

Tasmanian Ancestry



**Tasmanian Family History
Society Inc.**

Volume 27 Number 1—June 2006

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

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

From the Editors

It was nice this quarter to receive some positive feedback from our readers in regard to the changes we have made to your journal, and as you can see by the cover of this journal we are still finding ways to enhance the *Tasmanian Ancestry*.

We are always on the look out for new informative content to pass on to our members via the journal and welcome any items sent to us.

This journal as always has some very interesting articles. Margaret McKenzie's article *The Settlement Mark II* describes some of the not so talked about events that occur at an archaeological dig. Reading the *Facts of the 1500s* certainly explains some common sayings used nowadays.

A J Harrison's article *Lt Joseph Henry Kay RN* gives an insight not only to Joseph Kay but to the abilities of the time to construct and man the Magnetic Observatory in Hobart. To achieve what they did in that time frame was amazing. I don't think it would have been possible today, with all the red tape that is necessary.

Don't forget to read the Branch news and Branch acquisitions to keep up with what is happening at all the branches. You may wish to contact or attend meetings.

Anita & Betty.

Articles are welcomed in any format—handwritten, typed or word processed, on disk, on CD Rom, or by email. Disks and photographs will be returned on request. We do ask that you try to limit these to **2500 words maximum**, unless it is an Index which may be included in several issues.

Please note when sending material for the journal to use the address below—any other address may cause a delay reaching us. **Please use Endnotes** not Footnotes.

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Deadline dates prior to:

1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October

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

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

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Cover photo: Ainslie House

see *What a small world we live in!* pp 9-11

© Photo: Anita Swan

President's Message

June brings with it the onset of winter and usually the time when family historians use the time to catch up with sorting files, and adding new-found family to data bases, either electronically on computers or manually to hard copy.

This year I would ask you to consider putting that on hold for awhile and attend the AGM on 17th June at the Town Hall in 7Ross.

It would be great to see some of our new members. You would not only get the chance to meet members from other branches and share information, but what better place to also learn first hand about our three new competitions.

The first *Journal Article Competition* will be awarded, and the launch of the *Family Chart Competition* & the *Short Story Competition*. We will also be announcing the winner of the annual Lilian Watson Family History Award.

August 8 2006 will see Australians completing the Census. As family researchers we know the value of being able to glean any information from these records, so of course we will be answering YES to question 60, but do your friends understand the value of also answering YES? Why not take a few minutes to tell them that by saying YES, the Australian censuses will be preserved not only for future genealogist but also for other research.

Nick Vine Hall has an article in this journal, *Saving Our Census* which will give you more information.

Over the next months the State executive and delegates will be looking at ways to increase member participation at the branches. They will be covering areas such as library

resources, attending meetings or functions and assisting at the libraries.

It is hoped that by working together we can not only increase the member participation but also increase the membership numbers for the individual branches. If you have any ideas that you think would help please feel free to talk to a committee member at your branch or forward them to me via the state secretary, all ideas will be considered.

Remember that together we can make a difference.

I look forward to catching up with you at the AGM. ●

Anita Swan

5th Annual General Meeting

of

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

will be held at

Town Hall, Church Street

Ross

Saturday

17th June 2006

commencing at 1.45pm

Registrations close
Monday 12th June

NOTICE OF MEETING

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

5th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
of the
Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

is to be held on
Saturday 17th June, 2006

at the

Town Hall, Church Street, Ross

commencing at 1.45 pm

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

AGENDA

- 1 Welcome
- 2 Apologies
- 3 Presentation of the 2005 'Lilian Watson Family History Award'
- 4 Presentation of TFHS Inc. Awards
- 5 Read and confirm Minutes of the 2005 AGM
- 6 Business Arising
- 7 Reports
- 8 Election of Office Bearers and Endorsement of Branch Delegates
- 9 General Business:
 - I. 2007 Annual General Meeting, Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. — venue for 2007 is Burnie.

Anita Swan
President.

The Settlement Mark II – February 2006

Margaret McKenzie (Member No 47)

Have you ever been on an Archaeological dig? We have and as one son keeps reminding me we are now in recovery mode. Tired, clapped out, exhausted, all of those and I didn't even get to dig, trowel, cart buckets of dirt or sieve.

The West Tamar Historical Society had finally pulled off the near impossible to conduct a dig and lined up a leader, Adrienne Ellis and Archaeology students from the Latrobe University in Victoria, also an Archaeologist plus a friendly conservator. The whole of February 2006 was spent at the former settlement of York Town, Northern Tasmania, 6 days a week with Sundays off working where Lt. Colonel Paterson and his group had lived after moving from Outer Cove in 1804.

The mainland participants moved in at the end of January and lived on site in several caravans, a campervan and tents of various sizes. One unusual green tent, long and low on the ground looked from a distance like a discarded chrysalis case. The occupant must have had to slither in to get comfortable. I think some of the students were first time campers. On the first day we were asked if they were likely to hear any strange noises at night. We ticked off wallabies, potaroos, bandicoots, probably devils, owls etc. Later on we didn't expect to be asked about a noise like a zipper being closed or another that sounded like a trowel being sharpened. A sound familiar to them. The males swore they weren't playing tricks on the girls. We had no idea what they had heard. Five of the visitors stayed the whole month and as some of the girls returned to Victoria they were replaced by other students.

The nearest I was to the trenches, other than looking on, was the first day when I chipped some grass. Then I found someone had disturbed a jack jumper's nest. A trenching tool came in handy to dispatch them. Our visitors couldn't quite believe they are so dangerous. One girl found out the hard way when she discovered one in bed with her and was bitten three times.

We didn't leave all the hard work to our visitors, quite a few of our Society members and other volunteers helped with the digging etc. some travelled from Launceston each day. They discovered muscles they didn't know they had. It was a case of doing what we could to keep things moving. John and I volunteered to keep their "antique" gas fired urn boiling with help from Philip Ranson. I nearly gave that job away one day when with not a man in sight, I had to light it. It went "Woomph", I smelt singed hair. We made sure morning tea was ready at 10.30 am, they were ready for it, they had been slaving away since 7.30 am. We had to get in gear early too and pick up milk, biscuits and ice on the way to York Town. The ice was essential as the caravans only had small fridges so big eskies were used to keep other food from spoiling. We would call into Seen's service station each morning, the boy on duty never asked if we wanted petrol, he would just say "Ice" ? Two of our Society members couldn't be at the dig and they donated \$50 each towards morning tea. I gave silent thanks each morning to members and friends who regularly sent cakes and biscuits. Though I did spend a few minutes shaking tins to see if anything had been left from the previous day. Not a lot!

Drinking water was another time consuming job, this time for Richard Hooper. He gathered up the empty flagons and returned them full the same day. With John's help they sorted them out as well as checking the gas cylinders. When they had time they headed off to the trenches, where the action was! More exciting than a near deserted camp.

The septic tank man did his bit too. He arrived to empty the Port- A- Loos as soon as he was phoned. He came one day, did the job and shortly afterwards one of the girls lost her mobile phone down the pan. Consternation just about covers what Richard, John, Philip Ranson and yours truly felt. A scoop made from a tin and a length of timber didn't work. They had another think and dismantled the toilet seat and one of the men, game enough to reach in, retrieved the phone. They took it apart, washed and dried it and it worked fairly well. It is now known as the "Poo Phone". Two other problems were sorted out too, a vital piece was missing from a pole used for mounting a camera to take photos of the excavations and the visitors managed to burn off the bakelite handle of their large tea-pot! Andrew McKenzie made replacement pieces for each item.

It was fascinating to watch the work progressing from bare grass on the Paterson site to precisely measured off areas, to seeing the first bricks being uncovered. The bits found in the three sites soon filled the trays in the conservation tent. Nails of all shapes and sizes, mostly covered in lumps of rust but surprisingly some weren't, daub, plaster, glass, pieces of china, buttons, pieces of pottery etc, as well as modern beer bottle pieces all had to be sorted, recorded and cleaned. Some of us had never been near stuff like that but there was so much of it the

conservator set us to work after demonstrating what we could and couldn't do. Alma Ranson and I speculated about the "fineness" of some pieces of plaster. Did the Colonel have skilled people to apply it to his house, who were they and where did they come from? It helped to have a diversion when we were being stung by march flies and sandflies, we couldn't make wild slaps at the pests in case we upset any trays. Another diversion set us laughing, we were in the tent and two of the male students were outside cleaning something when we heard "There's Jesus' face on that piece. "I guess it was boring brushing dirt off something or a vivid imagination at work.

The excavating was hard work, people took turns digging, carting dirt and sieving. When the wind blew everyone ate dirt, were gritty and covered in fine dust. The three sites were a long way apart and some people must have clocked a good lot of K's between them. Besides working at each site John Dent conducted half a dozen or so tours, he didn't miss a beat. I don't know how he coped. He always seemed to be passing by as was Adrienne. She walked between the sites every day.

Our February weather was a bit mad, unbearably hot at times, muggy, very windy, cold with sudden showers. One day the girls said they'd had their wet weather gear on, **off, on, off**, in the first two hours.

The job of writing up the Daily Diary fell mostly to me and three of the others had a bit of a go too. I recorded the ordinary happenings of something that might not happen again. I included the weather each day and avoided anything too personal. We were a very diverse group ranging in age from the early twenties to the early eighties, the mix could have been volatile but wasn't.

There's a heap of photos to be printed, some of us took photos each day as the dig progressed. When one of mine was printed we had to grin. There was Natalie with Neil's head sticking out from her shoulder. We told her she was now an Honorary Two Headed Tasmanian.

The dig took four years to get off the ground due to the dogged determination of John Dent, Helen Philips and Richard Hooper with the backing of the West Tamar Historical Society members. Looking at the site it was hard to grasp that twenty or so of us were living and working where 300 plus had lived 200 years ago. I felt it was a once in a lifetime experience and was pleased when the artifacts began to emerge. We had been "put down@ by people who declared we'd find nothing. It has been proved that all those largely forgotten people who came to York Town really did live there. The book John Dent, Helen Philips and Alma Ranson are writing will add to the information that was available about the settlement.

Would John and I participate if there is another dig? Yes, if the bureaucratic wheels don't grind too slowly! ●

Memories of a story from the 1500s.

In those times England was running out of places to bury people and would dig up coffins to re-use the grave. When re-opening the coffins, some were found to have scratch marks inside, and they realised they had been burying some people alive. So they'd tie a string on the wrist of a corpse, lead it through the coffin and up to a bell. Someone would sit in the graveyard all night ('the graveyard shift') to listen for the bell. Thus someone would be "saved by the bell". *Ian Stacey, Leopold.* ●

Burnie

[From our Special Correspondent]

The Emu Bay line is completed to the 25½-mile from Guildford Junction, which leaves but a short distance to the Pieman [River]. This gap cannot be filled until a large cutting is finished, which will occupy about a week or ten days. The bridge for the Pieman crossing is lying at the Burnie station, and as soon as the rails are laid to the river it will be taken up and placed in position.

Mr John GRICE, chairman of directors, and Mr C L HEWITT, secretary for the company, reached here by the *ss Penguin* on Friday last and left by special train the same afternoon to inspect the line and arrange for the visit of Lord BRASSEY, who is expected at Burnie on Saturday, the 31st inst.

It is now understood that a passenger train will run daily between Guildford Junction and the end of the line, and connect with the Burnie-Waratah service.

Miss DOOLEY, sister of the local Customs Officer, and Miss JOYCE, daughter of Mr A J Joyce, of Burnie, have the honour of being the first ladies to travel along the line from Burnie to the Pieman River. They went up last week on a collecting mission, and returned on Friday last, loaded with wild flowers, and full of enthusiasm over the beauty spots and grand scenery along the line.

During the trip they crossed the Pieman in a cage suspended from a wire rope, and on the return journey they were photographed by Mr MILLS, of Zeehan, while sitting in the cage. ●

The Daily Telegraph, 29 Dec 1898

Ailwin to Zwingli, by George!

Marion Sargent (Member No 1927)

Ebenezer SARGENT(1806-1879) and his wife Esther Beuzeville HEWLETT (1818-1906) had ten children between 1842 and 1860. They had a penchant for giving their children unusual names. Fortunately Esther listed the origin of each. Her explanations reveal something of their religious beliefs and education, as well as the more personal reasons for choosing the names.

Dursley [male] – From the town of that name in Gloucestershire where his father [Ebenezer] resided at the commencement of his courtship [with Esther].

Beuzeville [male] – The maiden surname of his maternal grandmother who was a descendant of the French Protestant refugees [Esther BEUZEVILLE].

Zwingli [male] – From the Swiss Reformer.

Sylvana [female] – A Latinised form of 'Wood', her paternal grandmother's maiden surname [Ann WOOD].

Ailwin [female] – (Saxon) Beloved of all.

Lysken [female] – A Dutch martyr: the wife of Jeronimus Segerson.

Obeithio [male] – (Welsh) Trust in the Lord.

Philadelph [male] – Lover of his brethren.

Automella [female] – From the Greek: 'He careth for you'.

Dumah [male] – In reference to the chequered scenes of human life.

Ebenezer's brother George Eliel Sargent (1809-1883) and his wife Emma Hewlett (1814-1890), who was Esther's sister, had three daughters and six sons. All the sons were named

'George': Daniel George, George Hewlett, Edward George, Sidney George, Sidney George Hewlett and Frederick George.

This ensured that the name 'George' would be carried on to the next generation. Daniel died when he was 15 years old, so George Hewlett (1844-1914) perpetuated the tradition begun in 1774 when his grandfather, the first George Sargent, was born.

After George Hewlett there was George Newton (1875-1955), Eric George (1928), William George (1962) and my nephew Robert George (1991) who is the seventh generation George Sargent. ●

Tasmanian Family History
Society Inc.

2006 Lilian Watson
Family History Award

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

Entries close

1 December 2006

Further Information and entry forms
available from

TFHS Inc. Branch Libraries
or
PO Box 191,
Launceston TAS 7250

What a small world we live in!

Judith De Jong (Member 3877)

Background: Tulloch family

My most famous, or should I say, well documented ancestor was John TULLOCH DD LL.D¹, born on 1st June 1823 in Dron, Perthshire. He was the eldest of twin sons born to Weir and Elizabeth (nee McLAREN) Tulloch, a Minister of the local Parish Church.

John was educated at Perth Grammar School and later at St. Andrews University, Fife. He was ordained in 1845 and in 1854 appointed Principal of St. Mary's College at St Andrews University.

By 1878 he had been elected Moderator of the General Assembly and had conducted several services at Westminster Abbey. He was also an appointed Chaplain to Queen Victoria and was made Dean of the Thistle in 1882. He fought against disestablishment in the Church of Scotland and took a keen interest in educational reform and formed part of the committee which settled the primary school system under the Education Act of 1872.² John died in Torquay, Devon in February 1886 after a bout of an unknown illness which had haunted him on and off over many years.

John married Jane Anne Sophia Hindmarsh at St. Helliars, Jersey in 1845. The couple had 12 children between 1846 and 1869. Five of their seven daughters married men from educated backgrounds, whilst two did not marry.

Of their five sons, two died as infants, the other three sons did marry with only the eldest, William Weir Tulloch, DD,³ having issue from his two marriages.

My story begins with the youngest daughter, Margaret Blanche Oliphant Tulloch born at St Andrews on 16th

September, 1869. Margaret was still a teenager when both her parents died within twelve months of each other. She lived with her older un-married sisters and married Charles STEWART-WILSON KCIE,⁴ Barrister at Law (1864–1950). He was appointed Director-General of the Post Office in India 1906-12 and Posts and Telegraphs, 1912-13. He was knighted in 1911 for his services to the Crown. Among other appointments, Charles was Assistant Secretary to Ministry of Munitions 1915-20 and Deputy Chairman of Bengal, Nagpur Railway in 1930.⁵

The couple's only child, a daughter, Jean Blanche was born in 1893. In locating her marriage on the GRO⁶ Indexes in 1916 I ordered the certificate to find out further details about her husband, John Archibald AINSLIE. Noticing that he was a Captain in the KOSB,⁷ my first instinct was to check the Commonwealth War Graves Commission web site and see if his name was listed. Imagine my surprise to see the following information appear:

Captain John Archibald Ainslie

Kings Own Scottish Borderers who died on Saturday 19th May, 1917

Captain Ainslie was the son of Mr and Mrs Archibald Ainslie of "Dolphinton", Launceston Tasmania, husband of Jean Blanche Ainslie of Gomm's Wood, Knotty Green, Beaconsfield, Bucks, England.

From the marriage of John and his wife, Jean a son, John Archibald Ainslie Jnr was born in England in 1917 a few months after his father's death. Jean Ainslie remained a widow for 66 years and died in London in 1983. Jean's mother, Lady Margaret Blanche Stewart-Wilson died in London in 1958.

Background: Ainslie family

John was born in Hanwell, London in 1888, and eldest son of five children. His parents, Archibald and Margaret Grace (nee Murphy) married in South Yarra, Victoria in 1879.⁸ On the marriage certificate it is noted that Archibald was a Civil Servant in China. The family resided in England and Scotland over the following years and eventually settled in Launceston about 1906. The family took up residence at 6 Hill Street, West Launceston. The three sons, John, Adolphus and Archibald are recorded as enrolling at Launceston Church Grammar School in 1907.⁹ John completed his education in the same year aged 19 years.

By 1910 John had returned to England and enlisted with the 25th Regiment, KOSB. His youngest brother, Archibald joined him in 1914. Archibald died in Gaza, Palestine in April, 1917,¹⁰ one month before his older brother. The family was left to mourn the loss of two sons.



Their father, Archibald Ainslie died in 1926, his wife pre deceased him by 5 years. Archibald's brief death notice in the *Examiner* notes

his occupation "late Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs". Both are buried at the Carr Villa Cemetery with memorial plaques to their sons placed on the grave.¹¹

Dolphinton

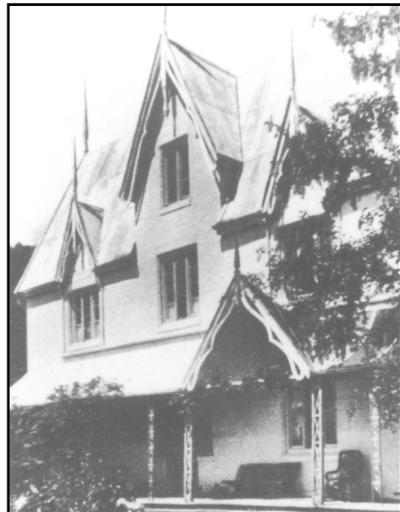
The property, originally named *Normanstone* was land granted to William CLEVELAND about 1858. The house was a large three-storey Victorian dwelling surrounded by land which was suitable to graze cattle. Five dams, gardens and tennis courts also formed part of the property.

The property was eventually purchased by James Ainslie 1845-1911, (possibly the brother of Archibald) was re-named *Dolphinton* and remained in the Ainslie family until after the death of John's father, Archibald in 1926. The BUSHBY family was the last to own the property before it was sold.

Unfortunately, all the land which is now known as the Sandhill, behind the Launceston ambulance station at the top of Wellington Street was acquired by the Government in the late 1940's to make way for a sanatorium. The house was demolished and land sub divided. A nursing home *Ainslie House* is now situated on the land with a street nearby named Ainslie Grove.¹²

The discovery of a distant Scottish cousin marrying into a local Launceston family was quite a find and certainly makes family history all the more rewarding. ●

Normanstone, later renamed *Dolphinton*



Footnotes:

1. Principal & Primarius Professor and Doctor of Divinity
2. Memoir of the Principal Tulloch by Mrs Oliphant

3. Doctor of Divinity
 4. Knight Commander of the Indian Empire
 5. Burke's Peerage 1938
 6. General Records Office U.K.
 7. Kings Own Scottish Borderers
 8. Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages Victoria
 9. Story of the Launceston Church Grammar School – Roll of Scholars 1847- 1913
 10. Commonwealth War Graves Commission
 11. Carr Villa Cemetery Section B1 No. 285/286
 12. History in Our Streets – J. & D. Morrisbranch libraries
-

Scottish Regiments

The Dispatch Dec 2005 reports that as of December 2005 all existing Scottish Regiments will become battalions of a *Super Regiment*. To be called *The Royal Regiment of Scotland*. The Royal Scots and King's Own Scottish Borders will amalgamate to become one battalion, the remainder being the Royal Highland Fusiliers, Black Watch, Highlanders and Argyll and Sutherland Highlander. A new cap badge has received Royal approval and been publicly revealed, but other aspects of dress are under discussion, although it is known that the regiment will be kilted in Government Tartan in the Sutherland sett and individual distinctions will be worn in the Tam-O-Shanter. ●

Useful Websites

Van Diemens Land (Tasmania) 1842 Quarter Sessions Index.
www.genseek.net/tasqs42.htm

Family History, Social History, Archaeology and Genealogy.
www.originsuk.com

Family History Library

News from the web: The LDS Family History Library has announced that it is in the process of digitising and making available on the Internet all of the Family History books in their collection. About 5,000 books are now available they estimate that about 100 titles a week will be added to the on-line collection. Copyright issues are playing a role in determining the order in which they progress through this task; with books out of copyright being done first. As these Family History books are digitised and placed on-line, an entry is being placed in the Family History Library on-line catalogue with a hyperlink to the digitised image. By going to the FHL On-Line Catalogue, you can search for a specific name, find a book that has been indexed and view on-line. The digitised images of these Family History books are actually being stored on the electronic servers at Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah. There are several additional possibilities that provide genealogist functionality that they have never had before. You are now able to do full-text searches on each book, and on every digitized book in the collection.

How to Find the Digitized Images

Go to the web site of the Harold B Lee Library at BYU <http://www.lib.byu.edu/> on their home page; follow the link *Find Other Material/Electronic/On Line Collections at BYU*. Click on *Text Collections* tab and select the *Family History Archive* from the list of collections that are displayed. Use the *Search All* feature with the *Search Full Text* box checked.

As you make selections from the *hits* that are displayed, you will need to use the *Click Here to View Item* button near the top of the screen to display the actual image of the page. Each page may be printed after being viewed. ●

Thirlstane *(by an occasional correspondent)*

"Thirlstane, Thirlstane—Where is Thirlstane?" Seeing in last week's *Gazette* a proclamation announcing that the Governor-in-Council had been pleased to gazette a new township bearing the name at the commencement of this article, and being somewhat curious to view it, I gathered as much information as possible from the old criers of Latrobe, and having purchased a good stick, some biscuits and cheese, not forgetting to call at the "Royal" for a drink of Boag's superior, as I was informed that as yet no hotel graces the town of Thirlstane, I took my way along the Moriarty road, leaving Latrobe on the south. For some five miles the land on either side is the poorest description, but arrived at New Ground a very different aspect is presented.

