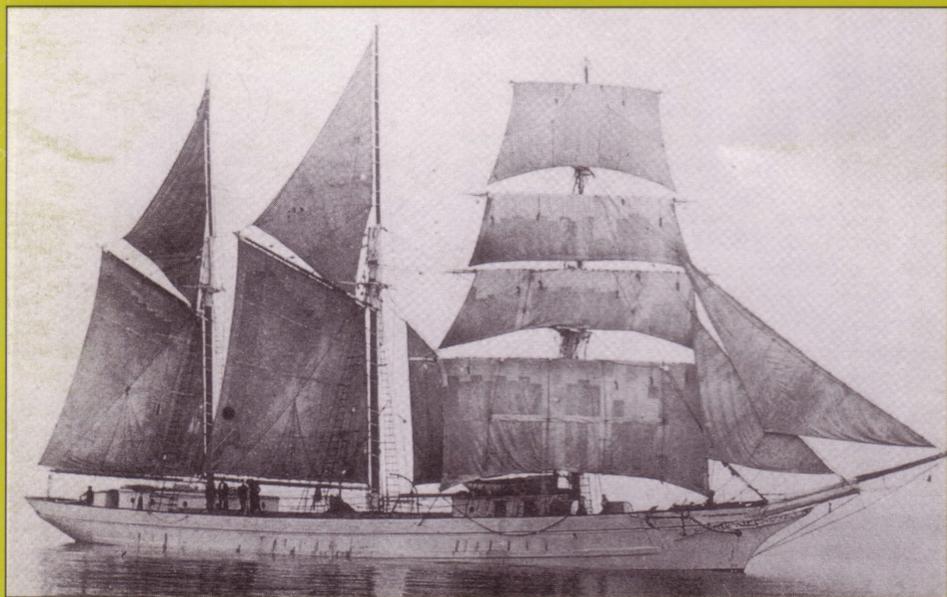


Tasmanian Ancestry



**TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY
SOCIETY INC.**

Volume 30 Number 2—September 2009

TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

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Tasmanian Ancestry

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

From the editor

I now have proof that this column is well read by members of our society. The emails and submissions have been arriving regularly from 'the males' who have taken up the challenge! Thank you one and all.

The AGM was a great success, and I was pleased to meet several people who have contributed articles and now have 'a face'. Everyone seemed well-satisfied with the dinner—with one table especially enjoying the merriment. Congratulations to the organizers.

This issue includes the Awards presented at the AGM with the review of the winning entry in the Lilian Watson Family History Award for 2008. Entries close on 1 December for the 2009 Award. See last issue for further details.

There are also tales of builders, cabinet-makers, carpenters, convicts, cooks, gardeners, orphans, sailors, soldiers, headstones—and even carbolic, kerosene and turpentine!

I couldn't resist including both articles from Betty Jones. I cannot go past a good list and several have commented on how much they enjoy the results of her research. It is also wonderful to see Joyce Purtscher receiving due praise for her efforts.

Please continue submitting articles, comments and suggestions. And once again, a special thank you to the proof readers, plus all the helpers who pack and dispatch.

Rosemary Davidson

Journal address

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Articles are welcomed in any format—handwritten, word processed, on disk or by email. Please ensure images are of good quality.

Deadline dates are:

1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October

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

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

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Cover: 'Southern Cross, the vessel the author's father was on prior to its disappearance in Bass Strait.' See p.87 of article, *James Moody the Convict: My Connection*, submitted by Laurie Moody, beginning on p.83.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT 2008/09

THE year has been a fairly uneventful time at state level.

Negotiations have been ongoing with *Ancestry.com* to allow the branch libraries access to the many records available on their website. The contract has been signed and it is hoped that Devonport and Launceston will soon be joining Hobart and Burnie in offering the service at their libraries.

State sales have slowed down dramatically and with no other income generating projects on the horizon, membership is the major source of income. Although membership renewals are down there has been an increase in new members.

The Publication Committee has however been quite busy with branches publishing more volumes to existing publications and also releasing new publications. They are also preparing publication guidelines.

If you read the Rules of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc., then go to the Aims and Objectives—section (a) states to promote the study and research of the science of Genealogy and Family History through education, preservation and transcribing of relevant records, and the writing and publishing of appropriate literature. I am sure you will agree that the branches and state body certainly follow these.

One of the ways that we do this is by the competitions we run each year.

The annual Lilian Watson Family History Award not only acknowledges authors who are already published, it also encourages budding authors to publish. This year there were four entries:

- *Echoes on the Mountain* – author Marilyn Quirk – Tasmania

- *Aaron Price the Unsung* – author Meg Morrison – Tasmania

- *The Kirby Riots* – author Malcolm Batty – Essex UK

and the winning entry

- *Thomas Diprose and Elizabeth Children Diprose of Kent and Van Diemen's Land Stranger* – authors Elizabeth Parkes and Jean Doggett – Tasmania

All the judges commented on the high standard of this entry.

The annual Journal Competition encourages anyone to share their stories with members via the journal.

The bi-annual Short Story Competition is for a story that has not necessarily been published.

The bi-annual Family Chart Competition encourages one to trace their heritage and research various ways to display their results.

This year our journal *Tasmanian Ancestry* has a new editor. Rosemary Davidson has agreed to take on the appointment. Congratulations Rosemary.

I will now give a brief overview of the five branch activities. All of the branches have reported an increase in sales, due possibly to the consignment system set up between the branches. They have also reported an increase in research requests and visitors attending their libraries.

Devonport has had a successful fund raising year by having a stall at the Latrobe Spring Fair, participating in Choc Fest and running a Christmas Raffle. Other activities included conducting Beginners Courses in Family History and two bus trips.

In an effort to encourage attendance at meetings they have successfully trialed daytime informal meeting.

Devonport is continuing with its indexing projects of cemeteries and newspapers.

Hobart has many activities at their library including Writers Group, WISE Group, Family History Computer Group, Monday Group, Publications Group and Project Group.

A new laptop was purchase by the branch to assist with various projects.

Over one hundred books have been added to the library collection during this year.

An Open Day was held in conjunction with the Seafarers Festival. Several of the visitors have since returned to investigate further or becoming members.

Both Hobart and Burnie also volunteer at their branches of the State Library helping people with their family history.

Burnie have set up a mailing list to inform their members of branch activities which has been working successfully for the last twelve months. Their monthly day and night meetings are continuing to be well supported. Their ongoing projects include indexing the *Advocate* and *Weekender* newspapers, photographing headstones and producing more cemetery publications.

Burnie was successful in receiving a government grant to purchase a data projector and screen, and a lapel microphone system.

As our smallest branch, in membership numbers, huge congratulations must go to **Huon** who celebrated their 25th Anniversary in May 2009.

The library has also been busy photographing headstone for the eHeritage project. They have also purchased a new printer photocopier and had a steady number of people doing research, including some mainland visitors.

Launceston branch was closed from September till February while they moved to new premises. The Launceston City

Council offered a lease of the *Stables* at 45 Tamar Street, next door to the Albert Hall. It has been necessary to store some equipment and books off site as the premises are much smaller than the previous library. Visitor numbers have increased since the move, probably due to the library now being closer to the city. During the closure, sales, research and projects continued, including organising a bus trip.

It is quite obvious that each of the branches have been extremely busy. I am sure that this would not be possible without the dedication of their executive committees who inspire and encourage their members to volunteer and assist in the many tasks required.

This is my last report to you as State President of the Society and I would like to say it has been a great privilege for me to hold this position in the Tasmanian Family History Society for the last five years.

I would like to end my report with some congratulations and thank you.

To Alison Alexander, thank you, not only for being our patron, but especially for your willing participation in presenting nominees of awards, and for reviewing the Lilian Watson Family History Award etc. I would also like to take this opportunity to personally congratulate you on recently being presented with a Fellowship of the Australian Historical Society.

To David Harris a big thank you for your support and guidance, for being a great mentor, but mainly for encouraging me to nominate for the position as president. It has been an experience that I'm glad to have had.

To the executive committee that has been there with me for the last five years thank you I could not have done it without your assistance.

Anita Swan, President 2004–2009 ◀

AWARDS

LILIAN WATSON FAMILY HISTORY AWARD 2008



Elizabeth Parkes receiving her Award
at the AGM from the
Patron of the TFHS Inc.,
Alison Alexander,
who also reviewed the book.

THE WINNING ENTRY

**Elizabeth Parkes and Jean Doggett,
*Thomas Diprose and Elizabeth Children
Diprose of Kent and Van Diemen's Land
Strangers*, volume 1, Hobart, 2008, 499
pp. with CD-ROM of volume 2 (volume 2
is also available in book form).**

People's reaction to a published book is often, 'That must have taken a lot of work'. This book must have been a huge amount of work. In twenty-two chapters, two great-great-grandchildren of Thomas and Elizabeth Diprose describe the couple's origins in England, their trip to Van Diemen's Land, their fortunes there,

and the lives of their nine children and sixty-one grandchildren, with additional information about other relatives, such as Diproses who went to America and cousins including the Shoobridge family who also emigrated to Van Diemen's Land, and family members who served in the two world wars.

The book is extremely detailed, with not just information but descriptions of how the authors discovered it. There are plentiful photographs, diagrams, maps and family trees. Appendices give information about church records, wills, Thomas Diprose's sisters and the family's Kentish background. There are no fewer than three indexes: to family trees, listings and general text. The 396 great-grandchildren, described in volume 2 in a CD-ROM which accompanies volume 1, are also listed. There are plentiful endnotes. A mammoth undertaking, and the two authors are to be congratulated on a fine production—which, like so many productions by TFHS members, can be trusted to be as accurate as possible. Also impressive is such fruitful collaboration between authors living in Tasmania and England. The design and typesetting by Vee Maddock are first-class.

I was particularly interested in the description of Thomas and Elizabeth Diprose's experiences in Van Diemen's Land. They are an example of a group which has been little written about: free settlers without a great deal of money who became moderately prosperous. They arrived in 1823 with their eight, soon-to-be-nine children and not much by way of assets; received a land grant at Epping Forest, not large enough, not well

watered, not particularly fertile and too far from markets; but they managed. There is not a great deal of information available, and little by the Diproses themselves, but Elizabeth Parkes has skilfully used what there is to present a fascinating picture of the struggles of early settlers against bushrangers, government officials, nature and other challenges. The Diproses moved to Launceston in about 1840 and became pillars of the Baptist church, another area described well. Also fascinating are the accounts of the varied fortunes and activities of the Diprose children and grandchildren, another reminder that Tasmanian history is more varied, its inhabitants experiencing more ups and downs and a wider range of fates, than is often recognised.

In the final chapter Elizabeth Parkes summed up the lives of the seventy people she describes, resisting any impulse to force them into an artificial pattern. She identifies three themes. Migration: not just to Van Diemen's Land, but from the island to the mainland and other places, and from England to other places as well, reminding us that Van Diemen's Land in this period was far from a static society. Pioneering, in three phases, with so many excellent examples in the family. Social and economic changes, described in areas like mortality, marriage, employment and education. This conclusion fittingly ends a most valuable and well-produced volume.

Alison Alexander

TFHS INC. AWARDS 2009

This year there were two Awards:

Elaine Margaret Garwood

Member No.5018, Devonport Branch.

The nominators were June Stones and Frances Yates. Elaine's nomination was approved for presentation at the Annual General Meeting, 20 June 2009, but following her admission to the Karrungal Nursing Home at Devonport, the Branch President, Sue-Ellen McCreghan, requested that the Award be presented at Devonport. The State President, Anita Swan, Fellow, David Harris and Sue-Ellen presented the award on Monday, 8 June. Elaine passed away on Tuesday, 16 June.

Anita Swan

Member No.3243, Launceston Branch

Retiring State President and Launceston Branch President. The nominators were Muriel Bissett and Sandra Duck. Anita was delightfully surprised when she accepted this well deserved honour.

JOURNAL ARTICLE COMPETITION

Won by Irene Schaffer, article: 'Bush Fires at Fern Tree 1967, and our escape', ... appeared in Vol.29, No.4, March 2009, page 257. The presentation of the winner's certificate will take place at a Hobart Branch meeting. The journal editors made a selection from Volume 29 and members of the State Executive Committee voted to decide the winner.

FAMILY CHART COMPETITION

Both the Judges' Award and People's Award went to Peter Cocker of Burnie Branch. Thanks to judges, Patron, Dr Alison Alexander and Fellow, Dr Neil Chick. ◀

TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTROY SOCIETY INC.

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 31-03-2009

SCOPE

We have audited the accompanying financial statements and notes thereto of Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. - State Executive for the year ended 31st March, 2009. These statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

The Society's management committee is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements. We have conducted an independent audit of these accounts in order to express an opinion on them to the members of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc - State Executive.

Our audit has been conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards to provide reasonable assurance as to whether the accounts are free of material misstatement. Our procedures included examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts and other disclosures in the financial statements, and the evaluation of accounting policies and significant accounting estimates. These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion as to whether, in all material respects the financial statements are presented fairly in accordance with the historic cost basis of accounting so as to present a view of the association which is consistent with our understanding of its financial position and the results of its operations.

OPINION

As an audit procedure it was not practicable to extend our examinations of income beyond the accounting for amounts received as shown by the books and records of the association. It is the responsibility of the committee of management to ensure that proper control and supervision is maintained over the control of receipts and payments.

In our opinion, subject to the forgoing reservations:

- (a) the financial statements referred to above are properly drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the society as at 31th March, 2009 and of its results for the year then ended in all material respects, according to the information at our disposal, the explanations given to us and as shown by the accounting records.
- (b) the rules relating to the administration for the funds of the association have been observed; and
- (c) the association has kept proper records and other books during the period covered by these accounts.

JAMES PAWSON & ASSOC.



J. I. Pawson FPNA

Dated at Launceston this 25th day of May 2009

TFHS Inc. State Executive — General Account
Statement of Receipts & Payments
for the Year 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009

2007 / 08		2008 / 09
\$20,183.19	Balance as per Cash Book 1 April 2008	\$15,007.48
	Receipts	
5,810.42	GST Collected	2,268.45
11,170.21	Membership Subscriptions - Interstate	12,429.14
16,289.20	Membership Subscriptions - Branch	12,411.95
713.00	Donations	645.35
12,631.77	State Sales	6,237.91
854.89	- TFI CD-Rom	497.28
579.81	- Books, CD's, Fiche	653.33
95.91	- TAMIOT	60.98
351.23	Bank Interest - Cheque Account	783.21
145.46	Sundries - Insurance reimbursement	712.36
377.28	- AGM Registrations	291.81
1,570.49	Journal Receipts - Advertising & Sales	1,802.45
1,285.62	- Subscriptions	38,794.22
0	Funds collected from Branches	6,050.79
	Funds ex At Call account transferred to Branches	11,000.00
51,875.29		55,845.01
\$72,058.48	Total Funds Available	\$70,852.49
	Payments	
3,055.29	GST Paid out	1,135.68
3,045.31	Insurance	3,196.85
11,049.57	Cost of Sales - TFI CD-Rom	5,424.56
1,150.91	- Books, CD's, Fiche payments	113.35
292.50	- TAMIOT Payments	365.25
534.46	Bank Charges – Merchant Cards	576.39
805.00	Donations distribution to Branches	713.00
13,724.63	Journal Payments	15,460.84
0	Capital Purchase (Journal computer)	1,645.00
	Administration Payments	
62.04	- Advertising/ Promotional	116.62
811.46	- AGM Expenses	1,161.49
443.25	- Audit Fees/ Corporate Affairs	454.54
2,637.70	- Executive Travel	5,445.20
379.80	- Lilian Watson and Other Awards	301.85
436.39	- Membership Expenses	745.22
659.80	- Postage/Boxes & Telephone - Internet	1,083.57
282.01	- Printing and Stationery	919.57
140.64	- Room Hire	264.64
153.18	- Subscriptions (AFFHO)	180.98
5,000.00	Transferred to TPT At Call	0
4,348.06	Funds collected for Branches	6,125.61
5,000.00	Funds allocated to Branches	11,240.00
3,039.00	GST paid to ATO	2,227.00
57,051.00	Total Payments	58,897.21
\$15,007.48	Balance as per Cash Book 31 March 2009	\$11,955.48
	Represented by:	
\$15,007.48	Balance as per Westpac Cheque Account 31/3/2009	\$11,955.28
\$18,330.91	Reserve Funds - Tasmanian Perpetual Trustees At Call	\$18,330.91
	Interest received 12 months ending 31 March 2009	1,039.73
	Less withdrawal	-11,000.00
\$18,330.91		\$8,370.84

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.
Statement of Consolidated Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2009

	Bur	Dev	Hob	Huon	L'ton	State (Inc.)	Consolidated Totals
Opening Balance 1/4/2008	\$8,747	\$4,670	\$5,868	\$4,159	\$3,941	\$15,007	\$42,393
<u>Add Receipts</u>							
GST Received						2,268	2,268
Membership Subscriptions	3,473	3,954	14,991	600	6,296	30,892	44,475
Donations	495	719	1,194	278	517	645	3,202
Fund Raising	1,773	1,976	0	0	929	0	4,678
Research	449	780	3,847	50	2,571	0	7,697
Sales	5,711	5,378	18,123	519	12,372	7,389	38,678
Interest	44	206	34	14	18	61	377
Library Revenue	1,048	1,167	2,320	120	599	0	5,252
Sundries	3,410	3,618	4,350	1,330	2,491	1,496	4,672
Journal (<i>Tas Ancestry</i>)						2094	2,094
Total Receipts	16,403	17,798	44,859	2,911	25,793	44,845	113,394
Transfers from term accounts					1,000	11,000	12,000
Total Funds Available	25,149	22,466	50,727	7,069	30,735	70,852	168,223
<u>Less Payments</u>							
GST Paid						3,363	3,363
Membership Subscriptions	1,480	1,643	5,865	263	2,919	0	0
Insurance	0	0	227	0	121	3,197	3,197
Fund Raising	96	89	0	0	646	0	831
Research	115	134	233	0	400	0	881
Items for re-sale	3,692	1,394	11,409	0	5,533	5,903	19,684
Bank Fees	5	6	108	0	0	576	695
Library Payments	4,132	4,862	8,488	1,007	10,080	0	28,568
Sundries	40	1,093	1,676	371	55	15,681	4,396
Journal (<i>Tas Ancestry</i>)	0	0	0	0	0	13,461	15,461
Assets/Capital	3,540	3,452	5,108	386	5,288	1,645	19,419
Administration Payments	596	1,272	4,097	0	1,357	13,072	16,834
Total Payments	13,696	13,945	37,211	2,027	26,399	56,897	113,329
Transfer to term accounts							-
Balance as at 31/3/2009	\$11,454	\$8,521	\$13,517	\$5,043	\$4,336	\$11,955	\$54,894
Term Investments, Float etc.	\$7,578	\$16,373	\$16,523	\$1,835	\$5,955	\$8,371	\$56,635
Total Cash Reserves	19,033	24,894	30,040	6,878	10,291	20,326	111,530
Asset Register – for insurance	95,530	89,900	170,569	31,500	120,000	31,766	539,265

BRANCH REPORTS

Burnie

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

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Congratulations to Hobart Branch for their hosting of the 2009 AGM. I am sure those who were able to attend enjoyed the hospitality

offered by the Hobart members.

The Burnie Branch continues to enjoy support from members at our various functions. The monthly computer nights that have been going for the last couple of years have now built up to a respectable number. Big thanks to all those members that come along. Perhaps the topic about GEDCOM files, what they are and how to create them, was the reason for the good roll up at our last meeting. Our night meetings have been varied and interesting, the last three being on the Chunnel, Oakleigh House and Food Safety. The day meetings have also been well attended and many enjoy the friendly and informal nature of the proceedings. One of our guest speakers was Tony Marshall from the Tasmanian Archives and Heritage Office who spoke to the day meeting in May about the new facilities in Hobart. This meeting was held in the State library and was attended by interested community people as well as our members.

Our mailing list has been a great success and has now been in operation for fifteen months, with 133 messages being posted

giving an average of nearly nine messages per month. I encourage all Burnie Branch members to subscribe to this list and welcome any other member to subscribe. The mailing list is the only method that our branch is currently using to inform one another what is happening at our Branch. To subscribe to our mailing list go to this address and follow the instructions.

http://lists.rootsweb.ancestry.com/index/other/Genealogical_Societies/AUS-TFHS-BB.html

Devonport

<http://www.tfhsdev.com>

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VALE

In June we were saddened by the passing of our dear friend and colleague, Elaine Garwood. Elaine worked tirelessly on the task she had in hand, was always willing to put in the hard yards and was always enthusiastic. Elaine was nominated for the TFHS Inc. Award but due to the seriousness of her illness it was decided to have this presented to her earlier. Anita Swan and David Harris presented the award in the presence of Sue-Ellen McCreghan and proposer Frances Yates. June Stones, who was also a proposer, could not be there. The nomination read:

Member No.5018

Since joining the Devonport Branch of the Tasmania Family History Society Inc.

Elaine has made an outstanding contribution in all activities. Currently a committee member, she has served terms as president, secretary, research officer and library volunteer. Over the years she has organised numerous successful 'sausage sizzle' fundraisers in the local community, raising considerable funds for the branch coffer. Elaine is coordinator of the branch's EM-Heritage project, overseeing the scheme since its inception. She holds regular sessions at the State Library's Devonport Branch helping newcomers to family history research to access records and alerting them to additional information held at the library. Those who avail themselves of this service are encouraged to become members of the TFHS. Elaine has served as a State committee member. Her interest in local history led her to undertake extensive research into the old disused Devonport Bluff Cemetery and those buried there. This effort culminated in the publication of an impressive booklet, sales of which have contributed to branch funds. As an enthusiastic member of the branch publications committee, Elaine is involved in research activities associated with numerous publications. We feel Elaine is a worthy nominee for a TFHS Inc. Award for outstanding service.

