864), Patrick James (1865–1950) married Margaret Agnes BUSCH 1899, William Joseph (1867–1954) married Grace Charlotte WIGMORE 1912, John Joseph (1870–1951) married Mary Agnes BROWN 1904, Catherine (1871–1942), Mary (1874–?) married ? GILL and Michael James (1878–1878). Associated names include **Picken, Hannon, Christie, Roberts**. Charles married Mary DOHERTY in 1855, at Hobart, TAS. Their children all born at Franklin, TAS were: Charles (1856–?), Bernard Benjamin (1857–1920) married Mary Teresa BRERETON 1886, John (1858–1927) married Annie WHELAN 1880, Alberta Alice (1860–1930) married 1) George WILLIAMS, 2) William CLAKE, Francis (1861–?), Charles (1863–1907), William (1865–1898), Rosanna (1866–1941) married Frederick ARCHER, Melbourne, VIC, Emma (1868–1917), Henry (1869–?), Alfred James (1872–1895) and Mary Ann (1875–1946) married James CLOSE 1894. Associated names include **Holloway, Griggs, Sculthorpe, Sommers**. A family reunion to be held in Franklin, Tasmania is being planned for the weekend of the 6 and 7 January 2001.

If anyone has any information and/or photos for a book which is being compiled, please contact Dian Smith, PO Box 63, Bracknell TAS 7302 or email: dians47@hotmail.com

BROTHERS, Nathan

Arroived 1855, Launceston, *Whirlwind*, with wife Sarah née HUDSON and son David, from Norfolk, England. Connected surnames include CHILCOTT, SALTMARSH, WALTERS, BUXTON, DWYER, FULLWOOD, SCOTT, HILL, DELANEY, LANGMAID, COPE, FRENCH, COCKERILL, CHISHOLM, BARAGWANATH, ELPHINSTONE, McCONNON, HOMAN, FAIRLEY, VALLANCE, BEASLEY. Descendants sought. Please contact Ian Brothers, 'Bridgewater', Grenfell NSW 2810

BROWN

Yet another attempt to gain contact with any descendants of our George BROWN!! It is believed George was born circa 1855, possibly in the Westbury/Delorraine area (links to these places). Married Susannah KNIGHT (birth registered as Susan) daughter of George KNIGHT/S at the Knight residence, Sassafras on 25 December 1876. Have remarriage of Susannah in NZ 10 March 1923. Status given as married, has not seen nor heard of husband as alive or dead for 24 years last past. No birth or death details found for George. Any info most welcome. Mrs Wendy Brown, 10 Panorama Circuit, Benaraby QLD 4680 or email rainbow1@tpgi.com.au

COOK

Thomas COOK married Sarah Ann NORMAN on the 5 April 1855, at Police Office, Torquay. He was living at Port Sorell at the time. Three known children, William Thomas born 1858, Launceston, married Emma MARTIN, 6 children. (Most of this family is known). Caroline COOK born 1864, Port Sorell, married Alfred BROOKS in 1882 at Ulverstone, 14 children—William Thomas born 1883, Ada Grace, Albert Leslie, Elsie Marion, Edward Arthur, Annie Mabel, Alfred Ernest, Ellen Louisa, Ruby Pearl, Sydney Harold, Elizabeth Irene, Allan Ashley, Lila May and Cedric Horace born 1908. Elizabeth Ada COOK born 1866 at Port Sorell married Phillip Henry WHITE at Sheffield 1890, 5 known children—Hilda Gladys Ivy born 1892, Ella Coralie, Florence Ada, Douglas William, Aubrey Philip Oscar born 1897. Any information on Caroline and Elizabeth's families would be greatly appreciated. Mrs H.M. Booth, 2/44 Howe Street, Howick 1705 Auckland New Zealand

EATON/OLIVER, etc

Researching EATON/OLIVER, TRIFFITT/HOWARD, RAYNOR/HURST/FINLAYSON, RUST/McGIBNEY/CHILDS, TATNELL/NICHOLS/CARRIER, RICHARDS/LATHEY/CUNNINGHAM. Mrs Mavis Richards, 12 Bilton Street Claremont TAS 7011