The farms of Messrs E & J ADDISON, on beautiful chocolate soil, and kept in splendid order reflect credit on the owners, and bring coffers into the lockers. They are good all-round farmers, not depending on one staple article as some of the NW Coast farmers do. Passing on, the good land still continues, several of the holdings testify to the energy and enterprise of the settlers.

Leaving the "Hermitage," the magnificent marsh lands of Mr Turton THOMAS, on the right a little over seven miles from Latrobe and 10 from Devonport rests, in as pretty a little nook as it is possible to find, the new township. Already a few buildings are erected, a public hall that is used as a school until a state school is built, and a pretty little Wesleyan Church, with ground enough for schools and parsonage. The township is surveyed into building lots of 5 and 10 acres, and holdings suitable for small dairy farms and fruit growing. The whole of the lots

are irrigated, and display the wisdom of the person who laid out the township. Adjoining are the meadows and marsh lands of Mr R D STEWART, who has spared no pains or money to make his estate one of the best beef producing properties in the whole of the district. By the kindness of his manager, Mr JARVIS, I was shown over the whole estate, which put one in mind of the old English scenery, and looked for all the world like a well-kept park, only wanting a few deer with antlers to complete the delusion. The homestead is situated on an eminence that commands a view of the country for several miles round, and far in the distance can be seen the magnificent Asbestos range. I was informed that the whole property is irrigated, and on the shortest notice can be submerged, no less than four never-failing creeks passing through from all points of the compass. The way the trees have been cut down, leaving some in clumps and others in groves, shows that the owner has had an eye to the beautiful, and displayed real artistic talent. The whole estate, comprising about 500 acres, is capable of turning out a beast to the acre every year. The herbage is amongst the richest I have seen in the colony.

There is no doubt but that in the near future Thirlstane will be the centre of a thriving husbandry, and with a new road opening direct to deep water it presents an opportunity for some enterprising capitalists to buy up some of the township allotments and start businesses that must in the long run turn out profitable—surrounded as it is by agricultural districts of New Ground, Sassafras, Green's Creek, and Northdown. The view altogether will well repay visitors who are looking for an outing in the coming summer. ●

Launceston Examiner, 6 Oct 1891, p4 c2

The Tasmania Mine Alphabet

Margaret McKenzie (Member No 47)

The poet is rather fulsome in his praise for the mine hierarchy.

He was most probably Mr John REYCRAFT, he and his family lived in Beaconsfield for many years. The Tasmania

Mine office clock was presented to the Grubb Shaft Museum by his family in the 1980's.

Familiar to all readers and researchers of the Beaconsfield Gold Era are Adye DOUGLAS MP, William HART, Joseph DAVIES and W WRIGHT. In Coultman SMITH's *Town With A History* he said Dick HINDS was the Nightwatchman.

The Museum volunteers heard tales of how zealous he was patrolling the water-race that ran from the Wonder Dam to the mine. Shifty residents were inclined to siphon water off—after dark. Mr PRICE could be R H Price the mine's legal manager. I have no idea who K for the Knight was.

The forest of trees transferred and interred in the mine was pitch pine from the southern states of the United States of America. It was used for the massive pump rods. Other timber used for the mine setts (studdles) was Tasmanian blue gum cut at GRAY Bros Bruni Sawmills, Bruni Island. With the re-opening of the mine some of the timber has seen the light of day again.

Retrieved from Hart Shaft after being underwater for 80 years plus some of the pieces have been donated to Grubb Shaft Museum by the mining companies. With imagination, it has been placed inside and outside Hart and Grubb Shafts and the Boiler house. Visitors can wonder at the size and length of the pump rods and see the



dimensions of a shaft recreated from blue gum on the lower floor of the Museum.

Sometime in the future a piece of pump rod will be used as a memorial to miners who lost their lives

in various mines around Beaconsfield. The local Rotary Club has poured the concrete slab for it on RSL Park, Beaconsfield.

On a much smaller scale, Keith JOYCE, a Museum committee member, used waste pieces of pitch pine to make small bowls. They sold out as fast as he made them. I have 7 and all the growth rings are different in each one. A lady buyer asked me if she could use her bowl for butter. I silently shuddered and advised her against doing that. She would have had a uniquely tasting butter for sure.

To keep the mine dry the company invested huge amounts of money in pumping equipment with the hope of getting rid of 6,000,000 gallons of water every 24 hours. It was a very wet mine and was criticized in England for being a "waterlogged derelict".

A very detailed description of the old mine is in the 2005 edition of *Beaconsfield Gold* by Jan Critchett.

Federation was all the go back then and no doubt it was debated fiercely by management and workers alike. Fortune really did shine on Beaconsfield and Tasmania in those heady days when gold was the leading attraction. ●

Sources:

Launceston Examiner June 17th 1896.
Beaconsfield Gold, Jan Critchett.
 Grubb Shaft Gold and Heritage Museum.
Town With A History, Coultman Smith.

The Tasmania Gold Mine Alphabet



A for the HONORABLE ADYE MP. A Tassy Director of legal degree.

B is for BEACONSFIELD noted for gold; tons upon tons of it down in the hold.

C for the COMPANY "Tassy" by name, absorbing the cake is their favourite game.

D for the DIVIDENDS pleasing to all, more so than even a sixpenny call.

E for the ENGINE that keeps the mine dry pumping the water seven hundred feet high.

F for the FORTUNES, if we might presume to indulge in predicting a permanent boom.

G for the glittering GOLD in the mine, to be raised at the cost of golden coin.

H for the HART, who has got a big share with his head full of wisdom he's worthy the chair.

I for the INDUSTRY sure to succeed, with perseverance and skill in the deed.

J for the JUBILANT days of the year, when the monthly "cakes" beget good cheer.

K for the KNIGHT who should be in the swim, but netted by Knighthood we're sorry for him.

L for the LODGE which exists in the reef if the lode were not there we were loaded with grief.

M for the MINING MANAGER—Joseph—we say and it's never been questioned is well worth his pay.

N for the NIGHTWATCHMAN, steer clear if you can, or guard your approaches to this gentleman.

O for the OFFICERS doing their rounds; taking their share of the ups and downs.

P for the PRICE, with his priceless renown, able to manage a mine or a town.

Q for the QUARTZ brought up from below, it's value to prove and it's colour to show.

R for the REEF, wherein liveth the lode; the Reef having favoured it with an abode.

S for the STRANGER who comes to our gates, welcome to come with his friends and his mates.

T for the TIMBER—a forest of trees, transferred and interred where tis free from the breeze.

U for the UNION of STATES and of NATIONS, commercial freedom and joint federations.

V for the VALOUR which miners possess when it happens their fellows are placed in distress.

W the CHIEF ENGINEER, W WRIGHT, the man for the steam and the speed day and night.

X the EXERTION of muscle and brain, expended in the acquisition of gain.

Y for the YOUTH of the tight little Isle, fortune for them is beginning to smile.

Z for the ZEAL which stimulates action, and gold is to all men a leading attraction. ●

J.R. *Launceston Examiner*, June 17 1896

Bess of Hardwick and Her Times

Shirley Foster (Member 6420)

A new book *Bess of Hardwick: First Lady of Chatsworth* is a fascinating read for people who enjoy Tudor history, are connected to William Edward SAD-LEIR¹ who died in Launceston in 1925, or interested in distant ancestry².

Bess married four times and, apart from Queen Elizabeth, was the wealthiest woman in England. She was very savvy and ensured that her children, grand children and step children's arranged marriages were to the noblest in the land. Her granddaughter Arbella STUART (1575-1615) was in line for the throne. Bess' last husband The Duke of Shrewsbury was ordered by Queen Elizabeth to be the custodian of Mary Queen of Scots and keep. The Duke served in this role for sixteen years. The expense, intrigues, and plots put a great strain on Shrewsbury's marriage. There were scores of guards, soldiers, servants, and families living at the castle which, with no proper plumbing, eventually made the castle middens so foul and filthy, damp and unsanitary everyone had to be moved to another of the Duke's castles. The Duke was ill so Queen Elizabeth ordered seventy eight year old Sir Ralph SADLEIR, (1507-87) Secretary of State, to arrange the move and take over as custodian promising it would only be for a short time. Reluctantly Sadleir started out on horseback with his retinue of fifty armed men from his home *Standon*, in Hertfordshire, which Henry VIII had given him, for Stirling Castle.

Sir Ralph, the progenitor of the Tasmanian Sadleirs, was a commoner with no inherited title, army, or castles. A gentleman with a liberal education, he was one of a new species of statesman who emerged as the printing press caused priests to lose their monopoly

on learning and the disposition of military men showed they were not always suited to politics. As Secretary of State he had solved many 'vexing problems with Scotland to England's advantage'. Over his long career he saw the interest of the state change six times, the crown put on four heads, and religion change five times. Unlike Henry KISSINGER, and today's career diplomats, he was only answerable to the Crown.

Finally in 1587, as readers will know, a plot to assassinate Elizabeth was uncovered. After a trial Queen Elizabeth reluctantly signed Mary's death warrant and she was be-headed. Sir Ralph died eight weeks later.

Footnote

(1) Spelling varied eg. Rafe Sadleyr, Sadler etc.

(2) '...could be a million people' See B M Wicks. *Lessons of a Life Time*. Tasmanian Historical Research Assoc. *Papers and Proceedings* Vol 49 no. 3 Sep 2002.

Descendants inc. Thomas Sadleir Lieut-General & Adjutant of the Irish Brigade who served in 1647 with Oliver Cromwell & was granted land in the County of Tipperary. Some Irish born Sadleirs served with the British Army in India. ●

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An Excursion to Port Arthur in 1842

(from an old manuscript) by *Flying Fish* (No 3 & 4)

Embarking in a splendid six-oared whale boat, we crossed the bay to Point Puer, the boy thief's establishment. They were busily occupied in learning and repeating the catechism. At the penitentiary of Point Puer we encountered Queen Caroline's celebrated witness, Lieutenant FLYNN of the Navy, a miscreant, who was convicted in 1839, at the Old Bailey, of forging poor widows' pension tickets. For this fellow, Queen Caroline obtained the third class order of St Ferdinand, and since his arrival here letters have been actually addressed to Sir John FLYNN. Lights are kept burning throughout the night in the penitentiary barracks, the inmates of which are never for a moment sure when or by whom they may be visited. We accompanied the Commandant in one of his tours of inspection, visiting several of the wards at 10pm. In one the odour of tobacco smoke was discerned, and as the possession of tobacco is an offence against the regulations, notice was given that the entire ward would be placed on charge until the smoker was known. When we came away they had not discovered the offender, and in consequence every man was made to sleep in a silent apartment. In passing along the road on the settlement after dark, every sentry challenges, and without the countersign even the Commandant would be peremptorily detained. Every soldier invariably bears loaded arms. The penitentiary yards are commanded in various places. They are repeatedly visited, and such is the severity of discipline, such the rigidity of scrutiny, aye, and such the felons' mutual distrust, that anything like concerted revolt is as hopeless as impracticable. We slept in perfect tranquillity in a

house unconscious of window shutters—guiltless of window fastenings.

Having witnessed the devotional exercises of Point Puer, we next morning paid a visit to the various workshops. In this admirable establishment between 600 and 700 boys are taught the means of obtaining an honest livelihood. When first received, they are instructed in the use of the spade, the hoe, and the grubbing axe. They clear, break up, fence, and cultivate their own land, the product being principally confined to potatoes, cabbages, turnips, and other vegetables. After a term of good conduct the option of trade is conceded as a boon, five or six kinds of handicraft being submitted for election. At the head of each department the necessary instructions are to be found; and as means and opportunities admit, these are chosen from among persons arriving free in the colony. The juvenile sawyers first attracted our notice; of these there are from 15 to 20 pairs. At present they work in open pits, but sheds are in progress to shelter them from the weather. These lads not only cut sufficient timber for their own buildings, but furnish considerable supplies to the other works. The boat builder's department, in which is KIRBY, the prisoner of his master at Lincoln, now a young man of exemplary conduct, came next under review. There a beautiful whale boat of Huon pine, the timbers of light (resemblance of rose) wood, was rapidly attaining completion. At the cooperage, tubs, buckets, mess kids, and ship buoys were in progress of manufacture. About 50 tailors actively cut out and make up clothing, while 75 shoemakers, equally assiduous in their vocation. Every scrap

of old iron is turned to account in the blacksmith's shop, where the boys were converting fragments of hoops into nails, rivets, and the like. At the carpenter's shop they were framing doors and window sashes, and preparing boards. The bookbinders were in full employ, having several of Mr MANTON'S volumes in hand. The turners alone were inactive. I must here remark that any of the boy or adult mechanics or labourers performing work for any of the civil or military officers, a record of the amount of such services is kept and charged against the employer. Some £500 a year thereby finds its way into the military chest. The stonemasons were next visited. They have a great variety of material prepared and preparing for the purpose of erecting a large and substantial barrack, together with an extensive range of improved workshops. At the bakery a large supply of goodly provender, the production of sundry juveniles, met our eyes, whilst the savour steams of the cook-house induced us to take a peep at the excellent fare, the boys being allowed an equal ration with the adult. Before dinner the boys are taught a habit of cleanliness by being obliged to wash. A short space is also allotted to play, and every afternoon half of the youngsters attend school. Although the origin of this establishment be founded in guilt, it is one of deep interest, for, from the very core of crime there springs the cherished hope of fairer, happier days. Infamy may be lost in industry, sin give place to grace, and transportation itself may, through the blessing of God, be the balsam of the reckless. Such consummation is within the power of all. Many, no doubt, have, and will again clutch the offered gift; and I earnestly hope, as I sincerely believe, that many will bless the hour they saw Point Puer, which, under Providence, may prove

the salvation (body and soul!) of hundreds. Several instructed there are already earning comfortable livelihoods in various parts of the colony, and numbers have feelingly acknowledged to Captain BOOTH the blessing they thence derived. How many of England's poor but virtuous children would be overjoyed with the full provision, excellent lodging, and comfortable clothing—not to say a word on the beneficial instruction—of Point Puer.

On our return to the settlement we landed at a small island named, from its funeral purposes "Isle des Morts," or Dead Men's Isle. Within its sea-girt shores, almost its first occupant, lies Dennis COLLINS, the sailor who threw a stone at King WILLIAM the Fourth, on one of the English racecourses. Here likewise repose the ashes of MAY, the burker of the Italian boy. Here, moreover, are monuments to several free persons who have died during service at Port Arthur, or perished in its vicinity : of the latter are three seamen wrecked in the schooner *Echo*, two seamen of Government vessels, and several soldiers of the 21st, 51st and 63rd Regiments. Over the remains of Robert YOUNG, a soldier of the 51st, accidentally drowned, his sorrowing comrades have reared the recording stone, on which a poetic private has written the following:

His melancholy fate doth plainly prove
The frail uncertainty of human life;
Oh! may his soul attain that blest abode,
Which knows no human misery or strife.

Michael GIBBONS a private of the 21st who lost his wife shortly after child birth, and who was left with two infant children, in his own verse thus weeps his sad bereavement:-

When worth and truth like her descend
to dust,
Grief is adopt, and sorrow is most just:

Such cause has he to weep who pious
pays

The last sad tribute of his love and
praise.

Trust he shall meet her on that happy
shore.

Where pain and sickness there shall be
no more.

Dead Men's Isle is a picturesquely, sorrowful spot—so soothing in its melancholy, so placid in its solitude that a friend of mine, the last Dr MACBRAIRE, when medical officer at the settlement, under the impression of approaching doom, requested that he might be laid within its leafy shores. Macbraire, however, was destined to mingle his dust with that of ALBION, where, my wanderings o'er, I yet look forward to deposit my own.

It is not alone in funeral verse that Port Arthur has been sung; Mr ELLERMAN, first lieutenant of HMS *Favourite*, having struck the chord in glowing measure.

Port Arthur is a place of wonders. Where naught but sin and crime are assumed to exist; the seeds of religion and virtue have been carefully planted, and the blossoms of goodliness are seen to germinate. Even the yellow jacket may cover many repentant and returning heart. As a kind of guiding star, a spiritual oasis in this moral desert, a Sabbath-school has been instituted for the children of the officers, soldiers, overseers, and others. This day, the 10th January, the anniversary meeting and examination were held. The muster was a goodly one, comprising 84 boys and girls of various ages. A number of excellent instructive books were provided as prizes for the most exemplary attendants, the most diligent and proficient scholars. In each branch a hot competition ensued, and, in many instances, so earnest was the struggle, that Captain Booth, the patron of the institution, felt some difficulty in

awarding the palm. The examination over, the children proceeded to a marquee formed by the *Favourite's* sails and flags, and tastefully adorned with a perfusion of native wreaths and garlands. In this marquee they enjoyed a *fete al fresco*; tea, coffee, cake, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, and other fruits, being abundantly supplied. It was an era in their lives, an event of pleasing contemplation to the spectators. The children satisfied, a like refreshment was next provided for their delighted parents, and after some very apposite observations from the patron, the Revs. Messrs. MANTON and SIMPSON, as also Major ROBERTSON (elected a member of the committee) the state of the funds was declared. From this it appeared that a balance of £1 10s remained in hand from last year's accounts; that £8 10s had been collected the preceding day; that the tea tickets (1s each) and one or two contributions amounted to £3 or £3 10s; and that therefore, there were between £13 and £14 available for the purchase of next year's prizes. To the honour of Port Arthur's contributions it should be mentioned that only a few weeks had elapsed since they had subscribed above £16, in aid of the Wesleyan Mission fund

Launceston Examiner, 11 October, 1890. p2 c4-5.

On Tuesday we visited the several artificer's shops, which are a mere adult duplicate of Point Puer. At the Ironsmith's we witnessed the operation of file-cutting. From the factories we walked to the scene of a recent atrocious, motiveless murder. It is about three-quarters of a mile from the settlement, in a lonely, gloomy dell—some of the neighbouring trees are still splashed with the victim's blood. From the depositions it appears that the murderer BELFIELD, a lad of 18, and

BOARDMAN, a lad of 17, were at work in the vicinity. Belfield complained of thirst, and Boardman went some short distance to show the other a creek where he might slake it. Both were seen to leave the gang, but Belfield alone returned; and, when questioned by the overseer of his comrade, he declared he had "bolted," pointing in the opposite direction of the path they had pursued. Boardman was accordingly reported as an absconder. A couple of days elapsed, when a man cutting brooms thought he heard groans, which as he approached grew more distinct, until, at the foot of a gigantic gum-tree, clotted with gore and fly-blown, he beheld the hapless sufferer. Shouting for aid and hastening to the creek, he washed the vermin from the mouth of the mangled creature, who was so disfigured as to be unknown by his comrade—the person who sought to relieve him. "Don't you know me Tom? I am Sydney." Assistance having arrived he was forthwith conveyed to the Hospital. He sufficiently recovered to identify his assassin. It appears that they had no sooner reached the creek than Boardman was assaulted by Belfield, who dealt him some severe blows on the head: the stick breaking, Belfield seized a heavier one, and belaboured the poor fellow until he became insensible. Not satisfied, the young monster "jobbed" a haftless knife between the spinal process of the neck, and then fled to concoct the story of absconding. Boardman lingered until January 2, and Belfield is now in the Hobart Town Goal. When we saw him in the cell at Port Arthur, he looked a poor, simple well-featured boy, with countenance anything but ferocious. He did not attempt to deny his guilt to Mr MANTON, but wept bitterly. He assigned no reason for the bloody deed, and as no probable cause can be traced it is one of utter mystery.

At the dockyard we found most of the people busily prepared to heave down HMS *Favourite*, in order to thoroughly refit her—a launch for *Lady Franklin*, a lighter, and an exquisitely proportioned 18-ton gunboat, calculated to carry a long 32 pounder, were in a very forward state, and the timber of a 100-ton cutter in process of conversion. We visited the *Favourite*, a cruiser of 420 tons and 18 guns, with a crew of jolly lads that my quondam acquaintances, MONARCH and VERNON, would have leapt sky high at. From the *Favourite* we made a trip to the Government grounds, in local parlance styled the garden. Several men were employed building a rick of well-saved hay. This domain is an enchanting spot, of which the pencil, not the pen, can convey adequate conception; wood, water, earth, sky, all contrive to gladden the eye and charm the sense. Here at some future (perchance not very distant) day, when penitentiary and penal settlements shall have ceased to exist, here in one of the most beautiful bays, with a shore of the purest sand, and waters of pellucid hue, here the Tasmanian steamers will flock with their joyous freightage of watering-place visitors, whilst the present settlement, an easy distance off, will eventually resolve itself into one of the finest and most important naval arsenals—a Plymouth of the South. The security and amplitude of the haven, the facility of equipment, and the superabundance of choice building materials, all conducing to the certainty of such result. On our return we boarded the *Lady Franklin*, * fitting with the utmost despatch as a troop and store ship. The brig *Tamar* shortly afterwards came to anchor, and in the course of the evening the beautiful *Eliza*, so that Port Arthur boasted a larger fleet than I have sometimes, not many years back, seen in Hobart Town.

The following morning (Wednesday, 12th) we accompanied the Commandant on a visit to the Probation Station at Flinders Bay, one of the numerous indentations of Norfolk Bay. Our course was by the tramway, and a part of the route by which we first reached Port Arthur. Flinders Bay is a new and very primitive station under the superintendence of Mr SMITH. There are 200 convicts under this charge, with a sergeant and 12 privates of the 99th Regiment. They are as yet domiciled in bark huts; but slab ones are preparing, as also cottages for the Superintendent, Mr KILGOUR, the surgeon; Mr DOVE the catechist, and the several assistants. It may save repetition if I here remark that a "complete" probation station is governed by a superintendent, three assistant superintendents, a competent number of overseers (all freemen), a surgeon, a catechist, and a military detachment; in addition, a visiting magistrate is placed in such a part of the country that two or more stations may come within his inspection. The men are employed in the erection of all the requisite buildings, forming roads and bridges, grubbing, fencing and cultivating land, which, in an improved condition will it is presumed, at some future day, be sold for the public behalf. As their probationary terms expire the convicts are removed to Slopen Island, a station whence they are subsequently otherwise disposed of. Flinders Bay party is yet in the earliest of these stages, being employed in felling, burning off, and clearing land, and providing themselves with the necessary quarters. It is a magnificent looking location, with an ample supply (even at this dry season) of water.