We will miss Elaine but will be reminded of her for years to come.

In May was Volunteers Week and as a 'thank-you' for our hardworking volunteers a Morning Tea was held at the Cherry Shed in Latrobe. We were served a variety of savoury and sweet treats. These were thoroughly enjoyed by all. We cannot thank our volunteers enough for all the hard work they do and for those who could not be present, we thank you all very much as well. In June we had a look at the book *A Drift of Derwent*

Ducks, by Trudi Mae Cowley, a great addition to any genealogist's library. Our Christmas Dinner in July will be held at the Lucas Hotel in Latrobe. In August our meeting will be held at *Home Hill*, the historic home of Prime Minister, Joseph Lyons. Our Guest Speaker will be Wayne Smith, a former contributor to *Tasmanian Ancestry*, who has published books on place names of Tasmania. In October we hope to have another evaluation night. November will be our break up but on the 14th we hope to have a bus trip. At this stage it is a 'mystery' but details will be on our website. We will hold a Christmas Dinner with our Annual Raffle drawn at this.

Hobart

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

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The highlight of the period covered by this report was hosting the 2009 State AGM. A lot of work went into organising this event,

and we believe it was a great success. I would like to congratulate Maurice Appleyard and Leo Prior on being elected State President and Vice President respectively. The one disappointment was that so few members attended the dinner. All those who did, thoroughly enjoyed the evening and many commented on the great value for the cost of the evening.

There is considerable work going on at our library. Something happens there every day of the week. The "Monday

Group’—normally about 15 or 16 volunteers—continues to work on indexing and other important projects. The library is open on Tuesday and Wednesday. The President, Secretary, Treasurer and Resource Manager meet every Thursday, often along with some other committee members. Our Resource Manager, Maurice, is nearly always hard at work catching up on orders, etc., on Fridays. The library is open on Saturday, and Sunday sees cleaning and other activities. Our volunteer researchers can be found fossicking around on many days of the week as well as the other activities mentioned above.

At our April meeting, Wendy Andrew gave a most interesting talk on the topic ‘Footprints in Clarence Plains’, based largely on her book about the same topic.

The May meeting saw Lucy Frost and Trudy Cowley give a well illustrated talk on the topic ‘Convict Lives: Women of Cascades Female Factory’.

In June member Christine Woods (with technical assistance from her husband Bruce) spoke about ‘Imperial Lunatics of Port Arthur’—‘Imperial’ as opposed to ‘Colonial’. This was well illustrated and proved most interesting.

General Meetings

Members are reminded that all general meetings are held at the Rosny Library building in Bligh Street on the third Tuesday in the month at 8pm. Visitors are always welcome at these meetings.

At the time of writing this report, planned addresses at our next three general meetings are –

- 21 July – Heather Felton: ‘Some tips on researching and writing history.’
- 18 August – Julie Gardam: ‘Tinderbox.’
- 15 September – Cassandra Pybus: ‘Black Convicts.’

Family History Computer Users Group

This large and enthusiastic group meets at the branch library on the second Wednesday of the month at 7:30 pm.

WISE Interest Group

The Wales, Ireland, Scotland and England group meets at the branch library on first Sunday of February, May, August and November at 2:00 pm.

Family History Writers Group

This group meets at the branch library on the third Thursday of each month. If you are interested in joining this group, please contact the Secretary.

Details of these meetings and 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@bigpond.com

The branch had an evening at the Huon Manor in May to celebrate the 25th anniversary of our branch. We had six original members attend, and two are still active in our branch. Richie Woolley spoke on early times in the Huon Valley, the changes that took place in those early years and the industries in the Huon. Richie also mentioned names of several families that lived in the Valley during those early years. Gwen Burton’s daughter iced the cake and four of the original members cut it on the night.

Committee members for 2009/2010 to be the same as last year.

The library has been busy with visitors doing family research.

Delegates attended the AGM in Hobart.



Members wished John and Libby Gillham all the best for their trip to America at the end of June, also Elaine Burton on her trips to the Mainland in July.

Launceston

<http://users.bigpond.com/ltntasfh>

President Anita Swan (03) 6326 5778

Secretary Muriel Bissett

Phone/Fax (03) 6344 4034

PO Box 1290 Launceston Tasmania 7250

secretary: bbissett@bigpond.net.au



Work is continuing on three main publications, with further releases later this year: *The Tasmanian Mail*—1921–1922; *The Weekly Courier*, 1910–1911

and *The Kelso Chronicle* (Scotland), 1858–1859. Within the next year or so, we envisage release of the Walch's Red Book CD, further releases of *The Examiner* (1961–1970); a section of the Carr Villa Memorial Park project and a continuation of the *Gone but not Forgotten Series*.

Revenue from sales of publications is a vital source of the Branch income and we have been encouraged by the interest in sales from publications sold by other branches on our behalf. Congratulations to Helen Stuart on her careful handling of the sales and the work which she put in to successfully close a sale of over \$3,000 from a mainland library.

Congratulations to our president, Anita, who was presented with a TFHS Inc. Award at the recent Annual General Meeting. Anita has served as the State Executive President for the past five years, and headed the Journal Committee for the past four years, with Betty Bissett compiling and processing.

As I write, we are looking forward to a day at George Town on Saturday, 22 August, when we plan to visit the three museums.

Wednesday, 23 September: 11 am to approximately 2:30 pm Scottsdale Library. In 2009 Scottsdale is celebrating 150 years of settlement. An opportunity for local members and interested researchers to meet and be introduced to some of the resources of the Launceston Branch.

Thursday, 1 October: 11 am–3 pm: Seniors Week feature—'Search for your Family', open day from 11 am. Free entry for visitors.

Wednesday, 21 October: 2:30 pm: BIG Group meet at Adult Education, York Street.

Tuesday, 24 November: Afternoon Tea at the Stables for volunteers, and tour of City Park Radio.

Sunday, 29 November: Northern Historical & Family History Society groups, Christmas break-up at York Cove.

11 am: tour of York Town Historic site.
12:30 pm: barbecue and informal get-together.

Bring your own food and refreshments, barbecues available. Contact John Dent, john.dent@pda.com.au

Tuesday, 1 December: 3 pm: Library closes for holidays. ◀

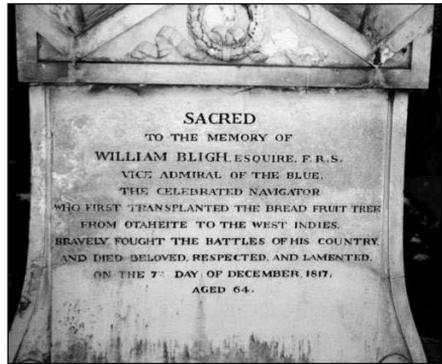
HISTORY HUMANISED

Mary Ramsay (Member No.1744)

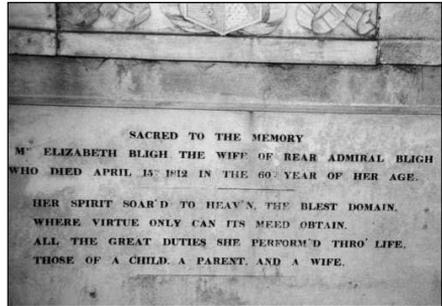
WE genealogists can rarely resist a headstone. Some years ago I visited the London Garden History Museum which is housed in a converted church called St Mary-at-Lambeth. In the garden were left a few imposing tombstones. Imagine my delight to find this tombstone erected for one of Australia's much maligned early governors—William BLIGH. Also listed on the stone are his wife, who did not accompany him to the Antipodes, twin sons who lived a day, and a grandson. The *Australian Dictionary of Biography* makes mention of six surviving daughters.

Since then I have seen Governor Lachlan MACQUARIE's tombstone on the Isle of Mull in Scotland, a house plaque and memorial to Governor Arthur PHILLIP in Bath, but not his burial site which is in a village near Bath.

I have not done so well for Van Diemen's Land governors. David COLLINS, of course, is buried in Hobart. ◀



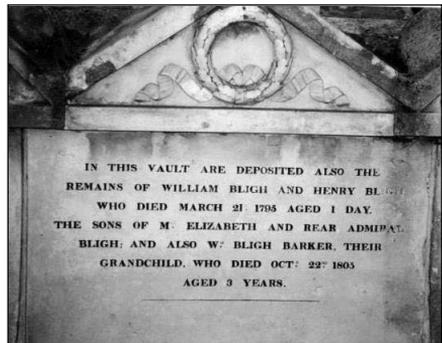
William Bligh Esquire, died 1817



Mrs Elizabeth Bligh, died 1812



Headstone of William Bligh and family,
Garden History Museum,
St-Mary-at-Lambeth, London



Sons William and Henry Bligh, died 1795
Grandson Wm Bligh Barker, died 1805
Photographs Mary Ramsay

JAMES MOODY THE CONVICT

MY CONNECTION

Laurie Moody (Member No.5835)

JAMES MOODY was my great-great-grandfather. He was born c.1782 to James and Elizabeth Moody in the little village of Shere, in Surrey. The book, *From Shere to Eternity*, by John J MEEHAN, which covers the history of the Moody family in Van Diemen's Land, won the 1998 'Lilian Watson Family History Award'.

The following is a brief insight into my connection with my great-great-grandfather. James, at the age of twenty-four, apparently fell into bad company on or around 25 May 1806, when he, with a number of others, robbed Thomas CHENNEL of £1.5s.0d.

James was recognised by Chennell, and the following day a Constable JELLEY apprehended the group and took them into custody. It appears that at some stage during the arrest James also assaulted the constable. As a result, James eventually found himself in Bridewell (gaol) where he was remanded and spent almost two years awaiting his trial.

On 24 March 1808, James and his colleagues were taken to the Assizes at Kingston-upon-Thames. They were found guilty of robbery on the King's highway and sentenced to death by hanging. This sentence was later reprieved and changed to transportation for life. James spent another two months in the cells at Kingston until the 3 May, when he was placed aboard the prison hulk, aptly named *Retribution*, which was moored at Woolwich.

On 15 June 1810, and now aged twenty-nine, James was removed from the hulk

and taken to Long Reach, a few miles below Woolwich. Here, he was placed aboard the *Indian* which had accommodation for 200 prisoners. The following day the *Indian* set sail for Gravesend where it remained for a further three days, from where it progressed to the Nore¹ and took on a further forty-five prisoners before moving on to Gravesend. At Gravesend the hulks from Portsmouth and Langston Harbour contributed another 100 prisoners.

The *Indian* eventually set sail on the 18 July 1810. After stopping at Madeira in Spain and later at Rio-de-Janeiro, the vessel eventually reached Sydney on 16 December 1810 after a voyage of 152 days. Of the 200 prisoners on board, eight died from sickness and disease.

From Sydney, James, along with fifty other prisoners, was taken to Parramatta by water from where they walked to the Hawkesbury district. James was possibly assigned to a settler, but at this stage no relevant records have been located. On 12 December 1812, James was apparently back in Sydney where he committed an indiscretion. An item in the *Sydney Gazette* states that he was sentenced to fifty lashes and to be kept at hard labour all day, on a charge of stealing a pocket-book belonging to a Mr HAYS. He was then transported to Newcastle aboard the *Estramina* on 25 September, for twelve months. It appears, however, that James remained there for at least four years.

¹ A sandbank at the mouth of the Thames Estuary

James was transported to Van Diemen's Land aboard the *Kangaroo*, arriving in Hobart Town on 15 August 1816 where the ship unloaded thirty prisoners. At that time the population of Van Diemen's Land was only around 2000 inhabitants, most of whom were convicts.

The *Hobart Town Gazette* of 17 August 1817 shows James was appointed as an Overseer of the Government Carpenters. It is possible this explains the gap of four years spent at Newcastle where he had been learning a carpentry trade. Only a few days after his appointment, James was convicted before a bench of magistrates (possibly consisting of Reverend Robert KNOPWOOD) of 'stealing a quantity of rope, the property' of the Crown.

James was sentenced to receive fifty lashes and to work for the government in his own time for three months, consequently losing his position of overseer. On 16 May 1817 he was charged with disobeying an order but was acquitted. He was in trouble again on 22 September 1817 when he 'appeared dirty' at the Sunday Muster and sentenced to work for the Government, again in his own time, for one month and to be confined in the gaol at night. It appears Robert Knopwood was the magistrate in question.

Two months later, on 14 November, James was again convicted of stealing property of the Crown. In the 'boards' view of his previous offences, he was sentenced to receive 100 lashes and to work for the Government in his own time for another three months. (Could this be a forerunner of our current work orders?)

The next six years passed with James found guilty on one occasion. On 20 December 1819, he was found guilty of being 'disorderly in church', resulting in another 100 lashes and three months of

'work orders'. On 18 April 1823, James received his Ticket-of-Leave. This meant he could now find a job of his own choosing, and earn money for himself. James was also free to leave the prisoners' barracks and find lodgings in the town. Having apparently become a carpenter and builder, life presented endless opportunities. However, any further offences would result in James losing his Ticket-of-Leave and his ultimate Conditional Pardon being delayed.

Unfortunately for James, this in fact did occur. On 25 July 1828, he was convicted of 'selling wine by retail without a licence'. His convict record on this occasion revealed he was fined £20 and sentenced to work with the Public Works. James was apparently a shrewd, cunning and industrious person evidenced by the fact that in 1827, he purchased a thirty acre property at Sandy Bay from Thomas KIDNER junior. It is my assumption that James made a considerable amount of money selling sly grog which could possibly explain his property acquisition. The purchase of this land was registered in the Lands Office on '3rd and 4th days of August 1827'. The price—'one hundred and fifty pounds'—quite a sum of money in those days!

His Ticket-of-Leave was eventually reinstated and he behaved himself until 21 August 1831 when he was reprimanded for being absent from Muster and Church.

James was finally set free and granted a Conditional Pardon (No.520) on 2 October 1833. He was now fifty-one years-old, and nearly twenty-seven years since being charged with highway robbery.

James Moody's conditional pardon meant he was able to make a new life for himself. It was also around this time he

met Anne BARNES, who was 30 years-old. It appears Anne may have been born on Norfolk Island on 7 April 1804. She was baptised at Sydney some eight months later. Anne was the daughter of Sergeant Richard Barnes of the New South Wales Corps, who had been stationed at Norfolk Island for two years as a convict guard.

James and Anne approached the Chaplain of the Trinity Church on the corner of Brisbane and Campbell Streets with the request that they be married. This eventually took place on 31 March 1834. (On my last visit to the old Criminal Courts and Penitentiary Chapel, their marriage certificate was on display.) James is described as 'Emancipist/Farmer' and Anne, a 'Spinster'. This was the thirtieth marriage to take place in the Trinity Church after its construction between 1831 and 1833.

On 19 April 1836, a son was born to James and Anne. His name—also James, was my great-grandfather. Between 1836 and 1844, a further four children were born: William in 1838, Mary Anne in 1840, Elizabeth in 1842 and Richard in 1844.

Not much is known of James' life as a farmer but he apparently farmed his 30 acres at Sandy Bay and in 1847 donated a quarter of an acre to the site for St Stephens Church. It has not yet been established who built the house at 2 Red Chapel Avenue but apparently James Moody lived there. The house is still standing but has been added to and restored over the years.

Anne predeceased James, passing away on 30 June 1852 of consumption. She was only 48. James died on the 9 August 1858, aged 76 years.

James (jnr.) had taken up farming at Longley with his wife Matilda. They were married two years prior to the death

of his father. Matilda had been married before, to a Matthew MOORE who had died shortly after their marriage. James and Matilda's first child was born 27 September 1857 and baptised as—yes; you've guessed it, James! He became James the fourth if one includes James the convict's father.

There were six children from this marriage of whom my grandfather, Richard James was the fourth eldest. He was born 2 November 1863. The other children were, Richard born 15 June 1859 and died as an infant, William Thomas born 15 July 1861, Anne Jane (Elizabeth) born 13 November 1865, and Elizabeth Marie born 3 July 1868.

I did not meet my grandfather who died 15 September 1936, some eight years before I was born. I do, however, recall William Thomas who lived at Sandfly. My father took me to see the old fellow a few days before he died. I can recall seeing an old man with a long white beard lying on his deathbed. He was 94 years-old.

We return to Richard James who was only six years old when his mother died in childbirth on 14 July 1870. According to my father, Wilfred Charles Moody (more commonly known as Charlie), Richard James was raised by a family who apparently lived on Betsy Island in Storm Bay. Richard, like his father, spent most of his life as a fisherman. On 28 February 1888, he married Rosina PRETTY. Once again, according to my father, my grandmother was born at Murdunna on the Forestier Peninsula on 14 May 1870. However, Birth, Death and Marriage records show her born at Hobart. It is quite probable that her father did not record her birth until his next visit to the city explaining why Hobart was inserted on the birth certificate.

Richard and Rosina had eleven children of whom my father was the fifth, being born at Kelly Street, Battery Point on 4 June 1900. It is interesting to note that my father outlived all his siblings and died on 17 July 1996, aged 96 years. Rosina died 1 April 1945 shortly before her 75th birthday. I have a photo of my grandmother nursing me as a baby.

My father was educated until the age of thirteen at the Model School on the corner of Sandy Bay and Hampden Roads where the Retirement Benefits building now stands. I believe on leaving school he went fishing with his father.

In 1986 my father was interviewed by Garry KERR the author of *The Tasmanian Trading Ketch*. I have taken the liberty of repeating some of this interview verbatim as I knew little about my father's early life.

I fished with my father in the *Matilda* when I first left school, only for about six or eight months though. The first barge I went in was the *Swift*, with Herb SWARD. We traded to Hastings mostly, up the Lune River for timber at the mill there. Take "back freight" down, chaff an' bran for the horses. She had a little Frisco Standard in her, just a little thing, just to save you polin'. Once you got there you unloaded and loaded, in the dark and all, work by lantern light, oh yeah. Do your sleepin' comin' up (to Hobart). Just the two crew, Joe TILLEY and myself. I was getting fifteen shillin's a trip, if you did three trips a fortnight you were doin' alright. Sometimes we used to lighter out to the Deep Hole jetty. Now the Deep Hole jetty was high, about ten foot above the boat, so we had to wind the timber out on the derrick and windlass and swing it ashore. Big timber too, some of it, two foot by a foot and thirty or forty foot long. The square riggers (ships) would come in there and

load it. Seven an' six (shillings) a load we got, Joe Tilley and I.

When I left the *Swift* I went in the *Roogannah* and stopped there for twelve or eighteen months, old Harry HEATHER had her then—she was a nice packet, four pound a month in her as deck boy, I was about 16. Traded to Melbourne and Sydney and Adelaide. Old Harry had a share in the *Roogannah* with Jones & Co. She made some good trips, she was pretty fast. I was in her when she was supposed to have made her record run down from Melbourne in 48 hours. We had a bunch of boys on her, there were only two men, the other three or four of us were only boys. One trip we took a load of 'back freight' up to St Helens and unloaded that and dropped down the river a bit towards an old jetty down there and we loaded sleepers for the railway around at Strahan. Went in there and unloaded at Regatta Point and went to the Strahan wharf and loaded pine logs for Melbourne. General cargo back from Melbourne, used to usually have a deck load of bottles in bags, bring 'em over here for the Cascade Brewery. Cows of things, if you had much sea comin' over, the empty bottle sittin' up would get full of water and put the boat down lower in the water.

The one that made a record trip was the old *Southern Cross*, barquentine. It was the time of the influenza epidemic, 1919; the wind followed us all the way. It was north-east when we left Melbourne and it followed us all the way down the west coast and when we got down to Sou-West Cape it gradually got into the south more an' we're goin' nicely up the Channel an' Tucker Abel, he had the *Blanche Abel* at the time I think, he was down there pullin' the boats up to go into Barnes Bay for quarantine. Spent about a fortnight down there. I don't think we were much more than forty something hours coming down to there.

My father sailed on a number of vessels between 1920 and 1946. I have in my possession discharge papers from some of these. The vessels in question include the *Kermantie* (1928–30), *Aristides* (1933–35), *Eliza Davies* (1924), *Annie Taylor* (1924), *Evalaeta* (1926–28), *Thuraka* (1921–23), *Forbes Brothers* (1923), *Leeta May* (1925–26), *Alpha* (1920), *Rooganah* (1919), *Rachel Cohen* (1919), *Southern Cross* (1919–20), *Erskine* (1925) and the *Waimana* (1933).

As a boy I recall hearing my father relate to me the story of being on board the *Southern Cross* when it left Hobart for Melbourne. On arrival in Melbourne my father, apparently due to a pay dispute, left the vessel to later return aboard the *Alpha*. The *Southern Cross* left Melbourne for Hobart on 12 September 1920 with a general cargo, including 1000 cases of benzine on deck, and a crew of eleven. She never arrived.

On 22 September, a large quantity of wreckage was found on the west coast of King Island, north of Currie. It was feared the vessel had caught fire and blown up. There were no survivors. When I was at high school, I went to the *Mercury* Archives and after a search of the newspapers found that everything my father had told me was true. The following is what my father related to Garry Kerr.

I was supposed to be lost in the 'Cross. Me and a couple of us wanted a pound a month more an' he (presumably the captain) wouldn't give it to us so we left. I came around and got a job on the *Alpha*, she was there [Port Melbourne] already loaded and next mornin' I was off. When it decided the 'Cross was lost my mother and father thought I was in her, it was in the paper [*The Mercury*] and all. But someone had told my father that they thought I was in the *Alpha*, and when we

were comin' back we met the father in the boat [*Matilda*] off the Raoul, but he wouldn't come over to us, he kept on goin', he was frightened they'd say, "No, he's not here."