EVANS

William and Anne EVANS (née WILLIAMS) married Wales. Resided O'Brien's Bridge 1843, when my great-grandfather, James was born. The family came to NSW shortly afterwards. I can find no record of when they arrived in Tasmania or how many children were born there. They ultimately had 19 children but not all survived. William disappeared c.1859—could he be the William Evans who died in Launceston Infirmary in 1885? Could Anne be the Mrs Evans who lost six children in the wreck of the *Mary* off Flinders Island in 1845? Mrs Valma Noble, 190/25 Best Street, Lane Cove NSW 2066

MUCKRIDGE/MUGGERIDGE

Seeking fellow descendants of William MUGGERIDGE/MUCKRIDGE and Sarah ROBINS/ROBBINS. Daughter Mary Ann Muckridge married William NUNN at St Johns, Launceston 29 December 1841. Mary Ann supposedly born England circa 1825. No Tasmanian references until brother George born Launceston 8 July 1834. Archives say that no arrival information found. Any contact would be most welcome. Mrs Wendy Brown, 10 Panorama Circuit, Benaraby QLD 4680 or email rainbow1@tpgi.com.au

NAPPER

Wishing to make contact with fellow descendants of William John NAPPER (most times known as John). Believed born in the Pulborough/Wisborough Green area of Sussex, England about 1841. Married Eliza Elizabeth NUNN at St John's, Launceston 12 May 1863. Died Golden Valley, Deloraine area 2 January 1913. Death certificate says in Commonwealth 50 years, if correct means he arrived not long prior to marriage. Archives say no record. If you have an interest in this family kindly contact Mrs Wendy Brown, 10 Panorama Circuit, Benaraby QLD 4680 or email: rainbow1@tpgi.com.au

PARKER OF HAMILTON, TASMANIA

1. James PARKER brother of Mary, arrived per *Skelton* 1820. He returned to England and came back on *Ardent* 1824, with wife and two children—one born on voyage out named Ardent. Youngest daughter Deborah, married James MORRIS, 30 December 1836, while living at Llangloh Park, Hamilton. The sixth child was Frederick Llangloh Parker.

2. Jabez Parker, born c.1813, arrived per *Thomas Laurie*, 12 November 1832, when in his teens, accompanied by father and mother, Mr. & Mrs Parker, sisters, Miss Parker & Mrs DALE and child. He resided at Llangloh Park from c.1840–1891, and married Elizabeth Morris (wit. James Morris & A. Morris), 26 April 1836, at Hobart. [All of this information provided by the Archives Office of Tas.]. Jabez died 1891. Mrs Dale, (Sarah Parker), subsequently married in 1837, Matthew ROBINSON, (Council Clerk), at Bothwell. (note: Morris marriages and witness).

Has anyone established the connection between James and Jabez? What were the names of Jabez's and Sarah's parents? A James Parker, sometime of Boston, Lincolnshire, died 26 November 1848, aged 84. Donald Johnston, 600 Westwood Road, Westwood TAS 7292 or ☎ (03) 6393 6235 email: highbrae@southcom.com.au

PENMAN

Contact sought with relatives of Jessie/Janet PENMAN (? formerly CHAPMAN), wife of Charles, mother of John aged 2 years upon family's arrival in Tasmania from Scotland, 3 February 1855, on *Flora Macdonald*. Jessie (sic) died 'at her late residence, Lansdowne Crescent,' Hobart, 21 May 1861, aged 32 years. In 1862, Charles married (2) Agnes Lock WHITE, sister of my grandmother, the family eventually emigrating to Dunedin, NZ, where in time John married Mary Ann (?MARTIN). Their daughter, Jessie Mary Elizabeth (later BORAMAN) used to visit relatives believed to be the families of her grandmother's brothers, named CHAPMAN, who started the Hopeton Saw Mill on the Derwent River, Tasmania. These gentlemen, too, were from Scotland—another brother, Rev. Mungo Chapman, went to India.