The land seems poor and exceedingly stony, but after the soil I have seen reclaimed and made productive it would

be extremely rash to pronounce Flinders impracticable. Its position is one of very great advantage. Having made the tour of inspection, we set sail for Eagle Hawk Neck—a hummocky sandy isthmus, situated at the extreme of a deep bight. This isthmus is about a quarter of a mile in length, and 300 yards in breadth. Sentries are posted night and day, and as yet more infallible security, a chain of 13 ferocious dogs is placed at intervals across its breadth, these dogs receiving a regular ration from the commissariat. At night a row of lamps in the same direction as the dogs is lit up, a measure which precludes the possibility of escape. This singular formation is thus the secure key of Tasman's Peninsula, and what is very remarkable, there is a like key (East Bay Neck) to Forestier's Peninsula. The first is a subaltern's guard; the latter is only now being made a post. These singular formations lead one to the almost natural conclusion that Tasman's and Forestier's Peninsulas were designed for the purpose to which they have been applied.

The convicts know the hopelessness of escape, that the least appearance of smoke would betray their whereabouts, because its existence would be communicated from every signal-hill; that they could not possibly ford the cordon on either isthmus; and, therefore, that, being without food, fire, or water, they had but one of two alternatives—a lingering death or inevitable surrender. Under such considerations it must be self-evident that no place could be better chosen than Tasman's and Forestier's Peninsulas. The former comprises of an area of 45,000 acres, the latter 15,000, nearly one-half whereof is available, the probation parties must ere long turn to good account—land which, whenever the peninsulas become free settle-

ments, will be the object of earnest competition, intersected, as it will be, by capital roads, and accessible on so many points to water carriage.

It was on Forestier's Peninsula that Captain BOOTH, some three years ago, had nearly perished. In the anxious desire to make himself personally conversant with certain localities, he became entangled in an almost impervious scrub, until at length extrication was beyond his power. The hammer of one pistol broke in the attempt to strike a light; the other was so saturated that it refused to give fire. Quite overpowered, he laid himself down and slept. He awoke chilly and torpid, again to sink in a state of exhaustion. In this horrifying state did this excellent officer witness the fall of four successive nights—the dawn of five succeeding days, without drink, without food, without hope. His toes had begun to mortify (the flesh sloughed away), and a lingering and agonising

death seemed at hand. Suddenly the woods echoed to the bugles of his anxious comrades, but their commander was too far gone to utter a response. It seemed a mockery—an offer of life, but beyond his power to reach. His two faithful kangaroo dogs clung to their master's side. He saw them lick the hoar from the frozen leaves. A hint whereby he profited, and felt in some degree revived. God at length was gracious; the numerous parties in quest of the missing commander drew near. The dogs sprang to greet them; and, after a hundred hours of famine and horror, Captain Booth was snatched from death, but with an enfeebled frame and impaired constitution. ●

** The bark *Lady Franklin* is still in existence at Hobart, and lately employed as a whaler, and known as the *Marie Laurie*—FF.

Launceston Examiner, 18 October, 1890. p3 c3-4

It's time you set your Australian ancestors free.



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(advertisement as supplied from Ancestry)

Tasmanian Placename Changes

Susan L Waters now deceased (Member No 13)

First appeared in *Tasmanian Ancestry Vol 2 No 1, March 1981*.

Changes in place names can present difficulties for any trying to trace his or her family history. If you had Tasmanian ancestors who came from Rumney's Huts, Cabbage Tree Hill, Shepton Montacute or Snake Plains, would you know where to start looking for the records of your family? How often have you looked on a map only to find that these and many other towns and localities don't seem to exist anymore? Hours of fruitless searching can be avoided if you are aware of these changes (or at least know where to look to find out about them).

Most people are aware of the change from Van Diemen's Land, the name associated with all the alleged brutalities of the convict system, to "the sweet one of Tasmania"¹. However, how many people are aware of the many different names for the township and locality of Scottsdale? In 1840, after James SCOTT, the Government surveyor, explored the north-east of Tasmania and selected land in the area, it became known as Scott's New Country². Other early names for the area include Cox's Paradise, commemorating Thomas COX, one of the first settlers in the area; and Tucker's Corner, named after Thomas TUCKER who first settled in the area in 1859. The town was officially known as Ellesmere until 1893. In that year the name was changed to Scottsdale in honour of the first surveyor in the area. Other towns and localities have similar histories of name changes³.

Tasmanian nomenclature owes much to the work of the early surveyors and explorers. Usually armed with little but the sketchiest of maps, they opened up

previously undiscovered or little known country. They usually named features and localities by drawing up the names of prominent citizens from the United Kingdom or elsewhere. For example, the surveyors employed by the Van Diemen's Land Company commemorated prominent members of the Company in names such as Bischoff, River Inglis and River Cam⁴. The first wave of settlers, often unaware of their work, gave their name to different localities, for example, the town of Baden (in the Oatlands municipality) was formerly known as Rumney's Huts, commemorating an early settler who erected a crude dwelling in the area⁵. Frequently the names of pioneers or the names of their properties became place names. Sometimes this meant that a given locality had more than one name or that the same name was used for more than one locality.

The development of a state wide postal system created a need for standardisation. Localities were often given a special post name or generally accepted local names became standardized. In 1912 Point Rapid, West Bay and Blackwood Hills became known as Rowella as the Post Master General's Department felt the need for a common postal name for the area. However, the former name still persist as the names of local landmarks⁶. In other cases such as that of Beltana, a name change was made because there was a duplication of the name with a town in South Australia. So, in 1903, Beltana became Lindisfarne.

The establishment of Nomenclature Board of Tasmania was important in the collation, authorisation and spelling of both old and new names. The Board is a satellite body of the Lands

Department⁷. It is located [2006: level 8/134 Macquarie St, Hobart Nomenclature.Office@dpiwe@tas.gov.au] The Board has a register of all officially recognized place names in Tasmania and this contains a considerable amount of information on the dates and background to place name changes. (The author of this paper is grateful for the assistance of Mr M W CLENNETT of the Nomenclature Board in preparation of this paper). ●

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A List of Place Name Changes in Tasmania

Former Name ¹	Municipality ²	Current Name	Approx. date of change ³
Adam's River Field	Hamilton	Adamsfield	
Altmoor	Flinders	Ranga ⁴	post 1900
Back River	New Norfolk	Magra	1912
Badger Plains	Ulverstone	Ulverstone	pre 1900
Baker's Rivulet/Creek	Huon	Lucaston	1909*
Beachside	Hobart	lower Sandy Bay	pre 1900
Beltana	Clarence	Lindisfarne	1903
Bismarck	Glenorchy	Collinsvale	1915-1916
Black Sugar Loaf	Westbury	Birralee	1915
Blackwood Hills	Beaconsfield	Rowella	1912
Bradshaw's Creek	Ringarooma	Pioneer	1955 (1909)*
Brandy Creek	Beaconsfield	Beaconsfield	pre 1900
Brothers Home Mine	Ringarooma	Derby	pre 1900
Cabbage Tree Hill	Beaconsfield	Beaconsfield	pre 1900
The Camp	Scottsdale	Lyndhurst	pre 1900
Cascades	Tasman	Koonya	pre 1900
Cherry Tree Opening	Sorell	Pawleena	pre 1900
Chestnut	Deloraine	Meander	1909*
Cloverdale	Fingal	Upper Esk	c1949
Copper Alley Bay	Port Cygnet	Lymington	pre 1900
Cotton	Ulverstone	Ulverstone	pre 1900
Cox's Paradise	Scottsdale	Scottsdale	pre 1900
Cross Marsh	Green Ponds	Melton Mowbray	pre 1900
Daniel's Bay	Bruny ⁵	Lunawanna	c1909
Detention	Circular Head	Rocky Cape	post 1909
Derwent	New Norfolk	Bushy Park	post 1909
Du Cane	Ringarooma	Tomahawk	post 1909
Elizabeth (Town)	New Norfolk	New Norfolk	pre 1900
Ellesmere	Scottsdale	Scottsdale	1893-1894

Former Name ¹	Municipality ²	Current Name	Approx. date of change ³
Fat Doe River	Bothwell	Bothwell	pre 1900
Forester's Hill	Beaconsfield	Notley Hills	C1950
Formby	Devonport	Devonport	1890
Gordon Plains	Evandale	Evandale	pre 1900
Green Point	Brighton	Bridgewater	1900*
Green Water Holes	Green Ponds	Kempton	pre 1900
Green Water Ponds	Green Ponds	Kempton	pre 1900
Gregson	Clarence	Otago	post 1909
Heidelberg	Latrobe	Harford	1900*
Hollow Tree	Clarence	Cambridge	pre 1900
Honeysuckle	Evandale	Evandale	c1820
Honeywood	Esperance	Geeveston	pre 1900
Hull	Huon	Judbury	post 1900
Hurst Town	Scottsdale	Lyndhurst	1853
Hythe	Esperance	Southport	1969
Ilfracombe	Beaconsfield	Beauty Point	pre 1900
Ilfraville	Beaconsfield	Beauty Point	pre 1900
Irishtown	Port Cygnet	Nicholls Rivulet	pre 1900
Jerusalem	Richmond	Colebrook	pre 1900
Judd's Creek	Huon	Judbury	1924
Kangaroo Bay	Clarence	Bellerive	1892
Kawallah	Launceston	Newstead	pre 1900
King's Town	Kingborough	Kingston	1882
Koomella	Scottsdale	West Scottsdale	
Krushka's Bridge	Ringarooma	Moorina	pre 1900
Lightwood Bottom	Esperance	Geeveston	pre 1900
Latour	Longford	Longford	pre 1900
Linda	Gormanston	Gormanston	1909*
Longmeadows	St Leonards	Franklin Village	pre 1900
Lovett	Port Cygnet	Cygnet	1915
Lyetta	Beaconsfield	Clarence Point	c1960
Lymington	Evandale	Nile	1900*
Macquarie	Gormanston	Pillinger	1900
Macquarie's Township	Hamilton	Hamilton	pre 1900
Marawaylee	Beaconsfield	Riverside West	
Mill's Reef	Bruny Island	Alonnah	1955
Montagu	Circular Head	Togari	post 1955
Native Tier	Hamilton	Osterley ⁶	1900*
Norfolk Plains	Longford	Longford	1860
Oberlin	New Norfolk	Black Hills	pre 1900
Paterson's Plains	St Leonards	St Leonards	pre 1900
Pea Jacket Point	Flindes	Wybalenna	
Penghana	Queenstown	Queenstown	1900*
Piper's River	Lilydale	Lilydale	1887 1900*
Point Rapid	Beaconsfield	Rowella	1912
Poole's Marshes	Oatlands	Lower Marshes	
Pootark	Tasman	Stormlea	1929
Portland	Ringarooma	Du Cane	pre 1900
Poynduk	Esperance	Port Davey	pre 1900

Former Name ¹	Municipality ²	Current Name	Approx. date of change ³
Peston	King Island	Naracoopar	post 1909
Rialannah	Hobart	Mount Nelson	pre 1900
Richmond Hill	Beaconsfield	Kayena	
Rumney's Huts	Oatlands	Baden	1905
San Diego	Spring	Darlington, Maria Is	pre 1900
Settlement Point	Flinders Island	Emita	post 1909
Shepton Montacute	Green Ponds	Dysart	1875
South Bridgewater	Glenorchy	Granton	1914
Snake Plains	Esperance	Glendevie	post 1909
Sunny Hills	Circular Head	Nabageena	post 1909
Tatna	Beaconsfield	Exeter	pre 1909
Temby	Spring Bay	Triabunna	pre 1900
Thomas Plains	Portland	Weldborough	1900*
Tongatabu ⁷	Deloraine	Weetah	1914
Torquay	Devonport	Devonport	1890
Tucker's Corner	Scottsdale	Scottsdale	pre 1900
Tucker's Hill	Wynyard	Milabena	
Upper Flowerdale	Wynyard	Moorleah	post 1900
Upper Huon	Huon	Glen Huon	post 1900
Victoria (Valley)	Huon	Ranelagh	post 1900
West Leith	Ulverstone	Turners Beach	post 1909
West Bay	Beaconsfield	Rowella	1912
Wybalerma	Huon	Glen Huon	
Yarmouth	Portland	Scamander	1900*

Notes:

1900* indicates that both names are found in the "List of Towns etc." in *Walch's Almanac* for that year.

1. Unless indicated otherwise, the information comes from the Nomenclature Board's *Towns and Localities Index*.
2. See the map of municipalities *Tasmanian Ancestry* Vol 1 No 3 December 1980.
3. *Towns and Localities Index...* and "Towns, Post Offices and Telegraph Stations" in *Walch's Almanac*.
4. Ranga became Altamore in 1909 and subsequently reverted.
5. *Walch's Almanac* 1909 has it as Bruni
6. *Walch's Almanac* 1909 has it as Osterly
7. *Walch's Almanac*, 1909 has Tongataboo; Comenclature Board: Tongatabu.

The Examiner
Births Death & Marriages

Volume 15

Births: 1961-1965

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Old Launceston

One of the few remaining landmarks of old Launceston will soon have ceased to remind the public of the days of long ago. **The building in Cameron-street**, with its quaint roof and bow windows, which the workmen are pulling down to make way for the new offices of the Australian Mutual Provident Society, has watched the progress of the northern city from the latter days of the thirties until now, and has formed a connecting link between the banished institutions of the past and the freedom of the present.

For many years it was the residence of the Police Magistrate, and it was under its roof, no doubt, that Lieutenant W H BRETON, RN (who, by the way, was the first president of the Mechanics' Institute) thought out some of those interesting lectures on conchology, which old residents recollect with pleasure.

Next to the building but standing further back from the street stood the police court—a scene of far greater activity than the present one—in which those notorious bushrangers KELLY and DALTON underwent their preliminary examination. Almost in front of this and facing the end of the magistrate's quarters were the cells in which the prisoners were kept while waiting trial by the PM. Immediately opposite to these building was a vacant piece of ground and upon it were the "stocks" in which the "drunks" underwent their punishment, and suffered the ridicule of the "larrikin" of olden times. The watch-house then occupied the site of St Andrew's Church, but was subsequently removed to a portion of the ground we have just mentioned at the angle of St John and Cameron streets, where it stood until the premises now in use were devoted to that purpose in about 1856.

The treadmill stood where the present police station does; indeed the "mill went round" in the room now used by the court, the machinery being in the rooms behind the present bench, and a shaft coming through and working the mill. It took 18 men to turn the wheel, and the punishment was supposed to be of 18 minutes' duration, but this was not always so. A bell rang every minute, and was the signal for the end man to get off the machine, and the 17 remaining to move along and make room for another, so that the man who happened to be at the right hand end only did a minute on the mill, the second one two minutes, and so on until the last of the primary 18 was reached; and he did his full term.

In later days a hotel—*The London*—was erected on the square where the post and telegraph office now stand. Its last landlord was Mr F B WATSON, who had been associated with the stage, and at one time ran the old *Lyceum Theatre* in connection with his hotel. There was a comical little theatre in the upper story of the *London*, which fell into disuse after the erection of the *Theatre Royal* in St John-street, on the site now occupied by the *Bijou*. Many old members of a once popular amateur dramatic club, the XYZ, will recall occasional rehearsals in the little theatre at the *London*, when Mr Watson was their stage manager.

This is but an outline of the reminiscences connected with the building now being demolished. The late Mr William GUNN was the last PM who used the adjoining buildings as a court house, and of the other gentlemen who occupied it for that purpose, only Mr William TARLETON, of Hobart, remains. ●

Launceston Examiner, 8 Oct 1891, p2 c5.

The Dutch in Australia, 1606-2006

By Nonja Peters (National Archives of Australia)

The collection of the National Archives of Australia contains many records about Dutch settlement and participation in Australia in the twentieth century.

In 2006 Australia will celebrate 400 years of Dutch contact. The Mariners, merchants and passengers on ships belonging to the Dutch East Indies Company (*Verenigde Oost Indische Compagnie*) were the first recorded Europeans to set foot on Australian soil.

Their arrival in Australia happened mainly by chance at a time when the instruments used to determine longitude were still in their infancy. It was not uncommon for ships that left Cape Town in South Africa for the East Indies to travel too far east before turning north-east to Batavia (present-day Jakarta), the capital of the Netherlands East Indies (now Indonesia). Many of these ships came to grief on the Western Australian coast. Some survivors were rescued but many were not. Aboriginal oral history has it that the fortunate ones cohabited with Aborigines. Dutch East Indies Company ships stopped visiting Western Australian shores in 1796 after the collapse of the company.

Over a century later, only 600 Dutch-born people were living in Australia. It was not until 1942-45 that Dutch numbers increased significantly when Dutch military personnel arrived in Australia to help with the defence and evacuation of Dutch residents of the Netherlands East Indies.

On 19 January 1942, the Netherlands East Indies and Australian governments reached an agreement that all financial responsibilities for Dutch women and children evacuated to Australia would fall on the Netherlands East Indies Administration. After this, evacuations

started in earnest. Many evacuees fled to Broome, on the north coast of Western Australia, because it was one of the closest points to Java on the Australian mainland and could take both land-based aircraft and flying boats. During this period as many as 57 aircraft arrived in Broome on any one day and 7,000 to 8,000 passengers passed through the base in a fortnight.

Broome was not, however, a safe haven. On 3 March 1942, nine Japanese Zero fighter planes attacked a squadron of 15 flying boats waiting to refuel in Roebuck Bay. Fourteen of these boats were crammed with Dutch women and children who had fled Java the night before and were en route to other destinations. Many of these evacuees were injured or killed in the attack. Those who died are buried in Karrakatta Cemetery in Perth, WA.

During the war the Netherlands East Indies Government became the only foreign government-in-exile on Australian soil. Towards the end of the war, however, the relationship between the Australian and Netherlands East Indies governments shifted from amicable to antagonistic when Australian waterside workers' unions and the Communist Party of Australia supported the Indonesian Nationalist Movement by boycotting Dutch shipping in 1944-45.

In the years following WWII, the Australian Government began to actively recruit European-born migrants to reverse population stagnation, overcome crucial labour shortages and maintain the war-booted economy. Between 1951 and 1970, about 160,000 Dutch nationals migrated to Australia. Many ships, including the *Groote Beer*, *Johan van Oldenbarnevelt*, *Nelly*, *Sibajak*, *Skaubryn* and *Waterman*, and

some KLM Airlines flights, were specially chartered to carry migrants from the Netherlands.

Prospective migrants were enticed by passage assistance and images of wealth unheard of in the post-war Netherlands—booming industry, boundless opportunity, full employment, good working conditions, a home of one's own, white-goods & a motor vehicle. All that was required of them was that they meet health, security and age criteria, and remain in the employment for which they were selected for a period of 2 years, or agree to repay the fare.

Unlike arrangements made with other governments, where migrants paid a flat rate of £10 each, the amount a Dutch migrant paid depended on their earning capacity at the time. Many Dutch migrants had to pay a significant amount of money and consequently arrived at their destination virtually destitute, with only landing money and a small packing crate of household possessions. Few had the collateral to secure bank loans to help establish themselves. Their plight was exacerbated by Australia's building material and labour shortage which forced larger families to start their new life at one of the Department of Immigration accommodation centres.

Many Dutch women recall feeling especially overwhelmed by the transition from a well-appointed cabin aboard the *Johan van Oldenbarnevelt* or the *Himalaya* to a bare cubicle in one of the accommodation centres scattered around the country. From 1945, Commonwealth-run hostels and camps were used to house newly arrived migrants. Many Dutch migrants spent time in camps at Bathurst, Scheyville and Nelson Bay.

Housing was particularly problematic for larger families. These families had to

make tents or old tram carriages *gezellig*, or homely, until they could afford a deposit on a second-hand house or a block of land. After work or school and on weekends, the whole family was expected to clean old bricks or make new bricks from their meagre cement allocation. When the family had enough bricks to build a garage or the back verandah of their future home, they then had to find innovative ways to cram many bodies into the smallest of spaces.

Aanpassen, or 'fitting in', was a distinctive aspect of Dutch resettlement. In public, most Dutch people seemed willing to get rid of, or at least cover up, any social characteristics defined as 'ethnic' by Australians. Anglo-conformity became the hallmark of Dutch identity in Australia. These assimilation patterns made the Dutch somewhat 'invisible' and saw them labelled 'model migrants'.

Today there are close to 95,000 residents in Australia who were born in the Netherlands and a further 240,000 Australians who claim Dutch ancestry. Over the last 50 years, the Dutch have had a huge impact on the building and construction industry in Australia, and have contributed significantly to the scientific, artistic and economic development of the country they now call home.

How to find records about Dutch settlement and participation in Australia:

The collection of the National Archives of Australia contain many records about Dutch settlement and participation in Australia and Australia's relationship with the Netherlands during the twentieth century. Records in the National Archives collection are available for public access once they are 30 years old.

If members of your family migrated to Australia during the twentieth century,

the National Archives of Australia will probably hold their migration records, as well as records documenting their other activities, including:

- Service for Australia in WWI or WWII;
- Naturalisation as Aust citizens;
- Working for the Australian government—perhaps in a post office or as a Customs officer—or selling land to it; or
- Applying to patent their inventions, registering their trademarks or copyrighting their creative work.

To find these records, you should first do a keyword search on RecordSearch, the National Archives' online records database, which is available on the Archives' website www.naa.gov.au.

Use variations of the surname of the family you wish to find records on. Remember that names on official records may not necessarily be spelled as you expect, so try search techniques where you substitute 'c' for 'k', 'l' for 'y' and 's' for 'z'. Changes to first names were very common with Dutch migrants—eg. Marijke to Mary, Sjannie to Joan, Gerardus to Jerry and Jan to John.

As many war service record entries on RecordSearch list place of birth, you might also like to try a keyword search using the names of town in the Netherlands. You can also do keyword searches using the names of any businesses or organisations with which your relative was involved.

Once you have identified a record in the National Archives' collection, you can view it in the relevant reading room (the location of record is noted on RecordSearch), or if it is digitised, view it online on RecordSearch. If the record is held in Canberra you can request that a digital copy be placed online once it has been assessed for public access. If you've any questions about these

processes please contact the National Reference Service.