The following article appeared in *The Mercury* shortly after its loss.

No further news has been received in Hobart regarding the missing barquentine *Southern Cross*, and the absence of information from King Island and the boats that are out searching the waters of Bass Strait in the supposed vicinity of the vessel's wreck indicates that no trace of survivors has yet been found. If there are any survivors still out on the sea, or even upon one of the many islands in the Straits they should be located, judging from the number of boats out in the search.

The following men signed the articles of the *Southern Cross* in Melbourne for her voyage:

- F R HODGMAN, master, Bay Road, New Town, Tasmania.
- T WATTS, mate, 18 Blyth Street, East Brunswick, Melbourne.
- C F MAKEPEACE, boatswain, 30 De Witt Street, Battery Point, Hobart.
- J E JANSSON, able seaman, Phillip Island, Victoria.
- D DINEHY, able seaman, 101 Argyle Street, Hobart.
- W O'CONNELL, able seaman, 12 Montpelier Street, Hobart. Native of England.
- L Sward, able seaman, Stower Parade, Channel, Hobart.
- W Moody, able seaman, 3 Kelly Street, Hobart.
- Wm BROWN. Cook and steward, Sailor's Home, Melbourne. Native of New Zealand.

In addition to these, a boy named Stanley BULL, son of Mr Bull, secretary of the Returned Soldiers' Fathers Association in Hobart, was on the vessel as a cabin boy. He was a friend of the master.

My father went on to state:

I was in the *Thuraka* tradin' in New Zealand for a few trips, went to Wellington, Dunedin, Timaru. Timber over and came back in ballast once. We were 54 days that trip comin' back, it snowed and it blew and it rained – blew us right up north of Lord Howe Island. First landfall we made was Eden, we didn't mind though, we was getting fourteen pound a month that trip. We only had two hundred ton of ballast in her, we carried half the bulwarks away down aft and one junk of the rail went through the cabin skylight into the cabin. It was 1921 I remember because I had my twenty-first birthday the Saturday before we left here [Hobart].

The fishing boat *Matilda*, mentioned earlier, belonged to my grandfather, Richard James Moody. It was built for him in 1896 and named after his eldest daughter. From 1906, he had the contract to supply mail to the Tasman Island

lighthouse, which he did for nearly thirty years, operating out of Port Arthur. Upon my grandfather's death, my father fished and continued the contract for another six years before giving up both the mail run and fishing in 1942, claiming there was not enough money in it. He then joined the Merchant Navy, this time with steam power instead of sail. The *Matilda* now has pride of place in a corner of Constitution Dock, Hobart as a remaining example of a 19th Century Huon pine cutter.

I am led to believe that my father met my mother, Myra Frances Sward at her sister Mary's wedding. A short time later, on 7 August 1943, they married at the Davey Street Congregational Church. So ends my connection with James Moody the convict. ◀

The fishing boat *Matilda*
Photograph in collection of Laurie Moody



THANK HEAVENS FOR JOYCE PURTSCHER!

Dale Smith (Member No.6719)

DURING research on my family tree, I picked up a copy of *Tasmanian Industrial Schools and Reformatories* by Joyce Purtscher, and I said to my wife Adrienne, “why would anybody write something like that?”, thinking that maybe they had more time than sense.

I had been researching my 2nd great grandmother Mary Ann GIBSON (née JUDGE) for over twelve months, and the only information I could discover about her was:

1. She was born in Launceston to John Gibson and Ann THOMPSON in 1840.¹
2. She had four children before 1863—Annie Elizabeth, Sarah, Selina Amy and David. The children’s births were not registered, but their marriage certificates gave approximate birth years, and suggested that David, William or Francis Gibson was their father, and their mother was either Marian, Mary Ann, or Mary Anne Judge.²
3. She married Francis McALLISTER in St Josephs Church, Hobart in 1866.³
4. She was buried in Cornelian Bay Cemetery, RC Section, No.291 on 9 December 1899.⁴

I could find nothing on the Judge side to help me, so I eventually accepted that she

was born Mary Ann Gibson (as per the *TPI*).

During one of our frequent visits to the State Library, my wife picked up a copy of *Children in Queen’s Orphanage Hobart Town 1828–1863*, by Joyce Purtscher, and casually said there was a Mary Ann Judge mentioned in it, her mother was an Ann Judge and her father John Judge. One of them was transported as a convict, because it listed the ship *Duke of Cornwall*, and further information could be obtained from the Archives Office of Tasmania in the registers SWD 28 on pages 29 and 38.

Further investigation yielded information in another of Joyce Purtscher’s books, *Applications for Queens Orphanage Hobart Town 1858–1878*, where I discovered that Mary Ann had applied to have three of her children put in the Queen’s Orphanage in 1863, soon after the death of her husband David Gibson in March 1863.

After being frustrated for so long, always running into brick walls, and seemingly getting nowhere, it was like *finding gold*.

The following is some of the information that I obtained from the *Applications for Queen’s Orphanage* on microfilm SWD 26/2–13 at the Archives Office of Tasmania and other sources, such as the Convict Records.

Mary Ann Judge was the daughter of Ann Judge, who was convicted in County Fermanagh, Northern Ireland on the 2 January 1850 for stealing moleskin from a shop.

¹ *Tasmanian Pioneer Index 1803–1899*.

(This was later to prove incorrect as per details mentioned below)

² Annie Jean Gibson’s (my mother) diaries and notes.

³ *Tasmanian Pioneer Index 1803–1899*

⁴ Southern Regional Cemeteries Trust

Ann Judge, a widow, was sentenced to 14 years and transported with her two children on the *Duke of Cornwall* to Van Diemen's Land, sailing from the Port of Kingstown, Dublin on 8 July 1850.

Mary Ann arrived in Hobart Town on the *Duke of Cornwall* on 27 October 1850. She was 15 years-old and with her brother John, who was 8, was placed in the Queen's Orphanage four days later. (This was the usual treatment for the children of convicts.)

Mary Ann was discharged from the Queen's Orphanage on 17 September 1851, and assigned as a housemaid to a Mr John RYAN at Oatlands. (John

RYAN and his wife Ellen DOHERTY had several young children.)

Twelve months later, her mother Ann Judge was also assigned to John Ryan at Oatlands, and later served on several Northern Midlands properties, ending up in Launceston.

After the death of her husband David in March 1863, Mary Ann fell on hard times, and she sought permission to place three of her children into the Queen's Orphan School. At the time she would have been pregnant with David Jr, and also had a toddler, Selina, who was about 12 months old:

***FORM OF APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION OF CHILDREN
TO THE QUEEN'S ORPHANAGE - HOBART TOWN***

Application number: 2
Date: 10 March 1863
Name of applicant: Mary Anne Gibson
Address: Patterson Street, Launceston

<i>Children:</i>	<i>Age:</i>	<i>By Whom Baptized:</i>
Anne Gibson:	7y 8m 23days	Rev. Mr Garrett - Presbyterian Church
Sarah Gibson	5y 9m 17days	not baptized
Jane Gibson	3y 10m 15days	Rev. Mr Fowkes - Episcopalian
Religion:	Protestant	

Father: David Gibson (Wilson)
Ship to colony: Ratcliffe
Date of arrival: 1st August 1845
Free or Bond: Bond
Date of Freedom: 26 May 1859
Trade: Lime burner
Religion: Protestant

Maiden name - Mother: Mary Anne Judge
Residence: Patterson Street, Launceston
Religion: Roman Catholic
Ship to colony: Duke of Cornwall
Free or Bond: Free
How employed: Not in employment

Additional information supplied by Mary Anne Gibson as required by the Police Magistrate:

The father of the children was a labourer and employed as a Lime burner in the West Tamar. His lungs became affected by this employment, he came to Town (Launceston) so he might obtain medical aid at the close of February last and died suddenly on the 1st March, 1863. His wage had been merely sufficient to maintain his family, at his death he was destitute and a coffin for his burial had to be obtained from the Police Magistrate.

He has no relative living in the colony save one sister resident in Hobart Town. She is in a state of great poverty as her husband died about seventeen months ago leaving her with five young children.

I have a mother and brother living in this Town. He is a labourer and his earnings are small and my mother is dependant on him for support. I have a child named Selina, younger than either of the three for whose admission I apply and I expect to be again soon confined [her baby was due in June]. I have no means of supporting my children save by my daily labour.

The child Sarah was not baptised owing to our living a long distance from the Clergyman. I twice took the child to the house that she might be baptised but on each occasion he was absent.

It was the wish of my husband that our children should be brought up in his faith. Signed by Mary Anne Gibson - her "X" mark

Taken before us at the Police Office, Launceston this 10th day of March 1863.

We recommend the admission of the children into the Queen's Orphan School, being satisfied of the correctness of the foregoing statement.

Signed: Francis Evans J.P. 10th March 1863

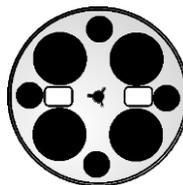
As well as all of the above, I learned that David Gibson was transported to VDL as David Wilson and I was able to trace him

in the convict records. There were several memorandums from government officials covering this, as well as several pieces of correspondence between Catholic clergymen, Mary Ann Gibson and government departments, stating that the three Gibson children should be educated in the Roman Catholic faith in the Queen's Orphanage, and offering copies of the baptism records as proof of their religion. (The children were being educated as Protestants.)

Needless to say, how thankful I am that there are researchers like Joyce Purtscher and I now pick up and admire the work of many of our historians and researchers for the valuable part they play in the recording of our history. ◀

[Thank you Dale. I am sure you are one of many family history researchers grateful to Joyce for all her research—Ed.

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THE LONDON GAZETTE

TREASURE TROVE OF HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This day, the first of the Oxford Gazettes came out, which is very pretty, full of news and no folly in it ...

WITH this brief diary entry Samuel Pepys recorded the first issue of Britain's oldest continuously-published newspaper, the *London Gazette*. It has recorded significant political events, the everyday working of government and to some extent the lives of ordinary everyday people. Its birth was an accident of history, a result of one of those accidents of history of which even nearly 350 years later historians can only imagine the impact. In the early spring of 1665 Charles II removed himself and the Royal Court from London to Oxford, whilst plague set about killing more than 100 000 Londoners. Such was the fear of contamination that people would not attempt to have any contact with any object or person from London, this included letters and newspapers. Royal authority was sought to publish a news sheet for the court and issue No.1 of the *Oxford Gazette* appeared in November 1665. When in February 1666 the Court returned to London, the title changed to the *London Gazette* which it bore from issue 24. www.london-gazette.co.uk/issues/1/pages/1; www.london-gazette.co.uk/issues/24

A two-sided sheet printed in a two column layout, published twice weekly on Monday and Thursday, early issues reflected the preoccupations of the court and a nation expanding its world trade routes. News from abroad—guaranteed

reliable as it came from British ambassadors—and records of shipping movements in and out of half a dozen British havens or ports were supplemented by advertisements for the lost dogs, stolen horses and runaway servants of the gentry. Thus in the *London Gazette* 2838 of January 1692 we can read:

Richard Fitzgerald alias Gerald 'aged about 20, middlesized, pale countenance, down looked, thin, fair lank hair' who on the 19th stole 'great sums of gold and silver, jewels, rings, medals, seals and watches' His Master not surprisingly offering a reward for the whereabouts of the goods and Richard Fitzgerald. www.london-gazette.co.uk/issues/2838/pages/2

With a monopoly of the printed news, the Gazette also carried some major domestic stories: the issue of 10 September 1666 is a detailed report of the inexorable spread of the Great Fire of London, despite 'His Majesties (sic) own ... personal plans to apply all possible remedies to prevent it.' www.london-gazette.co.uk/issues/85

From the beginning the Gazette readership was not the general public but the mercantile classes, the legal profession and officers of state serving at home and abroad. Whilst this guaranteed a large circulation—6 000 copies by 1704—over 1 000 of these were provided free to office holders and often sold on for a profit. By the early eighteenth century regular contributors included the Treasury and Privy Council, whilst the Admiralty and War Office submitted details of the appointments and promo-

tions of their officers, a process continuing even today and known as 'being gazetted'.

Published three times a week from June 1709, although still a single, two-sided leaf, in 1712 the Gazette assumed one role it still fulfils today when an *Act to Relieve Insolvent Debtors* required publication of insolvency announcements in the Gazette, with a resultant doubling of size to four pages on most publication days. In the words of the Gazette's historian, 'the businessman losing money must publicise the fact and the Gazette was to be his pillory'. This public penalty, also confusingly referred to as 'being gazetted' or 'being in the gazette', was mentioned in the literature of such diverse figures as Lord Byron and Charles Dickens. In the same year the newly-introduced Newspaper Stamp Duty, caused publication to revert to twice weekly (Tuesday and Saturday) and taxed the placing of advertisements—spelling the end of appeals for lost dogs, horses and servants, but increasing revenue from statutory notices. These early years of the eighteenth century saw detailed information on the price of grain and an increasing number of public notices of a legal nature, encroaching on space once given to foreign news and shipping arrivals. By 1785, the Gazette varied in size between four and eight pages but had assumed a shape recognisable to modern readers.

With the publication of the first daily English newspaper, London's *Daily Courant* in 1702, the Gazette lost its monopoly of news and throughout the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries circulation declined. As a cost-saving measure the Gazette staff were all housed under one roof from 1811, but by 1828 fewer than 600 copies were sold: a later Comptroller of the Stationery Office was

to comment 'No-one buys it for amusement or as pleasant reading ... it is only taken by those who cannot help it'. But the Gazette maintained a lead in military matters with British Commanders in the field being its impeccably authoritative sources. During the Napoleonic wars despatches of particular importance began to be published as Extraordinary Gazettes, two examples recording Nelson's death at the Battle of Trafalgar and the first news of Wellington's victory at Waterloo, a report which *The Times* simply republished verbatim. www.london-gazette.co.uk/issues/15858; www.london-gazette.co.uk/issues/17028

In the middle years of the nineteenth century the Gazette gradually assumed its modern form. Usurped as a newspaper by the daily press, it was the growth of legislation and the rise of a civil service to administer that legislation that made it an essential part of the government's communication machine. Whilst Gazettes of twenty-four pages were regularly published, the railway building boom of 1845 saw a bumper 548 page issue and the number of advertisements rose to 26 000 a year by 1857. Legislation on Patents and Company Law in the 1850s and 1860s required the regular publication of information to interested parties, and from 1870 the newly-created Civil Service Commission, appointed to oversee the recruitment and examination of government employees, published details of civil service appointments at all grades in the Gazette. This continued through the first half of the twentieth century and included bodies such as the post office that we don't today regard as civil service. For example the appointment (without competition) of Henry William Preston, as a Learning Postman at Henley-on-Thames is thus duly recorded in the Gazette of

8 September 1899. Perhaps the last remnant of this past role today is the Imperial Service Medal, a supplement to the Gazette published on an occasional basis announcing awards to officials on their retirement. www.london-gazette.co.uk/issues/58889

In 1899 a Naturalization Act www.london-gazette.co.uk/issues/27039/pages/13 resulted in the regular publication of lists of those granted British citizenship and in 1925 the Trustee Act www.london-gazette.co.uk/issues/33120/pages/84 picked up pre-existing practice by specifying certain legal privileges for executors giving notice of deceaseds' estates in the Gazette. Notices of this type are placed even today, providing family historians with a rich trail of information.

Perhaps the greatest growth change in the Gazette during the nineteenth century—now of great interest to many family historians—were the increased notifications of honours and awards to the armed services, active throughout the century in an expanding and often troubled Empire. From the eighteenth century, published despatches from commanders in the field had noted the distinguished service of officers of senior rank, but it was not until 1843 that a British commander mentioned rank and file soldiers (what the army called Other Ranks) by name. With the introduction during the Crimean War of three medals to be awarded to Other Ranks for brave conduct, details of the actions for which they were awarded—known as citations—were published in the Gazette. The best-known of these is the Victoria Cross, the first examples being awarded for service in the Crimean War www.london-gazette.co.uk/issues/21971

At the turn of the century despatches from the Boer War were frequently

accompanied by regular lists of those awarded medals or whose conduct was to be noted. Whilst the names of those whose conduct was noteworthy are sometimes recorded within the text of a despatch, it became common practice to provide a separate list of such names after the main despatch, an appearance in such lists becoming known as a 'mention in despatches'. Awards of a new medal for naval officers, the Conspicuous Service Cross (later the Distinguished Service Cross) were gazetted from 1901. www.london-gazette.co.uk/issues/27328/pages/4330 To fit in with the Gazette's publishing schedule (still twice-weekly on Tuesdays and Fridays) lists of awards were published as supplements to the regular gazettes, often a day or two later.

In 1910, HM Stationery Office, [HMSO] established in 1787, won a long battle to become the publishers (although not yet the printers) of the *London Gazette* and four years later began expansion to meet the demands of The Great War. With the official publishing days still Tuesdays and Fridays, the scale of the conflict resulted in almost daily publication of the Gazette and print runs of over 5,000 copies. Apart from the despatches received from military commanders and legislative changes affecting an expanding industrial sector, the First World War brought changes to the Honours and Awards system, reflecting the nature of the conflict. Existing medals for bravery were extended by the creation of the Military Cross (MC) in December 1914 www.london-gazette.co.uk/issues/29024/supplements/7 and the Military Medal (MM) in March 1916 www.london-gazette.co.uk/issues/29535/supplements/3647, the Royal Warrants instituting both awards appearing in the Gazette. By 1920 over 120 000 MMs and 40 000 MCs, had been gazetted.

Although most of these awards did not include detailed citations, for a short period the name of the home town of the award winner was published within the Gazette entry.

A permanent and wide-ranging change to the British honours system resulted from the introduction by King George V of the Order of the British Empire in June 1917. Ranging from Knights and Dames Grand Cross (GBE) to the simple British Empire Medal (BEM), these awards rewarded British and Empire civilians who were helping the war effort and for the first time recognised the contribution of women. Divided from 1918 into Military and Civilian Divisions, the order recognised outstanding military service of a non-combatant nature or a distinguished contribution to the state in the arts and sciences, public services outside the Civil Service and charitable work. With these regular awards came the institution of the Birthday and New Year Honours Lists, published as Gazette Supplements www.london-gazette.co.uk/issues/30111/supplements/5453

Between the wars the Gazette, printed from 1923 by HM Stationery Office, settled back to its twice-weekly schedule, recording the dates of bank holidays, the appointments of Lords-Lieutenant, High Court and Circuit Judges, probate notices, the designs for coins and banknotes, the dissolution of partnerships, pending registrations of freeholds with the Land Registry, and the appointment of Royal Warrant Holders. A second world war saw a similar expansion to the Gazette as that of 1914: daily publication, extensive lists of promotions and regular supplements of Honours and Awards. In January 1942 an alteration to the Gazette indexes introduced a separate heading for Honours and Awards, which had formerly been listed within the State

Intelligence section under the name of the award.

Although it has been available in public libraries for many years, the official nature of the material recorded in the Gazette has meant a limited circulation, making access difficult for many interested users. The Gazette recognised this and recently began a programme of digitising past copies. 99%+ of *London Gazettes* are available online with most being key word searchable and the small balance of mostly 17th and 18th century gazettes retrievable by searching on a date or issue number.

Two tips to remember to get the most from the web archive are that a search without a search term will give you all Gazette issues within a specified date range which you can browse through and that the publication date of a supplement will differ by a few days from the date of the Gazette with which it was published —so always look at the dates on the front pages of Gazettes and not just the results bars, to locate the issue you require. Alternatively, many libraries carry Gazette archives and the printed indexes which provide an additional way to locate historical information.

Today's Gazette, now published each working day by TSO on behalf of HMSO, continues to carry a wide range of official notices covering details of state, parliamentary, ecclesiastical, transport and planning matters, as well as the long-established corporate and personal insolvency notices www.london-gazette.co.uk/issues/59109/pages/10873 and regular supplements covering honours and awards, www.london-gazette.co.uk/documents/qb09 armed forces officer commissions, promotions and retirements and details of unclaimed Premium Bonds. Although now a newspaper only in a very specialised sense, the

Gazette has evolved to meet the needs of government and its readership, whilst providing a fascinating record of the changing face of Britain. The lists of unclaimed Premium Bond prizes published since 1956 www.london-gazette.co.uk/issues/58868/supplements/1 recall Queen Anne's instruction of 1694 that notice of her royal approval of the lottery must be included in the Gazette, the proceeds of which were specifically to finance the launch of the Bank of England. Gazettes of 1900 publish the local prices of wheat www.london-gazette.co.uk/issues/27150/pages/13 alongside the diets for workhouse inmates, whilst the growth of property ownership is reflected in the notices placed by the Land Registry since the nineteenth century providing details of freehold properties awaiting registration. www.london-gazette.co.uk/issues/29360/pages/11079 Whether you are researching a person or a social trend, the Gazette is a treasure trove of family and other history and will probably have something of interest. ◀

For more information about the *London Gazette* visit us at www.london-gazette.co.uk/about a special search facility is available for beginners at www.london-gazette.co.uk/search/steps/1 or use advanced search www.london-gazette.co.uk/search

Richard Goodwin
Managing Editor, *Gazettes*

References

Handover, P M, *A History of the London Gazette: 1665–1965* HMSO; London 1965.
Abbott, P E, Tamplin, JMA, *British Gallantry Awards* London 1971.
With thanks to Jon Mills, author and publisher of the series *Within The Island Fortress: the uniforms insignia and ephemera of the home front in Britain 1939–1945*.