Return visits by Australian relatives over the years are remembered in Dunedin, but names have faded from memory. I have a photograph identified as 'Auntie Agnes'—an elderly lady in a white cap, taken in Melbourne, perhaps late nineteenth/early twentieth century—showing strong resemblance to PENMAN/?CHAPMAN family members known to me in Dunedin. Willing to exchange material, photos and to refund expenses. Mrs Sylvia M. C. Shores, 127 Long Drive, St Heliers, AUCKLAND 1005, NZ or email: k.d.t.shores@clear.net.nz

SHARP/MARCH

Seeking information on Robert SHARP, married 1881, to Harriet MARCH born 1859, daughter of Richard March and Suzanna BREWER. Robert and Harriet had three sons. Alfred Josiah 1882, Robert William Spencer 1884 and Charles Edward 1887. Robert is listed as a butcher. Any information on the birth, death and parents of Robert would be appreciated. Joy Griffiths, 12 Nilpena Street, Mornington TAS 7018 or email JAGRIFFITHS@onaustralia.com.au

SPENCER/NORTH

I am trying to locate descendants of John SPENCER and Christine NORTH. They were married 10 October 1883, Waratah, Tasmania. Issue: 1884, Christina (married Charles Arthur AINSLIE 1905); 1885, John Richard (married Rosina Sarah COURTS 1914); 1887, Leila (married Harold VAUGHAN 1914); 1889, Thomas; 1891, Marvin Henry; 1892, Elsie May (married Arthur MAY 1919); 1894, Mildred (married Wilfred John MARSHALL 1913); 1897, Violet. I would love to hear from anyone who may be able to help me. Mrs June Stanton, 16 Eliza Way, Maroochydoore QLD 4558.

TRIFFITT

James Albert TRIFFITT (born 1840–46?) married Emma HOWARD in 1867. Their children were: Albert James, Stanzel Ebernezer, Ada Florence, (BRAZENDALE), Frances Eleanor (my grandmother, married Edward EATON), Arthur Josiah, Henry Mitchell, George Frederick, William Thomas, Dorothy Ella (DALY), Robert Andrew. Can anyone please tell me who James' parents were? Any information would be appreciated. Mavis Richards, 12 Bilton Street, Claremont TAS 7011 ☎ or fax 6249 2230

SEEKING PHOTOGRAPHS

I am seeking photos of the following: Elizabeth EASTLEY (née Mugeridge) died 31/12/1874, Joseph WILLEY died 1/1/1887, Edward BIRCHALL died 5/8/1911, Margaret Jane BIRCHALL (née Iles) died 17/5/1919, Samuel ILES died 11/10/1877, Catherine ILES died 14/5/1873 and Susannah BIRCHALL (née Bellette) died 6/1/1871. All of these people lived and died in Tasmania. Any info welcome. Brett Eastley PO Box 1156, Legana TAS 7277 or email: eastleyb.b@microtech.com.au

TASMANIA'S FURNITURE HISTORY

I am researching people involved in furniture making in Tasmania from settlement to the 1940s. If you had family members working as CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, CARVERS and GILDERS or FURNITURE DEALERS etc., I would be interested in hearing from you. If you own furniture with any sort of maker's stamp or label I may be able to tell you more about the maker. Robyn Lake, 20 Veronica Crescent, Norwood TAS 7250 or email: lake@vision.net.au