To help those seeking their family's migration records, the Archives has recently introduced the Making Australia Home service, providing documents in a keepsake fold for \$25.00. A brochure written in Dutch explaining this service and including an application form is available in the "Family History" section on the Archives' website.

The National Archives also produces fact sheets and research guides on topics such as immigration records, which can be a great help in pointing you in the right direction. Fact Sheet 156, *Records relating to Dutch migration held in Sydney*, and Fact Sheet 170, *Migration hostels in New South Wales, 1946-78*, and other fact sheets and guides can be downloaded for free from the "Publication" section of the Archives' website.

Need help?

Many of the National Archives' millions of individual records can be located by a keyword search, but some records relating to Dutch-Australians cannot. If you would like more help to locate records about your family, contact the National Archives' reference service:

National Reference Service

PO Box 7425

Canberra Business Centre

ACT Australia 2610

Email: ref@naa.gov.au ●

About the author: Dr Nonja Peters is Director of the Migration, Ethnicity, Refugees and Citizenship Research Unit, Curtin University of Technology, WA. Dr Peters has published widely on issues relating to migration... Dr Peters was born in the Netherlands and immigrated to Australia with her family when she was five-and-a-half years old. Her current research interest is the Dutch diaspora to Australia and around the world, her research focuses on migration, identity and belonging.

Help Wanted

Andrews

Seeking descendants of Cecil ANDREWS born circa 1899 to George Barter Andrews and Amelia Knapman of Ivybridge Devon England. Believed to have migrated to Australia and may have gone by the given name George. Two brothers went to British Columbia, Thomas Phillips Andrews and George Barter Andrews (2) I am in touch with their descendants.

Thelma Grunnell, email: tavistock405@yahoo.com.au (Member 610)

Anson Prison Ship

I am currently collecting information on the *Anson* prison Ship and also on any Yorkshire criminals who were held on board her. The *Anson* was built at the village of Paull which is only three miles from my home.

I am willing to share my findings and also exchange information (where possible) with descendants of Yorkshire convicts.

Sheila Gardner, Belcroft, Church Lane, Thorngumbald, East Yorkshire HU12 9PD England.

Butler

Seeking information on the Family of William Henry BUTLER from Port Frederick (Devonport) 1900s. William married Catherine Bertha WILLIAMS in 1901. They had a son Robert William Butler born 1903, married Ida Lucy SANKEY. Catherine had three children from a previous marriage: Olive, Evelyn and Mary. Any information on William, his parents, siblings etc. would be appreciated.

Contact: Helen Hall, 276 Ocean Drive, Bunbury. WA 6230 or email helenvhall@iinet.net.au (Member 4467)

Miss CLEAVER's Choir

The Congregational Christ Church Choir operated from Frederick St, Launceston in the 1920-39s. The conductor was Mr YOUNG. Miss Cleaver was one of 11 children and lived in Lyttleton St. The photograph of the choir was annotated that it was a Miss Cleaver's choir and presumably Miss Cleaver is in the front and centre.



Rosina HOPWOOD, is in the second row, 5th from the right (writer's grandmother)

If you are able to identify any of the other members and/or have any other information about the choir—perhaps where they performed, would you contact Margaret Nichols, email mnichols@netspeed.com.au (Member 3225)

Gibson

I am seeking information on the family of Benjamin Cutler GIBSON. He was born in 1868, under the surname of MARSHMAN, his mother Catherine was unmarried, and the father of this child was Benjamin CUTLER from Evandale. Catherine later married James Gibson and Benjamin's surname was changed to Gibson. He married Alice WALKDEN in 1900 at Frankford, Tasmania. Their known children were William James b. 1900 Ulverstone, Dorothy Jean b. 1903 and Kathleen Bessie b. 1906.

Also the family of Charles Davis GIBSON who died at Hobart in 1951. He was employed at Mercury Office, Hobart. Charles' wife was Alice Jane and their children were Mavis (Mrs B GRANT) of Blackman's Bay, Stanley of Moonah, Joyce (Mrs. D. BOWES) of New Town, Edith (Mrs C FYSH) of Glenorchy and Rita (Mrs T SPOTSWOOD) of London.

Please contact Hazel Blair, 20 Weston Road, Hurstville NSW 2220 or email: hazelblair@optusnet.com.au (Member 1756)

Owen/Evans

My great, great Grandfather Hugh OWEN and Ann (nee EVANS), his wife and children Cathie (aged 10), John (aged 7), Thomas (aged 5), Ellin (aged 3) and David an infant arrived Tasmania from Liverpool on the *Star of The East* 28/9/1854. Two other children were born in Tasmania Annie (1856) and an unnamed infant in 1859. Any information about any of the children's descendants would be appreciated.

Please contact Ngairé Stichbury 2/14 Penny St, Ridgehaven SA 5097, ☎ (08) 8263 0296 or email ngaire@chariot.net.au. (Member 6380)

Munday/ Vail

Known to be resident in Australia 1939-45 Thomas Munday born Coventry c1900, and wife Emily Victoria Munday nee VAIL born Torquay, Devon 14.12.1897, married in Coventry first quarter 1922.

Descendants contact T Grunnell email: tavistock405@yahoo.com.au, (Member No 610)

Underwood

My great-grandfather, William UNDERWOOD, a member of the 12th Regiment of Foot, served in many places worldwide. In December 1855, he sailed from Melbourne to Tasmania, and from June 1856 to April 1857 was stationed at Launceston then from May to August 1857, at Port Arthur. His wife Frances (nee CAPEL) was with him and daughters, Louisa (1855), and Alice (1857), were born in Hobart. Any information about the family or the regiment would be very much appreciated.

Audrey Warner, 17 Dell St, Cleveland QLD 4163 or email lesaud@pacific.net.au. (Member 6026)

Member's responses

Low Head Lighthouse

"The Low Head Lighthouse article (Vol 26 No 3) was significant for us, as we were in England late last year and met up with Margaret, the widow of John NORTHCOTT whose relative on his mother's side was the HUCHISON gentleman mentioned in this article. Margaret had just visited us to find out more about him, which I can do. Another reason for keeping up my membership!" (Member 5608)

Correction

Mrs Barbara Bolt, nee Purton, Sunshine Coast QLD (Member 74). Refers to article "Foundation Members" Vol 26 No 4. "I wonder if I am the only omission—a simple mistake, not being aware that women usually change their name on marriage?" We apologise for leaving Barbara off the list.

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

Members are entitled to **three free queries per year**, and should be limited to 100 words. All additional queries will be published at a cost of \$11.00. Only one query per member per issue will be published unless space permits otherwise. Queries should be forwarded to The Editor, *Tasmanian Ancestry*, PO Box 191 Launceston TAS 7250 or email editor@tasfhs.org

New Members

A warm welcome is extended to the following new members

6377	BELL Mrs Meredith Garth	25 Tinks Road mgbell1@optusnet.com.au	NARRE WARREN	VIC	3805
6378	GOODLUCK Mr John Henry	PO Box 87	EVANDALE	TAS	7212
6379	GOODLUCK Mrs Leonie Valma	PO Box 87	EVANDALE	TAS	7212
6380	STICHBURY Ms Ngaire	2/14 Penny St ngaire@chariot.net.au	RIDGEHAVEN	S A	5097
6381	FRUIN Mr Michael Paul	1 Panorama Rd mfruin@bigpond.com	BLACKSTONE HGHTS	TAS	7250
6382	MOREY Mr Kenneth	PO Box 28 moresound@iprimus.com.au	LEGANA	TAS	7277
6383	DORNAUF Mr Ian Angus	37 High St	LAUNCESTON	TAS	7250
6384	DORNAUF Mrs Jenny	37 High St	LAUNCESTON	TAS	7250
6385	WELSFORD Mr Raymond Alan	24 Alison Avenue welsford@hotmail.net.au	WARRNAMBOOL	VIC	3280
6386	GOODSON Ms Cherie	PO Box 655 chermax1@bigpond.net.au	LANCEFIELD	VIC	3435
6387	GEORGE Mrs Maureen Agnes	PO Box 223 georges@kingisland.net.au	CURRIE	King Island	7256
6388	DEVLIN Beverley Gean	PO Box 39	LATROBE	TAS	7307
6389	ROLLS Mrs Jean Margaret	58 Pages Rd brolls@tassie.net.au	GROVE	TAS	7109
6390	ROLLS Mr Brian David	58 Pages Rd brolls@tassie.net.au	GROVE	TAS	7109
6391	HAYHURST Mrs Jennifer	273 Forest Road	BORONIA	VIC	3155
6392	GRIFFITHS Mrs Kathleen Rhonda	17 Beaumont Ave kathleenrhonda@optusnet.com.au	WYOMING	NSW	2250

6393	WOOD Mrs Karen	8 Arrowfield Crt k58wood@jumba.com.au	WAMURAN	Qld	4512
6395	BAGNALL Mrs Noelene Bonny			Not for publication	
6396	LANCASTER Ms Jeanette	PO Box 5099 jealan@accewss.net.au	ALPHINGTON	VIC	3078
6397	DALY Ms Janette	184 Parraweera Rd janettedaly@hotmail.com	MIRANDA	NSW	2228
6398	BURGESS Mr Ross David	20 Quarantine Road rossburgess90@hotmail.com	KINGS MEADOWS	TAS	7249
6399	SKEGGS Pamela Rae	36 Burns St multimin@netspace.net.au	INVERMAY	TAS	7248
6400	DENNIS Mrs Denise Mary	19 Robin Court	LINDISFARNE	TAS	7019
6401	SUSSMILCH Mrs THERESE Mary	10 Priest Place sussfam@bigpond.com	GLENORCHY	TAS	7010
6402	GOLDER Mrs Annamaria	11 Rosbar St annagolder@hotmail.com	CLAREMONT	TAS	7011
6403	CORNFORD Mr David	1/9 Foch St davidcornfordau@yahoo.com.au	MOWBRAY	TAS	7248
6404	CORNFORD Mrs Karen	1/9 Foch St karencornfordau@yahoo.com.au	MOWBRAY	TAS	7248
6405	WOOD Ms Honey	PO Box 18	GEEVESTON	TAS	7116
6406	CAMPBELL Mrs Mairin Bridget	PO Box 230 mairinc@bigpond.com	SOMERSET	TAS	7322
6407	FOSTER Mr Deane Vernon	PO Box 1065 dean.foster@medicareaustralia.gov.au	DICKSON	ACT	2602
6408	LOGAN Mr David Leslie	1/476 Churchill Ave 1/476 Churchill Ave	SANDY BAY	TAS	7005
6409	LOGAN Mrs Patricia Rae	1/476 Churchill Ave	SANDY BAY	TAS	7005
6410	MONKS Mrs Diane	16 Pipe Clay Esp dimonks@hotmail.com	CREMORNE	TAS	7024
6411	RUSH Mrs Rosemary Elizabeth	48 Drysdale Ave rushm@netspace.net.au	KINGSTON	TAS	7050
6412	SMITH Mr Ernest Lindsay	22 Kywong Crescent	ULVERSTONE	TAS	7315
6413	LINDUS Mrs Malena	14/ 35 Main St dnlindus@keypoint.com.au	ULVERSTONE	TAS	7315
6414	HARMAN Mrs Eileen May	153 David St	EAST DEVONPORT	TAS	7310
6415	STUART Mrs Lynette Dianne	40 Sherwater Boulevard twstuart@bigpond.net.au	SHEARWATER	TAS	7307
6416	COUCH Mrs Pamela Nanette	151 Devon St g.p.couch@extra.co.nz	ROTORUA	NEW ZEALAND	
6417	KEMP Mrs Dawn Patricia	24 Sir Joseph Banks Dr dawnk@austar.com.au	Pelicon Waters CALOUNDRA	QLD	4551
6418	WALKER Mrs Lynn	3 New St lawalk30@hotmail.com	WYNYARD	TAS	7325
6419	WEEKS Mrs Marjorie M	59 Blackwood Pde	BURNIE	TAS	7320
6420	FOSTER Mrs Shirley M			Not for publication	
6421	CHIN Mr Howard	8 Moorpark Court	FORCETT	TAS	7173
6422	MORGAN Dr Michaela Margaret	51 Reynolds Road bbir.family@bigpond.com	MIDWAY POINT	TAS	7171
6423	GOODWIN Ms Wendy	1/59-69 Clairmont Ave	CRANBOURNE	VIC	3977
6424	BLAIR Mr Martin Leslie	3 Medika Court	HOWRAH	TAS	7018

Correction

6355 O'REILLY, Mr John jonboyle@bigpond.com

Privacy Statement

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

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New Members' Interests

Name	Place/Area	Time	M'ship No.
AYTON/ EAGHTON	Deloraine TAS AUS	1800-2000	6417
BAILLIE William Kerr	SCT Port Melb VIC AUS	1855-1931	6391
BAKES	Deloraine TAS AUS	1800-2000	6417
BANKS Agnes	Hobart TAS AUS	1850-1934	6387
BARBER Ada	All	All	6399
BARKER Mary Ann	Bracknell TAS AUS	1872-1963	6423
BARKER Thomas Daniel	Launceston TAS AUS	1842-1931	6423
BARBOUR	SCT	1700-present	6422
BARR Helen	VIC & SA AUS	1858-1900	6404
BELLETT Jacob	London ENG	1700-1762	6377
BIRD Edwin	Hobart Town	1863+	6416
BLAIR	West Kilbride AYR SCT	-1850	6424
BLAIR	Fingal TAS AUS	1850+	6424
BOLGER Jane Alice	Wirral Chester ENG	1888-1970?	6381
BONNEY Edgar John	Deloraine TAS AUS	Unknown	6407
BOOTH Ada May	Campbell Town TAS AUS	1894-	6407
BOOTH William Charles	Campbell Town TAS AUS	1865-	6407
BOTTOM John Thornton	YKS ENG. VIC S AUS	1851-1925	6391
BRAMICH Edith	Railton	c1880	6388
BURGESS Stephen	NSW AUS	All	6398
BURTON	Cool River, Sorell	1800+	6416
CAMPBELL John	Lochgilphead ARG SCT	b 1839	6415
CARMODY	IRE	1700-1800	6422
CARVER	Launceston TAS Aus	All	6393
CLAYTON	Cool River Sorell TAS AUS	1827+	6416
CLEAVER	Ringarooma TAS AUS	1800-2000	6417
COLLINS	Hobart TAS AUS	1829-1851	6393
COLWELL James	VIC AUS	All	6394
COLWELL James	Derry Co Tyrone IRE	1830-1840s	6394
CORNFORD Edward	Brighton SSX ENG	1805	6403
CORNFORD Sussannah M	London MDX ENG	1817	6403
CRESSWELL Eleanor E	Bombay India	1864	6410
CRESSWELL Marshall B	NBL ENG	1836	6410
CRESSWELL Marshall E	Bombay India	1863	6410
CULVERWELL Elizabeth	Bristol ENG	1807	6403
CULVERWELL James	Bristol ENG	1805	6403
CUMMINS Mary	Newington SUR ENG	c1825	6396
DARLING George	Hobart Town TAS AUS	C1800+	6416
DORNAUF Ludwig	Nassau, GERMANY	1800-1855	6384
DOW Alexander	VIC & SA AUS	1858-1900	6404
DOW James Davidson	SA AUS	1866-1950	6404
DOWLING	Hobart Town TAS AUS	1800+	6416
DUTTON	ENG		6383
ELLIOTT			6382
EMMS David	ENG	1801	6412
EVANS Annie	TAS AUS	1856	6380
EVANS Hugh & Ann	Liverpool ENG	Prior 1854	6380
FARRELL Clement	Port Arthur TAS AUS	1854-1919	6387
FARRELL Edmund	Mathinna TAS AUS	1852-	6387
FARRELL Thomas, Sgt	Port Arthur TAS AUS	1806-1874	6387
FRAMPTON Frederick	to Cressy ex ENG	All	6415

Name	Place/Area	Time	M'ship No.
FROST Mary	ENG	1750	6383
FRUIN William	Camberwell London ENG	1812-1889	6381
FRY	Ringarooma TAS AUS	1800-2000	6417
GARDAM Stephen G	Hull YKS ENG	1817-1880	6414
GARTH	London ENG	1700-1780	6377
GEALE	Beaconsfield TAS AUS	All	6393
GEMMELL James	SCT, Swansea TAS AUS	1850+	6397
GIBBENS/ GIBBONS	Ringarooma TAS AUS	1800-2000	6417
GILBERT Alice Harriet	SA AUS	1860-1956	6404
GOUGH Susannah	ENG	1700-1785	6377
GREGORY Ellen	Hobart TAS AUS	1811-1887	6396
GRISENTHWAITE Hannah	Liverpool ENG	1884-1924	6418
HARDY Peter	Stockport CHS ENG	All	6398
HARLEY David Kinnear	Cupar FIF SCT	1829-	6407
HARLEY Elspeth	Deloraine TAS AUS	1871-	6407
HARPER Ann	Bristol ENG	1700-1790	6377
HARRIS John	Launceston Carrick Oaks TAS	1832-1884	6385
HICKMAN Edith Louisa	Wolverhampton ENG	1894-1970?	6381
HITCHCOCK Jane	?	c1845	6411
HUSTON	ENG	1820-1860	6424
HYMAN			6382
HYNES Michael	Chatham (India) St Pancras ENG	1840-1906	6381
JACK Alexander	Aberdeen FIF SCT	1800-1887	6397
JOHANSEN Ilma	VIC AUS	1909-1999	6391
KERNAN Anastasia	Campbell Town TAS AUS	c1830	6385
KIMPTON	HRT ENG	c1800	6390
LAING Amelia	Launceston Carrick Oaks TAS	1841-1891	6385
LAMBERT Jemima	?	c1870	6411
LEE John	ENG	1791	6412
LETT (E)	IRE	1790-98	6383
LOCKWOOD	Beaconsfield TAS AUS	All	6393
LONGLEY Frederick	Hobart TAS AUS	1823onwards	6396
LOONE John	ENG	1842	6412
LYNCH John	?	1818-1882	6411
MAWER John L	ENG	1790	6412
McALLISTER family	Hobart TAS AUS	?	6386
McALLISTER Richard	Hobart TAS AUS	D. 1938	6386
McDOUGALL	Glasgow SCT	c1800	6389
McKENNA Hannah	?	c1881	6411
MEEHAN Elizabeth	Mathinna TAS AUS	1839-1916	6387
MIDSON	Fingal area TAS AUS	All	6424
MONKS	Launceston TAS AUS	c1820	6393
MOREY			6382
MORGAN	Devon ENG	1700s-1850	6422
MORRISON Janet	Edinburgh SCT	1806	6403
MUNDY Elizabeth	Sorell TAS AUS	c1867-	6391
NORMAN William	Convict "Atlas"	Ass 1833	6415
O'SHAUGHNESSY John A J	SA AUS	All	6404
PANTON	Fingal area, TAS	All	6424
PARKINSON	(Pilling) LAN ENG	1700-present	6422
PATTERSON Rachel	Liverpool ENG	1921	6418
PATTERSON Thomas	Liverpool ENG	1882-1924	6418
PECK Joshua	ENG	1750	6383

Name	Place/Area	Time	M'ship No.
PEDLEY Joshua	ENG		6383
PELLEW Cardine Mary	SA AUS	1879-1915	6404
PERRYMAN	Cool River, Sorell TAS AUS	1800+	6416
PHILLIPS Mary	SUR ENG (convict)	1825-1842	6397
REID Jane	VIC AUS	1830-1840s	6394
REID Margaret	VIC AUS	1830-1840s	6394
RILEY Elizabeth	ENG	1800	6412
ROBERTS Henry Owen	?	c1841	6411
ROLLS	HRT ENG	c1800	6390
ROWE			6382
ROWLANDS Henry John	Hobart TAS AUS	1891-1969	6392
SAMUEL Gregory F	SOM ENG	1747-1797	6414
SEMPLE Robert	Ayr SCT	c1790	6396
SKEGGS Robert	All	All	6399
SMITH Eleanor May	Hobart TAS AUS	1890-1966	6392
SMITH John Henry	?	1800	6412
SPONG Leonard Archibald	ENG VIC AUS	1907-1979	6391
STEWART	Hobart TAS AUS	c1800-1842	6393
STOKES Joseph	Chester (Wirral) ENG	1888-1970?	6381
STUART William	Brute SCT	b 1833	6415
SYKES Richard	All	c1800	6403
SYLVESTER James Redvers	Devonport TAS AUS	1930-1939	6377
TEMPLE William	London (Convict)	1820-1842	6397
THOMAS	VIC AUST & GLA WLS	1700-present	6422
TUXWORTH	LIN ENG	1800-1900	6419
WALKER Richard	?	c1870	6411
WATTS George Robert	Campbell Town TAS AUS	c1830	6385
WATTS Sarah	Convict "Edward"	Ass 1834	6415
WEBB Arthur	TAS AUS	1800 onwards	6400
WHEATON/WHITTON	Aiyeshire Sth DEVON ENG	c1800	6389
WHEATON/WHITTON	Alyeshrine ENG	c1800	6389
WHITE Frederick	Wolverhampton ENG	1889-1960?	6381
WHITE John Samuel	TAS AUS	c1867-	6391
WIGMORE Annie	Hobart TAS AUS	1841-1895	6387
WILKINS Dinah	Plymouth DEV ENG	b 1841	6415
WILLIAMS Jessie	Campbell Town TAS AUS	1869-	6407
WILLIAMS William	Railton TAS AUS	1870-1942	6388
WILLSON Mabel	Branxholm TAS AUS	c1885	6388

All names remain the property of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.
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If you find a name in which you are interested, please note the membership number and check the New Members' listing for the appropriate name and address. Please enclose a stamped self-addressed envelope and don't forget to reply if you received a SSAE.

Quidnunc

Excerpts from journals held at the Launceston Branch Library

New Zealand Genealogist

November/December 2005

3 articles in this issue worth reading.

1. *The Convict who became a Policeman*
2. *We Know Who You are Great Grandfather*. This is the sequel to *Who are You Great Grandfather*
3. *Family History Lock-In*.

New Zealand Genealogist

January/February 2006

The article *Special Settlements in the 1870's* by the New Zealand Archives is about the Immigration scheme under the Public Works & Immigration Act of 1870.

The Midland Ancestor

March 2006

Read about the British War Memorial Project and its aim to create a photographic archive of the headstones and memorials of British service men and women who have died whilst in service and on peacekeeping operations from 1914 to the present day.

Ancestor

March 2006

If you had a British ancestor at sea in 1851, I suggest reading the article *Crew Agreement Lists*.