NEWS FROM AFFHO

CONGRESS 2012

The 13th Australasian Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry will be held at the Adelaide Convention Centre, South Australia, between 28–31 March 2012 hosted by the South Australian Genealogy and Heraldry Society Inc.

Theme

Your Ancestors in their Social Context

If you have not registered your interest in attending you can do so, through the website. The first *Congress Twenty Twelve Chronicle* can be downloaded from the website:

www.congress2012.org.au

If you are also interested in speaking you can also find details about doing so on the website.

CONGRESS 2015

Congress 2015 will be held in Canberra and hosted by the Heraldry and Genealogy Society of Canberra Inc. The Congress will be in March, so if you plan this far ahead put it into your calendar.

UK INDEX TO PROBATES AND WILLS

The Probate Calendar Indexes to Wills and Grants issued since 1858 in England and Wales are now available online. The index includes the full name and address of the deceased and date of death. See <http://www.hmcourts-service.gov.uk/cms/1226.htm>

Previously published in QFHS 'SNIPPETS' NEWSLETTER. The last six months issues of Snippets are available from: <http://www.qfhs.org.au/snippets.htm>

BESSIE FLORENCE BALDWIN CONVICT TO VAN DIEMEN'S LAND FACT OR FICTION?

Maree Ring (Member No.552) & Meryl Yost (Member No.2834)

CHRISTINA HENRI began the 'Roses from the Heart' project and presents bonnets made in memory of convict women who were transported to Van Diemen's Land. In her column 'Convict Women' in the *Mercury* of Monday, 13 April 2009, she mentions a Western Australian family has made a bonnet for Bessie BALDWIN and tells of her life story. The only reference Christina gives for the history is that it was published in the *Australian Convict Recipe Book*.

In the column in the *Mercury* newspaper by Elaine REEVES on 7 January 2009, an interview with Sally Wise makes mention of *The Australian Convict Recipe Book*. This also notes that this book features Bessie Baldwin, whose crime and redemption were both culinary.

Unfortunately for this story, Bessie spent her time at the Female Factory in Hobart rather than Port Arthur. Port Arthur was secondary punishment for men, not women—few women were even assigned there. She was later, hypothetically, to have become cook in 1842 to Sir John and Lady FRANKLIN, and 'a model of obedient womanly virtue'. Sir John granted her a pardon before he left the colony.¹

Bessie Baldwin is also mentioned in *Before we eat: a delicious slice of Tasmania's culinary life*, by Paul COUNTY and Bernard LLOYD (page

224) and they attribute the authorship of *The Australian Convict Recipe Book* to restaurateur John CAIRE. (Incidentally the first time I came across the tale it was published in the *Tasmanian Convict Recipe Book*, no author, same publisher, Southern Holdings Pty Ltd, with copyright 1988 and ISBN, as *Australian Convict Recipe Book!* This book was published in 1996.)

The cook books state that Bessie, the pastry cook and baker, was sentenced to seven years' transportation after she threw a rabbit pie at her employer, Thomas EDENWELL, and then proceeded to beat him about the head with a pie dish when he refused her a pay rise of one penny a week.

Bessie, or Betsy is often a diminutive for Elizabeth and a search for these names, together with the surname, Baldwin fails to find any one of that name listed in the databases of the Archives Office of Tasmania (AOT) as transported to Van Diemen's Land or Tasmania. Both the internet and earlier CD were searched. The AOT website also fails to list her name with permission to marry, marriage, and departure from Tasmania.

The British Convict transportation registers 1787–1867 database, compiled from the British Home Office (HO) records, is available on microfilm. A search of this site has the same result—no Bessie Baldwin.²

¹ http://www.themercury.com.au/article/2009/01/07/48355_food-wine.html

² <http://www.slq.qld.gov.au/info/fh/convicts>

There was 'Baldwin, Elizabeth', transported on the *Mary*, 3 June 1823. Convicted at Durham Assizes for a term of seven years. Date of Departure, 3 June 1823.³

However, the Bessie Baldwin, as per the Christina Henri article and *Australian Convict Recipe Book*, was purported to have been tried at the Old Bailey, October 1839, and transported per *Gilbert Henderson* arriving in 1840.

Bessie is not listed as a convict per *Gilbert Henderson* and none of the conduct records for the women on the *Gilbert Henderson* matches anyone who was close in name to, known as, or could have changed her name to, Bessie Baldwin; nor are there any convicts who committed a crime similar to what she was supposed to have done.⁴

The Old Bailey online records fail to record a person named Bessie Baldwin, her crime, or Thomas Edenwell, at whom she threw the rabbit pie. Even a search for 'rabbit pie' resulted in only one reference being found—at the time of a burglary in 1886! Certainly not the result we were looking for!⁵

In the convict cook books, Bessie was described as a ringleader in the escapade when Sir John Franklin, Lady Franklin and the Rev. BEDFORD visited the Cascades Female Factory.

The ladies showed their displeasure at the visit by hiking up their skirts and showing their bare backsides, which they simultaneously smacked with their hands,

making a loud and not very musical noise.

A Walk in Old Hobart Town (page 54) states this happened in 1844. Baldwin had allegedly been cook to the Governor since 1842! However, Franklin left the colony in November 1843.

The event is described in *The Convict*, an original manuscript written by Robert CROOKE, transcribed and published in 1958 by the University of Tasmania Library. Whether this incident actually happened in 1844 may be a matter of conjecture, as few events are actually dated. However Crooke does say 'when all did the same act, the ringleaders could not be picked out.' So much for Bessie being the ringleader!

Bessie supposedly left Van Diemen's Land in 1849 for New South Wales, never to be heard of again.

Ancestry.com.au also fails to list any person of that name among the many convict records available on the site.

Did Bessie Balwyn really exist or is she a figment of the imagination of the author of *The Australian Convict Recipe Book*? Certainly there are no records, where one would expect to find some, to confirm her existence.

Are we so pedantic with history that truth should prevail, or do we keep peddling and repeating the narrative just for the sake of a good story? Surely there are real women who suffered a convict past and whose life's story is extraordinary enough to be told? ◀

³ Australian Joint Copying Project
Microfilm Roll 88, Class and Piece
Number HO11/5, Page Number 61 (32)

⁴ <http://search.archives.tas.gov.au/default.aspx?detail=1&type=S&id=CON40>

⁵ <http://www.oldbaileyonline.org/forms/formMain.jsp>

HELP WANTED

DORMAN, Alfred John

Born 1845, Honiton, Devon, arrived with family aboard *Cape Clear* October 1883. Was a construction contractor and worked on the Low Head Light Station, built the Dunalley Hotel (later became licensee) and worked on the Denison Canal (affectionately known to locals as 'Dorman's Ditch'). Later moved to Eagle Hawk Neck as an orchardist and his daughter, Kate, was proprietor of the Lufra Hotel. Anecdotal or documentary information about Alfred and family from this time (particularly about the canal) gratefully received.

Helen Dunford (Member No.6003)

☎ (03) 6452 1543 or email

hdunfor1@tassie.net.au or

HARRIS, Amelia/Emelia/Emma

Amelia LAING (*Rajah*, 1841) married John HARRIS (*York*, 1832) at Westbury, 18 December 1843. On 25 October 1873 at Westbury, Amelia was charged with larceny; sentenced to 1 month hard labour. John died 6 August 1884—buried Carrick. Amelia died 20 February, 1891 at 'T Depot' or 'I Depot'. Where/what was this?

Ray Welsford (Member No.6385)

welsford@hotkey.net.au

HIGGINS/MOSS

I am trying to find out any information on John HIGGINS and Sarah MOSS married approximately 1887 in Launceston? Their children: female born 1886; John Alexander, born 1862; James Brown, born 1864; female born 1866, Rebecca Maryanne, born 1868 and William Cameron, born 1872.

John Alexander married Francis Elizabeth ESCORT on 2 January 1887 in

Hastings, Tasmania. Their children were Elizabeth Sarah Ann, born 1888; Catherine Maud, born 1889; Linda Laurel, born 1891; Edith Amelia, born 1893; John William James, born 1895; Gladys Irene May, born 1897 and Frederick Henry, born 1899. John Alexander died in Melbourne in 1921. Any information greatly appreciated.

Helen Cameron, (Member No.4353)
203 Albert Street, Reservoir VIC 3073
email **helencameron2001@yahoo.com.au**

MANN FAMILY REUNION

Descendants of Timothy MANNIX and his wife Mary Ann née BURNIE, who settled in the Devonport district in the 1850s, are invited to attend a gathering at Barrington, Tasmania on Saturday 3 and Sunday 4 April, 2010.

Contact Sue Dooley Phone (03) 6492 3123 or email **susie.kd@bigpond.com** ◀

HELP WANTED queries are published free for members of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. (provided their membership number is quoted) and at a cost of \$10.00 per query to non-members. Special Interest Groups are subject to advertising rates.

Members are entitled to three free entries per year. All additional queries will be published at a cost of \$10.00. Only one query per member per issue will be published unless space permits otherwise.

Queries should be limited to 100 words and forwarded to **editors@tasfhs.org** or The Editor, *Tasmanian Ancestry*, PO Box 191 Launceston TAS 7250

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
ABBOTT Cherry	b.IRL	1836–1906	6891
ABBOTT Eliza	b.ENG	b. 1832–1910	6891
AHERNE Harry Ernest	Mt Nelson	1882–1948	6898
AINSLIE Alexander	Gargunnock SCT/TAS AUS	1800–1880	6925
AINSLIE Isabella	TAS AUS	1884–1950	6925
AKEHURST	KEN/SSX ENG	Any	6901
ALLEN Charles Winnett – son	CAN	1833–1913	6892
ALLEN James – father	Irish exiles to TAS AUS	1800+	6892
ALLEN James – father	British Officer <i>Buffalo</i> 1840	1800+	6892
ARBUCKLE John	SCT/TAS AUS	1800–1855	6925
AUSTIN Hannah	Hobart TAS AUS	1850–1895	6882
AUSTIN Thomas	Hobart TAS AUS	1850–1895	6882
AYRES	Kingston TAS AUS	c1800	6911
BAILEY Thomas	Brighton/Green Ponds/New Norfolk TAS AUS	c1825–1920	6929
BANNISTER Sarah Elizabeth	Brighton TAS AUS	1865+	6888
BARBER Mary Ann	Brighton/Green Ponds TAS AUS	c1829–1872	6929
BARNES Margaret	Launceston TAS AUS	1868+	6907
BARRACLOUGH (All)	QLD AUS	1860+	6897
BEESTON John	Hobart TAS AUS	c1800	6889
BISHOP Charles	Sparsholt HAM ENG	c1880	6902
BOUTCHER Richard	IRL	Any	6920
BURRIDGE John	Richmond TAS AUS	1845–1978	6888
BURRIS Edward	Cheltenham? ENG tried Bristol/VDL	1805–1866	6890
CANTRELL	Hobart TAS AUS	c1800	6911
CASE	Launceston TAS AUS	1850–2009	6926
CASWELL Samuel	IRL	Any	6920
CATCHPOLE	NW Coast TAS AUS	1850–2009	6926
CAVELL Annabella Rosa	VIC AUS	1865+	6897
CLARK John	Queenstown TAS AUS	1860–1929	6881
CLAYTON Joseph	b.Deloraine/lived Exton TAS AUS	1862–1910	6887
CLAYTON Joseph	b.Hobart/lived Perth TAS AUS	1825–1858	6887
CLAYTON Joseph	Convict to TAS 1820 Perth TAS AUS	1799–1891	6887
CLAYTON Joshua	Northwran YKS ENG	1762–1820	6887
COLE	Kingston TAS AUS	c1800	6911
CRACK Joseph	SFK ENG	1800–1855	6904
CREAGH Alexander	Derby UK/TAS/VIC AUS	1880–?	6925
CURRAN Sarah E	TAS AUS	1800–1870	6925
DALTON James	Co Cork IRL	c1840	6902
DAVIS	IRL	Any	6920
DENNIS Christopher John	VIC/TAS, AUS	c1800	6921
DEVEREAUX John	IRL (Irish Rebel)/TAS AUS	1803+	6886
DEVINE Mary	IRL/TAS AUS	1842+	6886
DUNN Henry	Kings County IRL	1840–1909	6923
DUNPHY Family	TAS AUS	1840s	6886
EDDINGTON	ENG	1788	6899
EWINGTON	Any	Any	6910
FARRELL	IRL	Any	6899
FOSTER Richard	? Origin	1835–1900s	6908
GABY Thomas	b.Guana	1810–1811	6927
GAYLOR	ENG	1800+	6899
GEARD Elizabeth	Richmond/New Norfolk TAS AUS	1831–1919	6888

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
GOSS Samuel	Liffey TAS AUS	1800-1888	6904
GRAY (Grey) Mary	Chester ENG Convict 1821/Perth TAS AUS	1794-1878	6887
GRUNDY John	Bruny Is TAS AUS	1800-1890	6905
HARDING Margaret	Hobart TAS AUS	pre 1868	6907
HARDING William	Hobart TAS AUS	1840-1860	6907
HARDING William Henry	Launceston TAS AUS	1878-1937	6907
HARDMAN Richard	UK	Any	6920
HARRIS David	Launceston TAS AUS (tailor)	1800s	6909
HAWES	Any	Any	6910
HEAD John	TAS AUS	c1830	6889
HODDY Rachel	ENG/Norfolk Is 1790/VDL 1808	1770-1836	6890
HODGE Lucy	SSX/KEN ENG/VDL/Sydney NSW	c1800-1881	6890
JACOB Charles	UK	Any	6920
JAMIESON	Kingston TAS AUS	c1800	6911
JOHNSON (aka)	DEN/Hobart & Ringarooma TAS AUS	1862-1876	6896
JORGENSEN Hans	DEN/Hobart & Ringarooma TAS AUS	1862-1876	6896
JOSEPH	Clarence Plains TAS AUS	c1800	6911
KANE James	VIC/WA AUS	1880+	6897
KEEP	Any	Any	6910
KERRISON	Any	Any	6910
KIMBRELL Eric Arnold	Papua New Guinea	c1949-1951	6885
KIMBRELL Eric Arnold	Harpenden HRT ENG	1956-1960	6885
LEVERSTON/LIVERTON Elizabeth	Convict <i>Royal Admiral</i> /permission to marry	1844-	6909
LINDLEY	YKS ENG	pre 1850	6906
LONG George	Avoca/Royal George TAS AUS	1851-1877	6881
LOYD Mary	Gordon TAS AUS	1800-1890	6905
LUMSDEN John	Elgin SCT/Hobart TAS AUS	1800-1830	6882
LYALL	SRY ENG	pre 1830	6906
MACKIE Brielay	Aberdeen SCT/Hobart TAS AUS	1800-1830	6882
McCARTHY John	1st Fleet Marine NF/ITAS AUS	1788	6886
McNAIL James	Westbury TAS AUS	1850s	6886
MILBURN Robert	Don River TAS AUS	1830-1890	6881
MONAGHAN	UK	Any	6920
NIALL (All)	VIC AUS	1850+	6897
NICHOLSON Lucy	Brighton/St Helens TAS AUS	1858-1949	6929
O'MEARA	TIP IRL	pre 1850	6906
PENNEY Anne	(b) Bengal INDIA	c1800-1822	6894
PENNEY Anne	(a) Tasmania Aboriginal	1800-1822	6894
PHIPPS George	Tried Reading ENG/Hobart TAS AUS	1802-1804	6894
PHIPPS George	m.1823 Hobart TAS AUS	1802-1823	6894
PIETY Sarah May Louise Somerset	Brighton TAS AUS	1843-1929	6888
POWELL	Launceston/Midlands TAS AUS	1850-2009	6926
PULLEN Mary Anne	Waratah TAS AUS	1893	6923
PULLEN Mary Charlotte	Emu Bay TAS AUS	1887	6923
RAYNER Marie	NSW AUS	c1800	6921
REILLY John	Dundalk IRL/Westbury TAS AUS	1841-1889	6887
RITTER Jack Norman	NSW AUS	1920-2009	6921
RITTER Robert	NSW AUS	c1800	6921
ROBERTS	Kingston TAS AUS	c1800	6911
ROGERS Bridget	? Convict ENG	1838-1890s	6908
ROSS Jame [sic]	Any	Any	6883

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
ROWAN Joseph	VIC AUS	1850+	6897
SHANLEY John	Roscommon IRL	1815-1840	6902
SHAW Samuel	Otago NZ	1850-1939	6902
SHAW Timothy	Westbury TAS AUS	1850s	6886
SHORROCK James	Moss Side LAN ENG	1836-1882	6902
SHULZ Emma	Hamberg GER/Launceston TAS AUS	1870-1950	6896
SIMS Margaret	SCT/TAS/VIC AUS	1800-1915	6925
SIVERS	SSX ENG	Any	6901
SMITH	Fife SCT	Any	6910
SMITH	Sheffield TAS AUS	Any	6910
SMITH Mary Virginia	Hobart TAS AUS	1860	6923
SMITH Robert	WLS	1890-1970	6881
SMITH Samuel	Port Arthur/Cascades TAS AUS	1850s-1880	6882
TATTON Mary Ann	Westbury TAS AUS	1852-1900s	6908
THOMPSON John	St Helens TAS AUS	1836+	6879
THOMPSON Walter P	St Helens TAS AUS	1865-1952	6879
TILLACK William Joseph	TAS AUS	1860+	6888
TOLL Robert	Dean Prior DEV ENG	c1800	6902
TONKS Jeremiah	Brighton TAS AUS	1840-1927	6888
TOWNSEND Joyce	Franklin TAS AUS	c1900	6889
TRACY/TRACEY Hugh	Westbury TAS AUS	1800s	6908
TRAVIS	North West/Launceston/Midlands TAS AUS	1800-2009	6926
TRELOGGAN John	St Helens TAS AUS	1818-1882	6929
TROON Elizabeth	UK	1800s	6927
TURK	SSX ENG	Any	6901
TYNE Ellen	Any	Any	6883
TYNE John	Any	Any	6883
TYNE Sarah	Any	Any	6883
TYNE William	Any	Any	6883
VERNON Frances	Hobart TAS AUS	c1800	6889
WATSON Richard	LAN ENG to VDL 1810	1787-1865	6890
WEEDEN	KEN ENG	Any	6901
WESCOMBE George	Launceston TAS AUS	1800-1860	6903
WESCOMBE George	UK/Launceston TAS AUS	1800-1860	6903
WESCOMBE George	UK/CANADA	1800-1860	6903
WHEATON James	Changed named on arrival to WHITTON	14 Jun 1845	6898
WHEATON James	Ship <i>Marion 2</i> from London	14 Jun 1845	6898
WIGMORE	IRL	1802	6899
WIGMORE Thomas (marriage 1)	UK	c1820	6927
WILLIAMS Amelia	Hobart/Bothwell TAS AUS	1832	6923
WILLIAMS Amelia (nee JONES)	Hobart/Bothwell TAS AUS	1832	6924
WILLIAMS Ellen	Bothwell TAS AUS	1834-1852	6923
WILLIAMS Isaac	c1760 ENG/Norfolk Is 1791	1760-1850	6890
WILLIAMS Sarah	Hobart/Brighton TAS AUS	c1808-1891	6929
WILSON William Hartley	ex Co Angus SCT/TAS AUS	1820+	6897
WINKLEY William	Enfield MDX ENG	1910+	6881
WOODWARD Edward	b.ENG; ship <i>Guildford</i> Sydney/VDL	c1798-1850	6890
YOUNG William Henry	UK	1830-1860	6927

NEW MEMBERS

A warm welcome is extended to the following new members

6878	WAUGH Ms Amanda Louise	Not for publication			
6879	THOMPSON Mr Barrie Dennis	PO Box 64	GOSFORD	NSW	2250
6880	McCAUSLAND Mrs Pru	Not for publication			
6881	SMITH Mrs Vanessa	9 Charolais Drive kennedig@bigpond.com	NORWOOD	TAS	7250
6882	TRENEMAN Mrs Margaret Mavis	54 Marine Pde Howick Manukau trenemane@ihug.co.nz	AUCKLAND	NZ	2014
6883	PATTERSON Mrs Mary Winifred	1 Bicheno Street marypatterson@iprimus.com.au	CLIFTON BEACH	TAS	7020
6884	NICHOLS Miss Maureen	Not for publication			
6885	WILSON Dr George Valentine	432 Huon Road karenlauralee@gmail.com	SOUTH HOBART	TAS	7004
6886	HARSTON Mrs Jenny	41 Thames Promenade jh.56@live.com.au	CHELSEA	VIC	3196
6887	CLAYTON Mr Robert William	18 Outlook Crescent rclayton@bigpond.net.au	BRIAR HILL	VIC	3088
6888	HARVEY Ms Laurae Michelle	PO Box 425 rae@crucialmusic.com.au	RICHMOND	VIC	3121
6889	KELLY Mrs Barbara Joyce	1873 Hopkins Highway barbara@wideband.net.au	PURNIM	VIC	3278
6890	PREWETT Mrs Jeanette (Jan)	PO Box 440 prewett44@esat.net.au	EMERALD	QLD	4720
6891	WALDRON Peggy	88 Rae Avenue	EDITHVALE	VIC	3196
6892	WARREN Mrs Eve-Lynne	39 Derwent Street	MENTONE	VIC	3194
6893	STEWART Miss Joan	Not for publication			
6894	LICHT Mrs Janet Lorraine	PO Box 20	WARBURTON	VIC	3799
6895	SMALLBON Mrs Jo-Anne	Not for publication			
6896	ANDERSON Ms Shirley	18 Outlook Crescent rclayton@bigpond.net.au	BRIAR HILL	VIC	3088
6897	WILSON Mr John B	95 Sydney Parkinson Ave jbwilson1013@bigpond.com	ENDEAVOUR HILLS	VIC	3802
6898	WHITTON Mr Brian Edwin	5 Monash Avenue	LENAH VALLEY	TAS	7008
6899	HALBWIRTH Mrs Elaine Margo	31 Checquers Street halbwirthe@yahoo.com.au	ROKEBY	TAS	7019
6900	ROSE Mrs Margaret Anita	1/40 York Street marose@netspace.net.au	BELLERIVE	TAS	7018
6901	WEEDEN Mr Roger Maurice	PO Box 124 rogerweeden@yahoo.com.au	ROKEBY	TAS	7019
6902	KENNY Mrs Amelia Mary Catherine	103 Yellow Brick Road akenny1@skymesh.com.au	OLD BEACH	TAS	7017
6903	WESCOMBE Mr Danny John	97 Suncoast Drive dmwescombe@gmail.com	BLACKMANS BAY	TAS	7052
6904	GOSS Mr Patrick James	23 Hawkins Street	LATROBE	TAS	7307
6905	GOSS Mrs Myra June	23 Hawkins Street	LATROBE	TAS	7307
6906	LINDLEY Mr Robert Lewis	7 Delma Street bob.lindley@bigpond.com	BENTLEIGH EAST	VIC	3165
6907	WEARNE Mr Robert	6 North Street bjwearne@bigpond.net.au	REDLAND BAY	QLD	4165
6908	THORP Ms Glynis Lee	PO Box 839 G.Thorp@gwahs.health.nsw.gov.au	BROKEN HILL	NSW	2880