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
ALLWOOD John	Shepshed LEC ENG		5308
BAKER Claude	Launceston TAS AUS	c1900	5289
BARROW	COR IRL	c1846	5268
BELBIN	UK/AUS	1800	5285
BELK	YKS	-1900	5299
BENNETT James	Lymington HAM ENG		5308
BLAKESLEY	LEC ENG		5294
BORDEN	New Bedford Massachusetts USA	c1825	5268
BRADLEY	TAS AUS	c1860	5294
BULLOCK	St Marys TAS AUS	1830-	5281
BULTEL Cyrus	FRA	1876-1938	5266
CAMM Benjamin	Redmarley D'Abitot WOR UK	1778	5288
CARTWRIGHT Felix	Kingswinford STS ENG/TAS AUS	1840-1900	5302
CARTWRIGHT Joseph	Whittington/Ellesmere SAL ENG/TAS AUS	1815-1890	5302
CARTWRIGHT Pugh Mary	TAS AUS	1805-1890	5302
CHAMP			5303
CHESTERMAN James	ENG	-1845	5307
CRAWFORD	TAS AUS	1830	5267
CROSSLEY Benjamin James	Bury LAN ENG	c1852	5301
CUMMING Alexander	Aberdeen SCT	c1860	5288
DALWOOD Eliza	ENG	-1900	5290
DANN	TAS AUS		5273
EATON Henry	ENG	-1900	5290
ENGLAND	Hobart TAS AUS		5273
ENGLISH	Capt. 66th Regt of foot ENG	1750-1815	5305
EVANS	OXF ENG	c1828	5268
EVANS	WLS	1650-1970	5298
EVANS Elizabeth	Smethwick ENG	1865	5301
FARRER	UK/AUS	1800	5286
FITZGERALD	UK/AUS	1800	5285
FITZGERALD	UK/TAS AUS	1800	5287
FLINT	LND/IOW ENG	-1900	5299
FORESTER Joseph	ENG	1868	5301
GINN William	Sacombe HER ENG	-1841	5265
GINN William	Westbury/Launceston TAS AUS	1842-1846	5265
GLENDINNING Lyall James Scott	Sydney NSW AUS	c1915	5288
GORDON William	ABD SCT	1818-	5284
GORMAN	UK/AUS	1800	5286
GORMAN	UK/TAS AUS	1800	5287
GOW John	PER SCT	1844	5288
GOWANS Thomas Forester	Fortevot PER SCT/TAS AUS	1826-1870	5300
GRANT Panuel	Aberdeen SCT	c1860	5288
GREEN	CAM ENG	1600-1857	5297
GRIFFITHS	WLS	1650-1970	5298
HANDY	New Bedford Massachusetts USA	c1825	5268
HARRISON Julia	Launceston TAS AUS	c1800	5277
HARWARD	CAM ENG	1600-1800	5297
HAYDEN Charles	Reading BRK ENG		5308
HAYDON Charles	Reading BRK ENG		5308
HAYES	Fingal Cressy TAS AUS	1800	5281
HAYWARD	SFK ENG	1600-1800	5297
HEYMANSON			5282
HOOKE	ENG/AUS	1820-	5283
HOWARD	TAS AUS	1857-	5297
HOWARD	NFK ENG	1820-1857	5297
HOWARD	Chippenham CAM ENG	1600-1800	5297
HOWARD John	Glenorchy TAS AUS	1840-1850	5292
HUGHES Edna May	Sydney NSW AUS	1921	5289
HURST	Hobart TAS AUS		5292