Borders F.H.S. Magazine

October 2005

Index of Surnames in the Kelso Rose-bank Cemetery. It has 2454 grave-stones in the period 1870-2002.

Family Tree Magazine

March 2006

For those of you with Army Ancestors you may be interested in reading *Military Museums in South-West England*.

The Cornwall F.H.S.

December 2005

An article on the *LuKe connection to CHILE (South America)*

Australian Family Tree Connection

December 2005

Ever wondered what to do with your research? Then read the article by George Hall.

Australian Family Tree Connection

January 2006

Have you saved data on a CD-R? Then read *How Permanent is your CD-R*.

The Devon Family Historian

February 2006

If you have any ancestors who were members of a *Club or Society in North Devon during the Nineteenth Century* the article of the same name may help you find more information.

Dyfed F.H. Journal (Vol 9 #1)

An interesting article on the *Sampler Index*.

Lakes Entrance

December 2005

Finding your Family in Edinburgh

This is a very informative article on using the Scottish Record facilities.

Saving Our Census!

Tell 10 Of Your Friends To Tell 10 Of Their Friends To Tick "Yes" To Q 60 On Census Night 8 August 2006

Nick Vine Hall

"The next Australian census will be conducted on the night of Tuesday 8 August 2006 and will cost in the order of 300 million dollars. It will contain 61 questions, of which all will be compulsory except the ones on religion and census retention.

The retention question (Q60) reads:

"Does each person in this household agree to his/her name and address and other information on this form being kept by the National Archives of Australia and then made publicly available after 99 years?"

If this question is ignored, it will be treated as a NO.

The *Census Information Legislation Amendment Bill (2005)* was introduced into the House of Representatives of the Australian Parliament on 3 November 2005 and passed later that month unopposed. It was passed by the Australian Senate on 27 February 2006 and awaits Royal assent to become law.

The Bill amends the *Census and Statistics Act (1905)* and the *Archives Act (1983)* relating to the retention of identified census information by the National Archives of Australia. The Bill ensures that name identified information collected in all future Australian censuses will be preserved for future genealogical and other research. Retention only applies to information supplied by those households that

provide explicit consent on the census form. Some 51 percent of Australian's answered "YES" to the retention of their forms in the 2001 census survey. This was in effect a national referendum of the Australian people and a majority voted that our history matters. We can do even better this year.

As with the 2001 survey, during the 99 year period, the name identified information will not be released by the National Archives under any circumstances.

The Australasian Federation of Family History Organizations (AFFHO) is working closely with the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the National Archives of Australia to assist in the national public education campaign prior to census night. Please support us by encouraging as many Australians as possible to answer YES in the census question concerning the retention of this vital record of the Australian culture. Unless you answer YES your census form will not be retained in the archives.

"By friends we are suggesting people actually known to you. We do not wish to encourage unsolicited emails to strangers."

More details will soon be published on the AFFHO webpage of the campaign and how you can help.

Nick VINE HALL
Chairman
AFFHO Census Working Party
nick@vinehall.com.au

The late Mr David Hay

Early Colonial Reminiscences

A notice of the death of Mr David HAY, of Ulverstone, has recently appeared. I knew Mr Hay personally for very many years and from hearing my parents speak of him from my early childhood. My uncle John was a shipmate from the old country with him. They, with several others, came out to serve the VDL Company at Circular Head, being hired in England to come to Tasmania for £9 per annum. That was in 1832, and they arrived here in the *Forth*, Captain ROBSON (not the father of Mr R T Robson, now of Ulverstone). After a short time at Woolnorth, Circular Head, they became discontented—first, at the very low wages, second, at the rough food given, and third, at the rough kind of work etc. inkling the general treatment received.

After holding a secret convention it was decided that they would "run away," a very common phrase in those old days. But a difficulty arose with a part of the men, and that difficulty was, what about our wives? For many of them were married men, Mr D Hay being one of them. It was resolved that the single men should make the first venture, and clear out on the first good opportunity. All hands were in the secret, and the women assisted willingly in making what arrangements were in their power for the young men on the terrible journey they were about to take. I am sorry I am not able to give the names of the party, eight in number, but I know John COLEMAN, who some three or four years ago passed away at Eltham, in Victoria, was one, and John DOWLING, who died at Table Cape some years back, was another of the eight. John NEIL, I believe, was a third.

It was in the early spring time when the party set out. The snows were melting

and the rivers were running full. Little did they anticipate the suffering and difficulties awaiting them. One very great trouble to them was in making fires. The weather was cold, and in getting along through the scrub and swimming the rivers they were nearly always wet through. Fire was in those days obtained by means of a flint and steel and tinder, which was difficult to keep dry.

They experienced great difficulty in crossing the Ingliis river, having there to wait till the flood water subsided, and by that time being about a week on their journey. They all began to feel the effects of the cold and wet, and worse than all, they began to run short of provisions. The journey being such a rough one, and having so many rivers to cross, each man could only carry a very limited supply of rations. However, after eight days of hardships they reached Emu Bay. They had learned by some means that the VDL Company's track struck off at Emu Bay, but it was so indistinct that they were not able to strike it. They wandered about, trying to get the track, in a most exhausted condition, for eight day, living most of the time on shell fish taken off the beach and a kind of cress they found in a creek. Thus day after day they continued. One day they saw three blacks, who appeared as much afraid of them, as they were of the blacks. They cleared off and were seen no more. At this juncture they were quite in despair, and heartily wished themselves back at Woolnorth, but to get back was as difficult as to go on, with no food, suffering from colds, and exhausted in the extreme. They began to reflect very seriously as to what the end would be when to their surprise Robson came upon them (the father of Mr Robson at

Ulverstone). He had been out in the country exploring and making some observations for the Government, and was on his way to Circular Head again.

The Captain's dog was soon killed and eaten by the starving runaways—some of them proposing that his horse should be treated in a like manner; but the Captain suggesting that the horse was necessary to carry their blankets and clothes, and occasionally themselves, it was determined to save it for that purpose. The Captain returned with them, and directed them as far as Surrey Hills station. (In speaking of the killing and eating the dog by the Woolnorth runaway party to a gentleman living on the Murray at the present time, the gentleman remarked, "Captain Robson has told me the story himself, of how the starving runaways had killed and eaten his dog, and would have served his horse the same way had he not persuaded them off it and went with them back as far as Surrey Hills.")

When the party arrived at the Surry Hills station they were in a very wretched condition, nearly starved for want of food, as well as nearly dead with cold and fatigue. The keeper of the station, whose name I do not remember, supplied food in too great abundance, and the poor fellows eating in a ravenous manner the result was that two of them died, and two others made themselves so ill that they were unable to proceed. Four of the party, after a few day's rest, continued their journey, being helped by the kind stock-keeper, as far as Middlesex Plains, where they again rested. Watching the opportunity for the Forth river to be crossable, they proceeded to Gad's Hill again resting. And so on, and in the course of time they came to their destination—Norfolk Plains, Longford. That was, I believe the largest settlement in the north at that

time, and labour was in demand. There one of the party, John Dowling, after living for a few years at Norfolk Plains, took a small farm right opposite the old Wickford Mill on the Norfolk Plains road. I remember well often with my parents visiting at his comfortable farm home. I remember he had some very fine draught horses, of which he was very proud. They were all beautiful, dappled grays, called Duncan grays. I am of the opinion that they would take beating in our show yards of the present day. Mr Dowling did well on his farm, and about 1849 or 1850 bought and kept the Brisbane Hotel, Launceston, a small weather-board building, which a few years later he sold for £3,000.

Just then a great many persons were taking up land and settling at Table Cape. Amongst them were the ALEXANDERS from Dairy Plains and Bishopsbourne, Mr Dowling being one of the pioneers. He lived and died there, always loved and respected by all who knew him. His large family are still living along the N W Coast.

After arriving at Norfolk Plains, John Coleman hired himself to Mr A B JONES as overseer for his estate at *Egmont*, near Westbury, staying there for a few years. He experienced a very rough time. On one occasion two bushrangers or runaway convicts stuck up his place, whom after a very rough struggle he succeeded in capturing, and handing over to the Westbury police. The capture of bushrangers by a free man was brought under the notice of the Home Government, and it will be seen by this how little value was placed on land in those times, and the great fear experienced of convict runaways, little thinking that in 50 years Tasmania would be the quiet, tranquil paradise it now is. The Home Government decided that John Coleman, for his service in taking two bushrangers, should have a

grant of 640 acres of land, selected where he thought proper, or be presented with a gun and a pair of pistols and two soldiers to guard his home for life. Strange to say he chose the latter, thinking as he did that as the country was full of bushrangers, and being spotted by them for capturing some of them, they would never rest till they had shot him; also thinking, perhaps, that VDL would never be other than a convict settlement and a haunt for runaways and bushrangers.

I remember perfectly well the old flint firelock and flint pistols, the very valuable presentation of the Government. This reminds me of an incident which took place years afterwards. My uncle had given one of the pistols to my elder brother. We used to play with it, clicking it off, causing the sparks of fire to fly from the flint until we broke the flint quite out of it. One night after my father's death, in those terrible times of robberies and murders, our little yard dog made a great noise. My mother rose quietly to see what was the matter, and she saw a man forcing open the kitchen door. She found the old flint pistol, and suddenly opening a window close to where he was, pointed the weapon at his head and called on him to surrender or she would shoot him dead. Strange to say, he instantly surrendered. He did not like to be killed by an old flint pistol without a flint, and which had not had powder in it for many years. I remember looking out of the window and seeing the villain with his hands up. The noise brought the neighbours, and the thief was disposed of. Thus the old flint became of some service. After leaving A B Jones at *Egmont*, John Coleman went to live on the Tamar. He was not long there before his place was stuck up by Michael HOW, and here he was not so fortunate as he was at *Egmont*, for he

was tied up to a tree and left for many hours before being released, How saying afterwards that had he known him he would have finished him off. After that he went to Norfolk Plains again, and from there to Little Hampton, where he rented a small farm; but about 1850 or 1851 he went to Victoria and bought land at Eltham, about 13 miles from Melbourne. During the diggings rush he had teams carting from Melbourne to the diggings, clearing with each team about £100 or more each trip. He died about three or four years ago in very comfortable circumstances at a ripe old age, leaving a large family.

Of the other two who came through with John Dowling and John Coleman I can say little or nothing. Mr John NIEL, I believe, was one of them, and lived in the Longford or Bishopsbourne district. I have seen him, but do not know much of him; I suppose he has passed away, but probably his family are still living in that locality.

After the exodus of the eight single men from Woolnorth, I believe the following summer the married men cleared out, at least three of them. One was David HAY, who only a few weeks ago died at North Motton, Ulverstone. His very much beloved and respected wife passed away a few weeks before him. Truly they have faithfully done their part to make Tasmania what it is, the southern tight little island. They had seen it through all its stages during the past 60 years. They leave a numerous family of children and grandchildren.

Another one of the three married men was Charles COOPER. He also came to Norfolk Plains, and in the forties resided on a farm at Bishopsbourne, close to the present railway station. Eventually he removed to the Marsh paddock, now known as Exton, where he occupied a farm under the Messrs FIELDS for many years. Afterwards

when those lands were cut up and sold he purchased one of the farms, where he, with the partner of his long and early troubles, lived and died in comfortable circumstances. His son James occupies the farm at the present day, and his eldest son lives at Barrington.

Of the third married man I can say nothing, as I do not remember ever knowing who he was, and if I did know I appear to have certainly forgotten. ●

Launceston Examiner, 25 May 1892 p3 c5&6

Obituary—Mr John Gibson

The funeral of the late Mr John Gibson will take place at Evandale tomorrow afternoon. The deceased gentleman inherited the estate of *Pleasant Banks* from his father, the late Mr David Gibson. He was born there, and closed his life in the home of his childhood. He was married to Miss BLACKLER, sister to Mrs William Gibson, of Native Point, and of the marriage there are four children now living: Mrs Leonard DOWLING, Miss Gibson, and Messrs W H Gibson, *Fairfield*, Epping; and J B Gibson, *Pleasant Banks*.

The deceased gentleman was the brother of the hon. James Gibson, Bellevue, and Mr Thomas Gibson, *Esk Vale*, and Mrs James STEWART, of Launceston.

For many years he was a well-known breeder of Marino sheep, although not on so large a scale as other members of the Gibson family. He was not an enthusiast in political matters, but always took a keen interest in all that affected the welfare of the Evandale district, and for many years he was an active member of the Evandale Municipal Council, and was upon several occasions elected Warden. ●

Launceston Examiner, 30 Aug 1892, p4 c2

Members' Interests

During the compilation of the *2005 Members' Interests* it has become evident that some members are unaware of the implication of their contact details being kept private, ie by ticking the box "*I wish my/our contact details to remain private.*"

By making this statement your research interests detailed on the reverse of the application form, and previously advised interests cannot be published because every interest is linked to your contact details. There is no benefit in expressing an interest if no one knows who you are. While expressing the desire for confidentiality some members are still adding their new or revised interests to the submitted form.

If you wish your interests to be published as an aid in your family research please consider seriously your request for confidentiality with respect to your contact details. The "contact only" details published are your name, address and email address if supplied.

John Gillham, Members' Interests Compiler.

Ancestral Tourism 2009 Year of Homecoming

Alison McRae has been appointed to oversee celebrations surrounding Scotland's Year of Homecoming in 2009. Plans are aimed at attracting hundreds of thousands of visitors—particularly those with direct Scottish ancestry and links—by showcasing Scotland as a must-visit, must-return destination. Events will also recognize Robert Burns' enduring contribution to Scotland and the world. 2009 is the 250th anniversary of the National Bard's birth. ●

Obituary—Mr Henry Elms Lette, MHA

Launceston Examiner, 16 August 1892, p3 c3&4

It has frequently been observed—and there is a wisdom in the remark—that though value of a public man is rarely appreciated by a community until it is brought home to them by his retirement from active life or his removal by death. For 30 years Mr Henry E LETTE has possessed the confidence of the people and surely such a record—unbroken as it has been—should entitle him to a page in the history of his country, and a high place in the esteem of whom he served so well. But the public life of Mr Lette was not calculated to bring him into prominence. He was an able orator, and did not aspire to that position; he was rather a reasoner, and generally formed his judgments upon sound bases, consequently his remarks were always listened to with attention and respect. He had, moreover, a sympathetic nature, and too a keen interest in all matters relating to the welfare of Tasmania, and particularly of Launceston; any movement for the common weal [sic] was heartily supported by him. It was his natural carefulness and consideration for wants of others that made him valuable to his constituency—attributes which had gained for him the esteem and respect of many who have had repeated occasion to call upon him to solicit his interest on behalf of important movements.

As a matter of fact, the greater part of his time was devoted to the duties which ordinarily fall to a member of Parliament, and he was rarely idle—never, indeed, when there was reason for him to be up and doing. It was pretty well known that at the close of last session he was failing in health, but it was hoped that a trip across the water, which he decided upon, would have

restored him. His return a few months ago, however, caused considerable disappointment, inasmuch as his appearance betokened that he had reaped no benefit from his visit, and this disappointment was increased to alarm when it became known that his condition was serious, and that an affection of the heart caused his friends grave anxiety. In order that he might be carefully nursed, soon after he returned to Launceston, he removed to the residence of one of his daughters, Mrs R F IRVINE, *Lebrina*, Patterson-street, but, notwithstanding all the care that loving hearts could bestow, and the unremitting attention of his medical adviser, Dr J M PARDEY, he grew worse daily and passed away shortly before 12 o'clock last night.

Mr Lette was born at *Curramore*, White Hills, near Launceston, in the year 1830 [sic], and was educated by the Rev W A GIBLIN, who had charge of a scholastic establishment in High-street, one of his schoolmates being Mr William WINDEATT, who was a most intimate friend during his boyhood, and continued so till the end. Mr Peter Lette, father of Henry, was a native of Ireland, and the cause of his settlement in Tasmania may be gathered from a perusal of the inscription on his tomb in the English cemetery, which runs as follows:

Peter Lette, mariner, of Curramore House, Shelbourne, County of Wexford, Ireland. Born 1776, died April 3, 1833.

Rather than submit to the iron hand of despotism, he became a self-exile, and has, though at great sacrifice, lived and died free. Sons, follow the example of your father; be prudent,

but never crouch to the fell tyrant, nor suffer insult with impunity.

The wife of Mr Peter Lette died at *Curramore* on May 12, 1864, aged 72 years. Mr P Lette became possessed of considerable property in the north of Tasmania, including the fine estate of *Curramore*, nearly the whole of which was bequeathed to Henry as the "bravest" of his sons, of whom there were three. He had also two daughters, Mrs John CAPE and Mrs Captain DUTTON, the latter of whom resided at *Stewart Villa*, Margaret-street. Mr John Lette, one of the sons, occupies a prominent position at the present time in New South Wales.

As a lad at school, and a young man, Mr H E Lette was a firm favourite. He took a great interest in field sports, particularly cricket, of which game he was passionately fond; and his cleverness with the rod and line was the subject of much comment amongst those who knew him well. In those days "Clarke's Ford" was a spot much frequented by disciples of Isaak WALTON and "Young Lette," as he was familiarly called, spent many hours catching the herring with which the stream abounded. His old friends even now remember the ease with which he cast his flies, using two rods at a time. His passion for this class of sport increased as he grew to manhood, and even in recent years he was fond of chatting about the reminiscences of past days. After he left school he did not settle to a quiet country life, but was a frequent visitor to Launceston; in fact, the major portion of his time was spent in the city.

He was one of the earliest members of the volunteer force in Launceston, having been gazetted as a lieutenant of the artillery in 1860. He did not at that period of his life appear to take much interest in public matters, and it came

as a surprise to many of his friends when, in the year 1862, he announced his intention to enter the political arena as a member of the House of Assembly. He was nominated by the hon. Adye DOUGLAS and Messrs J W SIMMONS and Walter H WESTERBROOK. Launceston was then a untied electorate, returning three members, and on November 3, 1862, Mr Lette was returned unopposed, with the hon. R Byron MILLER and Mr D W R MURRAY. The Chapman Ministry were in power, the late hon. T D CHAPMAN being Premier and Colonial Treasurer, the late hon. F M INNES Colonial Secretary, and Mr (now Sir Lambert) DOBSON Attorney-General.

The Assembly then consisted of 30 members, and a glance at the list of names of those who sat therein recalls the fact that the majority of them have paid the debt of nature. Two of the most prominent politicians at that time, and who occupied seats in the Assembly, were the hons. Adye Douglas and R Byron Miller, who are still hale and hearty, and in their respective spheres of action are, as then, vigorous in the discharge of their duties. It will be remembered by those who took an interest in political life in those days that Mr Miller took an active part in displacing the CHAPMAN Ministry, and assumed the office of Attorney-General in the WHYTE Administration from 30th January, 1863, to 24th November of the following year. Mr Lette was ever in his Parliamentary career a firm advocate for progress.

He was a member of the Railway League in the north, and not the least active of that body. The Launceston and Deloraine railway was the theme of many discussions, private and public, and the matter was pushed on so sturdily that the then Attorney-General (hon. E Byron Miller) prevailed upon

the Cabinet to make a Ministerial trip through the rich agricultural country destined to be traversed by the line. From that trip the Launceston and Western Railway Company indirectly emanated.

The members of the Government were thoroughly seized of the value of the district, and held a meeting to discuss the adviseableness of the line, which was agreed upon ultimately, on condition that the district should subscribe £100,000, but the sum was reduced by half, and the company was afterwards formed. This was one of the marks of progression in the history of the colony in which Mr Lette took a warm interest, but he always manifested a desire to labour for the improvement of the country, a hint to him being sufficient to set him thinking, and a difference of opinion upon any subject upon which he had yet set his mind would provoke an expression of opinion which proved that he was possessed of sound practical sense.

He was elected chairman of committee in July 19, 1867 on the motion of the hon. Thos REIBEY, who was then Premier, and has since that time occupied that position with credit to himself and honour to the House. If he spoke little, the few words he uttered conveyed, clear and distinct ideas; they were not empty sounds, but the signification of what he believed to be the truth, and his friends or opponents in Parliament alike listened with attention, and accorded him that respect which was undoubtedly due to him.

Long familiar with the forms of the House, and being a close observer, his rulings in committee were never questioned, and his advice was frequently sought when a knotting point arose during argument, his opinion being invariably the correct one.

Privately the deceased gentleman was much esteemed. He had "lived not for himself, but the public good," and if he was moderate in his public career the same temperateness characterised his everyday life.

He had a modest estimation of his own powers, but he was still firmly impressed that he did rightly, and his death will cause as great sorrow to the public as to his family and private friends. The deceased, when young, married a daughter of Mr HARRISON, a former resident of Launceston, and leaves a family of two sons and four daughters. The eldest son, Arthur, adopted a seafaring life, and was one of the crew of the bark *Pet* when she went down in the vicinity of the Solomon Islands, where he still resides. The second son, Mr E A Lette, is an officer in the Launceston Customs Department. Of the four daughters, three are married, namely, Mrs R F IRVINE, of *Lebrina*, Patterson-street; Mrs FISHER, who resides with her family in Victoria; and Mrs HARRISON, who has been for some years in New South Wales.

Mr Lette was fully aware during his illness that his end was approaching, but though he suffered considerable pain towards the last, he was always patient, and at times even cheerful to those of his friends who were admitted to his bedside. Residents in the city have been extremely solicitous concerning the deceased gentleman's condition during the last week or two, members of the family having been besieged by anxious enquirers, and very great regret was expressed when it became known that the deceased was sinking. The funeral will leave Mrs R F Irvine's, *Lebrina*, tomorrow morning at 9am. ●

Lt Joseph Henry Kay RN

A J Harrison (Member 4480)

Lt Joseph Henry KAY RN, was a nephew of Sir John FRANKLIN, the former Governor who had perished in the Arctic in search of the North-West Passage two years earlier. Following the death of Edward Haly Kay 'certain benevolent persons' collected £45 to purchase the land and buildings at the junction of Forest Road and Frederick St in West Hobart (later 11 now 51 Forest Road) in order 'to provide for the assistance and support of Catherine HALY and her children Peter, Mary Ann, Edward, George, Catherine and Sarah Ann. Thomas John KNIGHT, barrister, acted as her trustee and earned five shillings for his work; the property was bought from John ADAMS, tobacconist, and his wife Ann. The ownership of the house was in the name of Catherine and her children. Catherine Haly was my great great grandmother.