NEW MEMBERS

A warm welcome is extended to the following new members

6909	HARRIS Mr Brian	PO Box 839 G.Thorp@gwahs.health.nsw.gov.au	BROKEN HILL	NSW	2880
6910	HAWES Mrs Katherine	14 Station Road geelong-kat@hotmail.com	LILYDALE	TAS	7268
6911	JAMIESON Mrs Barbara A	1/87 Bligh Street ba.jamieson@bigpond.com	WARRANE	TAS	7018
6912	SKEGGS Mrs Helen Margaret	PO Box 1203 helenskeggs@intermode.on.net	BURNIE	TAS	7320
6913	ELLIS Mrs Helen	47 Roxburgh Street ellisdh@hunterlink.net.au	STOCKTON	NSW	2295
6914	SHAW Ms Christina	Not for publication			
6915	BURGESS Mr Julian Daniel	35 Rowsphorn Road julianburgess@bigpond.com	RIVERSIDE	TAS	7250
6916	NICHOLS Mr John Norris	PO Box 471	ULVERSTONE	TAS	7315
6917	FENN-SMITH Mrs Josephine Leonie	1/12 Ellerslie Road	BATTERY POINT	TAS	7004
6918	McSHANE Mrs Mary Glenn	1/12 Ellerslie Road	BATTERY POINT	TAS	7004
6920	COONEY Mrs Stella	8 Howrah Road stellacooney@yahoo.com	HOWRAH	TAS	7018
6921	DENNIS Mrs Suzanne Lesley	140 Dysart Drive agd2@bigpond.com	DYSART	TAS	7030
6922	HOWLETT Mr Denis John	9 Fern Road how@bigpond.net.au	OURIMBAH	NSW	2258
6923	HAMENCE Mrs Pam	10 Woodlee Street khamence@bigpond.net.au	DANDENONG	VIC	3175
6924	HAMENCE Mr Kevin	10 Woodlee Street	DANDENONG	VIC	3175
6925	LAIDLAW Mrs Elizabeth Ann	40 Herbert Street pippin4@bigpond.com.au	BORONIA	VIC	3155
6926	LOCKETT Mrs Anne Lynette	74 Joyce Street annelockett4@bigpond.com	HAWLEY BEACH	TAS	7307
6927	YOUNG Mrs Denise Ruth	24 Hilltop Avenue	DEVONPORT	TAS	7310
6928	VERBEETEN Mrs Rosemary Claire	Not for publication			
6929	ATKINSON Mrs Lee-Ann Mrs	PO Box 3275 thegardens@westnet.com.au	SUCCESS	WA	6964

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WHAT IS THAT PUBLICATION ABOUT?

Maurice Appleyard (Member No.4093)

NUMEROUS publications are named in the Acquisition Lists of the various branches of our society but on some occasions the title does not give a clear indication of the subject matter. The following details of a few in the Hobart Branch Library may help to describe some of the more obscure titles and deserve a look.

***The Londoner's England*, A. Bott.**

A publication reprinted in 1948; it contains contemporary water-colours and drawings of London and the Home Counties, together with descriptive text and historical notes on each subject. Eg. *Covent Garden Markets*, *St. Giles-in-the-Fields*, *Radnage Church*, etc.

***A visit to Blundell's Farmhouse*, P. Wardle (Ed.)**

Published by Canberra Historical Society in 1972, it describes George Blundell's farmhouse on the lake shore in Canberra. Built in 1858, the farmhouse has been preserved as a memorial to the pioneer settlers. Additional information given is about the life and times of the families who occupied the property.

***Parish Registers—Vol. 12*, Kent FHS.**

CD Rom 26 is part of the series of early parish records of christenings, marriages, burials and banns (for marriages). Registers featured on this disc are:—Crundale: C 1556–1915, M 1559–1966, Bn 1754–1941. Maidstone All Saints: C 1558–1926, M 1559–1903, B 1558–1873. Wilesborough: C 1538–1948, M 1538–1936, B 1538–1937. The disc also

contains the *Hollinsbee Collection of East Kent People* (probably about 25% covers the 'around Dover' area, the rest is generally from East Kent.) A large part of the index is from nineteenth century sources. Other references include much earlier periods. Newspaper references relate to the *Dover Telegraph* items, November 1833 to end 1838; Dover area references from *Dover Telegraph* 1846/1847; *Kentish Gazette* items for East Kent 1808 and 1790. The alphabetical index also refers to photos of 'Dover' servicemen featured in the *Dover Express* for 1914–1918. Other items included are references from: Dover and Eythorne Baptist Churches; Settlement Certificates; Census; Dover lists from various sources; Poll Book entries (East Kent area); East Kent marriages, banns, Memorial Inscriptions; strays (Kent born people) from various places outside Kent; indictments (Elizabeth I); and unusual or special items found.

***Country Houses of Tasmania—Behind the closed doors of our finest private colonial estates*, A. Bennett and G. Warner.**

This book is richly illustrated with colour photographs of the featured houses; supported by descriptive text about the house, the original builders, and present owners. Many researchers will have ancestors who worked/lived on the original estates associated with the houses. Featured houses are: *Beaufron*; *Belgrove*; *Belmont*; *Bentle*; *Peppers Calstock*; *Cambria*; *Cheshunt*; *Dalness*; *Douglas Park*; *Dunedin*; *Egleston*; *Ellenthorpe Hall*; *Exton House*; *Forcett*

House; High Peak; Highfield; Hollow Tree; Lake House; Mona Vale; Old Wesley Dale; Quorn Hall; Summerhome; Valleyfield, Epping Forest; Valleyfield, New Norfolk; Vauluse; View Point.

The Huon Pine Story, G. Kerr & H. McDermott.

A 2nd Edition publication from 2004; it focuses on the fascinating history of Tasmania's most important tree—from its early exploration for boat timber and every day furniture, to its present status as a rare and expensive craft wood.

In the early 1800s the logging was carried out by convicts, working under extremely harsh conditions in the Gordon River. After the convicts came the freelance piners who worked all the wild rivers from the Huon, in the south of the state, to the Pieman in the North-West.

The Huon Pine Story is also a comprehensive account of the piners and their families. Pioneer families featured are the DOHERTYs, the GRININGs, the WHEATLEYs and numerous individuals, like Reg MORRISON of Gordon River Cruises fame, who were associated with the 'Huon pine industry'.

Sandy Bay Connections—Conference 1997; Sandy Bay Historical Society.

Proceedings of a conference on the history of Sandy Bay. Papers presented include: 'Land and Freedom in Sandy Bay' by Hamish Maxwell STEWART; 'More than an Efficient Collection of Buildings? The Rifle Range Site and the University of Tasmania 1944 to 1962' by Stefan PETROW; 'Evolution of a General Store' by Margaret WATSON; 'Beach House Sandy Bay' by Kerry EDWARDS; 'Frederick MEDHURST and the Portable Telephone' by Doug WYATT; 'Medhurst Electrics' by David EDWARDS; and 'The LIPSCOMBES of

Lipscombe Avenue' by Sue DULFER-HYAMS.

Tilpa 1880–1980, The Tilpa Historical Committee.

An April 2003 reprint of the 1980 publication that was written to celebrate 100 years of Post Office Service at Tilpa, NSW. It is fitting that it also marks Centenaries of both the Wilcannia and Bourke Post Office Buildings, two centres which played a vital role in the history of the Tilpa Post Office.

Tilpa, Vol. II 1857–1994, The Tilpa Historical Committee. This 1994 publication was written to coincide with the Centenary of 'Royal' Hotel, Tilpa, NSW. It also chronicles other hotels in the district as well as major sections of the policemen and bushrangers who have been in the area.

Tilpa Sesquicentenary 1855–2005, Tilpa Historical Committee. This 2005 publication is a synopsis of the 150 years since the first recorded lease in the Tilpa district of NSW, twenty-five years since the Post Office Centenary in 1980 and 170 years since the visit of the first European explorer, Surveyor General Major Thomas MITCHELL, whose party passed through the Tilpa district in June 1835.

Tilpa Remembers 1899–1973, Tilpa War Memorial Committee. This is a 2000 revised edition of the November 1999 publication. It contains short articles on a number of servicemen and women who came from the Tilpa (NSW) district or who came to Tilpa after their war service. Included amongst the Boer War contingent was Harry HARBORD 'The Breaker' MORANT, Lieut. 1865–1902. ◀

ADD CARBOLIC ACID, KEROSENE AND SOFT SOAP...

INSTRUCTIONS TO TEACHERS, 1905

Betty Jones (Member No.6032)

SINCE I started contributing to this journal a few years ago, some of my articles about our State's early education system have contained description of the conditions experienced by Tasmania's Government teachers and pupils during the nineteenth century. The content of this submission builds similarly, but with emphasis on the early 1900s, a period that heralded the beginning of a new era in education in the State in an effort to bring it in line with work that was already being carried out in schools in most other parts of Australia. The aim of the article is to provide more information about the context in which the teachers and students, our ancestors, worked or attended school at that time.

The person behind the first major changes to be implemented was William Lewis NEALE (1853–1913), a senior educator from South Australia who, in 1905, took up the position of Director of Education in the Tasmanian Education Department. Mr Neale had been contracted by Government in 1904 to produce a report on the state of education in Tasmania and to suggest cost-neutral ways in which its efficiency might be improved. His findings, based on his visits to thirty-seven schools, including twenty-four that

were recommended by the Inspectors as 'good', were damning about administration, about the teachers and their lack of formal training, about teaching methods, and about Inspectors.¹ It became the new Director's task to implement his own recommendations.



The following instructions, some of which may seem quite pedantic now and, in a few cases, lacking in attention to gender equity, illustrate both the breadth of the teacher's role, and the nature of Mr Neale's expectations and demands for greater productivity from the Department's teachers. As well as being responsible for the provision of lessons and all which that entailed, educators, particularly those in the smaller schools, were also required to fulfill specific clerical and cleaning tasks out of hours.

These examples have been be found at the Tasmanian Archives and Heritage Office in some of the Inspectors' Reports for 1905² and in *The*

¹ *Journals, Papers and Proceedings of Parliament* 1904 paper 49, Report on the System of Primary Education in Tasmania

² TAHO Archives Office of Tasmania: Ref: ED31/17

Educational Record, 1905–1906³, the Education Department’s monthly information and instruction periodical for teachers initiated by Mr Neale and which, interestingly, continued to be published in a similar format until 1967.

- All circulars and letters received from the Department should be kept in a portfolio.
- A Time Book has been sent to each school. Each teacher will sign this book daily, and enter the time of arrival and departure.
- Teachers are requested when making out their monthly pay-sheets not to use the expression “ditto”, but to repeat the word or date against each name.
- Nearly every day the Department pays something on account of insufficiently stamped letters. Teachers are asked to comply with the postal regulations. In this connection it may be pointed out that many returns which are now sent in closed envelopes at letter rates could be sent unsealed at the lower packet rates.
- All books and records in the school are the property of the Minister of Education. Under no circumstances may these be removed from the school, nor may the records be mutilated in any way.
- Admission Registers must be properly posted and attendance rolls marked accurately both morning and afternoon. The roll must be *called* at the times prescribed and not marked silently. Not more than five minutes should be allocated for the task and the time taken should be shown on the timetable. Under no circumstances may leaves be taken out of the book, nor the entries rewritten on another page. Any erasures should be initialled by the teacher.

- To promote punctual admission and dismissal and all changes of lessons, a clock should be placed where everyone can see it.
- The timetable should hang in a prominent place.
- Every teacher must devote the whole of the day to actual teaching. The roll may be called and fees collected during five minutes set down specifically for such work. With that exception, no book keeping of any kind should be done during the hours the children are assembled.
- Teachers should recognize their responsibility as collectors of revenue, and should make every effort to induce the parents to pay fees during the week. However, in no case may children be refused admission or be sent home for non-payment of fees. It would be well to report every month to the Chairman of the Board of Advice the amount of fees owing by each parent.
- As a rule, the fire should be lighted on cold mornings an hour before the children assemble, so that the rooms may be comfortably warmed by the time work is started. An hour before the school is dismissed for the day the fires may be reduced and allowed to die.
- When visitors enter the school, children should be taught to behave exactly as all well-bred people do when receiving a visitor.
- Corporal punishment should only be inflicted for certain well-defined offences, and not at all for minor misdemeanors.
- Recess must be taken between 10:30 and 10:45. In the larger schools at least one teacher should exercise supervision over the playground. At other times, the system of playground monitors is very useful.

³ TAHO: Ref: STACK 370 EDU 1905/1907

- The playground must be kept separated. Where possible, a fence should be erected to keep the boys and girls apart.
- The ground round trees planted on Arbor Day should be regularly cultivated by the eldest boys under the teacher's supervision.
- All frosting should be removed from window glass and replaced with blinds. To remove frosting, apply a solution of caustic soda with an old rag on the end of a stick. After that solution has been in place for about fifteen minutes, the glass may easily be washed quite clean.
- Composition for blackboard: Mix a small spoonful of gold size or varnish with half a pint of turpentine; add a small spoonful of lampblack, and apply with an ordinary paintbrush. Allow the surface to become thoroughly dry before using the blackboard.
- Hat pegs should be removed to the porch or shelter shed, if there is one.
- Every teacher should draw children's attention to the necessity of destroying rats.
- No teacher must close his school without the knowledge or sanction of the Department. In cases of sudden illness or serious emergency, a telegram should be sent to the office. By following post application must be made on the proper form.
- When a teacher is leaving a school he must see that all his books are balanced. He must be very careful to see that his fees accounts are correct, and to leave a full statement in the books for his successor.
- No dancing is to be allowed in Education Department schoolrooms as it is considered inconsistent with the proper character of a State School.
- The practice of granting leave to married women for "confinement" is to be discontinued from 20.3.1905. In

future, leave without pay must be taken for four months, two months before and two months after confinement.

By early 1906, the importance of hygiene in schools was being given more attention by the authorities, and very specific instructions were given to teachers on how they were to clean the schoolrooms (themselves!). The following is the essence of an article printed in *The Educational Record*, 15 February 1906:⁴

- All school cleaning and operations must be carried out after the room is vacated for the day, not before it is about to be occupied.

Routine damp cleaning: Two brooms, two or three coarse dusters, a bucket, a tin of the cheapest kerosene, a gallon of crude black carbolic acid, two bags of saw dust, and two pounds of soft soap will generally suffice for a school of 50 children for a year. In schools of over 50 children in attendance two additional brooms should be provided yearly for each classroom or each 50 children. Where saw dust is not obtainable, tea-leaves, clean chaff, or even clean chopped grass will serve as fairly efficient substitutes.

- Every Monday morning fill the kerosene-tin bucket $\frac{3}{4}$ full with sawdust.
- Put a gallon of water into another bucket – add some soft soap and a couple of ounces of carbolic acid. Stir well with a stick.
- Last thing in the afternoon sprinkle sufficient damp sawdust over the floor. A good sprinkling of water follows. Dip the broom in water to its lower inches and twirl out.

⁴ TAHO: Ref: STACK 370 EDU 1905/1907

- Thoroughly sweep the floor. Remove and burn (or bury) the collected sawdust.
- Wring out duster in clean water and use to wipe down desk tops, door frames and other horizontal (dust collecting) woodwork. Wring out in clean water and hang outside to dry.
- Carry out every afternoon whenever possible and never less than twice a week.

Once every week (preferably on Friday afternoon):

- Stir a couple of ounces of carbolic acid and a small cupful of kerosene into a gallon of water with a little soft soap. Lightly wring out a duster in this mixture, and use it to wipe down all desks, seats, architraves, frames and other woodwork.
- Leave windows partly open (weather permitting) to thoroughly air the room.
- Clean carefully all ventilating channels and shafts - where such exist - with a damp mop or duster wrung out with carbolic and kerosene mixture.

Every quarter: Scrub the floor and brush the walls down with a damp broom or damp cloth (where their structure permits) to a height of six feet from the floor.

Closets: Inspect every closet daily. Should the seat or the apartment be found to be dirty, it should be cleaned immediately. A supply of dry earth should be maintained and used in every dry closet.

1905 marked the beginning of significant change in Tasmanian public education. Throughout Director Neale's five years of administration of the Education Department from 1905 to 1909, his autocratic, demanding and zealous style was not always popular with the teaching force. Among their concerns, older

teachers feared that they would lose their jobs if not able to meet the new standards required, while younger teachers worried that they would be displaced by better-trained teachers imported from South Australia, the State from which Mr Neale had originated. Much has been written elsewhere on that subject.⁵ However, during that period, a number of important and long-lasting improvements were introduced for the benefit of pupils, the teachers and the system. Some of these included: the introduction of a State Teachers' Superannuation Fund; the commencement of the first Teacher Training College in Hobart and the provision of in-service courses for teachers; the setting up of high standard Practising Schools in Hobart and Launceston; the introduction of medical inspections of school children; improved lighting, ventilation and furnishing of schools; the widening of the curriculum to include drawing, singing, nature study and manual training; and the abolition of compulsory weekly school fees. There is no soft soap in that list, but it seems that there was sometimes acid along the road to the implementation of its contents for the teachers, our ancestors! ◀

⁵ See, for example, Phillips, Derek, *Making More Adequate Provision: State Education in Tasmania, 1839-1985*, A. B. Caudell, Hobart, 1985, & Rodwell, G W, *With Zealous Efficiency: Progressivism and Tasmanian State Primary Education, 1900-1920*, William Michael Press, Darwin, 1992)

TASMANIAN TEACHERS, 1905

Betty Jones (Member No.6032)

THIS list contains the names of most of the administrators, teachers, pupil teachers and monitors in the employ of the Tasmanian Education Department in 1905. They have been transcribed from

records housed at the Tasmanian Archives and Heritage Office (Ref: ED45) and form part of my ongoing project identifying and documenting the careers and lives of all Government teachers from 1817–1955.