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
IBBOTT John	ENG	-1825	5307
JACKSON Tasman	Launceston TAS AUS	c1900	5289
JILLET Robert	Kingston SRY ENG	1795	5289
JONES	SOUTH AFRICA	1880-1970	5298
JOSEPH	UK/AUS	1800	5285
KELVEY	YKS ENG	-1900	5299
KEMP Richard	Eynsford KEN ENG		5308
KIRKLAND			5300
KIRKLAND Margaret	Dunbarton	-1897	5300
LAMPKIN	HRT ENG	1700-1800	5304
LANGDALE	YKS ENG		5294
LEAHY William	Camberwell LND ENG	1900-1920	5306
LOBB John	Fowey CON ENG	1761-1786	5288
LOFSTEN William	Liverpool ENG	1881-	5305
MADDEN	UK/AUS	1800	5285
MALCOLM	SCT	1854-2000	5295
MANEY	Fingal TAS AUS	1800	5281
MANINA Frederick	Hobart TAS AUS	1824-1864	5264
MANINA Maria Amina	Hobart TAS AUS	1850-1865	5264
MANINA Mary Susanna	Hobart TAS AUS	1824-1856	5264
MANINAHereward Havaki	Hobart TAS AUS	1870-1920	5264
MANNING	UK/AUS	1800	5285
MARSHALL Robert	LKS SCT	c1840	5274
MATTHEWS	TAS AUS	1830	5267
McCLEAN	Hobart TAS AUS	1850-	5292
McDONALD	TAS AUS	1830	5267
McNAB	TAS AUS	1830	5267
MILES Henry	KEN SSX ENG	1835-1914	5266
MOYLAN Bridget	Ennis CLA IRL	1851-	5305
MOYNAHAN	UK/AUS	1800	5286
MOYNAHAN	UK/TAS AUS	1800	5287
OSBORNE Thomas	STS DBY ENG	c1770	5274
PEIRCE	KEN ENG		5282
PENNINGTON Thomas	South West Counties ENG	c1780	5274
PHILLIPS Willard James	Hobart TAS/NZ	1850-1890's	5274
PIGOTT Caroline	ENG	1870	5301
PLUMMER George	Rosevears TAS AUS	c1800	5277
PROPSTING	MDX ENG	1700-1800	5304
QUAINE	LIM IRL	c1847	5268
RANSLEY	KEN ENG/New Norfolk TAS AUS		5273
RAY John	Nottingham NTT ENG	1795-1821	5274
REEVES William Mark	Smethwick ENG	c1857	5301
RICHARDS	WLS	-1900	5290
RICHARDS	WLS	1650-1917	5298
ROBERTS	TAS AUS		5273
ROBINSON	TAS AUS		5273
ROBSON Robert	Launceston TAS AUS	c1800	5277
ROLLYATE	UK/AUS	1800	5286
ROLLYATE	UK/TAS AUS	1800	5287
SAVAGE Aaron Richard	TAS AUS	1840-1900	5302
SCOTT	UK/AUS	1800	5286
SCOTT	UK/TAS AUS	1800	5287
SCOTT Robert	Rosevears TAS AUS	c1800	5277
SHEEHAN Joseph	Launceston Derby TAS AUS	1880-	5280
SIMMONS George Linstead	Latrobe TAS AUS	c1844	5289
SMITH John	Castle Forbes Bay TAS AUS	1820-23	5292
SPIERS	TAS AUS	1880-	5292
STATTON Edward	TAS AUS	1840-1900	5302
STREADER David Murray	Bendigo VIC AUS	c1860-1880	5284

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
TANNER William	Edgbaston West Midlands ENG	c1800	5289
TAYLOR	SCT		5282
TAYLOR Samuel	Derby ENG	1780–	5279
TESTER Kate	KEN ENG	1800	5266
THOMAS	WLS	1650–1917	5298
TURTON	Captain 66th Regt of foot	1783–1816	5305
TURTON Samuel	Pentrich DBY ENG	1783–1816	5305
TYNAN	UK/AUS	1800	5286
TYNAN	UK/TAS AUS	1800	5287
WALKER Reginald	ENG	1906–1942	5266
WATTS	East Hadden NTH ENG	c1836	5268
WEBB George	Devizes WIL ENG	1841–1876	5274
WHITE Brydge	SCT	c1814	5269
WIGG James Utting	SFK or NFK ENG	c1830–1880	5284
WILLIAMS	TAS AUS	1830	5267
WILLIAMS	Scottsdale TAS AUS	1860–	5292
WILSON	TAS AUS		5273
WILSON	YKS ENG	–1900	5299
WOOD Isaac	WEX/COR IRL	1780–1823	5305
WOODS	TAS AUS	1830	5267
WOODS Charles	KEN ENG	1800	5266
WRIGHT Thomas	TAS AUS	1840–1900	5302
WYLIE	UK/AUS	1800	5285

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

CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

3512 BROWN Mrs Laurell GPO Box 2005 HOBART TAS 7001

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Queries should be limited to 100 words and forwarded to:
The Editor, *Tasmanian Ancestry* PO Box 60 Prospect TAS 7250 or email:
tasancestry@southcom.com.au