Kay was the second son of Joseph Kay, a noted architect and Sarah Henrietta PORDEN, the sister of Sir John Franklin's first wife and daughter of an even more famous architect. Henry broke with the family tradition and joined the Royal Navy on 18 Dec 1827 and from his first posting became part of the navy's commitment to science and exploration. He served as midshipman on board *Chanticleer* in the 1828-1831 Expedition to Isla de los Estados, and the South Shetland Islands to make pendulum and magnetic observations on Deception Island. Deception Island was charted and the expedition made surveys of Isla de los Estados and southern Tierra del Fuego. His next posting was far more comfortable on the *Rainbow* under the command of his uncle Sir John Franklin



in the Mediterranean.¹ This was a plum posting for the ship was known as the *Celestial Rainbow* and *Franklin's Paradise*. He passed his exams in 1834 and served on *HMS Fly*, a vessel later also associated with the exploration of Australia. He was commissioned in 1839 as a lieutenant and joined the crew of *HMS Terror* and returned to the far southern seas on the expedition to Antarctica, lead by Sir James CLARK ROSS. This undertaking was chiefly concerned with the study of the earth's magnetic field and stations were set up in Cape Town, on St Helena and in Hobart.

The *Erebus* and the *Terror* arrived in Hobart on 17 August 1840 and stayed 3 months. Ross, who was a close friend and colleague of the Governor stayed at Government House, as did Captain CROZIER and Lt KAY. On the first full day of Ross' stay he and Franklin set off to find a site for the observatory and by the afternoon the Governor had 200 convicts at work on construction and the two ships had been moved upstream to near the site. Franklin had already surveyed several possible sites so Ross' task was straightforward. They

anchored in what was then Yacht Cove and later Ross Cove. Designs for the building, that had to be constructed without any metal, had been sent to Franklin earlier, together with authority to spend up to £208, and he had the materials ready when the ships arrived. The site, just on the northern side of the present Government House, was chosen because it had a deep layer of sandstone. Convicts excavated down to about 10 meters and formed a foundation from the cut blocks of sandstone; later Government House was also constructed from the stone on site.

In 9 days they had erected a building 48 feet long and 16 feet wide and the instruments were installed on their sandstone pillars on 23 September. The portable magnetometers from the ships were set up nearby to calibrate the initial readings. Franklin organized a group of 'gentlemen volunteers' to assist in taking readings. Amongst those chosen to read the magnetometers on the first day were the Governor's Secretary, his ADC and Rev J P GELL who later married his daughter Eleanor. Another volunteer was Samuel JEFFREY who was Kay's last assistant and successor.

During the three months the *Erebus* and *Terror* stayed in Hobart the officers enjoyed a lively social life and explored the island, however Ross and Kay worked hard to set up the Rossbank Observatory. (Kay had decided to call it Gauss Villa but Lady Franklin persuaded her husband to name it after Ross.) Ross had chosen Kay 'because he had shown a great deal of diligence and application with the instruments' during the voyage.² When the ships left for the Antarctic Kay remained in Hobart with the position of *Director of HM Magnetic Observatory at Hobart Town*;

two Mates from the ships—Peter SCOTT and Joseph DRAYTON stayed with him.

Kay was reunited with his shipmates when the vessels returned and that stay culminated in a much talked about ball on the ships. By now a building to accommodate the staff had been constructed and soon the centre took on the appearance of a 'pretty village'.³ The portable instruments were again brought ashore and further cross readings were taken. Eleanor Franklin recorded that Kay and his staff took readings of the earth's magnetic field hourly each day except Sunday and once a month every two and a half minutes for a whole day. This onerous workload prompted him to express his concern for the health of his workers in November 1842 and he sought more people to lessen the strain. He complained that the ceaseless work combined with its sedentary nature was affecting the health of the staff for they had no time 'for relaxation of any kind nor exercise to preserve their health'.⁴ In 1844 Lts Alex SMITH and Francis SIMPKINSON replaced Scott and Drayton. Hobart Town was still a very small place with a population of 20,000, mostly convicts. In the Franklin's time the social and intellectual activities were centred on Government House. Kay was popular there for he sang and played the flute and Lady Jane Franklin was at first concerned that her step-daughter Eleanor might become romantically attached to her cousin. GTB BOYES, in his diary at page 29, recorded that Kay was one of a gifted circle of artists that included BOYES, and the painters John SKINNER PROUT and Simpkinson DE WESSELOW.⁵ The latter was a nephew of Lady Franklin and a talented painter who produced several scenes around

the observatory during his few years in Hobart. Bock painted the Observatory with Ross and CROZIER in the foreground and Kay off to the side.

In 1843 Tasmania's first Bishop, Francis Russell NIXON had arrived and immediately formed a friendship with Kay. In November 1845 Nixon traveled to Swansea to marry Kay to Maria MEREDITH, the fourth daughter of George Meredith Esq. of Cambria, Great Swan Port. Kay thus became linked to one of Tasmania's foremost colonial families. Maria's sister Clara was married to Sir Richard DRY, another major landowner and later Premier, her brother Charles was a minister in several Governments some years later and her sister-in-law was the author and artist Louisa Ann Meredith. Also present at the wedding was Kay's brother William Porden Kay who had followed the family tradition and become an architect. William had been brought out by the Franklin's in June 1842 to allow the Governor the option of not relying on the ex-convict architect James BLACKBURN.

It seems likely that Kay stopped living in Government House when the Franklins were recalled. However the new Governor EARDLEY-WILMOT was also interested in science and HENRY, as the colony's foremost scientist, retained his vice-regal association. The Governor set up the Royal Society of Tasmania initially to administer to Colonial Gardens that adjoined Kay's observatory. The inaugural meeting was held on 7 April 1841 attended by Franklin and the two Captains, Ross and Crozier, Dr TURNBULL, Lt. Kay and Messers BEDFORD and LITTLE. As a foundation member of the new Society he wrote ten scientific papers that were published by it. Eardley-Wilmot's stay was short and William

DENNISON arrived in late 1846. Kay is not mentioned in Dennison's account of his time in Tasmania but he still had close connections with Government House through his association with Captain STANLEY, Dennison's right hand man.

By 1847 Kay was tired and bored, and fretting about the effect his stay in Hobart was having on his prospects for promotion. Although Ross had praised his diligence and tireless work Kay felt Ross could have done more to progress his career in the Navy.⁶ He wrote:

'I cannot conceal from you that beginning with myself all are tired and weary of the continuous and unvarying routine day and night without cessation. I have now completed seven and a half years of observing work of hourly observations and am become very much a machine wound up to Gottingen mean time.'

For his dedicated work he had been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London in the year before, but pined for a greater range of intellectual pursuits and asked to be recalled. He was promoted to Commander at this time but remained at Rossbank, although the hourly observations were halted and his cottage was extended. The onerous duties running the Observatory prompted Kay to seek a local position in 1847 and he used Admiral STOPFORD, Dennison's brother-in-law, as a referee. In April 1850 Simpkinson de Wesselow heard that Kay had been offered the post of Harbour-Master and thought of applying to replace him at *Rosbank*.

Kay had apparently promised the Navy's Hydrographer that he would supply hydrographic data from Tasmania. By November 1844 he had to admit to BEAUFORT that his 'endeavours had not been crowned with the success that I could have wished'.⁷ Despite constant efforts over the next

two years he had still not been able to convince the local authorities to allocate any meaningful resources to the task and the local pilots kept their knowledge to themselves.⁸ With the arrival of Governor Dennison some hydrographic surveying was undertaken. In March 1850 Kay was one of three officers appointed to enquire into the administration of the Marine Department and they produced a blueprint for reform.⁹ Dennison's attempt to then legislate to appoint marine commissioners must have been the source for de Wesselow's comment.

By now the Crimean War was constricting funds that the Admiralty could afford to spend on scientific pursuits and by 1851 only Kay and JEFFREY were on its payroll. Finally in 1853 it ordered that the observatory be handed over to the Tasmanian Government. Kay was to now be recalled and Governor Dennison asked him to nominate a successor. Jeffrey got the position but his tenure was very short. Governor Dennison was a practically oriented engineer and any spare funds were spent on buildings and bridges; an observatory was an indulgence. Even Jeffrey's offer to run it as a volunteer was rejected.

Some of Denison's projects were executed by Kay's elder brother. William was Dennison's colonial architect and later Director of Public Works until failing eyesight forced him to return to England in 1854. William Porden Kay (born 1809) had married Clara Ann ELWELL in Hobart in April 1845, seven months before his brother's wedding. They lived in a house he designed and built at New Town called *Barrington Lodge* and their first daughter, Clara, was born there in 1849. After he died in 1870 Clara and her daughter returned to Hobart. The

greatest monument to his work in Tasmania is undoubtedly Government House built on the site where his brother built the Rossbank Observatory.

On 19 May 1853 Kay wrote to his brother-in-law John Meredith, Maria's younger brother, from Cambria to say farewell.

'Tomorrow we proceed to Hobart Town to take a passage in the Emma to Sydney en route to England and I hope to get away from Sydney by the middle of June and to arrive in England in October.'¹⁰

He asked John to write to him c/o his mother at 38 Westbourne Park Villas, Westbourne London, (now W2). In his thirteen years in Hobart he achieved much. Apart from its contribution to navigation and geophysics the Observatory was also the first meteorological office and provided a time service crucial for navigation. The chain of stations established by the Ross Expedition is said to represent the beginning of meteorology on a worldwide basis in the British Empire and Kay was Australia's first geophysicist.

Whether or not Kay did return to London he was soon back in Australia. An eminent naval officer, Sir Charles HOTHAM was appointed Governor of Victoria and Kay was his Private Secretary. Kay had earlier connections with Victorian administration through his close friendship with John Meredith. In 1847 Kay had written to the new Superintendent of the Port Phillip District, seeking assistance to find his brother-in-law land in the western districts. C J LATROBE had been briefly the Lt Governor of Tasmania after Eardley-Wilmot was recalled, and Kay had probably met him several times during his stay. In his letter Kay seeks LaTrobe's pardon for his boldness and expresses his sorrow on hearing 'that

one of your little girls met with such an accident during your passage. But Mr HART, who I have just seen assures me she is now well.¹¹ When John again sought Kay's intervention with LaTrobe in September 1849 Henry and the Meredith family thought it would carry more weight if the request came from Bishop NIXON. Nixon immediately wrote to Victoria but it appears that there was no appointment made. Later when John's father died Kay pledged Maria's inheritance to John in order that he might retain the family property intact.

After a few years as Private Secretary to Hotham during which they weathered the turmoil generated by the Eureka rebellion, Kay was appointed Secretary to the Executive Council of Victoria in 1855 and held that post until his death from diabetes on 17 July 1875. He was appointed one of the two initial honorary members of the Philosophical Society of Victoria in 1855, a life member in 1867 and a Councillor in 1868. In a court case over his will Judge MOLESWORTH said Kay 'left large property, real and personal to his trustees and executors'.¹² They sought a greater share than the £100 specified in the will; Judge Molesworth awarded them 2% of the estate.

Why did Lt Kay help Catherine and her children? One possible reason is that Edward Haly was a shipmate. This would also explain why Haly is not listed as either a convict arrival or a free immigrant. Alternatively he may have been involved in building or running the Rossbank Observatory. Of course Kay may have been a friend of Catherine herself, they were both 11 years younger than Edward. Although this seems unlikely given the difference in

social standing, she might also have been an employee of Kay.

Kay's letters to his brother-in-law illustrate his willingness to intervene where he could to assist his friends. Thus it was entirely consistent with his character for him to initiate an effort to provide for a young widow with six or seven children. I think we can rule out any romantic link between Catherine and Joseph Kay. A week after Kay arrived in Hobart Catherine gave birth to her oldest son Edward. In the eight years between then and Edward Haly's death she had another five children and Edward was registered as the father. When Edward died Kay and his wife were living in their own house adjacent to the observatory. To the original sandstone cottage he added a stable, loft, coach house, fowl house, pig sty, woolshed laundry and living apartment, that his brother later valued as worth £147. With that kind of household he and his wife would have needed servants—perhaps that is why he added the 'dwelling apartment'. I suspect that Edward was one of his servants and when he died Kay wanted to look out for Catherine and her children. Perhaps she and her children lived in the apartment and Kay and his wife, who had no children of their own at the time saw them a part of the family. When Edward died Kay needed to employ another servant and was not prepared to just turn out Catherine and the children. ●

Endnotes:

1. Portrait of Jane by Frances J Woodward Hodder and Stoughton 1951. Owen Stanley was mate on the *Rainbow* and Stanley's brother was later a friend of Kay in Hobart.
2. J C Ross a *Voyage of Discovery in the Southern and Antarctic regions 1839-1843*, Vol 1 ch 5.

3. Savours & McConnell *The History of the Rossbank Observatory*, Ann Sci 38, 1982 p527-64.
4. *ibid.*
5. Although Boyes records them as being in the Franklin's group Prout and Simpkinson De Wesselow did not arrive in Hobart until 1844.
6. Scott Polar Res Inst. MSS 1266/15.
7. Roe p160.
8. Roe op cit p161.
9. Roe op cit p165.
10. AOT Kay correspondence AOT NS 123/126 127.
11. *ibid.*
12. *Melbourne Argus* 7 Nov 1876p7.

Were your ancestors Methodists?

Barrie Robinson (Member 443)

Were your ancestors Methodists? Some of mine were, although I'm not sure which ones at present. As the largest non-conformist denomination with membership in the millions in the mid 20th century, it is likely that many members will have at least one Methodist somewhere.

Two new books from FFHS authored by Richard Ratcliffe give helpful and up-to-date information for the researcher with Methodists in their family. Much of this material is already covered in the older SOG publication, "My Ancestors were Methodists" by William Leary. This book has two useful appendices listing Methodist Registers at the PRO (now National Archives) and Copies of Registers at the SOG.

Each of the two new publications give more detail about its particular area, and they bring this information up to date. "Basic Facts About ... Methodist Records for Family Historians" begins with a detailed account of the six strands into which Methodism split during the 19th century. It goes on to cover the numerous types of records which are available, and what you can expect to find in them. While baptism and marriage registers continue to be the backbone of the researcher's resources, minutes of the various meetings and denominational

periodicals help to put flesh on the bones.

The 20th Century fund was established towards the end of the 1890's and was planned to extend the work of Methodism in the Wesleyan branch of the church both in the UK and overseas.

Donations were sought from all members with the aim of raising one million guineas (£1,050,000 or about \$AUS2,600,000). A roll was established containing the names of all the donors, and it often contains address and family details. Some donations were also made in memory of a deceased family member. Even children saved up their halfpennies and farthings to donate a shilling, for which they received a medallion. Between them, they raised over £4,000.

The rolls in 50 volumes are available on microfiche, and "Basic Facts About ... the Wesleyan Historic Roll" not only details the above and more, but lists the volumes covering each District and the numbers of the microfiches containing this. In each volume, it lists the circuits and chapels covered. Also, there is an extract showing what you might expect to find about your family if they were amongst the very large number of contributors. ●

Facts of the 1500's

Next time you are washing your hands and complain because the water temperature isn't just how you like it, think about how things used to be:

Most people got married in June because they took their yearly bath in May and still smelled pretty good by June. However, they were starting to smell so brides carried a bouquet of flowers to hide the body odour. Hence the custom today of carrying a bouquet when getting married.

Baths consisted of a big tub filled with hot water. The man of the house had the privilege of the nice clean water, then all the other sons and men, then the women and finally the children—last of all the babies. By then the water was so dirty you could actually lose someone in it. Hence the saying, "Don't throw the baby out with the bath water."

Houses had thatched roofs—thick straw-piled high, with no wood underneath. It was the only place for animals to get warm, so all the dogs, cats and other small animals (mice, bugs) lived in the roof. When it rained it became slippery and sometimes the animals would slip and fall off the roof. Hence the saying "It's raining cats and dogs."

There was nothing to stop things from falling into the house. This posed a real problem in the bedroom where bugs and other droppings could really mess up your nice clean bed. Hence, a bed with big posts and a sheet hung over the top afforded some protection. That's how canopy beds came into existence.

The floor was dirt. Only the wealthy had something other than dirt. Hence the saying "dirt poor." The wealthy had slate floors that would get slippery in the winter when wet, so they spread thresh

(straw) on the floor to help keep their footing. As the winter wore on, they kept adding more thresh until when you opened the door it would all start slipping outside. A piece of wood was placed in the entranceway. Hence the saying a "thresh hold."

In those old days, they cooked in the kitchen with a big kettle that always hung over the fire. Every day they lit the fire and added things to the pot. They ate mostly vegetables and did not get much meat. They would eat the stew for dinner, leaving leftovers in the pot to get cold overnight and then start over the next day. Sometimes the stew had food in it that had been there for quite a while. Hence the rhyme, "Peas porridge hot, peas porridge cold, peas porridge in the pot nine days old."

Sometimes they could obtain pork, which made them feel quite special. When visitors came over, they would hang up their bacon to show off. It was a sign of wealth that a man "could bring home the bacon." They would cut off a little to share with guests and would all sit around and "chew the fat."

Those with money had plates made of pewter. Food with high acid content caused some of the lead to leach onto the food, causing lead poisoning and death. This happened most often with tomatoes, so for the next 400 years or so, tomatoes were considered poisonous.

Bread was divided according to status. Workers got the burnt bottom of the loaf, the family got the middle, and guests got the top, or "upper crust."

Lead cups were used to drink ale or whisky. The combination would sometimes knock them out for a couple of days. Someone walking along the

road would take them for dead and prepare them for burial. They were laid out on the kitchen table for a couple of days and the family would gather around and eat, drink and wait to see if they would wake up. Hence the custom of holding a "wake."

England is old and small and the local folks started running out of places to bury people. So they would dig up coffins and would take the bones to a "bone-house" and reuse the grave. When reopening these coffins, 1 out of 25 coffins were found to have scratch marks on the inside and they realized

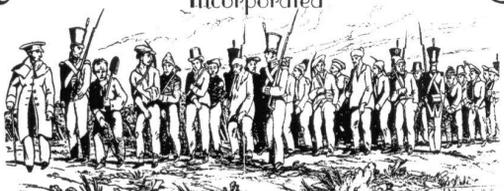
they had been burying people alive. So they thought they would tie a string on the wrist of the corpse, lead it through the coffin and up through the ground and tie it to a bell. Someone would have to sit out in the graveyard all night (the "graveyard shift") to listen for the bell; thus, someone could be "saved by the bell" or was considered a "dead ringer."

And that's the truth... ●

Now , whoever said that History was boring !!!!!

Author unknown, contributed by Ray Hyland.

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<http://home.vicnet.net.au/~dcginc/>

(Advertisement pre-set by the Descendants of Convict's Group)

The Maatsuyker Island Light

Hobart, June 2, 1891

June 1 will be memorable in the annals of mercantile marine matters, as it is the day on which another beacon on the Tasmanian coastal line was formally ushered into existence. For the past six years the captains of all the direct cargo steamers and ocean cruisers which have paid the port of Hobart a visit at stated intervals have complained bitterly about the badly lighted part of the coast in the vicinity of the South West Cape, which they asserted in addition to causing risk to their vessels delayed them considerably, as they were obliged to slow down when they made the coast at nightfall.

The first person to bring the matter prominently before the public was Captain SIMPSON, of the ss *Australasian*, who visited Hobart in 1885, and was of opinion that a light should be either erected on the South-West Cape or Tasman's Head, on the south-west part of Bruny Island. Captain WRIGHT of the ss *Glenmorven*, which visited Hobart after the *Australasian*, got extremely peppery over losing fully nine hours through not being able to make the land at night time and having to slow his vessel down till day broke. He informed the authorities that the light on South Bruny was practically useless to incoming vessels from the westward and urged the construction of a light on the SW Cape. The next complaint came from Captain WEST of the ss *Port Adelaide*, who six years ago had a very narrow escape from piling his vessel up on the precipitous shore line near the cape, upon which he urged that a revolving light sufficiently powerful to cover the Mewstone should be erected. He impressed on the minds of the

Marine Board authorities that if this was done steamers could haul up for the South West Cape without getting too far to seaward.

The matter was brought before the Marine Board, and was referred to a meeting of the Consolidated Board, who pondered over it for some time and then allowed it to sleep. A practical turn was subsequently given to matters by the late Captain STANLEY RN, who occupied a seat on the board about five years since. This gentleman, who had his attention repeatedly drawn to the insufficiency of light on an inhospitable coast, held that the fast increasing steam trade with London rendered increased light more a necessity than ever on the SW coast, and pointed out that whilst the ruling powers were pondering over what was the best thing to do, a vessel might strike some part of the coast, and the chances were that others would not run the risk of calling in at Hobart at all either to coal or discharge. The Consolidated Board met again, and decided that the best spot to select for a new light was the little rocky island called after TASMAN, which lies at the foot of Cape Pillar and one fine morning the wardens chartered a steamer and departed in search of a new lighthouse site.

They discovered when they reached Tasman's Island that it was very high, very precipitous and if accessible at all only at one point. Viewed from below it was a wild and desolate looking spot and the wardens came to the conclusion that the person who had suggested the construction of a light on the top was not altogether *compos mentis*. After a council of war had been held, Captain STANLEY accompanied



by one of the board's boat's crew, succeeded in climbing to the top of the island and mapped out the site for a light. Subsequently men were sent down to clear the site, and then operations were allowed to once more drift into a state of somnolence. "Lighten our darkness we beseech thee," said the ocean liner skippers, and then in response to appeals the board decided that the beacon to light the hardy mariner on his way must go up on Tasman's Isle. By this time opinions of men and things had changed, and those who knew all about the lighting of the coast pointed out that it was an absurdity to place a light on the island. Letters appeared in the journals of the day on the subject, the tenor of which was that the board knew as much about selecting a site for a lighthouse as "a cow did about a concert."

The opinions of the various coastal and deep-sea skippers were invited and the upshot of the whole thing was that after interminable delay it was settled that the light should be placed on the SW coast, Maatsuyker and De Witt's Isle being selected as the most suitable spot for the purpose. Perhaps a more bleak or unpromising spot than the island, which is known to fisherman as the "outer witch," could not have been selected, and when Tasman sighted and named it on a rainy foggy morning on the 28th November 1642, the possibility of it being selected as a lighthouse site two centuries and a half after his discovery I don't suppose ever crossed the mind of the grim old navigator. The island, which is of a high and precipitous character, thickly wooded lays about 15 miles to the eastward of the SW Cape, is about five miles distant from the

mainland, which is like what a great deal of the coast line of Tasmania is, dreary, steep, and covered with jungles of scrub, as bewildering as the Cretan Labyrinth, as many a poor fisherman who has lost his little all on its shores can testify.