ABEL, Catherine
ABEL, Matthew Joseph
ADDISON, Ida Amelia
AGAR, Mabel Beatrice
AGAR, Mary B
AGAR, Millicent Maud
ALEXANDER, Annie L
ALEXANDER, Thomas
AMOS, Jeanetta Muriel
ANDERSON, Armadale C
ANDERSON, Florence M
ANDERSON, Hugh George
ATKINS, Lucy Martha
BACKHOUSE, Ruth M
BALL, Thomas
BALL Thomas Duncalfe
BALSTRUP, Charles M
BANTOFT, Ethel Gertrude
BANTOFT, George Francis
BANTOFT, Rose
BARKER, Arthur Owen
BARTON, Mary
BAUDINET, Dora Isabel
BEARDWOOD, Eileen M
BEARDWOOD, Ellen M
BEECH, Elsie D
BELL, Ellen
BENNETT, Frank Rupert
BENNETTS, Thomas W
BERGAN, Eleanor Mary
BETTS, Fanny E Luttrell
BIDGOOD, Leslie Owen
BLACKETT, Franklin R L
BLACKETT, Margaret R
BLACKMORE, Susanna J
BLACKWOOD, Archibald
BLACKWOOD, Harold E
BLACKWOOD, Lillias K
BLADON, James Milnes
BLYTH, Annie Mary B

BLYTH, Edward Pearson
BLYTH, Laura Linda
BLYTH, William Crowther
BOND, Elsie Mahala
BOND, Elson William
BONNILEY, Ada
BOSKELL, May Ellen
BOTTOMLEY, Florence E
BOVILL, William Percy
BOWDEN, Louisa Jessie
BOYD, Mabel Hope
BRADLEY, Anna Fleming
BRAITHWAITE, Ada I
BRAITHWAITE, Ethel E V
BRAND, Robert
BREADON, Jessie P
BREADON, John A
BRENT, Julia Waldegrave
BROCKETT, Albert Lovell
BROOKS, George Vickery
BROWN, Alicia Von H
BROWN, Arthur Henry
BROWN, Beulah Grace
BROWN, Donald A H E
BROWN, Edith M
BROWN, George Watson
BROWN, Julia Ellen
BROWN, Mary Gubbins
BROWNELL, Clifton C
BRUCE, Florence M I
BRUMBY, Jane
BRYAN, Lizzie Horton
BRYAN, Thomas Honor
BRYAN, Walter Joseph
BUGBY, Lucy Florence
BUGBY, William
BURGESS, Emma Ross
BURKE, Ida Nora
BURLEIGH, Winifred M
BURNLEY, Edith

BURNLEY, Eleanor
BURR, Olive Maud
BURTON, Alice Matilda
BURTON, Edward
BUSHMAN, Ada Louise
BUTLER, John Nolan
BUXTON, Emily Jane
BYARD, Claudia Susan
CAMERON, Barbara
CAMPBELL, Alexander
CAMPBELL, Lillias Clare
CAMPBELL, Margaret
CARINS, Mary Violet
CARINS William A
CARNIE Maud E
CARNIE, William
CARTER, Laura Mildred
CARTER, William Joseph
CARTER, Winnie Beatrice
CASTLES, Norma C
CATO, Cornelia Mary R
CHARPENTIER, Catherine
CHEEK, Martin Tyrell
CHERRY, Margaretha A
CHISHOLM, Vida Berta
CHRISTIE, E M
CLANCY, Clara
CLANCY, Emily C
CLANCY, Lucy
CLARKE, Harry Wood
CLERKE, Evangeline A
COATES, Elizabeth May
COLE, Arthur Cumow
COLEMAN, Mary C
COLHOUN, Elizabeth
COLLETT, Annie Florence
COLLIER, Rosa Frances
COLYER, Isabel
CONOLAN, Margaret Ann
CONRAD, Mary Ann E

CONROY, Arthur Thomas
COOKE, Hilda Catherine
COOLEY, Vera May
COOMBE, Ethel C
COOPER, Rosa M
COOPER, Walter Andrew
COOTES, Elizabeth Joan
COTTMAN, Annie
COUNSEL, Cecily V
COWBURN, Hylda Jessie
COWBURN, Mary Emma
COX, Ella Liliás Kate
CRAWFORD, Bridget E
CRAWFORD, Robert H
CROCKER, Emma Winter
CROCKER, Lilian Mary
CROCKER, William A
CRUICKSHANK, Alice M
CUMMING, Robina L
CUNNINGHAM May M
CUNNINGHAM, Myrtle C
CURLEY, Mabel Annie
CURTAIN, Annie Isabel C
DALLAN, Nancy E
DALZIEL, Alexander
DALZIEL, Arthur Frame
DALZIEL, James
DALZIEL, Mary Ann
DARCEY, Bridget Eleanor
DARCEY, Mary Sarah F
DARKEN, Edward M
DAVEY, Florence May
DAVIDSON, Amy F
DAVIDSON, Elizabeth H
DAVIS, Charlotte M
DAVIS, David Manton
DAVIS, Samuel Thomas A
DAZELEY, Charles Henry
DEAN, Horace E
DEAN, May
DEAN, Robert William
DEBNEY, M J
DELANEY, Mabel Isabel
DENBY, Caroline Lavinia
DICKENSON, Charles C
DICKENSON, George W
DODGE, Amelia Lydia
DODGE, Leslie Ralph
DODGE, Mary Effie
DOUBLEDAY, Harriet C

DOUGLAS, William Keith
DOWNIE, William A
DREW, Caroline Minnie
DUKE, Amy Gertrude
DUNCOMBE, Augusta A
DUNCOMBE, Edwin W
DUNN, Theodora C
DUTHIE, Victoria E
DUTHIE, William
DYSON, Daisy Jane
ECCLES, Ella
EDGAR, John Couper
EDGAR, Thora Lefroy
EDWARDS, Alfred Henry
EDWARDS, Edith Jane
EDWARDS, Ruby Isabel
EELES, Ella
EGGINTON, Oliver
ELLIOTT, Maria Elizabeth
ELLIOTT, Moyna Clara
ELLIS, Thomasina Sophia
EMMETT, Lucy Emily
FARMILO, Charlotte M
FERGUSON, Horace S
FIELDING, Harry William
FIELDING, Sophia M
FINCH, Frederick A
FINCH, Louisa Elizabeth
FIRTH, Ella Mary
FITZGERALD, Ada Jean
FITZHERBERT, Mary G
FITZPATRICK, Eliza
FITZPATRICK, John E
FITZPATRICK, Mary L
FITZPATRICK, May L
FLANAGAN, Peter B
FLETCHER, Jane Ada
FLETCHER, Maud
FLETCHER, Sarah E Ivy
FOOT, Gertrude Minnie
FORD, Margaret Barrie
FORD, William Henry
FOSTER, Annie Eleanor F
FOSTER, Caroline
FRANKCOMBE, Winifred
FRASER, Annie Rose
FREE, Ina Isabel J
FREEBOROUGH, M Mary
FREEMAN, Louisa
FRENCH, Allan

FRENCH, Rolph Robert
FURLONGE, Adelaide E
FURLONGE, Armine E
FURLONGE, Marion E
GALLOWAY, May
GAME, Charles Wynyard
GARDAM, Richard Alfred
GARRETT, Alfred William
GATTY, James
GATTY, Lucy
GAUL, Andrew Bernard
GEAPPEN, Gladys Louisa
GEAPPEN, James Herbert
GEEVES, Elsie May
GEEVES, Ruby Alice W
GELLIE, Charles Mervyn H
GELLIE, Helen Frances
GEORGE, Cyril Mervyn
GIBBS, George Walker
GILL, Effie Susan
GILLETT, Florence M
GISBORNE, Eva Grace
GISBORNE, Frederick A
GOOCH, Muriel
GOOD, Belle Flett
GOODWIN, Herbert E V
GOODWIN, Mabel Bernice
GOULD, Eunice Annie
GOULD, Florence
GOURLAY, Ernestine Jane
GRAVES, Lomabbule
GREAVES, Julia
GREEN, Godwin Alfred
GREEN, Harold William
GREEN, Joseph Richard
GREEN, Kate Elizabeth
GREEN, Sarah Ellen
GREER, Harold William
GRIERSON, Kate
GRIGGS, William Garnett
GULLINE, Agnes Erskine
GUTTRIDGE, Isabella
HADFIELD, Albert E
HAMILTON, Bessie E
HANLON, Edward John
HANNIGAN, Katie
HARDEMAN, Annie G
HARLEY, Alexander John
HARREX, Hannah Eliza
HARRIS, Anna Themer

HARRIS, Elsie Beatrice
HARRIS, Harold Gordon
HARRIS, Ida Isabel
HARRIS, Martha Elizabeth
HART, Irene Leila
HARTNETT, Denis
HARVEY, Ruth Olive
HASLOCK, Robert Henry
HAWKE, Ernest
HAY, Ruth Hilde
HAYES, Elizabeth
HAYES, Harold Ernest W
HAYES, Jessie Victoria
HAYES, William Aubrey T
HAYWOOD, Oswald
HAYWOOD, Victor C
HEALY, Arthur Wheatley
HENRI, Gertude Amelia M
HENRI, Henry James
HENRY, Alice Ruby
HERITAGE, Austin
HERITAGE, George T H
HIGGS, Clara Fanny
HILDER, Elizabeth M
HILL, Lily A
HILLS, Willie
HIRST, Mark Hugill
HODGETTS, Lenna Mary
HOLLINGSWORTH, Ben
HODGSON, Barbara L E
HOLMES, Dora I
HOLMES, Ida Evelyn
HOLMES, Lilla Edith
HOLMES, Osbert Edward
HOLMES, Richard Erasmus
HOLMES, William Nassau
HOPE, Cornelius N W
HOPE, Ella Mary Louise
HOWARD, Alfred William
HUGHES, Janey E
HUGHES, Lucy
HUGHES, Minnie A
HUGHES, Percy
HULL, Frederick Arthur
HUMPHREY, Benjamin J
HUMPHRIES, Annie T
HUMPHRIES, Emma
HUMPHRIES, J V
HURST, Henry Chipman
HUTCHINS, Charles

HUTTON, John William
HYNES, Cecil W
ILES, Mary Robina
IRVINE, Alice Christina
IRVINE, Letitia Violet
IVEY, Emily Winsbury
JENKINS, Violet Grace
JHONSON, Charles
JILLETT, Florence Mabel
JOHANSEN, Hilda F
JOHNSON, Madeline
JOHNSON, Mary Jane
JOHNSON, Rachel Leyla
JOHNSTON, Alice Kate
JOHNSTON, Elizabeth M
JOHNSTON, Rose
JOHNSTONE, H
JOLLIFE, Henry
JONES, Amy Fisher
JONES, Anna
JONES, Clara Fisher
JONES, Ebenezer
JONES, Francis William
JONES, John Francis
JONES, Ronald Kennedy
JOWETT, Elma Craven
JUDD, Gertrude Isabel
JUDD, Reuben
KALBFELL, Gretchen
KEARNEY, Haidie
KEATING, Marie C A
KEATS, Ethel M
KELLY, Charles
KELLY, Edward Donald
KELLY, Teresa Maria
KEMP, Ethel Georgina
KERKHAM, Francis E
KILDEA, Allen Cuthbert
KILDEA, Janet Margaret
KILDEA, Thomas James
KIRWAN, Mary
KNIGHT, Gustavus Walton
KNIGHT, Helen Edith
KNIGHT, Hilda W
LANE, Elizabeth Marion C
LARGE, Martha Ada
LECKIE, Allan Drain
LECKIE, Edith Jane
LEE, Emily Sarah
LEE, Robert E

LEWIS, Emma
LEWIS, Henry Baldwin J
LLOYD, Frances E
LLOYD, William Joseph
LOCKLEY, Elizabeth
LOCKWOOD, Percy
LONDON, Christina P
LONDON, Ernest Howard
LORD, Martha
LOVELL, Clara Helen
LOVELL, Mabel M
LOVELL, Minnie G
LOVELL, Samuel O
LOW, John Joseph
LOW, Minnie K
LOWRY, Lucy B
LUCAS, Sarah Jane
LUCAS, William R
LUMSDEN, James Herbert
LUTCHWYCHE, Ellen
LYNEX, Frederick W
LYONS, Hannah Maria
LYONS, Joseph Aloysius
MACFARLANE, Walter
MACKEY, Nellie
MADDOX, Clarice Ethel
MADDOX, Rita Elsie
MAHER, Lavinia Margaret
MANEY, Emily Caroline
MARSHALL, H C
MARTIN, Amy Gertrude S
MARTIN, Gertrude Ada
MARTIN, Leslie Dublesse
MASON, B J
MASON, Robert
MASON, Sophia Jane
MASTERS, Joseph
MATTHEWS, Agnes I
McARDELL, Mary Ann
McAULIFFE, Teresa
McCABE, Francis Joseph
McCHRISTIE, Eleanor H
McELROY, James A
McFARLANE, William D
McGILLIVRAY, Malcolm
McGREGOR, Edward M
McGUIRE, Janet Maud
McGUIRE, Nellie Louisa
McINTYRE, Laurence T
McLAREN, Gussie

McLEOD, George James D
McLEOD, Jean Marie
McLEOD, Mary
McMAHON, Catherine C
McMAHON, Mary Frances
McMANUS, Rosa Ann
McNAMARA, Francis J
McPHAIL, George Duncan
McPHEE, Marion Sarah
McWILLIAMS, Frances E
McWILLIAMS, Lizzie
McWILLIAMS, Sarah
MELDON, Grace Edith
MESTON, Archibald L
METCALFE, Annie E
MIDGLEY, Letitia Lavinia
MILES, Arthur J B
MILES, Jane
MILLER, Edith Amy
MILLER, Emily Grace
MILLER, May Elizabeth
MILLER, Robert Logan
MILLER, Winifred F
MILLER, Walter Thomas
MILLS, Alexander Rud
MILNE, M Elizabeth
MITCHELL, Emily Mary
MOLD, Liliás Annie
MONTGOMERY, Cath M
MONTGOMERY, James P
MOODY, Alfred A
MOODY, Caroline
MOORE, C. M
MORGAN, John Hawkins
MORGAN, John Smith
MORGAN, Rachel E
MORGAN, Mary
MORGAN, Martha C
MORONEY, Catherine X
MORONEY, Ellen
MORRIS, William Charles
MORRISBY, Caroline
MORRISBY, Lucy
MORRISON, Emily Fanny
MORTON, Gwendoline G
MOWAT, Mabel Kate
MULLIGAN, Joseph A
MULLIGAN, Sarah Ann E
MURNANE, Kate
MURPHY, Julia

MURPHY, William John
NAIRNE, Sarah E
NAYLOR, Celina Brunt
NAYLOR, Esther Jessie
NAYLOR, Ellen Ann
NAYLOR, Henry Bardsley
NAYLOR, Marie Louisa
NEALE, Alfred Herbert
NEALE, William Lewis
NEWITT, Percy David
NEWITT, Studley James E
NEWTON, Kate Alice
NICHOLS, Alice Gertrude
NOLAN, George Frederick
NORMAN, Martha Isabella
NORRIS, Cecilia Maud
NORRIS, Eliza Cecilia E
NORRIS, Lilian May
O'BRIEN, Elizabeth Mary
OCKERBY, Mabel
OKINES, (Minnie) Amelia
OLDHAM, Sarah Ann
OLDHAM, Marion Isabel
OLIVER, Alexander
OLIVER, Annie Alexandra
OLIVER, Daniel Thomas
OLIVER, Nina Emily
OTTO, Linda Elsie
OWEN, Harry Robert
OZANNE, Joseph Henry
PAGE, Frederick William
PAGE, Magdalene Eliza
PALMER, Arthur Edmond
PARRAMORE, Gertrude M
PEACOCK, M
PEERS, Louis Arthur
PERKINS, Emily Charlotte
PERRY, Annie Maria
PERRY, Clarence George
PERRY, George
PERRY, May A
PETTIT, Alma Elizabeth
PHILLIPS, V
PIERCE, William R
PITT, Alfred Wilson
PITT, Alice Lila
PITT, Amy Florence
PITT, Emily Alicia
PITT, Frances M
PITT, Frederick G W

PITT, Samuel Bulgin
PLUNKETT, Mary Jane
POKE, Ada May
PORTER, Jean Graham
PORTER, Mary Marcella
PORTER, Katherina
PRATT, George M F P
PRATT, Rose Mary
PRIEST, Olive Mabel
PRIESTLEY, Catherine E S
PRIESTLEY, Harold Frank
PRISK, Edith Barbara
PURVIS, David
PYBUS, Ernest Henry
PYBUS, Winifred May
PYWELL, Arthur William
PYWELL, Matilda Alice
QUINN, Archibald R
RAFFERTY, Rupert A
RAINBOW, Roydon C
RANSLEY, Ida
RAPP, Hilda Zealanda
RAY, Violet Hilda May
READ, Leslie Bertram
REARDON, Jessie Victoria
REARD, Margaret Helen
REID, Minnie Hermione
REID, Rosa Blanche Olivia
REYNOLDS, Edith Annie
REYNOLDS, Ethel C
REYNOLDS, Walter J J
RICHARDS, Sarah Grace
RICHARDSON, Lilian K
RICHARDSON, Lily
ROACH, Angelina Frances
ROBERTSON, Blanche A
ROBERTSON, Muriel V G
ROBINSON, Mildred M
ROCHE, James Sebastian
ROCKLIFF, Mary Matilda
ROGERS, Gertrude D
ROLLINGS, Claude W
ROLLINGS, Mabel V
ROPER, Alban
ROPER, Lizzie
ROPER, Madeline V
ROSS, James
ROSS, Sarah Learmouth
ROWLAND, George E T
ROWNTREE, Amy

ROYLE, Rachel
ROYLE, Robert
RULE, Charles Henry
RUSSELL, Amy Ermina
SABINE, Annie Matilda
SADLEIR, Lancelot Henry
SAGASSER, Mabel Sarah
SCHNELL, Minnie A
SCHUETZ, Henrietta C V
SCOLES, Amy Eva Janet
SCOTT, Irene
SCOTT, John
SCOTT, Mary Jane
SCOTT, Mary Irene E
SHANLEY, Mary Young
SHANLEY, Michael R
SHARMAN, Lillian Bertha
SHAW, Annie P M R
SHAW, Enos
SHAW, Winifred Mary
SHENNAN, Ellen
SHENNAN, John
SHIELD, Clara Louise
SIMM, Elinor Josephine
SIMMONS, Rupert H
SKEELS, Phoebe Susan
SKEMP, Florence
SKINNER, Martha E
SLEIGHTHOLM, Robert A
SMALL, Louisa Minnie
SMITH, Alfred Valentine
SMITH, B L
SMITH, Emma Buckle
SMITH, Henry
SMITH, Herbert James
SMITH, Muriel J
SMITH, Richard
SMITH, Robert Andrew
SMITH, Vernon Henry
SOLOMON, Frank Phillip
SOLOMON, Herbert W
SOMERVILLE, Janet
SOULE, Charles May
SOULE, Harriette Mary
SOUTHERN, Arthur W L
SPEERS, Herbert
SPONG, Henrietta Maria
SPOTSWOOD, Elizabeth H
SPOTSWOOD, Francis D
SPOTSWOOD, Isabel

SPRATT, Emily Ann
SPURLING, Stella N
STATTON, Julia Eliza
STEPHENS, Antoinette
STEPHENS, Charles E
STEPHENSON, Lillian A
STEVENSON, Frances A
STORDEUR, Adolf O
STORDEUR, Marguerite E
STOREY, Mary L
STOTT, Margaret
STRONACH, Elizabeth E
SUTCLIFFE, Zenobia C
SWAINSTON, Robert R W
SWIFTE, Dean Lenthal
SWIFTE, Henry Lewis
SWIFTE, Louisa Rebecca
SYDES, Hilda Mary
TAPP, Edith Naamah
TAPP, Kate Venetia
TAYLOR, Daisy Louisa
TAYLOR, Ethel Jane
TAYLOR, Florence Mary
TAYLOR, James
TAYLOR, T M
TEARLE, Florence Annie
THOMPSON, Byron John
THORNE, Ada Martha
THORNE, Robert Sydney
THORPE, A
THORPE, Mabel S
TIGHE, Mary (Ann) F
TILLACK, Amy Matilda
TILLACK, Caroline
TILLACK, Emma Louise
TOMLINSON, Herbert
TOWNLEY, Margaret E
TRAILL, Charles Thomas
TRIFFITT, Emily Annie
TURNER, Millicent May
TWIBELL, Phillis Martha S
VAUGHAN, Mary E
VAUTIN, Florence M
VINEY, Fanny
VON STIEGLITZ, Lewis G
VON STIEGLITZ, Oscar F
WALKER, Arthur Conrad
WALKER, Elizabeth Eliza
WALKER, Jane Mary
WALKER, Laura Agnes

WALKER, Sarah Blanche
WALKER, Wellington G
WALLACE, Mary G
WALSH, Mary Ann A
WARD, Mary Jane
WARD, Sydney Edgar
WARE, Mary B
WATERHOUSE, Elma C
WATERHOUSE, Percy M
WATERS, Oswald
WATERWORTH, Alfred G
WATERWORTH, Mary M
WELLARD, Alfred C
WELLARD, Henrietta E
WELLARD, Lillian C
WELLINGTON, Stephen J
WELLS, Beatrice Helen L
WELLS, Hannah May
WESLEY, Flora
WETTENHALL, Mav B
WHEELER, Lizzie M
WHEELER, William H
WHITBREAD, Ethel
WHITCHURCH, David L
WHITE, Kate
WHITE, Marion C
WHITE, Sarah Monica
WHITHAM, Benjamin Y
WHITHAM, Elizabeth
WILLIAMS, Agnes
WILLIAMS, Amy Jane
WILLIAMS, Henrietta W
WILLS, Ada Maria
WILSON, Agnes Bethia
WINSOR, Sarah Elizabeth
WINSPERE, Harriette E
WINTER, Renee B
WOOD, Alfred
WOOD, Elizabeth
WOOLCOCK, Alida
WOOLLEY, Edward S C
WOOLNOUGH, Blanche
WOOLNOUGH, Charles F
WRIGHT, Charles Alfred
WRIGHT, Frank Broom
WRIGHT, Gertrude M
WRIGHT, Gertrude Jane
WRIGHT, James Edward
WRIGHT, Robert Stuart
WRIGHT, Walter

CHRISTINA McINNIS TREATED WITH TURPENTINE

Leonie Mickleborough (Member No.20)

IN June 1847, at the Brickfields Hiring Depot, an inquest was held into the death of pass-holder Christina McINNIS/McInnes/Macinnes.¹ The coroner A B JONES Esquire and the jury: John ROSE; Benjamin BOWMAN; John HOLE; John WILSON senior; Thomas LOVICK; John Wilson junior and Richard POOLE returned the verdict—‘the deceased died from natural causes’.

Twenty-five year old Christina (previously convicted of stealing a watch), had arrived on the *Sea Queen* on 12 May 1846 to serve a seven year sentence after being convicted at Glasgow of stealing a ‘Gold pin’. Christina, who had been on wages for about three months in the service of Miss Caroline Elizabeth WILSON, step-daughter of John STEVENSON of Collins Street, had been ailing for ‘some time’. She had spent ‘several days’ in bed, with no medical attendance, but did take a dose of castor oil, the threepence with which she purchased the oil, lent to her by fellow servant and pass-holder, James RAY.