NEW MEMBERS

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

5264	ANGOVE-BEECH Mrs Cheryl	19 Drake St Waikawa Beach	MANAKAU LEVEN 5500		NZ
5265	HOLT Mrs Margaret	6 Burr ridge Rd Burr ridge	SOUTHAMPTON HANTS	SO311 BT	UK
5266	MURFET Mrs Jacqueline S	36 Westland Drive	ULVERSTONE	TAS	7315
5267	CASEY Carolyn R	RSD 2540 White Hills Rd www.ruthy_c@hotmail.com	PENGUIN	TAS	7316
5268	REYNOLDS Mrs Pauline M	5 Christine Ave	DEVON HILLS	TAS	7300
5269	LOWE Miss Tracy	3/84 Marys Hope Rd tracy.lope@utas.edu.au	ROSETTA	TAS	7010
5270	KING Wilma E	100 Beach Rd lking@postoffice.tased.edu.au	MARGATE	TAS	7054
5271	KING Lisa M	100 Beach Rd lking@postoffice.tased.edu.au	MARGATE	TAS	7054
5272	COOLAHAN Ms Marilyn P	6 Nepean Highway	DROMANA	VIC	3936
5273	WILSON Mr Tony C	5 Mill Road whitecottage@one.net.au	CABOOLTURE	QLD	4510
5274	JACOB Mrs Suzanne	3324 Channel Highway suejacob@tasmail.com	WOODBIDGE	TAS	7162
5275	PATEMAN Mr James E	26 Swan Ave	LONGFORD	TAS	7301
5276	PATEMAN Mrs Sheila J	26 Swan Ave	LONGFORD	TAS	7301
5277	DOMINY Miss Elizabeth K	36 Russell St edominy@netspace.net.au	EVANDALE	TAS	7212
5278	GILL Mr Michael S	9 Button St sunnie@primus.com.au	MOWBRAY	TAS	7248
5279	TAYLOR Mr Samuel G	53 Cosgrove Park	LAUNCESTON	TAS	7249
5280	BRYAN Mrs Pamela G	53 Cosgrove Park loishayes@bigpond.com	LAUNCESTON	TAS	7249
5281	HAYES Mrs Lois J	26 Stanley St	SUMMERHILL	TAS	7250
5282	TAYLOR Mrs Adela	113 Norma St	HOWRAH	TAS	7018
5283	BRANFIELD Mrs Leonora	261 Tara Drive	ACTON	TAS	7170
5284	WILTON Elizabeth K	356 Davey St	SOUTH HOBART	TAS	7004
5285	WYLIE Mr Dennis	467 Brooker Ave	MOONAH	TAS	7009
5286	WYLIE Mrs Michelle	467 Brooker Ave	MOONAH	TAS	7009
5287	SARNE Lorraine	9 Garfield Road	GLENORCHY	TAS	7010
5288	CAMM Mr Robert I	78 Elinga St ccamm@asa.tas.gov.au	TRANMERE	TAS	7018
5289	CAMM Mrs Carolyn A	78 Elinga St ccamm@asa.tas.gov.au	TRANMERE	TAS	7018
5290	STEENBERGEN Mr Eddy	PO Box 175 steenbergen@netspace.net.au	NORTH HOBART	TAS	7002
5291	BUCKLEY Mrs Margaret J	64 Cornwall St rjb@southcom.com.au	ROSE BAY	TAS	7015
5292	GRAY Mrs Coral E	PO Box 55 egray@hotkey.com	BRIGHTON	TAS	7030
5293	JONES Mr Geoffrey W	94 Elinga St gwjones@netspace.net.au	HOWRAH	TAS	7018
5294	HARRISON Mrs Gillian	99 Nigrinna Rd	MARGATE	TAS	7150
5295	MALCOM Mr James D	2/6 Flowerpot Crescent JAMDoug@msn.com.au	BLACKMANS BAY	TAS	7052
5296	NORMAN Mr Ross	28 Lockett St	WYNYARD	TAS	7325
5297	HOWARD Mr Earl G	76 Main St	CURRIE	TAS	7256
5298	JONES Mr William L	93 Pine Rd	PENGUIN	TAS	7316
5299	JONES Mrs Marian J	93 Pine Rd	PENGUIN	TAS	7316
5300	BYSOUTH Ms Lynnette J	6 Dry Creek Crescent	WANDONG	VIC	3758
5301	NICHOLSON Mrs Josephine	33/9 New St	INVERMAY	TAS	7248
5302	VON STIEGLITZ Mrs Jaina	2 Gretna Grove	LAUNCESTON	TAS	7250
5303	CHAMP Mr David G	94 Franmaree Rd	NEWNHAM	TAS	7248
5304	MAHONEY Mrs Vicki L	21 Sassafras Crescent	ROCHERLEA	TAS	7248
5305	WOOD Mr Allan W	Wittonbeck PO Box 156	LILYDALE	TAS	7268
5306	WOOD Mrs Barbara E	Wittonbeck PO Box 156	LILYDALE	TAS	7268
5307	IBBOTT Mr Michael B	29 Bolton Hill	NORWOOD	TAS	7250
5308	BERNE Mrs Geraldine J	5 Westringia Crt	ROCHERLEA	TAS	7248