Four or five miles SE of the cape, standing up in all its solitary grandeur, is the lion-headed shaped island particularly mentioned by Tasman, and named by Captain Tobias BIERNEAUX, who made the SW Cape on March 9, 1773, the "Mewstone." Lying further out to seaward is Pedra Blanca, and about 16 miles out from the mainland the Eddystone, so named by Captain COOK, who sighted it in 1770, from its resemblance to an awkward tower rears up its head, and on these beat the ceaseless surges of the Southern Ocean. The background of the coastline is filled in the lofty bare peaks, the bays of which are thickly wooded. Altogether Maatsuyker Island, even for a lighthouse keeper, is not altogether a pleasant place to sojourn in, and anyone having business relations with its inhabitants would not think of staying on it a minute longer than he or they could possibly help. Previous to its occupation by the Marine Board the island was only visited by fishermen, as its vicinity was regarded by them as a good fishing ground, but they very seldom landed, as they looked upon it as a dangerous spot. The island has no antiquities, but it can boast of an event which at the time created no little stir in the Hobart community.

In April, 1880, George BLADES and Frederick BUTCHER, a brace of carpenters, were engaged building a landing pier on the island, they finished their work on Good Friday Eve, and on the Good Friday, tired of gazing upon acres of waterworn rocks and miles of

heavy westerly swells, determined to amuse themselves with a little penguin hunting. At the north end of the island where the penguin rookery was situated they came across a cave, and whilst examining it discovered a human skull imbedded in the floor about 1 inch deep. The face of the skull was turned towards the cave. Blades took the skull to his hut and washed it, and then made another search, with the result that he found human bones near where the skull was picked up. The men put the remains in a pocket-handkerchief and brought them on to town and gave the police a relation of their ghastly discovery. A coroner and seven good men and true sat in solemn conclave, and tried to solve the Maatsuyker Island mystery. Several of them asked the question, were the bones washed up by the mighty ocean? were they the remains of some poor fisherman to whom violence had been used? or were the remains of one of the early Dutch navigators, or aborigine. Dr PAYNE was called in by the coroner, and was of opinion that the bones were those of an adult blackfellow. This opinion led to all sorts of surmises and conjectures as to who the unknown could be. One old salt gave his solution of the mystery thus. The whaling brig *Grecian* was cruising off the SW Cape about 30 years ago, and sent out a boat in pursuit of a whale. In the boat's crew were three Maoris. The crew made fast to the leviathan of the deep, which soon took them out of sight of the vessel, which followed them with reefed canvas. Abreast of the Witches darkness came on, and those on the brig had just time to see the whale lash out, whirling boat and men in the air, she was forced to make an offing. The brig never saw her men afterwards, and it is my opinion that one of the Maoris succeeded in

getting ashore, sought shelter in the cave, and perished miserably for want of food. The Curator of the Museum, who visited the spot, chanced to pick up the bowl of a clay pipe, but this did not elucidate the mystery much, as the smell of the wood in it was too new to warrant it being the property of the deceased. The jury in their wisdom came to the conclusion that certain bones and skull of human being, unknown, were found, but they did not push the enquiry sufficiently to discover who the unknown was. As I have remarked the prospect on every side of Maatsuyker is dreary in the extreme, and the party who proceeded to the new lighthouse in the *Flora*, at an early hour on Monday morning, whilst admitting that the light was required in the interests of commerce also came to the conclusion that the wild coast scenery was anything but a panorama of beauty.



The tower of the lighthouse is a solid structure of brick, cemented inside and out, and stands at a height of 32ft from base to summit. Its thickness at the base is 4ft 6in, and at the top 2ft 6in. The top is reached by means of a winding iron staircase very much after the principle of that excellent building in Watson's Bay which guides the mariner through the Sydney Heads. The lantern, which is from the well-known firm of CHANCE Brothers, is supported on the top of a slate landing, its height being 350ft above the mean sea level, and, allowing 10ft for the height of the eye, will be seen at a distance of 25 miles in clear weather. The pedestal plates are sixteen in number, and on castings

nearly 8cwt each, firmly bolted to 4in slates. On the same floor is the machinery case with its revolving machinery on top, and the clockwork machinery inside, protected from dirt by eight glazed doors. This machinery also works a gong, which sounds hourly, and denotes to the keeper that the time for winding has again come round. It is worked by weights about 4½cwt to 5cwt, and regulated by governor gearing. Above this is the dioptric apparatus with its lenses and prisms, in all 540 pieces of splendid clean plate glass, which will show a quick double flash all round the horizon as far as the land on the island. The burner has six wicks, and is designed to burn three wicks in fine weather. When only three wicks are used a reflector is fitted in place of the other wicks. The height of the flame is regulated by the keeper on watch by a damper in the smoke tube, and is on an improved style. The lantern has 48 panes of clear glass ½ inch in thickness. There are also storm panes on hand ready for use in case of accident, and these can be fixed in a few minutes if required. The whole of the tower and lantern is painted white in accordance with all other Tasmanian lighthouses, and whilst serving at night as an excellent guide the Maatsuyker tower should also be a good beacon in daylight, as it will show up well on a dark background. The weight of the lantern and machinery is 26 tons, and to give an idea of the number of parts, these were in cases, 17 packages and several casks. The head keeper's quarters, and those of his assistant, are perhaps more comfortable than at any other lighthouse station on the Tasmanian coast, the houses being roomy, well situated, and all connected with the tower by means of speaking tubes.

The visitors to the lighthouse today expressed themselves well pleased with it. Shortly after five o'clock last evening the *Flora* left the anchorage at Maatsuyker Island and steamed round the vicinity of the lighthouse towards the SW Cape waiting for nightfall. The lantern was set ablaze at 4pm, and as darkness came on the benefit of the light became apparent, it being seen to flash brilliantly at stated intervals. Before seven o'clock the *Flora* shaped a homeward course, and great interest was then manifested in the light, which was watched from the deck of the steamer, and plainly seen for a distance of 29 miles, when it was lost. The night was certainly a favourable one for the test, being pitchy dark and the atmosphere clear of fog. Taken all round the test was a most successful one, and the Consolidated Marine Board are to be congratulated on the result: Capt T M FISHER, the Master Warden of the Hobart Marine Board, was amongst the passengers by the *Flora*, and entertained the visitors oyally. ●

Launceston Examiner June 3, 1891, p3 c3&4

Advertisement

Stone Breaking

Married men, resident in Launceston, who are unemployed, can arrange for work at stone breaking on personal application to the City Surveyor between the hours of 9 and 10 am.

C W ROCHER

Town Clerk's Office, July 13, 1892.

Launceston Examiner, 13 July 1892 p1 c2

A visit to the Eddystone Lighthouse

(Brand Magazine)

Let me describe the duties of the light-keepers and their mode of life in this solitary abode, so far removed from busy humanity. To this lighthouse, as to all other rock stations on the coast, four keepers are attached, the principal (G W COOPER) and three assistants (T CUTTING, G NORTON and W DAVIES); but three only are on duty at one time. Each keeper has three months on the rock, followed by a month ashore, a much longer period in each case than was customary when the lighthouse first opened.

If the authorities could be persuaded to reduce such a long spell of duty by one-third, thus making it two months—a consummation devoutly desired by the men—it would be a generous act and the kind consideration would be keenly appreciated, for it seems that such a monotonous round of duties, carried on day by day so far away from their fellow-men, invariably induces, after the first month, acute depression of spirits, the attack lasting from twelve to twenty hours, and, work being temporarily impossible, the sufferer remains in his berth until the sickness moderates, his mates kindly fulfilling his duties meanwhile. Every month (weather permitting) a relieving vessel goes out to the lighthouse, taking with her the man who has had his month ashore, and returning with the keeper who has completed his three months, but it frequently happens that the weather upsets their calculations, when communication by signals alone can be effected. In fine weather each man is on duty four hours and eight hours off, but when the atmosphere is thick there is double duty to perform, two men being on watch at the same time.

In the day time there is work of another kind to be done. Beside keeping in order the lighting apparatus and polishing metalwork throughout the building, the men take it in turns to carry out domestic arrangements, such as scrubbing floors and tables, for the whole place is kept absolutely free from dirt. The cooking and preparation of meals must, of course, be attended to, and every Saturday night the *chef* appointed for the week contributes a plain but wholesome plum pudding, which has become a regular institution. Light-keepers, nowadays, are not reduced to eating the candles, as they occasionally were in SMEARTON'S time, for a large supply of tinned meats and biscuits, provided by the Trinity House, is always kept ready for emergencies.

At dusk the lamp is lighted, so I accompany the keeper (who now begins his watch) into the interior of the glass drum, and observe how, with a spring grip, he raises the lamp chimney and ignites the wicks; but, being still daylight, the illumination is not brilliant, although it increases in brightness as night comes on. The next proceeding is to wind up the gear which rotates the drums, and as the weight to be lifted is equal to a ton, the operation lasts about an hour, it is somewhat fatiguing. The weight is contained in the portion of the column situated in the two lower rooms, which hollow iron column, running centrally through the whole length of the lighthouse, was constructed to hold both weight and chain for working the machinery which rotates the drums. Now, as the beams of light flash out seaward, I leave our friend to his

solitary task for a chat with his mates in the snug kitchen below.

I find the light-keepers quiet and intelligent, having a full sense of their responsibility, although they do not take kindly to their occupations. However, they are able to enjoy a modicum of pleasure, for fishing is practicable all the year round—in summer from the "set off," with rod and line, in winter from the lantern gallery, because then the fish, being shy, keep away from the rocks and can only be caught by means of a long line with a bladder attached, which is blown by the wind in the direction required, the fish thus captured including, bass, pollock, bream, horse mackerel, and congers. The bladder-line is also used for transferring letters to pilot-boats, when they come sufficiently near the rocks, and the presence of these boats is especially welcome in bad weather, as the only means of communication with the shore. During the season when birds migrate the keeper who comes off duty at night often catches a number of them about the lantern, being attracted by the glare. At midnight last Christmas Eve no fewer than three hundred lapwings, with a few larks, thrushes, and plovers, were secured in the course of a few hours. In winter months the men are fond of reading, but cards, draughts, bagatelle, and such hobbies as fretwork and picture-frame making offer superior advantages.

On a fine summer's day it is delightfully quiet in the lantern, the gentle lashing of the waves and subdued humming of the wind being the only sounds that reach the ear. But there are times, as the fury of the tempest beats upon the massive tower and the blinding flash of lightning permeates every apartment, when the men in their solitude cannot fail to be impressed by the mighty power and

majesty of Nature's forces; 'tis then that the roaring seas rises mountains high, dashing with thundering roar upon the surrounding reef, the huge waves sometime leaping up the tower to break with great force under the lantern gallery. It was a terrible experience, ever to be remembered by the light-keepers, when, on the night of the blizzard in March 1891, the lantern was partly embedded in snow, entirely obscuring the light on one side, and effectually blocking up the exit. The storm was of such severity that nothing could be done to clear away the obstruction till the next morning, when the tempest had abated. ●

Launceston Examiner, 2 Jan 1893 p7 c1

Free Labour Bureau

Quadrant—Wanted employment for:

8 carpenters	77 labourers
3 bricklayers	4 painters
3 station hands	2 ironmoulders
3 grooms & drivers	1 saddler
5 gardeners	4 errand boys
4 saw-mill hands	1 ganger & overseer
1 striker	1 currier
1 blacksmith	2 engine drivers
1 butcher	1 shipping clerk
1 waiter or boots	7 farm hands
1 engineer	4 storemen
3 canvassers	4 printers
1 tinsmith's assistant	
1 surveyor's assist.	1 baker
1 stone mason	1 sailmaker
1 tinsmith	1 basket maker
1 short-hand and type-writer	

Wanted known: That teams of men from 5 to 20 can be furnished for firewood cutting on the Tamar at standard rates or as per agreement.

Wanted—several gardeners this day.

Wanted—boys

Wanted this morning—Ploughmen 3, bushmen 6, lad for farm 1.

Hours of attendance from 12.30 to 2.30 pm.

Launceston Examiner, July 1892, p1 c2

Genes on Screen

Vee Maddock (Member 1875)

One of the biggest misconceptions about 'old England' that library assistants hear all the time is that people in England before the advent of the motor car simply didn't move around much. If we had a dollar every time we heard someone pronounce "Oh that wouldn't be my John Smith, mine were in Surrey and he's in Sussex and they didn't move around much in those days," we'd all be able to afford to buy more English certificates. I've even had people tell me they wouldn't have moved to the next parish, something I was only able to convince them of after finding a map and pointing out the next parish was less than a 20 min walk from where they had been living.

There is also the problem of knowing the names of surrounding parishes to find those John Smiths who seem to change their birth place from Modbury to Ugborough within the space of a couple of records. Parish Locator is a program which has been around for a while. Enter a parish and a distance in miles and it will show a list of the parishes within that radius. The small free program can be downloaded from www.steeljam.dircon.co.uk/parishlocator.htm. Alternatively online you can visit www.genuki.org.uk/big/churchdb which will give a list of parishes in England and Scotland within 3 miles of the one you entered.

Old newspapers from Victoria are being indexed at www.oldnewscopy.com. A large list of papers and subjects are included. The Victorian Police Gazettes, also included, often mention Tasmanian convicts.

GENSEEK www.genseek.net contains many links and indexes useful for Australian research.

www.genseek.net/ozzlinks.htm#TAS contains a list of Tasmanian indexes. Copies of entries may be ordered and in my experience arrived very quickly and contained a lot more information than the mere article including suggestions of where to look for further information and background to the item.

If you are looking for someone in an English census 1851-1901 or trying to find a birth, death or marriage in England post 1837 then Ancestry.co.uk has combined the two among their many databases to make searching easy. You can search both the original images or transcriptions of the census. Ancestry includes the FreeBMD databases, as well as the actual images from the indexes. Typing in a name and a period will bring up click and view images of the correct pages of the index for each quarter. No more scrolling through fiche. Used together with the FreeBMD this makes a powerful tool as it becomes obvious that the images the FreeBMD was worked from differ from those posted on Ancestry giving you more chances to find the number behind the blot or the name that seems to have faded away. Ancestry is available in the Burnie and Hobart branch libraries ●

- If the population of China walked past you in a single file, the line would never end because of the rate of reproduction.
- Most people fear public speaking more than death.

Branch Acquisitions

Burnie Branch

Books

- Cora Num, *Occupation Records in Australia*
- * Dysart Family History Group, *Lone Graves of the Broadsound Shire*
- * Godfrey, Turnbull, *Complete Northumbria*
- * Hastings, Max & Stevens, George, *Victory in Europe D-Day to V-E Day*
- * Holden, Mathew, *The Desert Rats*
- * Kearns, R H B, *Silverton*
- * Lakin, R,
 - Tasmanian Year Book 1968*
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 - Tasmanian Year Book 1973*
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- Miller, John, *Cleanliness is next to Godliness The Story of Richard & Alice Miller & Their Family*
- Polis, Robert, *Dating Twentieth Century Photographs*
- * Powell, Margaret, *Below Stairs*
- Raymond, Stuart A,
 - Genealogical Jargon for Family Historians*
 - Tracing your Twentieth Century Family History*
 - Scottish Family History on the Web A Directory Second Edition*
 - Births, Deaths and Marriages on the Web Second Edition Part 1*
 - Southern England The Marches and Wales*
 - Birth, Marriages and Deaths on the Web Second Edition Part 2*
 - The Midlands Northern England and East Anglia*
- Raynor, Tony, *female factory female convicts*
- * Smith, Bessie, *Yolla School Centenary 1904-2004*
- TFHS Inc, Launceston Branch, *Index to Birth, Deaths, & Marriages Volume 15 1961-1965 Births*
- * Wheatley, J B, *Growing up without TV*
- * Wood, Graeme A, *As Far As I Can Tell*
- Wright, Kathy, *Featherstone and Mary Ockerby*
- * Indicates donated items

Devonport Branch

Books

- * Anderson, Helen, *Johnson/Briggs Family History Report*
- * Cocker, Kathleen, *Early Houses of the North West Coast of Tasmania*
- Fletcher, Eunice, *Family History for Beginners and Beyond [13th. Edition]*
- Harman, Eileen, *Gardam Family, Majoring on William Patrick & Louise Gardam & Their Descendants*
- Hodgetts, Richard J, *Brave Old Pioneers, The – A History of the Hodgetts Family in Australia*
- * Miller, G & S, *Of Rascals and Rusty Relics An Introduction to North-East Tasmania*
- * Murray, Dawn, *The Gem of the Diocese*

- * Mus, Karen,
 - Descendants of Christian Rapp & Fredericka Wittey*
 - Descendants of Henry Griffiths & Helen Stevenson*
 - Descendants of George Somers & Ann Davis*
- Polz, Robert, *Dating Twentieth Century Photographs*
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- * Schnackenberg, Sally, Kate Weindorfer *The Woman behind The Man and The Mountain*
- * Smith, Jack, *Journals of Elizabeth Curnow Greenwood nee Trethewie*
- * Stancombe, G Hawley, *Pioneer Tapestry - Buildings of Early Tasmania*
- * TasGenes Digital Family History Services, *Tracking Your Ancestors Online: A Teacher's Kit*
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- * Von Stieglitz, K R,
 - A Short History on Latrobe With Notes on Port Sorell and Sassafras*
 - Early Van Diemen's Land 1835–1860*

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1851 Census Norfolk, Conisford
Phillimore Parish Records
Leicestershire Vol. 1 (Marriages)
Lincolnshire Vol. 1(Marriages)

* Indicates donated items

Hobart Branch

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- * Allen, J M, *From Fetters to Freedom: The Story of the Allen Family of Tasmania and New Zealand 1840-2004*
- Atkinson, Jeffrey, *Mary Proctor Convict, Pioneer and Settler*
- Baker, Alan, *Index to The Mercury: Deaths 1965*
- * Boyce, Marie
 - Births, Deaths, Marriages, Inquests and Obituaries taken from the Warrnambool Examiner 15/10/1853–31/12/1859*
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 - Warrnambool Cemetery*

- * Brennan, Sharon
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Crossing The Seas to Build a Future: Twelve Generations of the Seabrook Family
- * Cowley, Trudy Mae, *A Drift of 'Derwent Ducks': Lives of the 200 female Irish convicts transported on the 'Australasia' from Dublin to Hobart in 1849*
- * Davis, B, *Guide to Bruny Island*
- * Fensham, Bronwyn, Barbara Wels and Kasia Zygmuntowicz, *Private Lives, Public Records - Family History Resources at Public Record Office Victoria*
- * Gillham, John, *TFHS Inc. Members' Interests 1998-2005*
- * Harvey, Dinah, *Sampson and Pollard Families in England and Australia, The TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch, Index to Births, Deaths & Marriages Volume 15: 1961-1965 Births*
- Linton, Max, *Family of Dr. James Murdoch of Craigow 1785-1848*
- Martin, Maureen and Meryl Yost,
*Campbell Town District, Methodist Circuit Tasmania.:
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- * Northumberland and Durham Family History Society,
*Index to 1851 Census of Northumberland - Volume 2 - Seghill,
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- * Orford Primary School. Grade 5/6., *Orford: Then and Now*
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The Midlands Northern England and East Anglia*
- * Rhee, Margaret Eleanor Briner, *James Forbes Young 1860-1928*
- * Ward, Malcolm, *Builders & Buildings: Seabrook Family Reunion Excursion: Hobart, Huonville and Franklin, 8 January 2006*
- * Wood, Karen, *Descendants of Francis Stewart (Baker)*

Microform

- * AIGS Warmambool Branch, *Beattie & Phillips Burial Records 1865-1925*
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- Kopittke, Eric and Rosemary, *Emigrants from Hamburg to Australia: 1857-59*
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*Emigrants from Hamburg to Australia 1850-59: An index,
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1851 Census Norfolk, Conisford

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Essex Marriages:

Ashdown 1557-1812, Boxtel 1559-1837, Great Horksley

1558-1835, Little Horksley 1568-1835, Navestock 1538-1812,

Wermingford 1559-1837.

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Kings Stanley, Owlpen, Quedgely, Rendcombe, Swindon,

Forthampton, Nimpsfield, Slimbridge

Hertfordshire Vol 1 Marriages

Aldbury, Barley, Eastwick, Great Berkhamstead, Kensworth,

Letchworth and Offley

Leicestershire Vol. 1 (marriages)

Irish County Index Maps:

Antrim, Armagh, Carlow, Cavan, Clare, Cork, Fermanagh,

Galway, Kerry, Kilkenny, Laois, Limerick, Londonderry, Longford,

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History of the Catholic Church in South Australia

Van Diemen's Land Records:

Exiled Three Times Over,

Land Musters, Stock Returns & Lists.

Australian Lutheran Church,

The Australian Lutheran 1913-1920

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Dern, David and Julie, *Dern Index NSW: Monumental Inscriptions and some burials of 319 NSW country cemeteries*

The Genealogical Society of Victoria Inc., *Index to Victorian Goldfields Hospitals'*

Admissions at Amherst, Ballarat, Castlemaine, Creswick, Dunolly, Kyneton,

Maldon and Maryborough

Kent Family History Society,

Kent Parish Registers - Vol 5:

Aldington, Aylesford, Broughton Malherbe, Boxley, Canterbury, Dunkirk,

Eastry, East Landon, Elham, Evnsford St

Martin, Evnsford Baptist, Hastingleigh Hoo St Werburgh, Iwade, Langley,

Murston, Ringwould, Sheldwich, Etc.