When Christina was ‘unable to do her work’, John Stevenson enquired from the Comptroller-General’s office ‘what was to be done with the woman’. John was told she should be sent to the Brickfields Hiring Depot. Even though John thought Christina ‘too unwell to be sent there’ and she should go to the Colonial Hospital, he was informed there was a hospital and regular medical attendance for sick patients at the Brickfields. Christina was

sent to the Brickfields in a cab [horse-drawn], where she was received by James WEEKS the constable—and unable to walk without assistance, she was helped by pass-holders Janet THOMPSON and Sarah O’NEIL, the storewoman.

Mrs STEVENSON, the nurse, gave her a ‘dose of jalup [sic] and ginger—20 grains of each’.² When this did not provide relief, Christina was ‘immersed in a warm bath’. Despite being ‘very bad’, and the superintendent writing a note for Dr CASEY the medical officer, the state of the patient was ‘not deemed such as to render it necessary’ to send for him. On his rounds the next morning Dr Casey pronounced Christina ‘very ill’, and ordered ‘warm turpentine to be applied to her stomach and bowels externally, and a blister, also six ounces of wine and a powder, and warm bricks to her feet’.

Christina ‘gradually sank, and expired’ about three hours later. Dr Casey diagnosed that the deceased had been ‘labouring under acute *peritonitis*’. The jury attached ‘great blame’ to ‘Miss Wilson, for not having procured medical aid for the deceased previous to sending her to the hiring depot’ and ‘regret[ted] that the medical officer was not sent for’ when Christina arrived at the depot.

The jury determined ‘the deceased died from natural causes’!! ◀

References

Hobart Town Courier 16 June 1847, p.2
TAHO CON41/1/10, image 80

¹ I thank Anne McMahon of Canberra for alerting me to this inquest.

² **jalop**: yellow, sweet powder made from the dried roots of a Mexican vine of the morning-glory family, used as a purgative.

HENRY W SEABROOK

AN EARLY BUILDER OF HOBART TOWN

Malcolm Ward (Member No.6224)

HENRY WILLIAM SEABROOK was born on 12 April 1806 at Kedington, Suffolk, the second son of Harry and Harriet Seabrook.¹ From about 1812, he grew up in or near Guildford, Surrey, where his father had moved to be a butcher. In 1828, he married Sarah WHITE at St George the Martyr, Southwark, south of the Thames in London. Sarah's brother, Thomas, was a carpenter, as was Henry. Within a few years they migrated together to Van Diemen's Land.

How Henry came to be in London to meet Thomas and Sarah White (who came from Norfolk) isn't entirely clear. The obituary of Thomas White reveals that both he and Henry Seabrook were apprenticed to William CUBITT in London.² Cubitt was a prominent and prolific builder in London at the time and his brother Thomas more so. In the early 1820s, the Cubitts were working on *Polesden Lacey*, Joseph BONSOR's country mansion, a few miles from Guildford. One of the witnesses of Henry's marriage was William NYE, and a carpenter by that name also lived in Guildford at the time. Perhaps in his mid-teens Henry Seabrook worked for

Nye in Guildford. When Cubitt won the contract for *Polesden Lacey* and needed local tradesmen, Seabrook found employment there, later going to London to join Cubitt's firm as an apprentice. There he met fellow apprentice Thomas White and Thomas' sister Sarah, whom he married.



Henry and Sarah's first child was Louisa Emma, born in October 1830 and baptised at St Lukes Old Street in the Finsbury district of London, while the family was living at Lamb's Buildings. Sarah Caroline Seabrook was born in November 1831, and was also baptised at St Lukes.

In 1831, a migration scheme known as the '£20 advance scheme' was set up to attract skilled tradesmen to the colonies. A letter from Downing Street to Governor Arthur dated 18 June 1832 shows that Henry Seabrook 'carpenter and joiner', his wife Sarah and a child aged 6 months were to travel on the *Thomas Laurie* to Van Diemen's Land under the scheme.³ Sarah's brother, Thomas White, and his wife Sarah (née COATON) also travelled on the *Thomas Laurie*, as did the family of Captain Charles SWANSTON. Apparently

¹ Kedington parish register of baptisms

² *The Tasmanian Mail* 26 September 1885 p.4

³ Archives Office of Tasmania GO3/1

Louisa Seabrook had died by this time. Possibly she succumbed to the cholera epidemic that swept London from early 1832. No record of her death or burial has been found. Perhaps it was this sad occurrence, and the potential for others, that persuaded the Seabrooks to emigrate.

The *Thomas Laurie* arrived in Hobart Town on 12 November 1832 with seventy-six passengers.⁴ According to Thomas White's obituary, he and Henry Seabrook formed a partnership about three years after their arrival and 'at that time they took contracts for and built some of the principal residences in New Town'. Among them were Bishop NIXON's, now known as *Runnymede*, and Captain Swanston's *New Town Park*.

In 1835, Henry Seabrook purchased a block with an 83 foot frontage on George Street, North Hobart, for £18.2s.0d.⁵ He immediately on-sold half the block to his brother-in-law Thomas White for £9.⁶ Two years later, Seabrook sold his block to James KETTLE for £60.⁷ Today, this corresponds with numbers 41 and 43 George Street. The price, as well as the deed, indicates that Henry Seabrook had built his first house in the colony on that land. The same year, Thomas White sold his block to David MOSES for the same price.⁸ An 1840 map of Hobart shows two cottages in George Street, in the correct location for them to be the Seabrook and White buildings.⁹

The 1837 census recorded the Seabrook family living in New Town, with two

assigned convicts.¹⁰ By this time, the George Street house had been sold, so the family was possibly renting further out of town, nearer Henry's place of work.

For some reason, in early 1840, Henry Seabrook was farming at Tea Tree Brush, a rural location near Richmond. In spite of this, later in 1840, he and White again purchased adjoining blocks. These were in New Town proper, between New Town Road and Pirie Street. The vendor was Charles Swanston.¹¹

Seabrook was caught in an economic recession in the early 1840s and became insolvent and in 1842, the land he bought at New Town was sold from under him.¹² By the mid 1840s, the partnership with White had ended and Seabrook was employed as Foreman of Works on the construction of BLACKBURN's Government House in 1842.¹³ In July 1844, he was made Assistant Superintendent at the Oyster Cove Probation Station, south of Hobart.¹⁴ Thus he was able to weather the worst of the recession in government employment. He apparently still had the Tea Tree farm at this time, as Colonial Auditor General GTWB BOYES recorded in his diary on 12 July 1844:

Seabrook called and offered me his farm. He wants to get away to some place he has taken down the river.¹⁵

Although this implies that he held some sort of title or right to sell, nothing evidences ownership, or even location of the Tea Tree farm, has been found.

⁴ AOT MB2/39/1 p.308; CUS30/1 p.159

⁵ DPIW Deeds Registry 1/4715

⁶ DPIW Deeds Registry 1/5935

⁷ DPIW Deeds Registry 3/1505

⁸ DPIW Deeds Registry 2/754

⁹ *Map of Hobart based on Frankland's 1839 map* (c.1840) SLT Allport Library and Museum of Fine Arts

¹⁰ AOT POL361/1 p.162

¹¹ DPIW Deeds Registry 2/3504, 3505

¹² DPIW Deeds Registry 2/5426; *Cornwall Chronicle*, 11 September 1841

¹³ AOT AJCP reel 1197 CSO284/65 p.116

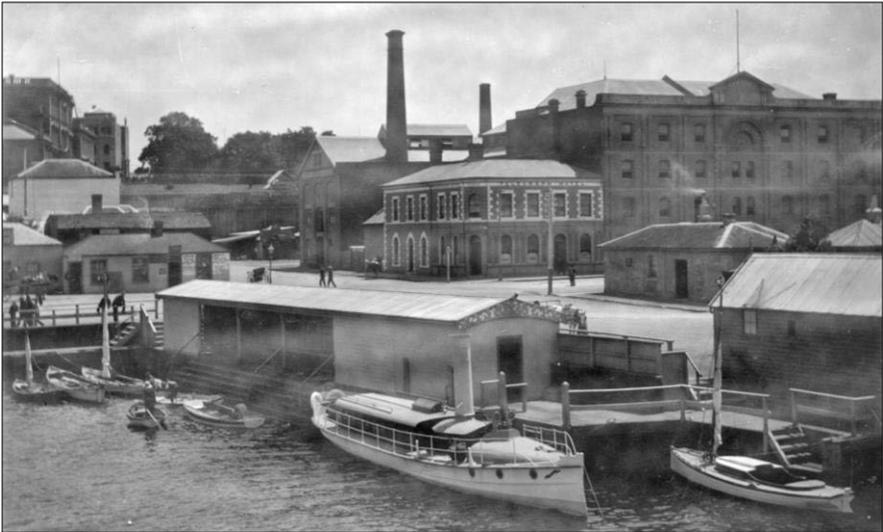
¹⁴ AOT AJCP reel 1197 CSO284/67 p.82

¹⁵ Royal Society of Tasmania Archives 25/2(8) GTWB Boyes diary, July 1844

By 1847, Henry Seabrook and his family were back in Hobart, and were renting a house in Colville Street, Battery Point. Soon after, Henry was renting a workshop and cottage on the corner of Morrison and Brooke Streets at Franklin Wharf, and a timber yard on the other side of Brooke Street. From this location, he ran a successful and growing timber business. He was close to the New Wharf and the 'Old Market', and no doubt purchased timber from the coastal traders for dressing at his yard.

The sojourn at Oyster Cove must have made an impression. During 1849, Seabrook wrote to the government inquiring about buying or renting land at North West Bay (Snug) and Port Esperance for ship building.¹⁶ Both requests were declined.

The government was a major customer of Seabrook's timber business.¹⁷ From 1847 to early 1852 at least, he supplied timber for road-works, wharves and buildings, such as Hobart Gaol, Customs House, Oyster Cove Aboriginal Establishment, Government House and for works on the Domain. Most months during this period, Seabrook made some sort of supply and he was often the largest supplier by value. For example, in December 1847, he provided timber and repairs to the Kent Group lighthouse, £11.7s.6d; in November 1849, timber for the ballroom of (old) Government House, £69.1s.4d; in December 1850, 1763 feet of timber at 6 shillings per hundred and 2300 palings at 8/6 per hundred, £14.19s.8d; in March 1851, timber for Hobart wharf, £17.15s.6d and spokes, £19 14s 0d. Even into the mid-



Seabrook's house at left, on the corner of Franklin Wharf and Brooke Street, with the *Telegraph Hotel* on the opposite corner and Gibson's Flour Mills further along. Seabrook's workshop was in the buildings behind their house and the timber yard was at the other side of Brooke Street, at the end.
Image from the Dennison Heritage Collection

¹⁶ AOT LSD1/23 p. 493; LSD1/38 p.75

¹⁷ AOT PWD212/1/1, TRE68/1

1850s, he was selling building supplies to the government—346 pounds of Plaster of Paris in 1854 and ‘boxes to pattern’ in 1857.

In the 1850s, Seabrook was prospering. He bought property in North Hobart and New Town, and built a house for the family on Elizabeth Street and a smaller cottage around the corner in Little Arthur Street.¹⁸ By the early 1850s, his oldest sons were old enough to assist their father and his business again appears to have become more construction oriented, as opposed to timber supply. He took in an apprentice in 1855.¹⁹ From 1855 to 1859, H W Seabrook was regularly winning tenders for fitting out, repairs, and maintenance work on government buildings, including the Post Office (1855, £260), the office of the Colonial Treasurer (1856, £23), the Electric Telegraph Office (1857, £100), Hobart Court House (1857), and the House of Assembly (1858).²⁰ Henry William Seabrook was elected an alderman of the City of Hobart in 1856. He was re-elected in 1857, but in January 1858 he lost his seat, regaining it the following year. He remained an alderman until December 1863.²¹

As his boys grew up, there was probably little question that they would join their father’s business. The first occurrence found of the business *Seabrook and Son* trading was in April 1859, when they won a tender for constructing a new line of road and embankments near the Horseshoe Bridge on the road to Launceston, between Bridgewater and

Brighton. This contract was worth £2,300.²² The ‘Son’ was almost certainly Henry’s eldest boy, Henry William Seabrook Junior, who was twenty-three by then. There is little doubt that the father and son (and probably more than one son) would have been building together prior to 1859, but where, and on what scale, is not known.

The crowning achievement of Seabrook and Son, and indeed for Henry William Seabrook SENIOR, was the building of the Henry HUNTER designed Royal Society Museum, which they built in 1861–62. In January 1864, a letter from Seabrook and Son to T C KNIGHT indicates that they also did some work for that client.²³ After 1864, Seabrook senior possibly ‘retired’. He built a house for himself on King Street (now called Pitt Street), North Hobart in 1866, presumably assisted by his children, but after that, no other buildings can be ascribed to him.

In addition to building, Henry Seabrook apparently did some consulting. A newspaper report in 1866 recounted that the owner of the Sandy Bay house *Derwentwater* took his tenant to the Supreme Court for failing to maintain the property.²⁴ Tendered in evidence was a report on the property written in 1863 by Alexander NICHOL ‘surveyor and builder’, Henry Hunter ‘architect’ and Henry Seabrook ‘architect and builder’.

Henry William Seabrook moved into his cottage in Little Arthur Street in 1878 and died there on 9 July 1883. In his will, amongst other things, he left his tool chest to his son Daniel. ◀

¹⁸ DPIW Deeds Registry 3/6079, 3/7983

¹⁹ *Across the Seas to Build a Future. Twelve Generations of the Seabrook Family* (2006) Sharon Brennan p.24

²⁰ AOT PWD2/1/3–4

²¹ *Walch’s Almanac* various years

²² AOT PWD2/1/5 pp.59–60

²³ Letter to Mr T C Knight from Seabrook Brothers, 1864; courtesy Ms C Sigrist

²⁴ *The Tasmanian Morning Herald*, 20 September 1866

VICTORIAN REGISTRY OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES

Anne Levens, VicHeritage Manager

THE VicHeritage team at the Victorian Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages plans, develops and designs products and services focusing on the family and local history community.

The Registry's volunteers are very committed and enthusiastic and they play an integral role in our VicHeritage team. Their commitment and hard work is very highly valued by the Registry.

The VicHeritage team is currently working on many interesting projects which will deliver valuable resources to family and local historians, genealogists and the general public alike.

PROJECT UPDATES

Since 2005, the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages began sourcing and collecting photographs of the service personnel from relatives, the family history community, and other secondary sources. The submitters of these photographs have provided additional information regarding these men and women. Where this information accorded with the data fields in the *Australia's Army War Dead* index database, [see Vol.29 No.4 p.254] it has been included. In this index the additional information will be 'Age at Death' and 'Place of Burial'. Photograph submission forms are available on our website at www.bdm.vic.gov.au and are also contained within the Research Material section of the DVD. Please note the photo images will only be published on the BDM internet site following development of the Australia's Army War Dead online index transaction pages.

At this stage a date of publication is still to be determined.

The photograph collection has grown enormously in the past couple of years. The photographs of the service personnel add another dimension to the index records. In addition to the photographs, we would like to collect additional information from the photograph submitters, such as, names of father, mother, spouse, issue and their birth years (to work out ages at the time of death of the deceased person), year of marriage and the deceased's place of birth. The additional information also provides a 'matching process' for the index record to the photographs that are submitted.

This month, we are featuring, serviceman is Private Allan Campbell McKELLAR who's photo is taken from our collection of photographs for the 'Australia's Army War Dead Project'. The submitter has kindly given the Registry permission to reproduce the information in this article.

Private McKellar enlisted on 6 July 1915 in Victoria. He was killed in action on 10 May 1917 in France and according to one of his mates, Allan was buried in a 'shell-hole'. Unfortunately, his mates were not able to go back and mark the grave or move him to another plot, so today, Private Allan Campbell McKellar has no known grave. His name is commemorated on the Villiers-Brettonneux Memorial which stands in the Villiers-Brettonneux Military Cemetery. There are over 10 700 Australian soldiers named and remembered on this memorial who lost their lives in France and Belgium. The small village of Villiers-

Bretonneux is about 16 kilometres east of the town of Amiens in France.

During his time on active service overseas, he wrote home often—the family always looked forward to receiving his cheerful letters.

Private McKellar sailed for Egypt on the SS *Nestor* in October 1915 and trained in Abyssinia with the 11th Reinforcements of the 5th Battalion before becoming one of the first Australians to be sent to France about February or March 1916. He was posted to A Company of the 5th Battalion where he served for a while in the infantry before being transferred to a Lewis machine gun section in August 1916. He was with the 5th Battalion at Bullecourt when he was killed by a fragment of a shell which burst at the rear of the trench on 10 May 1917.

In a letter from Lance Corporal W. DAVIS to Private McKellar's family, the events of his death were re-countered:

He was facing along the trench with the rear parapet on his right. There were three other gunners there besides myself and he. Our gun commander was present and gave him (Mac), as we called him, orders to look after the magazines. He carried out the order and, just as he was going to report all correct a fragment of the shell struck him forcing his right ear into his head. Death was instantaneous; he never murmured a word but fell dead in a dug-out just at his rear. ... Mac was a fine and game soldier and is, up to present day, sadly missed in his section. But one consolation he never suffered any pain or agony. This is about all.

Submit a photograph

If you have a photograph of one of the servicemen or servicewomen who lost their lives during any of the conflicts that Australia has been involved in, please give consideration to submitting a photograph of them or their grave/



Private Allan Campbell McKellar, pictured above, was the youngest of nine children, born to William and Susan McKellar, nee Harris, at Warrnambool.

Allan, known as 'Cam', was the only one of his seven brothers to join the Army. He is remembered by his family as being a young man with an active sense of humour who enjoyed the company of his young nieces and nephews. He was a 'live-wire' and did not take kindly to the discipline of the Army, having gone 'AWOL' on a few occasions during his training. He would periodically turn up at the family home in Moonee Ponds (Victoria) from the camp at Broadmeadows where he was training. He had been in the guard-house so often that the Army had taken his uniform away.

headstone to be incorporated into the database and these will be made available once we develop the Australia. If you have any queries regarding the photo submissions, please contact me at the Registry at anne.levens@justice.vic.gov.au

The Burial Index

The Victoria's Burial Index (Volume 1) is a database that has been compiled from the death records and covers the years 1836 to 1920. This project will provide a searchable database which covers the place of burial of all Victorian deaths.

Stage 2 goes from 1921 onwards with data entry and audit on the death registers for 1955 having now been completed. We are currently working on 1956. This means that over 938,000 death index records between 1853 and 1920, and another 714,000 death index records from 1921 to 1956 have been enhanced with additional fields to show place and date of burial, and whether an inquest was undertaken (or not). Since data entry commenced on the 1921 onwards death indexes, we have also expanded abbreviations in the place of death field and names fields, particularly the given names, checked the ages and marked whether the deceased was male, female or unknown.

We are continuing data entry on the Cemetery Association component of this project.

This involves linking all previous names, or variations, of a cemetery or burial place to a single location. Entering the Burial Place Names for individuals into the Burial Index Database, identifying the physical location of each place name and linking those which relate to each cemetery or private burial ground will benefit many people from varied backgrounds and interests. Where original cemetery registers have not survived through fire, flood and time, these will

also benefit immensely in assistance for restoring their registers and preserving the heritage of a local community.

Well done to all of our Registry Volunteers and thank you for your continued efforts.

Early Church Records Project

The Early Church Records DVD-Rom, complete with index and images, will contain approximately 77,000 baptism, burial and marriage records, predominantly registered in Victorian churches during the years 1836 to 1853 (pre the introduction of the first Births, Deaths and Marriages Act in July 1853), with a few surprises. There are over 10,000 images of the original certificates that will accompany the indexes on the DVD.

We have uncovered some records from New South Wales, Tasmania and the Melbourne and Geelong districts that were not previously held in the Victorian Registry. These records, together with their images, will be available on this new DVD when it is published. Some of these records will be outside the 1836 to 1853 date range that is usual for our Early Church Records. More detail on this product will be available as we move closer to publication.

On-Line Services

The Victorian Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages recently released its new-look website. This website has incorporated a new design, content and structure to help users find the information they need quickly and easily.

This is the first in a series of updates that will make the site easier to use and address a number of suggestions made by users.

We encourage you to provide any comments on our current or new website via our online feedback form at www.bdm.vic.gov.au. ◀

HOBART BRANCH NEW RELEASES

Assessment & Valuation Rolls of Tasmania:

Index to Town of Launceston 1868

\$22.00 plus p&p

Index to Town of Launceston 1878

\$22.00 plus p&p

Index to Town of Launceston 1888

\$30.00 plus p&p

Index to Town of Launceston 1898

\$30.00 plus p&p

**These new indexes now
complete the current series of
indexes for Launceston as
published in**

The Hobart Town Gazette.

(1858, published by Trudy
Cowley, is also available for
purchase from Hobart Branch.)

The Hobart Town Gazettes are
available on film at TFHS Inc.

Hobart Branch Library and
Burnie, Devonport, Hobart and
Launceston State Libraries.

STREET NUMBERS

CONFUSED trying to sort out early street/house numbering? It is unclear in the Assessment Rolls if the quoted numbers are based on street numbers or for valuation purposes only. Property covers land with no buildings but also numbered.

The Police Act of 1865 with reference to house numbering is a wonderful example of official gobbledygook—you need to read it slowly and carefully! It is possible that these specifications may have changed over the years and that current property numbers do not relate to those originally given.

POLICE ACT 1865

**Numbers
of houses
to be
renewed
by
occupiers.**

213 The owner or occupier of every house or building within any Town shall from time to time mark such house or building with such number and in such place as the Municipal Council approves of, and shall renew such number as often as the same becomes obliterated or defaced; and if any such owner or occupier fails within One week after Notice, signed by the Town Clerk, for that purpose given by the Municipal Council, to mark such house or building with such number and in such place as is approved of by the Council, or to renew such number when obliterated or defaced as aforesaid, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding Forty Shillings.