Supplement to

Tasmanian Ancestry

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Vol.21 No.1—June 2000

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Branch Postal Addresses for correspondence

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Devonport: PO Box 587 Devonport Tasmania 7310
Hobart: GPO Box 640 Hobart Tasmania 7001
Huon: PO Box 117 Huonville Tasmania 7109
Launceston: PO Box 1290 Launceston Tasmania 7250

Branch Library Addresses

Burnie: 62 Bass Highway Cooee Tasmania 7320
Devonport: First Floor Days Building Best Street Devonport Tasmania 7310
Hobart: 19 Cambridge Road Bellerive Tasmania 7018
Huon: Soldiers Memorial Hall Marguerite Street Ranelagh Tasmania 7109
Launceston: 2 Taylor Street Invermay Tasmania 7250

See page 75 of the journal for opening hours

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

BRANCH COMMITTEE MEMBERS FOR 2000–2001

Burnie

President Ray Hyland (03) 6431 7404
Secretary Judy Cocker (03) 6435 4103

Branch addresses

petjud@bigpond.com

PO Box 748 Burnie Tasmania 7320



President

Mr Ray Hyland 6431 7404

raymondo_hyland@hotmail.com

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Mr Peter Cocker 6435 4103

petjud@bigpond.com

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Mrs Judy Cocker 6435 4103

petjud@bigpond.com

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Mr Rex Collins 6431 1113

Library Coordinators

Miss Vernice Dudman 6431 1378

Mrs Elaine Murray 6431 1682

Research

Mrs Sybil Russell 6433 0245

Committee

Mrs Dawn Collins 6431 1113

Mrs Marj Margetts 6433 0337

One position vacant

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IRISH ORPHAN GIRLS ON THE *BEULAH AND CALCUTTA*

TREVOR McCLAUGHLIN is an historian working at Macquarie University in Sydney, author of *Barefoot and Pregnant*, published by the Genealogical Society of Victoria in 1991 and reissued last year. He is currently preparing a new volume with different documents and an updated register of Famine orphans.

He writes:

Fortunately Joyce Purtscher alerted me to two ships, the *Beulah* and the *Calcutta* which sailed into Hobart in 1851, both of which carried young women from Irish workhouses and both seem to be part of the original 'Earl Grey' scheme that my original work dealt with. I intend including these two vessel lists, with names of employers, in volume 2 which is due for publication later this year or early next.

Could I ask you to alert your members to this and appeal to them to get in touch with me if they would like their names and address alongside the person they are interested in on board these vessels?

Contact Trevor McLaughlin at Macquarie University, Sydney NSW or email: trevor.mclaughlin@mq.edu.au

CORRECTION

Many thanks for the review of my book the *H.M.S. 'Hercules', Scottish Emigrant Ship 1853*, on page 271 Vol.20 Number 4, March 2000. Unfortunately a gremlin has slipped into my address. The address shown is 12 Makepeace Avenue Bridport TAS 7215 when it should have been 12 Makepeace Avenue **Bicheno** TAS 7215

Bill Clarke