The Lothians Family History Society,

Midlothian Parishes Census (excluding Edinburgh and Leith Parishes) Index and Transcriptions of 1851 Census

Queensland Family History Society Inc, *Queensland Intestacies, Insolvencies and Wills 1859-1900*

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- * Society of Australian Genealogists,
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Waverley & South Head General Cemeteries Transcriptions
- * Suffolk Family History Society, *Suffolk Family History Society Members*
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- * Anglican Church Grammar School, *Directory of Churchie Old Boys*
- * Archer, John, *Building a Nation A History of the Australian House*
- * *Australia's Early Dwellings & Churches*
- * Boys, Robert Douglass, *First Years at Port Phillip*
- * Burbury, S, *Andover A History of farms in the area*
- * Cannon, Michael, *Australia A History in Photographs*
- * *Convict Life in Australia An Illustrated History*
- * Geelong College, *Directory of Old Collegians of the Geelong College*
- * Holloway, Kerry E, *At the Meeting of the Rivers Lake Lodge No. 29 T.C.*
1905-2005
- * Latta, David, *Lost Glories A Memorial to forgotten Australian Buildings*
- * Leary, Frank & Judith, *Colonial Heritage Historic Buildings of NSW*
- * Lowe, Madge, *Days Gone By Kaoota, Longley, Sandfly, Allens Rivulet,*
Pelverata
- * Lucas, Clive & Joyce, Ray, *Australian Country Houses Homesteads,*
Farmsteads & Rural Retreats
- * Luck, Peter, *A Time to Remember*
- * Mackay, Ian, *Great Australian Disasters*
- * Norris, Keith, *Australian Heritage Sketchbook*
- * Pike, Richard, *Pioneers of Burnie Sesquicentenary Publication 1827-1977*
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- * Thomas, Harold, *North Down An account of Sam Thomas & his Neighbours*
- * The Royal Society of Tasmania, *The Diaries of John Helder Wedge 1824-1835*
- * Ward, Malcolm, *Seabrook Family Reunion Excursion Builders & Buildings*

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- ABM Publishing,
1851 Census Norfolk, Conisford
1871 Census Leicester
1871 Census Middlesex Edmonton
Phillimore Parish Records
Lincolnshire Vol 1 Marriages
Leicestershire Vol 1 Marriages
Hertfordshire Vol 1 Marriages
Irish County Index Maps
Donegal, Down, Dublin, Kildare, Leitrim, Sligo, Tipperary & Westmeath

- * Archive CD Books
 - Athenae Oxonienses 1502-1693
 - 1868 Crockford's Clerical Directory
 - 1874 Crockford's Clerical Directory
 - 1885 Crockford's Clerical Directory
 - 1908 Crockford's Clerical Directory
 - 1932 Crockford's Clerical Directory & Biographies
 - A Gibbons, *The Northern Genealogist*
 - NZ Society of Geanealogist Inc. *New Zealand Marriages 1836-1956*
- * Indicates donated items

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

<http://eheritage.statelibrary.tas.gov.au/> click on "Monuments and Historic Sites"

To access transcriptions of the headstones surviving in some 800 cemeteries around Tasmania; held by the five Branches around the State: Burnie, Devonport, Hobart, Huon and Launceston.

Cemeteries are arranged by municipality and alphabetically. T.A.M.I.O.T. fiche are available for purchase from TFHS Inc. PO Box 191, Launceston TAS 7250, and images are available for purchase from the branches.

Tasmaniana Library, State Library of Tasmania New Acquisitions

This is a select list of books on history, biography and genealogy which have been added to the Tasmaniana Library between April and June 2005.

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) 6231 0927, and by e-mail at Heritage.Collections@education.tas.gov.au.

Further information is also available on TALIS, the State Library's on-line information system. TALIS is available in city and branch libraries throughout Tasmania and through the World Wide Web; its URL is <http://www.talis.tas.gov.au:8000/>.

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

- Allen, J.M., *From Fetters to Freedom: The Story of the Allen Family of Tasmania and New Zealand*. (TL.Q 929.2 ALL)
- Archives office of Tasmania, *Tasmanian Pioneer Index 1803-1899*. (TL.CDROMS 929.3946 TAS)
- Beswick, John, *Goninans, Goninens, Goninons: Around the World*. (TL.Q 929.2 GON)
- Boniwell, Robert R., *The Allison Story*. (TL.Q 929.2 ALL)
- Brown, Caroline, *Remembering, Reaching out, Recognition: Tasmanian Women in Agriculture*. (TL.PQ 630.8209946 TAS)
- Buften, John, *Tasmanians in the Transvaal War*. (TL.CDROMS 968.048 BUF)
- Burnett, Rob, *Comalco Bell Bay: 50 years of aluminium production in Tasmania*. (TL 338.47669722 COM)
- Calendar of the University of Tasmania 1916-17*. (TL.CDROMS 378.946 UNI)
- Chalmers, Geoff, *History of Sayes Court*. (TL 994.626 CHA)
- Cree, Mary, *Summer Reminiscences 1825 – 2005: The Story of Two Families*. (TL.Q 929.2 CRE)
- Davey, Emma, *Secrets of the Island: An oral history of Tasmanian surfing*. (TL.Q 797.32 DAV)
- Deacon, L.A., *Mt. Paris Dam*. (TL.P 627.80994683 DEA)
- Epitaphs. St. Mary's old Cemetery*. (TL.Q 929.5 EPI)
- Evans, Brian and Garry Smith, *Batted Balls: 100 Years of Tasmanian Table Tennis*. (TL.Q 796.346 BAT)
- Fahy, Moira, *Black Tuesday* [DVD], TL.DVD 363.3790946 BLA
- Gardam, Julie, *The Oyster Coves: A history of the Kettering – Oyster Cove area*. (TL 994.654 GAR)
- Geevston History Circle, *Geevston History Almanac Year 2000 Calendar*. (TL.PQ 994.653 GEE)
- Glover, Margaret and Alf MacLochlainn, *Letters of an Irish Patriot: William Paul Dowling in Tasmania*. (TL 994.604 DOW)
- Hobart Town Gazette 1844*. (TL.CDROMS 351.05 HOB)
- Hordern House, *The Parsons Collection: Rare Pacific Voyage Books Part 1 - Dampier to Cook*. (TL.Q 016.91904 HOR)
- MacPhail's Directory of Tasmania 1867*. (TL.CDROMS 919.460025 MAC)
- Mansell, Yvonne D. E., *Convict to Cullivel*. (TL 929.2 MAN)
- Martin, Maureen and Meryl Yost, *Campbell Town Methodist Circuit Tasmania: Baptism, Marriage and Burial Register Indexes*. (TL.Q 929.3 CAM)
- Martin, Maureen and Meryl Yost, *Forth & Leven Parish Church of England Ulverstone District, Tasmania: Baptism Register Index: 1867 - 1909*. (TL.Q 929.3 CAM)
- National Library of Australia, *Australian Joint copying Project Handbook: Part 1 [3rd Edition]*. (TL.R 016.994 AUS)
- National Trust of Australia, *Springtime excursion in the Broadmarsh Valley*. (TL.PQ 919.4665 ANG)

- O'Brien, Ken, *Derwent Valley Lodge no.27 T.C.: Celebrating 100 Years of Freemasonry*. (TL.P 366.1099466 OBR)
- Pridmore, Walter B., *Isle of the Dead: Port Arthur's Burial Ground*. (TL.P 994..671 PRI)
- Rigby, Nigel, Pieter van der Merwe and Glyn Williams, *Pioneers of the Pacific: Voyages of Exploration, 1787-1810*. (TL.Q 910.92 RIG)
- Stuart, Lurline, *Australian Periodicals with Literary Content 1821-1925: An Annotated Bibliography*. (TL.R 011.34 AUS)
- Sykes, Keith J. *Journal of Horton College, Ross*. (TL.Q 373.946 HOR)
- Sykes, Keith J. *Register of Horton College, Ross*. (TL.Q 373.946 HOR)
- Sykes, Keith J., *Horton College, Ross. The collected Christmas Examination Reports*. (TL.Q 373.946 HOR)
- Sykes, Keith J., *Scotch College, Launceston: The Private School Years, 1901 – 1924*. (TL.Q 373.946 SCO)
- Tasmania's War Record 1914-1918*. (TL.CDROMS 940.412946 BRO)
- Tasmanian Family History Society, *Index to Births, Deaths & Mariages 1961-1965 Births: From the Examiner Newspaper*. (TL.Q 929.3 GEN)
- Tasmanian Post Office Directory (Wise's) for 1903*, (TL.CDROMS 919.460025 TAS)
- Tasmanian Post Office Directory (Wise's) for 1917*, (TL.CDROMS 919.460025 TAS)
- Tasmanian Post Office Directory (Wise's) for 1923*, (TL.CDROMS 919.460025 TAS)
- Tasmanian Post Office Directory (Wise's) for 1931*, (TL.CDROMS 919.460025 TAS)
- Tasmanian Post Office Directory (Wise's) for 1936*, (TL.CDROMS 919.460025 TAS)
- Tasmanian Post Office Directory (Wise's) for 1947*, (TL.CDROMS 919.460025 TAS)
- Tasmanian Royal Kalendar and Almanack 1849*. (TL.CDROMS 032.09946 TAS)
- Terry, Ned, *Identities and History of Tasmania's High Country*. (TL.Q 994.62 TER)
- Tumarkin, Maria, *Traumascapes*. (TL 303.6 TUM)
- Woodward, Ian, *With Heart and Voice: The life and times of Ray Sherry*. (TL 920.SHE)

Coming Events

George Town & District Historical Society Biennial Conference, "Crime On The High Seas" commemorates the 200th anniversary of the Piracy of the *Venus* from Lagoon Bay, Low Head and will be held on **Sunday 12th Nov. 2006**.

A line-up of eminent speakers has been asked to present papers on Piracy; Piracy of the *Venus*, *Cyprus*, and *Frederick* by convicts; Convict Escapes -including those of Charlotte Badger, Wybalenna convicts and Robert Stewart—Convict, Multiple Escapee and Pirate; Development of Fishing Laws and the Role of Police / Customs / Defence in Today's Law Enforcement on the Sea.

Further details & registration: Treasurer, c/- The Grove, 25 Cimitiere St, George Town. Phone 63 82 1336

Or see George Town On-Line—Community History Page <http://www.tco.asn.au/oac/home.cgi?oacID=28> or e-mail: gtdhs@tasmail.com

Branch News

Burnie

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

President Peter Cocker (03) 6435 4103

Secretary Ray Hyland (03) 6431 7404

PO Box 748 Burnie Tasmania 7320

email: petjud@bigpond.com



This year started off fairly quiet at our Branch Library, but since we have had *Ancestry.co.uk* available for our members, the word has spread.

We have had to introduce a booking procedure for members wishing to use *Ancestry* and also we have had to extend our Library opening hours to cater for the extra demand. Many of our members have had some success on *Ancestry*, finding lost ancestors and additional family members.

For our first meeting of the year we had a roll call and asked members to bring along and discuss any interesting finds that they had over the Christmas break. Our second meeting was an informative presentation on *Ancetry.co.uk*. The branch intends holding their winter dinner meeting in June this year and will take the format of 'Christmas in winter'. Tickets for the dinner are available at the branch library.

Once again we will be holding our computer nights on the last Thursday of the month. Usually a topic is chosen and then after a presentation, is followed by a help session where we try to solve each other's computer problems.

The last day meeting for the year was a trip to the Maritime Museum in Devonport. Those that were able to go enjoyed themselves and realized what a wealth of information is held by the

Museum. Special thanks to Bob and Faye for their hospitality.

Our computer group has been well supported and we will continue to hold these meetings throughout the year.

I trust that your research is fruitful and that those brick walls come tumbling down during 2006. ●

Devonport

<http://www.tfhsdev.com>

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Secretary Isobel Harris (03) 6424 5328

PO Box 587 Devonport Tasmania 7310

email: secretary@tfhsdev.com



The year commenced with a walk around some of streets of Latrobe. Chris West, a member of the Latrobe National Trust was our guide and he gave informative details

about the historic buildings as well as recounting interesting anecdotes about some of the former occupants. Members of the Latrobe National Trust joined us for a barbecue meal and a pleasant evening followed.

Athol Chaffey was the guest speaker at the February meeting. He shared his knowledge and showed examples of some of the various war medals and was also able to value members' memorabilia. One member was surprised to learn that her collection of her relative's awards was worth about \$8000.00.

Fundraising has resumed with the first of the sausage sizzles being a great success.

The remainder of the films of the North West Post have been purchased so that we now have the full set of films covering the period 1887-1916. A working bee has cleaned up the old gaol at the back of the library and this building now houses the many volumes of newspapers. This has resulted in a more spacious working area in the microfiche room. ●

Hobart

<http://www.hobart.tasfhs.org>

President Brian Hortle

(03) 6225 2124 email:

bjhortle@netspace.net.au

**Secretary Leo Prior (03) 6228 5057
or 0419 527 542**

PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018

email: secretary@hobart.tasfhs.org



The new-year has started well with the installation of Ancestry.com on two computers in the Branch library. Already it is clear that this has

encouraged more members to visit the library to use this fantastic database for genealogical research. It is free of charge to members. Our Hobart Computer Users Group is conducting sessions to help members navigate, print and find records online in the most efficient manner. The database covers mainly census, BMD and parish records for the UK and USA.

Our hardworking library committee said farewell to its long serving chairperson, Marjorie Jacklyn, and welcomed Jude Mudaliar in her place. Jude is a retired school librarian. Marjorie has been one of the great stalwarts of the Branch freely giving of her time and expertise.

Members owe a considerable debt to such dedicated volunteers as Marjorie.

We had a fascinating visit in March from Shauna Hicks, Senior Manager, Access Services of the Public Record Office of Victoria. Shauna gave members a useful guide to accessing online information from this valuable Victorian genealogical source. It is amazing how modern technology has revolutionised the research process. The continuing addition of more research data into digitised form and the ease of access to such material online makes you wonder what future there is for our library – would it be of greater service to members if we opened the library on fewer occasions and used the time and efforts of library volunteers in the digitising of more of our records? The thousand-dollar question of this technological age!

General Meetings

Meetings are held at the Rosny Library, Bligh Street on the third Tuesday in the month except December and January at 8 pm.

May 16: Brian Rieusset: "Campbell St Prisoners Barracks & Hobart Gaol"

June 20: Maree Ring: "Military Pensioners Arrivals in VDL – 1850-1852"

July 18: Margaret Glover: "A Coincidental Involvement"

Aug 15: Geoffrey Sharman: "Some Tasmanian Swing-rioter Ancestors"

Sept 19: "A Surprise Night!"

Family History Computer Users Group

Branch library: 2nd Wednesday of the month at 7.30 pm.

WISE Interest Group

Branch library: 1st Sunday of February, May, August and November at 2 pm.

Family History Writers Group

Branch library: last Sunday of each month between 2 and 4 pm.

Research Workshop

Branch library – 1st Tuesday in the month from 10.30 am to 11.30 am.

Details of meetings and many other activities may be found on our website at <http://www.hobart.tasfhs.org/> ●

Huon

President Betty Fletcher (03) 6264 1546
Secretary Libby Gillham (03) 6239 6529
PO Box 117 Huonville Tasmania 7109
email: vsbtas@ava.com.au



The Huon Branch Library is now back to full operation following the building of new shelving and the subsequent disposal of redundant furniture.

Notices advertising our services have been placed in Huonville and Geeveston public libraries, together with a supply of the revised branch brochure. Brochures were also distributed on election day and at a festival held in Geeveston.

Having completed the upgrading of the library, it is now expected that members will continue the eHeritage photographic work of the district's memorials. All cemeteries except the Huonville lawn cemetery have been photographed, although not all have been fully processed. Some memorials including war memorials, honour rolls and individual personal memorials in the various churches also remain to be photographed and image processed. ●

Launceston

<http://users.bigpond.com/ltntasfh>
President Helen Stuart (03) 6331 9175
Secretary Muriel Bissett
Phone/Fax (03) 6344 4034
PO Box 1290 Launceston Tas 7250

secretary: bbissett@bigpond.net.au
library: ltntasfh@bigpond.com



Over the winter months the Branch will again be conducting family history classes in conjunction with Adult Education, consisting of six x two hour

sessions. Last year these sessions proved to be beneficial to the participants and to the Branch.

Good progress has been made with the rearranging of the library books and cataloguing is about to commence. The publication, *'The Launceston Branch Library—Guide to Microform & CD Collection'* is now available at \$5.00 per copy, (p&h \$2.50)

Branch members are looking forward to participating in the Grand Trivia Night at the Albert Hall on Saturday, 15 July. Friends of the Library Launceston are co-ordinating the event as part of the 'Its About Us 2006' Launceston celebrations.

Meetings and Activities

Saturday 24th June: Winter Solstice celebration, 12 noon at 90 Quarantine Road, in lieu of our general meeting in June. Cost: \$10.00 per person.

Register your interest at the Branch Library.

Saturday 15 July: Grand Trivia Night, Albert Hall, Cimitiere Street, Launceston, 6.45pm for 7.30pm. Cost \$10.00 per person.

Be part of a table of eight—register and pay at the Branch Library by Tuesday 30 May.

Tuesday 22 August: at 2 Taylor Street, 7pm: a talk by Keith Adkins, 'Books and Libraries in Early Colonial Tasmania'.

More information is available on:

<http://users.bigpond.com/ltntasfh> ●

Library Notes

State Microfiche Roster

	20/05/06	21/08/06	20/11/06	19/02/06	21/05/07
	18/08/06	17/11/06	16/02/07	18/05/07	17/08/07
Burnie	Set 2	Set 1	Set 5	Set 4	Set 3
Devonport	Set 3	Set 2	Set 1	Set 5	Set 4
Hobart	Set 4	Set 3	Set 2	Set 1	Set 5
Huon	Set 5	Set 4	Set 3	Set 2	Set 1
Launceston	Set 1	Set 5	Set 4	Set 3	Set 2

- Set 1** GRO BDMS Index 1868–1897
- Set 2** Griffith's Valuation for Ireland Series
GRO Consular Records Index
Old Parochial Records and
1891 Census Indexes for Scotland
- Set 3** GRO BDMS Index 1898–1922 and
AGCI
- Set 4** National Probate Calendars 1853–1943 and
Lilian Watson Family History Award 2003 and entries
- Set 5** GRO BDMS Index 1923–1942
Exchange journals Members' Interests and
One Name Studies Index
Lilian Watson Family History Award 2004 and entries

Devonport & Launceston Microfiche Roster

	20/5/06	21/8/06	20/11/06	19/02/07	21/05/07
	18/08/06	17/11/06	16/02/07	18/05/07	17/08/07
Devonport	Set 1	Set 2	Set 1	Set 2	Set 1
Launceston	Set 2	Set 1	Set 2	Set 1	Set 2

- Set 1** GRO BDMS Index 1943-1946
- Set 2** GRO BDMS Index 1947-1950

Society Sales

The Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. has published the following items which are all available from branch libraries.

All mail orders should be forwarded to the Sales Officer
PO Box 191 Launceston TAS 7250

Microfiche

TAMIOT (p&p \$2.50) \$55.00

Books

My Most Interesting Ancestor (p&p \$4.20) \$9.00

Van Diemen's Land Heritage Index, Vol. 3 (p&p \$4.20) \$11.00

Van Diemen's Land Heritage Index, Vol. 4 (p&p \$4.20) \$11.00

Van Diemen's Land Heritage Index, Vol. 5 (p&p \$4.20) \$25.00

Members (p&p \$4.20) \$22.50

Tasmanian Ancestry Index Volumes 1—20 (p&p \$4.20) \$22.50

Members (p&p \$4.20) \$20.00

Branch Library Addresses, Times and Meeting Details

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

Devonport Phone: (03) 6424 5328 (Branch Secretary)
Library Old police residence, 113 Gilbert St, Latrobe (behind State Library)
Tuesday 11.00 a.m.–3.00 p.m.
Friday 11.00 a.m.–3.00 p.m.
2nd Saturday of each month 11.00 a.m.–3.00 p.m.
Meeting Meeting Room 2, Devonport Library, Fenton Way, Devonport at
7.30 p.m. on last Thursday of each month, except December. Enter from
Town Hall car park.

Hobart Phone: (03) 6228 5057 (Branch Secretary)
Library 19 Cambridge Road, Bellerive
Tuesday 12.30 p.m.–3.30 p.m.
Wednesday 9.30 a.m.–12.30 p.m.
Saturday 1.30 p.m.– 4.30 p.m.
Meeting Rosny Library, Bligh Street, Rosny Park, at 8.00 p.m. on
3rd Tuesday of each month, except January and December.

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

Launceston Phone: (03) 6344 4034 (Branch Secretary)
Library 2 Taylor Street, Invermay, Launceston
Tuesday 10.00 a.m.–3.00 p.m.
Saturday 1.30 p.m.–3.30 p.m.
Meeting Branch Library 2 Taylor Street, Invermay, at 7:00 p.m.
4th Tuesday of each month, except December.

Membership of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

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

Dues are payable annually by 1 April. Membership Subscriptions for 2006–07 (including GST):-

Individual member	\$39.00
Joint members (2 people at one address)	\$49.00
Australian Concession	\$27.00
Australian Joint Concession	\$37.00

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

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

Membership Entitlements:

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

Application for Membership:

Application forms may be downloaded from www.tasfhs.org or obtained from the TFHS Inc. State Secretary, or any branch and be returned with appropriate dues to a branch treasurer. **Interstate and overseas** applications should be mailed to the TFHS Inc. Treasurer, PO Box 191, Launceston Tasmania 7250. Dues are also accepted at libraries and at branch meetings.

Donations:

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

Research Queries:

Research is handled on a voluntary basis in each branch for members and non-members. Rates for research are available from each branch and a stamped, self addressed, business size envelope should accompany all queries. Members should quote their membership number. Research request forms may be downloaded from www.tasfhs.org.

Advertising:

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

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Journal of the
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Volume 27 No. 1—June 2006

Journal Article Award

The State Executive is pleased to announce that the Society will be conducting a new competition. An award will be presented annually for the best article in ***Tasmanian Ancestry*** for the year, commencing this year with Volume 26 No's 1-4.

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

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

The award, in the form of a framed certificate, will be presented at the **Annual General Meeting on the 17th June 2006.**

To be introduced at the Annual General Meeting:

- **Family Chart Competition**
- **Short Story Award**

Branch Committee Members for 2006–2007

Burnie

President Peter Cocker
(03) 6435 4103

Secretary Ann Bailey (03) 6431 5058

Branch addresses

email: petjud@bigpond.com

PO Box 748 Burnie Tasmania 7320

[http://www.clients.tas.webnet.com.au/
general/burnbranch.htm](http://www.clients.tas.webnet.com.au/general/burnbranch.htm)



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Alternate Delegate

To be confirmed

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Mr Russell Watson 6344 8968

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State Delegate

Miss Helen Stuart

Mrs Judith Whish-Wilson

Alternate:

Mrs Sandra Duck 6344 3263

NEW PUBLICATION

An Index to

Launceston Examiner

Volume 10

1890-1893

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Price to be
announced

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TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch
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Launceston, TAS 7250

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plus p&p \$8.00