WINDOW OF MEMORY

SARAH'S STORY

Allison Carins (Member No.668)

THE sun was just rising above the hill and shafts of light filtered through the tree outside the window. It had rained during the night and now the leaves sparkled; a pair of wrens chirruped as they darted here and there fossicking for breakfast. A red rambling rose added colour to the beauty framed in the window.

Sarah loved this time of the day. She wouldn't have her curtains drawn, and waking up early, comfortable in the bed she rarely left these days, watched the dawn. But Sarah looked far beyond that view to the vista of her long life and remembered days gone by.

"This year", she thought, "1901, is nearly over. It will soon be Christmas—but I doubt if I will see the New Year in".

The last New Year's Day had been of national significance. Tasmania, where she had settled all those forty years ago, had become part of a vast Commonwealth—Federation achieved at last—yet still within the great Empire established during the reign of Queen Victoria.

Before the end of the month, though, the longest reign of any British monarch had ended, and an Empire mourned its loss and welcomed a new King, Edward VII. Sarah thought with satisfaction, that she and her family had in some small way contributed to this new nation. What changes she had seen in her long life!

She reflected, "I'm ninety-four. Why! I was born in 1807—the year that WILBERFORCE and his friends were at last successful in stopping the British

from engaging in the slave trade—but on the other hand, this new colony has been established to a great degree by the convicts transported across the world, under conditions not much better than slaves. Thankfully, that now has ceased, as has the slave trade in most other countries."

Sarah remembered when Queen Victoria was born. She was twelve, but most people would not have realised the importance of the birth of that little princess. Later as a housewife (married to George CAREY) and living in Bristol, she had joined in the celebrations when the young Queen came to the throne.

Bristol ... another world, another life ... so long ago.

There was the night of the 1841 census. The census officer had just gone and she heard him knocking at the house next door. She and George sat talking over the information they had provided and agreed there was so much to be thankful for. They had a home; George was a skilled tradesman—a cabinet-maker, specialising in chairs, and they had four fine, healthy sons, George, eight, John, six, Samuel, five, and two-year-old William. Sarah secretly wished for a daughter—maybe next time! George would be able to teach his sons the trade; they would not want for employment. George and John were steady; but Sarah wondered about Sam. He was different. Although only five, he found excuses to go down to the harbour and watch the ships that sailed from the busy Bristol

port. There was something of a rebel in Sam.

Legend had it that earlier Careys from Devon had been adventurous, one of them going off to the Wars of the Roses and losing his life and his lands because he wore the wrong coloured rose! Another branch of the Carey family became involved in political events in the Channel Islands. Maybe some of that spirit still remained—not in dear dependable George, but perhaps in Sam.

Sarah's thoughts then drifted and it was the time of the 1851 Census. The ten years had brought changes. Some wishes had been granted, for Sarah had not one, but two daughters, Sarah, eight and Eliza, two. George had prospered and they'd moved into a larger house. George, eighteen, and John, sixteen, were both chair makers. William, just twelve, the errand boy was starting to learn the trade. He alone would continue that all his life and pass on his skills to his son and grandson.

But Samuel's name wasn't recorded! Oh the heartache! Sarah never forgot that awful day when Sam didn't return home. He was only thirteen, and after much searching and enquiry, it was discovered that he'd run away to sea (without his parents' consent), changing his name to WARREN, his mother's maiden name. It was to be many years before he was finished with the navy, with only brief visits home.

So the years passed by; the next few years brought some memorable events. George, Junior, married young, at twenty, and set up his own household. He and his wife had a little son, Samuel. About 1856, John and William talked of events abroad. This was the era of expansion and opportunity. Transportation of convicts had ceased. The gold rush in

Victoria brought hundreds to seek their fortune. But Tasmania also was a pleasant land, similar to English countryside. Their Uncle John had gone out there and settled in Westbury.

Bristol was an industrial town with factories belching pollutants into the air. There was much poverty, and crowded, unhealthy living conditions. There was the shipbuilding yard; work conditions were harsh. Country style living or working in a small town had much appeal. Sarah recalled the excitement and eagerness as the boys talked over the possibilities and made plans, her heart-strings tightening. How could she and George bear to lose two more of their sons! "We could go out to Uncle Ireland", suggested John, "he would sponsor us and provide a home until we found work and a place to settle. I'm sure good tradesmen are needed in Launceston. Everyone has to have chairs!"

Uncle Ireland was somewhat of a mystery to the family. He was actually George Carey's brother, John, who had migrated with a wife and son in 1842. Then he returned alone. Sarah couldn't quite remember what happened to his wife and child; they must have died out there. Poor John, to suffer such a loss! Then a surprising decision—John Carey changed his name to Ireland and set off again for Tasmania in 1847. He had a shop in Westbury and married again in 1851.

So arrangements were made to sail on the *Chesterholme* and George and Sarah gave them their blessing and farewelled the two, with Sarah asking John to promise that he would not marry before his twenty-fifth birthday!

"Maybe if everything is as good as we've heard", they said, "we might be able to sponsor you and Father or other family

members and you could join us in this island we've heard so much about."

"Would that be possible, at our age?" thought Sarah.

It would be many months before there would be a letter—but it did arrive.

"Dear Father and Mother", wrote John. "We had an interesting trip out on the ship and arrived safely. Uncle Ireland welcomed us. Westbury is a charming English-style village, as are several little towns nearby all within thirty miles of Launceston, the nearest large town and business centre.

The English trees planted by the settlers contrast in colour, especially in Autumn, to the rather dull green of the native 'bush'. The climate is pleasant; it snows in winter mainly on the mountains; a long range called the Western Tiers is in the distance.

We have decided to set up business in Launceston as chair-makers for the present and have obtained premises near the wharf. We hope in a few years that we will be able to sponsor you and maybe George, as immigrants. Father could work with William. There is talk of establishing a Police Force—certainly it is very much needed—and I am very interested in the possibilities there."

Sarah thought fondly that John would make a good policeman. He was a fine upright young man, showing integrity and strength of purpose, always just and fair in his dealings. Maybe he took after her forbears. She was of Quaker ancestry. Her grandmother had been Grace FRY, of Cadbury, Fry and Rowntree, famous chocolate makers. They had established their business to help emancipated slaves in the West Indies to earn a living growing cocoa beans. Their illustrious relative, Elizabeth Fry was known far and wide for her prison reform and for caring

for the convict women, making sure they had necessary clothing and personal effects for the long voyage to Australia. Sarah hoped she herself would set such an example of kindness, charity and practical Christianity to her generation.

A later letter from John: "I have met the girl I intend to marry. Elizabeth SEARLE is a widow with a small son William. She has known great tragedy and loss. Her husband, William was the toll-gate keeper at Retreat, near Deloraine. Robbers broke in one night when they were in bed, demanding money. Shots were fired and poor William was shockingly injured. Elizabeth escaped with her baby and sought help, but he died the next day. The villains have not been caught, although a substantial reward of £100 was offered. She is warm-hearted and kind and I am determined to give her the happiness and security she deserves—and will gladly regard the small William as my own son."

And later, "Elizabeth and I were married at the Congregational church. You will be pleased to know that I kept my promise. We were married on my twenty-fifth birthday."

Sarah's eyes were closed and she seemed to be sleeping; but presently she recalled that momentous year, 1861. There had been such sadness when George Jnr's wife had died, leaving George to bring up his little boy. George talked of migrating; John and William offered to sponsor him, so he and Samuel, aged eight, sailed on the *Henry Fernie* for Australia.

George and Sarah, with Eliza, had decided after all to follow. But there remained daughter Sarah's future to settle. Sarah, only eighteen, was to be married to a widower, William OWEN,

and they decided to remain in Bristol. How hard it had been to leave her precious elder daughter! However, it seemed right that they should join the rest of the family, for Samuel, the sailor, had left the sea, and after a brief visit home, he also joined his brothers in Launceston, and became a policeman with John. John and Elizabeth had two tiny daughters, half-sisters to the young William Searle, and George and Sarah's first grandchildren. How wonderful it would be to be near them and watch them growing up!

So in September, the big adventure began. George, Sarah and twelve-year-old Eliza, embarked at Liverpool on the *Donald Mackay*—a beautiful ship, which, when built, was the largest sailing ship in the world.

The figurehead on the bow was a Highlander, resplendent in plaid and tartan array of the ancient clan Mackay. Accommodation was luxurious for the rich, but also very comfortable for all passengers. Eliza soon found herself much in demand as a nursemaid. The voyage would take almost three months.

They were 'Bounty Passengers', brought out under a Government scheme, under which they were sponsored, provided with a home and employment. The Captain of the ship collected the fares on their safe arrival. Sarah reflected 'Bounty passengers indeed!—sounds as if we had a price on our heads! Well I suppose that was true. I wonder what happened about poor George's fare?'

For all had gone well for a few weeks, until George began to feel unwell, and for a whole thirty days, the dysentery continued and all attempts by the ship's doctor to stop it failed. On November 30th, just seven days before the ship was due in Melbourne, George passed away.

He was buried at sea off the coast of Western Australia.

Sarah, near the end of her life, still remembered the hurt, bewilderment and even anger she had experienced. It had all seemed so futile, uprooting and setting out on such a venture. Surely it had all been a mistake; they should never have attempted it. She and Eliza landed in Melbourne on December 7th where they transhipped to the *Black Swan* and crossed Bass Strait to Launceston, there to be met by a sad and shocked family group—the three sons, John's wife, Elizabeth, her little son William and the two little granddaughters, her namesake Sarah (two) and five months old Mary Ann. Eliza would find pleasure in helping with them.

William had prepared a home for his parents and so took both Sarah and Eliza there to care for them. He was courting a young lady named Harriett HILL, but resolved he would see his mother settled and secure before he married and as things turned out, he achieved just that.

"My dearest Sarah", wrote Sarah to her daughter back in England. "I am pleased you received my letter. It was so hard to set down the account of that sad voyage; there were many tears while I recalled it. Thank you for your loving reply; it was such a comfort. I know you would be deeply affected and saddened by the loss of your devoted father. It was good to hear news of you and to know you are happy, and that your dear little Elizabeth has arrived safely. How I would love to hold her! I do miss you so much.

William has provided a comfortable home for us and I enjoy caring for his needs, but he is delaying his marriage, he says, until I am settled and secure. I wonder what he means by that?

We have lately made some very nice friends. Joseph BRIANT is a successful market gardener. He has a married daughter whose husband helps him in the business. They have a pretty daughter named Jane. Their business associate is Mr James JOYCE and he has a fine family of young folk.”

This meeting proved to be the turning point in Sarah’s life, in fact in the lives of son George and daughter Eliza as well, for Joseph Briant, a widower, asked Sarah to marry him and George fell in love with Jane STEARNES, Joseph’s granddaughter. So William had carried out his resolve; maybe he had done a little match making! Sarah and Joseph were married at William’s home on the morning of 12 September 1864. In the afternoon William married his Harriett at the Baptist Chapel in York Street with Rev. Henry DOWLING performing both ceremonies.

George and Jane wed that same year and in time George’s son Samuel, had four little sisters.

It was certainly a year for weddings, as Samuel, the sailor, and Harriett HARVEY were married at Evandale, the same year. Three years later, Eliza, nearly eighteen, married John Joyce at the Briants’ home. John was becoming well established in the butchering business; Eliza helped him with the bookkeeping.

Not long after this, William made the surprising announcement that he and Harriett had decided after all to move to New Zealand. They settled there, William carried on his chair-making business and they raised a large family. Only once did the family return to Tasmania (in 1874) and one of their sons was born there.

So there was another gap in the family, and then wonderful news! Sarah remem-

bered the joy when young Sarah wrote of their decision to join them after all and so in 1871 the Owens arrived with three children to settle in Launceston. They were to add five more to their family.

So in the end, all George and Sarah’s family had migrated. Maybe that spirit of adventure was alive and well in the later Carey families after all. In fact, Sarah now remembered that her grandson, James William Joyce was already in South Africa serving as a missionary. He had written of the isolation and primitive conditions; and told how he set off in the pouring rain and swam several flooded rivers to reach the town where his bride awaited him—gallantry indeed! Another grandson, John’s son, also John, was planning to go there with a friend to seek his fortune in mining. Their fiancées (each other’s sisters) intended to follow later.

Joseph Briant’s home and market garden were situated on Cataract Hill, West Launceston; it was an ideal site for a garden, facing east and getting all the morning sun. From the house could be seen the mountains in the distance, snow-clad in winter. High above the city, the air was clear, and often on foggy mornings there would be full sunshine and blue sky, while the town below was hidden by thick fog until well into the morning. Sarah thought it was like living in the country with few houses, and little farms and bush land behind.

Over the hill, within walking distance, was the wonderful Cataract Gorge, with its steep cliffs. The North Esk River, when in flood, cascaded down the valley, spectacular in its frenzy. Just six years ago, that water power had been harnessed to provide electric light to the city. Who would have thought such a wonderful feat possible!

Sarah and Joseph had fifteen happy years of companionship, taking great pleasure in their extended family. There was always something happening and new grandchildren arriving; they were blessed indeed. Joseph's business was flourishing. He supplied thousands of fruit trees and berry bushes ... "Why", mused Sarah, "Half of the gardens in Launceston today would have fruit trees grown by Joseph all those years ago".

Dear Joseph, he had left her well provided for when he died, aged eighty-one. John and Eliza invited her to live with them. John's business was doing well; they had a family of two daughters and three sons. They were able to buy an elegant mansion in Wellington Street; a two-storeyed sandstone house with four lovely pillars supporting the front porch.

A little balcony above commanded an extensive view of the city. The garden was well laid out with paths and terraces, a profusion of shrubs and trees and roses, all protected by a high blue-stone wall.

Sarah was happy with John and Eliza and their children for the next few years. Then the tragic loss of their second daughter, aged twenty two, was felt by all, especially Eliza, whose health began to fail; and at the end of 1891, she passed away, just 42 years of age. It didn't seem right to Sarah that she herself should live so long while her youngest child's life was cut so short. Sarah shed a tear for Eliza, who had shared the sad voyage out all those years ago, and had given her a home. The Joyce family had continued to provide for her and she shared their growing up and the boys making their own way. The elder daughter, Margaret helped with running the household. Later her father, John Joyce married again. Sarah was so grateful for the love and

care she'd received during these twenty-two years of widowhood.

These years had been full of interest as her family increased and even grandchildren were married. She wasn't sure how many great-grandchildren there were now, possibly about twenty-five.

But there had been some sad and anxious times too. Life was precarious especially for the young who could die from colic, convulsions, whooping cough and croup as well as the epidemics of typhoid and diphtheria that raged periodically. Sarah remembered Samuel and Harriett's terrible loss of two little ones from an epidemic. They were aged nine and four. A month later a new baby was so frail that they did not expect him to live but Ralph defied all odds and was now twenty-one. There were eight surviving children.

The two little girls who had greeted Sarah all those forty years ago had grown up and married. Her namesake, Sarah, had lost her young husband Thomas AIREY, leaving her with three small children, the baby only six weeks old. Sarah eked out a living as a midwife to provide for them. Sarah thought fondly of that baby, Elsie. She grew up into a sensitive girl who showed kindness and concern for others beyond her years. It worried her that her mother had to go out often at night and in all weathers to earn a living. Elsie determined that when she grew up, she would go to work and care for her mother. "Well," thought Sarah, "now she has a job at McKinlay's Department Store and is learning to be a tailoress. Another Carey to keep a promise!"

Sarah Airey's sister, Mary Ann ORCHARD, had a large family and had lost five children—not still born, but aged from three months to three years. She had told her grandmother of one dreadful

day when she had stood and watched a small coffin being taken from the house. She had a baby in her arms and another in the womb. But three months ago, Mary Ann brought her latest little daughter, May. She told her how for this thirteenth confinement, she had been given a new anaesthetic drug and how wonderful it had been. This delivery had been 'like heaven' compared with all the others!

As she thought about this, Sarah realised that she had seen many advances and changes during her long life. Perhaps one day, scientists would discover ways to treat or even eradicate these dangerous ailments. She prayed that it might be so.

Sarah's thoughts returned to the present. "My children are themselves growing old. Here are John and Samuel reaching retirement. The Police Force has brought in a Pension scheme, which will give security in old age. It should be available for all who need it—so many families must care for their parents when they can no longer work. But Samuel hopes to supplement his with a watchman's job at the wharf. Samuel, ever the sailor, still loves ships and the sea. The family tell how he sings sea-shanties while chopping the wood!"

And John, always thoughtful and prudent, has a plan to have more security for himself and especially Elizabeth. He has bought up several cottages around the South Launceston area and the rent will bring in a steady income. Some of his daughters already live in houses that will be theirs one day, now paying a small rent. He hopes to buy enough so that he can leave one to each of his ten children.

Sara heard the household stirring. Soon she would be given breakfast and made comfortable for the day. This was Margaret's wedding day. Margaret had delayed her own marriage because of

family commitments and now it was time for her and her fiancé to think of themselves.

Later in the morning, Margaret came in dressed in her wedding finery. How sad that Eliza had not lived to share this special day with her daughter!

"Gran, I wish you could be at the service. I had hoped to care for you always, but I know you will be in good, kind hands. I will come and see you often when I return from our wedding trip." Sarah smiled. Secretly she was sure this was 'Goodbye' to her beloved granddaughter.

"Dear Margaret", she replied, "You have given me so much and it is right for you and your husband to live your own lives now. God bless you both. Be happy."

Sarah watched as she left the room; she felt so tired, yet content. Sarah slept.

The pilgrim they laid in a large upper chamber whose window opened towards the sun rising. The name of the chamber was 'Peace', where he slept till the break of day. ◀

(Pilgrims Progress—John Bunyan.)

Notes and Acknowledgements

The characters and events in this story are true. All thoughts and feelings expressed, conversations, and letters are imaginary; also Sarah's relationship with Margaret as well as the setting and description of the last days of her life.

John Joyce purchased the house at 197 Wellington Street in 1880 and still owned it when he died in 1915. (Information Launceston Museum Local History Room.)

It is assumed that Margaret helped with the housekeeping and the care of Sarah even after John remarried as he and his wife had a son, and Eliza's sons were still single and probably lived at home for a few more years.

Oral history suggested that Sarah died on the same day as Margaret's marriage, but this is recorded as the 9 December 1901.

Sarah Briant (Carey) died in the Joyce home on 18 December 1901 and the funeral left from there (*The Examiner*).

197 Wellington Street is now used by the Tasmanian Dance Co.

Item in *The Examiner*, 28 May 1996.

Jobsearch workers have unearthed a secret garden on a historic site in Wellington Street, Launceston.

Records indicate that the fine Georgian-style house, complete with sandstone front and portico, was built before 1835.

The gardens would possibly have been laid out soon afterwards. Bounding the property is a three-metre historic bluestone wall.

This garden has been restored.

Main Sources of Information:

- 'Woven Threads of Ancestry' by Allison Carins, which was written and compiled using research by Professor S Warren Carey, great-grandson of Sarah, grandson of Samuel Carey.
- Information by June Kerrison, great granddaughter of Sarah and daughter of Ralph, the delicate baby mentioned in the story; granddaughter of Samuel Carey.
- Dorothy Smith—granddaughter of Sarah's son William Carey.
- Keith Joyce—great grandson of Sarah; grandson of Eliza Joyce.
- Elsie Airey, Sarah Briant's great-granddaughter (also mentioned in the story); granddaughter of John Carey.
- Research by Allison Carins and Elaine Sperring, great-great granddaughters of Sarah and great granddaughters of John Carey.

2008 Short Story Competition entry

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PROV VOLUNTEERS' VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY

PROV volunteers continue to discover fascinating historical facts as they conduct their work indexing the 'Outward Passenger Lists'.

Recently the volunteers indexed the first ship that left for the Boer War. Aply named the *Medic*, the ship was captained by J Thornton. The *Medic* set sail on 28 October 1899 and it lists '330 Officers, Non-Com Officers and men, 3 War Correspondents, 190 Horses, 8 Wagons, Fodder and Equipment' on board.

Boldly written in red ink at the bottom of the list is 'The above comprised contingents of Victorian Mounted Rifles, Victorian Infantry, and Tasmanian Infantry, en route to South Africa for service in the War with the Boers'.

<http://www.prov.vic.gov.au/publications/research/research35.asp#5>

CONVICT TRANSPORT REGISTERS DATABASE

The Queensland Government has recently placed a new Convict Transport database online. The British Convict transportation registers 1787–1867 database has been compiled from the British Home Office records which are available on microfilm. You can find details for over 123 000 of the estimated 160 000 convicts transported to Australia in the 18th and 19th centuries—names, term of years, transport ships and more.

More detailed information is available at:
<http://www.slq.qld.gov.au/info/fh/convicts/>

Previously published in QFHS 'SNIPPETS' NEWSLETTER. The last six months issues of Snippets are available from:
<http://www.qfhs.org.au/snippets.htm>

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	14/11/09	19/02/10	14/05/10	14/08/10	19/11/10
Burnie	Set 4	Set 3	Set 2	Set 1	Set 5
Devonport	Set 5	Set 4	Set 3	Set 2	Set 1
Hobart	Set 1	Set 5	Set 4	Set 3	Set 2
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- * Sharpe. M; *Sorell Pioneer Village*. [Q994.6 SHA]
- * Wardle. P (Ed.); *A Visit to Blundell's Farmhouse*. [994.71 WAR]
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